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CHAPTER II.

George McClellan, His Character and Ability—Unsuccessful Attempts to Secure a Charter for a Second Medical School in Philadelphia—McClellan's Success—The Articles of Union—The Jefferson College in Canonsburg—The First Faculty—Eberle; Rhees; Green; Smith; McClellan.

WHEN George McClellan came to practice medicine and surgery in Philadelphia he was, in professional attainments, the equal of any physician in the city; young, full of vital energy, agreeable in manner and conversation, and quick and decisive in his action. Moreover, he was successful in his practice and equally successful in early winning his way into favor of those with whom he came in contact, either socially or in the course of his professional work. It is not surprising, therefore, that when the energetic young practitioner, possessing all the qualities attributed to him, began to receive students in medicine and give lectures, his rooms were soon filled, and he was under the necessity of increasing his corps of teachers.

There was something in the man that drew attention to him; something in his determined and fearless manner that impelled students to place themselves under his guidance; and something in his methods that seemed to presage success to whomsoever would follow him in precept and example. It was this almost indescribable something that impelled the elder Gross to disregard the wishes of his earlier preceptors, turn his back upon the doors of the University, and place himself under the instruction of George McClellan. Not he alone, but hundreds of others did the same, and from the several schools of medical instruction chose the institution recently opened by this young master teacher and practitioner.

Previous to Dr. McClellan's advent into the medical history of Philadelphia, at least two or three of the more successful private teachers had
attempted to secure an act of incorporation, and thus to establish a school or college of medicine on a basis equal in all respects to the Medical Department of the University. But all such attempts failed, for its controlling powers were opposed to the founding of a second school of medicine under the authority of the legislature, and they possessed the influence necessary to defeat every measure proposed for that purpose. On this point Dr. Holland, in his brief history of the Jefferson Medical College, says:

“In the first quarter of this century certain physicians (among whom may be mentioned Dr. W. P. C. Barton) ambitious to teach medicine, had made unsuccessful attempts to secure from the legislature a charter for a second medical school in Philadelphia. It was such a reproach to any graduate of the existing school that he should endeavor to set up a rival to his alma mater that few had the audacity to try it. Social influence proved strong enough either to nip such enterprises in the bud or to blight them before the legislature. Seven years after Barton’s abortive attempt, Dr. George McClellan, a man of restless energy, fertile in expedient, determined if possible to organize a medical school under the authority of some literary college already chartered by the state.”

Another recognized authority, Dr. James F. Gayley, the first writer of Jefferson Medical College history, in treating of this period, says: “All attempts to obtain from the legislature a charter for a second school, had hitherto failed. The active mind of Dr. George McClellan conceived the idea of launching it under the aegis of the charter of some collegiate institution already established. Jefferson College, located at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, was selected for this purpose.”

Like those who preceded him, Dr. McClellan had applied to the Legislature for a charter, but without success. His project was opposed by the same influence that had defeated Barton’s endeavors during the legislative session of 1818-19, and it shared the same fate. However, in the meantime, the McClellan private school was constantly increasing both in number of students and in usefulness, and the proprietor found it necessary to secure additional rooms. This he did, renting for his purpose a part of Rembrandt Peale’s “Apolloidian Gallery,” situated in the rear of his residence on George street. This done, he called to his assistance Dr. John Eberle, former
editor of the American Medical Recorder, and a teacher of principles of medicine. In whatever was accomplished in later years in founding the new medical school Eberle was the earnest coworker of McClellan, and as such is deserving of a share of the credit therefor.

McClellan's persistent endeavors to establish a college appeared to be favored by those who had become dissatisfied with the prevailing University influence. "It was during this period," says Dr. Henry, "that Dr. McClellan undoubtedly started influences that tended to make his lecture room the rallying point for the new school party," but there is also evidence indicating a still earlier design on McClellan's part to found the new institution. Says another writer: "Often had I conversed with Eberle and McClellan, in the city, in respect to the contemplated school. Unexpectedly, both paid me a visit, at my residence in Frankford, avowedly to press me more closely to the advocacy of the new cause. The daily papers had already opened a pretty fierce discussion of the merits of the case; and it was desired by both the individuals named that my pen should come to their aid. This service was rendered with all the energy I was able to carry into the contest, and, like the productions of the opposite party, under a fictitious signature."

However strong public sentiment in favor of the new school may have become, its advocates were unable to accomplish their principal and all important object and procure an act of incorporation. It was in this emergency that Dr. McClellan evolved a plan of action whereby he outwitted the opposition, and brought the new medical college into healthful existence almost before his enemies were aware of his intentions. The Jefferson College at Canonsburg was under control of persons who were Scotch Presbyterians, and McClellan himself was of that sect. Consequently, when he proposed to the trustees of that institution to establish a medical department in the city of Philadelphia, his logic prevailed with them and won them in his favor.

In June, 1824, having completed all preliminary arrangements, Dr. McClellan and his associates sent the following formal application to the trustees of Jefferson College:
Gentlemen:—The undersigned, believing, upon mature consideration, that the establishment of a second Medical School in the city of Philadelphia would be advantageous to the public not less than themselves, have formed themselves into a Medical Faculty, with the intention of establishing such a school; and they hereby offer to the Trustees of Jefferson College to become connected with that institution on the conditions herewith submitted, subject to such modifications as on a full and free explanation shall be found satisfactory to the parties severally concerned. The undersigned beg leave to submit a plan which they have devised for forming the faculty contemplated, and for conducting the concerns of the same, open to amendments and alterations in the manner already proposed.

Signed by order of the Faculty.

GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M. D.
JOHN EBERLE, M. D.
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
JACOB GREEN, ESQ.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1824.

In answer to the representations of the gentlemen named in the application, the trustees of the institution in Canonsburg gave prompt and due consideration to the matter submitted to them, and looked with favor upon the proposed new school of medicine. The records show that the following action was taken by the trustees:

"The Board of Trustees of Jefferson College, situated in Canonsburg, Washington County, Pennsylvania, deeming the creation of a Medical Faculty, in connection with that institution, expedient, passed at their stated meeting held in the month of June, 1824, the following resolutions, viz:

"That the Board of Trustees of Jefferson College hereby establish a Medical School in connection with and as a part of the Institution of which they the said Trustees are the legal Guardians and Directors.

"That the Medical School if established be located in the city of Philadelphia.

"Agreeable to the foregoing resolution, the following Gentlemen were duly appointed to the respective Professorships attached to their names, viz:"

JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice.
JOHN EBERLE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
JACOB GREEN, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
GEORGE MCCLELLAN, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Anatomy.

"At the same meeting articles of union were also drafted and transmitted to the professors so appointed, in the form of an official document founded on the mutual agreement of the parties thus connected. By one of these articles the privilege was given to the faculty of nominating any individual deemed proper to fill the vacant chair, and to make any other arrangements which
might be thought necessary to promote the objects of the board of trustees
and the professors by them appointed.

"Agreeably to this article," says the records, "Dr. B. Rush Rhiees was
proposed, and at a meeting of the board, held in September, 1824, was
appointed professor of materia medica. No official record of the faculty
proceedings was kept at this period, as no officer was appointed to perform
the duty. The following arrangements, however, were made:"

Dr. Klapp, at his own request, was transferred from the Chair of Theory
and Practice to that of Anatomy; Dr. Eberle took his original place, and the
Professorship of Midwifery was thus left vacant. To this, on the nomination
of the faculty, Dr. F. S. Beattie was appointed by the board of trustees.
The Medical Faculty now stood as follows:

JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D., Anatomy.
JOHN EBERLE, M. D., Theory and Practice.
JACOB GREEN, A. M., Chemistry.
GEORGE McCLELLAN, M. D., Surgery.
B. RUSH RHEES, M. D., Materia Medica.
FRANCIS S. BEATTIE, M. D., Midwifery.

The "articles of union" referred to in the proceedings of the trustees of
the parent college were as follows:

"1. That it is expedient to establish in the city of Philadelphia a
Medical Faculty, as a constituent part of Jefferson College, to be styled the
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

"2. That the Faculty of the Medical College shall consist of the follow-
ing professorships: 1st, a professor of Anatomy; 2nd, of Surgery; 3rd, of
the Theory and Practice of Medicine; 4th, of Materia Medica, Botany, and
the Institutes; 5th, of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Pharmacy; 6th, of Mid-
wifery and the Diseases of Women and Children.

"3. That whenever a vacancy shall occur by death, resignation or
otherwise, it shall be filled by a gentleman who shall be nominated by the
remaining professors, or a majority of them, and appointed by the trustees
of the College.

"4. That a professor may be removed by the Board of Trustees with
the consent of a majority of the other medical professors, and after a full
and fair investigation of the alleged causes for the removal, but in no
other way.

"5. That the Medical School shall have no claims whatever on the
funds of Jefferson College.
“6. That the medical professors shall make arrangements among themselves for the time and place of lecturing, for examinations, and for the general benefit of the school. The time for conferring medical degrees shall be determined by the trustees, on the representation of the Medical Faculty. The same fee shall be paid to the President of the College by the graduates for degree as for a degree in the arts.

“7. That this college shall use all suitable influence to send medical pupils to the Medical School connected with it in Philadelphia; and the Medical Faculty shall promote in every way the interest and prosperity of the College.

“8. That the young men who have attended one course of lectures in any respectable medical institution shall be admitted to a standing in all respects equal to the one they had left.

“9. That ten indigent young men of talents, who shall bring to the Medical Faculty satisfactory testimonials and certificates, shall be annually admitted into the Medical School, receive its medical instructions, and be entitled to its honors, without any charge.

“10. That the following persons duly elected be, and they are hereby appointed to the following professorships, viz: Doctor George McClellan, Professor of Surgery; Doctor Joseph Klapp, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Doctor John Eberle, Professor of Materia Medica; Jacob Green, Esq., Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Pharmacy.

“11. That the President of the board be, and is hereby, appointed to forward these resolutions to the professors elect, and to hold any necessary correspondence with them on the subject until the next meeting of the board.”

Thus was the Jefferson Medical College founded as one of the departments of the parent academic institution, the Jefferson College of Canonsburg. In doing what they were compelled to do the founders of the new school had recourse to an expedient; not, however, for the purpose of evading any law, nor the invasion of the prior and greater rights of any other institution of learning, but for the establishment of a new school of medicine, which sound public opinion held to be necessary. Every step taken by Dr. McClellan and his associates had been vigorously opposed by University influences, and frequently the columns of the daily press were brought to bear against the movement. But the new school project had earnest friends even in newspaper circles, and for a time both editors and correspondents waged a petty though interesting warfare over the subject. At last victory rewarded McClellan’s efforts when the trustees of Jefferson College voted
in favor of the medical school; and the triumph of the occasion was shared among hundreds of public spirited citizens in Philadelphia.*

The Jefferson College in Canonsburg was originally founded as a private school under Presbyterian influence about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was incorporated as an academy in 1794, and was the first chartered literary institution west of the Alleghany mountains. It was incorporated as Jefferson College, January 15, 1802, and from that time was recognized as one of the leading denominational institutions of the state. On February 2, 1870, after several years of negotiations looking to that end, it was consolidated with Washington College under the name of the Washington and Jefferson College, by which it has since been known.

At the time of founding the medical department in Philadelphia the personnel of the board of trustees of the Jefferson College was as follows:


Of the Laity.—John McDonald, Benjamin Williams, John Litherman, Craig Ritchie, John Reid, James Carr, William Johnson, John Phillips, Samuel Logan, William Cloaky and Andrew Monroe.

*The organization of the Jefferson Medical College under the auspices of another and distant institution, finds almost a parallel in the case of the shortlived Rutgers Medical College. In 1826, owing to dissatisfaction on account of regulations established by the Regents of the University of New York, the Medical Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York (founded in 1807), resigned in a body. The College was at once reorganized, but a number of the resigned Professors determined upon the forming of another school of medicine. To this end they made overtures to Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, which institution created the Rutgers Medical College, with the following Faculty: Dr. Valentine Mott, President, and Professor of Surgery; Dr. David Hosack, Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; Dr. William J. Macneven, Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica; Dr. John W. Francis, Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine; and Dr. John D. Goodman, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology. The College was established in a building on Duane street, New York, which the Faculty fitted up at its own expense. According to the first announcement of the College, “it is allowed by all unprejudiced examiners that this building combines with the necessary spaciousness a degree of neatness, convenience and comfort very rarely found in similar establishments.” The first session was attended by “one hundred and fifty-three gentlemen, of which number one hundred and thirty were medical students, twelve were doctors in medicine, and eleven attended chemical lectures only.” Rutgers Medical College soon closed (in 1830), on account of the manifest illegality of its authority, the parent institution being situated in New Jersey, under a charter granted by the legislature of that State, while the Medical Faculty sat in New York.
The plan of organization of a medical department by the parent institution contemplated the establishment of six chairs. Four of these chairs were by the articles to be filled by the founders, the applicants for the school, but in completing the Faculty list the professors became involved in a controversy, and the idea of opening the college during the winter of 1824-25 was abandoned. Lectures, however, were maintained and the school did not at any time lose its identity on account of these troubles. Dr. Klapp resigned the chair of Theory and Practice, and when in the early part of 1825 the faculty organization was completed, John Eberle was appointed in his place.

In speaking of the work accomplished by the first faculty, and of the characteristics of some of its members, Dr. Henry says: "Drs. McClellan, Eberle, Rhee, and Green were the forces that upheld the institution during its critical period of beginning;" and it may be added, they struggled nobly against many embarrassments until the College became established on a reasonably firm basis. Whether during this formative period of its history the school was really successful from a financial standpoint, is questionable; probably not, as it was obliged from the very beginning to depend upon its patronage for revenue, having no assistance from the legislature, and no claim whatever upon the funds of the parent college at Canonsburg. It was founded as an independent institution in the beginning, and that same spirit of independence has in a greater or less degree characterized its history from that to the present time. Still, in the later history the Jefferson Medical College has been the recipient of large benefactions from a legislature that has shown a just appreciation of the good work accomplished by its trustees and its faculty.

In some respects the first faculty was a notable body of men, and a brief glance at its personnel is therefore pardonable. First, there was Eberle, in the chair of Theory and Practice. He was born of German parents in 1788; and was graduated from the medical department of the University in 1809. He early displayed ability as a writer on political subjects. In 1818 he edited the "Recorder," and soon afterward issued a work on
The First Faculty

Therapeutics, and later, one on the Diseases of Children. He joined McClellan in his school of medicine, and was his earnest friend and fellow-worker for many years. He was a man of learning, and filled with satisfaction the important chair assigned to him when the first faculty was completed. In 1831 he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and continued his career as lecturer, but he died in 1838. Dr. Eberle was a factor for good in the early history of the College, and helped to lay the foundation for its subsequent prosperity. Dr. Gross, in an address on the first faculty, said that John Eberle was in many respects a remarkable man; that he came from an obscure Pennsylvania family, had no early educational advantages, but that he rose by force of his own native ability, industry, and perseverance, to high rank in the profession. Says Gross: “His work on Material Medica and his treatise on the Practice of Medicine were standard productions in their day, and created for him a wide reputation both at home and abroad. The former, soon after its publication, was honored with a German translation, and secured for its author a membership in the Medical Society of Berlin.” He describes Eberle as a devoted student, and in the truest sense “a book-worm.” In consequence of his secluded habits, he never enjoyed a large practice, the public foolishly assuming that a man who wrote so many books could not have much time to attend to the sick. He contributed numerous papers to medical periodicals, especially, to the “American Medical Recorder” of which he was for some years the principal editor; and also to the “Medical Review,” of which he was the original proprietor.

“As a lecturer,” it has been said, “Eberle was uninteresting, although sufficiently instructive. His style was monotonous to a degree, and as he seldom raised his eye from his manuscript he was much less impressive than he otherwise might have been. Besides, the value of his teachings was materially impaired by an endless array of authorities, which left the student in doubt as to the choice of his own opinions in regard to points of doctrine and practice.”

Benjamin Rush Rhees, in the chair of Materia Medica and Institutes,
was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1798, and was educated in the University. His medical preceptor was Dr. James Rush. For a time Rhees was resident physician to the city hospital, and later, after a period of foreign travel and study, he settled in practice in Philadelphia, where he also gave private instruction. One of his pupils was Henry D. Smith, the first matriculate of the Jefferson Medical College. In the college Rhees taught several subjects at various times, as emergency required, until his death, in 1831. He was a man of varied accomplishments, a careful, conscientious teacher, and a patient student of classical literature and theology, qualities not often found in medical men. His example and influence in early Jefferson Medical College history were beneficial to that institution and to the graduates who left its halls during the period of his professorship. In speaking of Professor Rhees' qualities as an instructor, Gross said: "His discourses were always written out at full length, and it was evident that he availed himself freely in their composition of the works of Bostock and Beck, at the time the great standard treatises upon three respective branches of medicine. Although his voice was naturally feeble, it possessed uncommon sweetness and there was an earnestness in his manner and delivery that made him one of the most captivating and agreeable lecturers I ever listened to. Besides, he was a charming gentleman, abounding in Christian charities, in varied information, in biblical and classical lore, and in all the amenities which adorn the domestic and social circle. Had his life been spared to an advanced age, he would have earned an enviable reputation as a teacher and practitioner, if not also as an author."

Dr. Rhees was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and it was during his attendance as a student upon the lectures of that school that an incident occurred which exerted no ordinary influence upon his future. As early as 1818, as has been stated, an effort had been made to obtain a charter for a new medical college. The friends of the University, fearing that the attempt, if successful, would be prejudicial to its interests, deemed it proper to organize a counter movement. Among other expedients was
the appointment of a committee of the class, who reported a series of resolutions strongly adverse to the scheme. A unanimous approval of these resolutions had been anticipated, and the presiding officer was about to put

The first of these tickets was for a private Medical Course of Dr. McClellan, in 1824, the year before a Faculty was organized. The same plate was apparently used, in 1825, for his successor in Anatomy, Nathan R. Smith, with the added top line, "Medical Faculty of Jefferson College."

the question, when suddenly and unexpectedly a tremulous voice was heard in the back part of the hall, addressing the chair, and craving to offer a few
"All eyes," says my authority, "were turned in the direction of the speaker, and considerable commotion for a time prevailed. Order being restored, and the speaker, in the meantime, having ascended one of the back benches of the amphitheatre, was found to be a gentleman of slender frame, somewhat diminutive in stature, and quite juvenile in appearance. With considerable embarrassment of manner, but with the great force of reasoning, he attacked the positions of the committee, disputed their premises, and in a lucid argument combated their conclusions, and argued the importance and necessity of a second medical college. This man was Benjamin Rush Rhes.

Jacob Green occupied the chair of Chemistry. He was not a graduate physician until 1827, when he received his medical degree from Yale. Green was born in Philadelphia in 1790, and was a classical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, being the valedictorian of his class. In 1818 he was made Professor of Chemistry in Princeton, and came thence to Jefferson, where he held his chair until his death in 1841. Of the first faculty his period of service was longer than that of any of his professional associates. Gross said of Professor Green that he was "familiarly known among the students as 'Old Jaky,' but in the outer world as a most excellent Christian gentleman and chemical philosopher." His was a mind well stored with knowledge of the natural sciences and of English literature, especially poetry, of which he was remarkably fond. Having been deterred from the study of medicine by witnessing a severe and bloody surgical operation, he determined to dedicate his life to more genial pursuits, and at an early age became Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Natural History and Chemistry in Princeton College, of which his father was at the time president.

The students not only respected him, but loved him, the best proof of his popularity as a teacher and a gentleman. Honesty and uprightness were dominant traits of his character. His mind was deeply imbued with religious feeling, and he had the strongest sympathy for his fellow creatures, of whatever race, color, or condition. In the early struggles of the school
he had the good taste to refrain from controversy, and thus fortunately succeeded in retaining the friendship of his colleagues.

Nathan R. Smith, for a short time in the chair of Anatomy, was a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, and was educated in Hanover, in that State. He was among the founders of the Medical Department of Dartmouth College, and subsequently Professor of Medicine in that institution; he was, also, later on, Professor of Medicine and Surgery in Yale, his classical alma mater, the class of 1817. In the winter of 1825 he attended
lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and while there he met and was won over by McClellan, who was just organizing the Jefferson Medical College faculty. He held his chair until 1827, then resigned, and afterward attained distinction in other fields as a medical instructor and author.

Dr. Beattie, in the chair of Midwifery, was identified with Jefferson Medical College history only a short time. Recollections of the man and his work are meager, but he is remembered favorably by the elder alumni.

Of McClellan, the founder and guiding spirit of the college in its early history, Dr. Gross, whose measurements of the founder's qualities may be regarded as accurate and without prejudice, wrote:

"McClellan was a born surgeon. * * * Tradition records that long before he began the study of medicine he bound up with almost scientific precision a compound fracture in the leg of a servant of one of his uncles. The splints and dressings were applied so neatly and accurately that when the family physician arrived it was not deemed necessary to disturb them. During his residence at the Philadelphia hospital, while still an undergraduate, he examined every dead body he could lay his hands upon, often to the annoyance of the managers; studied regional anatomy with the greatest assiduity, and performed all the operations that were then known, and some that were new, again and again upon the cadaver.

"Is it surprising then that with such qualifications and proclivities he should, in less than ten years after he entered upon the active duties of his profession, have placed himself in the front rank of the surgeons of the world? * * * It has been my lot to come in contact with many operators of skill and renown, but I have never met one who was his superior in dexterity and rapidity of execution, and only two or three whom I could regard as his equals in these respects. It was my fortune, as his private pupil, to witness a number of his surgical triumphs, and I never came away from the case without the conviction that he was a man of consummate ability, prepared to meet any emergency, however trying or unexpected. * * * Some considered him a reckless operator, but this was a slander. If he was at times bold and daring, he always knew what he was about.

"As a lecturer McClellan possessed merits of a high order, enthusiasm, intense earnestness, force of language, great directness, and a thorough appreciation of his topics. No man ever more completely enchained the attention of his pupils, or impressed himself more thoroughly upon their minds and feelings than he did. It was a great treat to listen to him; and no one ever left his presence without the consciousness of having profited by his instruction. He was not eloquent in the forensic sense of the term. * * * He was full of his subject, and uttered what he said in a tone and spirit of a master confident of the undivided and unflagging attention of his pupils.
As he paced the arena of the amphitheater to and fro, he reminded one of the untamed lion, impatient of restraint. His chief fault as a lecturer was his want of system. He never talked better than when he had a key, watch-seal or scalpel in his hand.

"In 1824 McClellan assisted Dr. Eberle in founding the 'Philadelphia Medical Review and Analytical Journal,' to the pages of which he contributed a number of articles, comprising a notice of some of his more interesting cases and operations. The most interesting and best written paper from his pen was a review of 'Larrey's Surgical Memoirs,' which attracted much attention at the time on account of its spirited and graphic character, its liberal tone, and its favorable mention of Napoleon, then the great idol of our people. After his retirement from public teaching he composed a work on surgery, ultimately issued in one volume, the last pages of which were passing through the press when he was seized with the short and cruel illness which, in 1847, deprived him, at the age of fifty years, of his life, and the world of one of its most renowned surgeons.

"One of the darling objects of his early life, after he had founded the Jefferson Medical College, was the publication of a treatise on anatomy, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. Samuel McClellan, who was for some time Demonstrator, and subsequently, for a short period, Professor of Anatomy, in imitation of the two Bells, John and Charles. The only portion of the work, however, that was ever written was the preface, the last thing usually written by a person who is really in earnest about authorship.

"The fact is, McClellan's literary labors were a failure; he possessed none of the qualities of a great author. His style, it is true, was forcible and graphic, but he lacked the patience and fixedness of purpose, the order and systematic arrangement so essential to success. His restlessness was incessant. To sit still was with him an impossibility. Motion was as necessary to his comfort and happiness as the air he breathed; and it was this attribute of his character that prevented him from being a great student, a deep thinker, or a steady, persistent worker.

"He seldom read a book, and then only very superficially. Whatever he did, he did rapidly; he thought rapidly, lectured rapidly, operated rapidly, walked rapidly, and for aught I know, slept and dreamed rapidly. There was no dull plodding in his Scotch-Yankee temperament. His mind, brilliant, but not well poised, was constantly on fire. He was emphatically a man of dash. Dash was one of the great elements of his ever busy brain, an outgrowth of the eccentricity of his genius. It attended him in all the relations and pursuits of his life.

"With a different mental organization McClellan might have been a greater man than he was, and left a more decided and enduring reputation as a medical philosopher and a great surgical authority. With all his deficiencies, however, he accomplished vast designs, and, as the founder of this school, is entitled to imperishable credit. It would have been well if he could have died in its service; but the same restlessness, the same impulsive nature, of which I have so freely spoken, brought about difficulties which, in the year 1839, led to a reorganization of the institution with the permanent omission of his name."