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Chapter V, pp. 78-105
CHAPTER V.

From 1832 to 1838—Rivalry with the University of Pennsylvania—The Anatomical Museum—The New Chair of the Institutes of Medicine—Dr. Robley Dunglison—Enlargement of the Old Building—A Separate Charter—Separation from the Jefferson College—Dissensions in the Faculty—Dissolution of the Faculty—McClellan Dropped—History of the Reorganization—The New Faculty—Action of the Students—The New Catalogue—The End of the First Epoch in the History—Barton, Samuel McClellan, Drake, Pattison, Revere.

The years from 1832 to 1838 constituted a progressive period in the history of the Jefferson Medical College. It was also a formative period in that the institution took upon itself a new character, and, through some impelling power, seemed to infuse new life and energy into its Faculty and its Trustees. Hitherto the Trustees were little more than nominal directors of its business affairs, subject to the beck and call of a sometimes dominating Faculty; but now they appear to have taken real interest in College matters. True, there were two or three of the Trustees who from the first had taken a deep interest in the welfare of the College, but generally (always excepting Dr. Ely) their interest was passive, and about all they did was to approve—and very rarely to disapprove—of any action of the Professors. Faculty domination was the original custom in the life and history of the College, which was permitted to continue far longer than was desirable for the good of the institution.

However, about the years 1832 and 1833 the Trustees had become factors in College history, and their names were printed in conspicuous lines in the annual catalogues and announcements; and with a more wholesome interest on their part, and a less quarrelsome disposition on the part of the Faculty, the prospects for future success became brighter and more encour-
agging to the friends of the school. The effects of previous internal dis-
sentions were still felt; the classes were small, and the number of graduates
correspondingly few. In 1832-33 the Dean’s register showed 96 students,
and at the close of the session only 19 graduates. In 1833-34 results were
different; there were 172 names on the roll, and 55 candidates were awarded
the degree in medicine.

Here was substantial progress, and the controlling spirits of the Col-
lege were gratified at the favorable turn in the tide of affairs; and in the
announcement for 1834-35 there were congratulations upon the “reputation
which Jefferson Medical College has secured for her diploma.” There was
just cause for rejoicing in this result, and it was pardonable in the Trustees
and Professors when they publicly announced “that the number of gentle-
men who have received the Doctorate this session is greatly out of propor-
tion to the class.” Further, they say:

“The explanation, however, of this apparent anomaly will be found
most satisfactory, and prove the value attached to the system of medical
instruction pursued in the college. More than one-half of those who grad-
uated in this year began their studies in other colleges, and a number of them
had, during the previous session, been students in the University of Penn-
sylvania. As these persons, after spending one session in attending the
lectures in the University and after having had full opportunities of exam-
ing and comparing the facilities and advantages afforded by the two
institutions for the acquisition of a medical education, were induced to
sacrifice preference, and to select Jefferson Medical College as their Alma
Mater, a higher and more gratifying tribute could not have been paid to the
institution.”

“Moreover,” says the announcement, “a considerable number of students
attending Jefferson Medical College, last session, besides those who have
graduated, commenced their medical studies in the University of Penn-
sylvania;” and further, “The trustees and professors are not aware of a
single instance in which a student, who had attended lectures in their in-
stitution during the previous session, left it and gave a preference to any
other medical school. Of this they are certain, that in the printed catalogues
of the University of Pennsylvania, the name of a single student who had
previously matriculated in Jefferson Medical College will not be found.”

This expression of sentiment afforded much satisfaction to the Trustees
and Faculty, for the institution referred to was looked upon from the first
as the avowed opponent to the new school, and the opportunity for a thrust in retaliation was not even now to be lost. But time healed all the old animosities, and in the course of a few more years the two schools were regarded as rivals only, not quite in perfect friendship and harmony, but vigorous competitors in a fair and open contest, without recourse to unwarranted methods on either side. The rivalry, if such it was, gave added zeal to the endeavors of the schools in offering the very best courses of medical instruction, and thereby great good resulted to the students in both of them.

But it appears that even in the early history of the younger institution its Faculty was able to guard its interests against the attacks of an enemy. McClellan was still at the head, its founder and defender, and he was "every inch a fighter." He now held the chair of Surgery, and his influence was still potent, especially when the integrity of the institution he had founded was in question.

If the Trustees and Faculty expressed themselves with some feeling, they at least were free from heat or a desire for retaliation; such was not an attribute of their individual characters. They say "nothing invidious is intended by their publications," and that the sole object in their dissemination is to put the profession in possession of "facts which cannot be controverted; which are most honourable to the reputation of their school, proving the comparative estimation in which it is regarded in reference to the oldest, and until now, the most celebrated medical school in the United States;" and this upon the evidence of "intelligent gentlemen who have had ample opportunities of examining the merits of both."

In regard to the institution they represent, the Trustees and Faculty unite in saying that all they ask for is that their claims shall be fairly examined and treated; and then add that "they have not pressed students on their arrival in the city to enter at once to the lectures of their school, but have even dissuaded them from doing so. Their advice to students has always been to attend the lectures of both institutions for some time before they
made their selection, and after having carefully examined the merits of each, to come to a decision.”

At this time the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College felt an honest and deep pride in the school, and they knew its real worth even in comparison with older institutions of the same class. Therefore it was with every assurance of justice in their pretensions when they sent out this statement:

“As the lectures of both institutions are open to all students, without the production of tickets, for the first fortnight, there is no necessity for anyone to matriculate until he has had an opportunity of examining and comparing the advantages he may attain by becoming a student of the University of Pennsylvania or of Jefferson Medical College. In every Annual announcement the trustees and professors have pressed this advice upon the attention of students resorting to Philadelphia. Two years ago, they were aware the sister institution possessed advantages on the score of reputation, and this naturally operated powerfully in inducing young men, immediately on their arrival in the city to matriculate as students in that medical school. This extrinsic advantage, however, no longer exists. It is now conceded by every person conversant with the subject, that Jefferson Medical College presents advantages and facilities for the acquisition of a medical education which are not to be surpassed. Were evidence of this required, the single fact before referred to would be conclusive, viz: that a number of students after attending lectures for one session in what formerly was considered the first medical school in the United States, had been induced, in preference, to select the Jefferson Medical College for the completion of their studies.

“If the rapid increase in number of students in Jefferson Medical College has been a subject of sincere gratification to the trustees and professors, the conduct of the gentlemen in attendance on the lectures has not been less so. Indeed, nothing could exceed the zeal and diligence with which the members of the class devoted themselves to the acquisition of medical information, and the kindness and good feeling evinced by them towards one another. There was no jarring, but, united in a common pursuit, they were desirous only to excel each other; all was union and harmony. This is no mere commonplace compliment to the members of the class of the last session. It is what their diligence and good conduct has justly earned for them. It was remarked, and admired, by their fellow students who had attended lectures in other institutions; and their professors, some of whom have been engaged for more than twenty-five years in the duties of tuition, can truly and cheerfully testify that they have never in the course of their experience seen so much diligence and so much improvement.

“The professors of Jefferson Medical College conceive that the system they adopt in their intercourse with the students has had some influence
in this most favourable result. They believe that it is not only in their chairs that they can communicate information, but that by cultivating a personal acquaintance with their pupils they can induce confidence, and communicate in familiar conversation not only much useful information, but, also, stimulate their young friends to zealous and devoted study."

Impressed with the importance of cultivating the intimacy of the students, the Professors instituted a series of "Medical Conversazioni," which were held in the hall of the museum on Saturday evenings. This was the beginning of the "Quiz Class," for which the College afterward became famous. At first these meetings were of a social character. Tea and coffee were served, and the hours from eight until eleven o'clock were spent in agreeable and intimate intercourse of the students and professors. To students who needed it, and sought it, friendly advice and assistance were given, and thereby many pupils were assisted over some of the rough points of their course of study.

There is no doubt that the Faculty as constituted in 1832 and thereafter continued without material change for several years, was the strongest yet known in the history of the college. Each chair was filled by an instructor of unquestioned capacity and moral worth, and each Professor felt that his interests and those of his pupils were identical. This mutual interest being established the school naturally grew in numerical strength and usefulness.

For the session of 1834-35 John Cosgrove was appointed Curator of the Museum. The importance of an extensive Museum had been insisted on by the Faculty and Trustees in the announcement for 1832-33, and for the next two years every effort was made to secure the services of a Curator, "accomplished in the art of making preparations," who would give his entire attention to the preparation of anatomic and pathologic specimens.

In regard to the Curator's qualifications, the records say that "after much trouble, and many disappointments, the faculty are happy to announce that they have succeeded in accomplishing the object of their wishes, and have been so fortunate as to have entered into an engagement with Mr.
Cosgrove, of London, a gentleman highly qualified for the discharge of the duties of the office of Curator to an Anatomical Museum."

Mr. Cosgrove arrived in Philadelphia in March, 1834, and at once devoted himself to the work of preparing specimens for "the illustration of healthy and morbid anatomy." Many of these were obtained from the operations of George McClellan, Professor of Surgery, during the course of his practice. In 1835 Dr. J. C. Crawford was appointed Curator, vice Cosgrove.

At this time the Museum of anatomic specimens possessed by the College compared favorably with that of other medical institutions, but with this the Faculty was not fully satisfied; the best collection was aimed at and every effort was now to be put forth to secure it.

"The Professors cannot remain satisfied," says one authority, "until they have placed every department of their school on an equality, as respects the facilities for medical education, with the oldest and most celebrated medical establishments. As pathological anatomy from the labors of Cruveilhier, Andral, Hope, Carswell, and a host of others, has acquired an importance, which can only be equalled by its value in the elucidation of the symptomatology and the treatment of diseases, the Professors of the Jefferson Medical College have determined to exert themselves most zealously in the creation of a magnificent museum."

"There will be no effort made to charm the eye, but every preparation will be calculated to teach indelibly a useful professional lesson. * * * Based as the practice of physic is, in the present state of the science, on pathologic anatomy, reference must be constantly had to it; if it be the object of the professor to keep pace with the progress of his science; and to refer to this, without having specimens to illustrate the facts which it is his object to inculcate, is not to inform, but only to confuse the minds of his pupils."

For the session of 1835-36 there was no change in the personnel of the Faculty, and for the first time an October course in Anatomy was established by Dr. Pattison, whose lectures were devoted to the subject of the cerebro-spinal axis. The idea of a longer session had been previously presented and discussed in the meetings of the Trustees and of the Faculty; and while it was determined not to extend the term of the regular school year, students of Anatomy were given the advantage of one month extra
time under the instruction of Dr. Pattison. The year witnessed many substantial improvements in the affairs of the College, and material progress in every department. There were 364 regularly matriculated students in the institution, an increase of 131 over the preceding year, and at the end of the session in March, 1836, 131 young men were awarded the doctor's degree.

In 1836 a new chair of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence was established, and Dr. Robley Dunglison, its first occupant, became a part of the life and history of the College. This advance step was welcomed by the profession throughout the country, and the announcement of Professor Dunglison's connection with the institution at once aroused a new interest in medical circles, for he had previously acquired an enviable reputation as Professor of Physiology in the University of Virginia, and added new laurels by his later incumbency of the chair of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland.

Dr. Dunglison was not an unknown or an untried instructor when he entered the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College, and he was destined in the course of a few more years to become one of the most popular teachers and writers in the country. His work, influence, and example always were for the best interests of the College. He was a member of the reorganized faculty, and as such will be mentioned in a subsequent chapter.

For the session of 1836-37 317 students matriculated, and at the close of the school year 125 graduates received diplomas. In the history of the College the year was uneventful, except that substantial progress was made in every department. The October course of lectures was continued, but, while there developed a growing inclination to extend the general session from four to five months, no definite action was taken in the matter. On this subject the Announcement says:

"The progressive improvement of medical science had suggested to the professors to extend their course of instruction from four months—the longest term in other institutions—to five. With this view lectures have
been delivered during the month of October for the last three sessions, and have been numerously attended. This course will be continued; the dissecting room will be kept open and every attention will be given to this important department. There are interesting and valuable topics appertaining to each chair, which cannot be fully discussed in a term of four months, but which may readily be examined during this additional period. The professors wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that the regular course of lectures will be commenced, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the last day of February.”

The year 1838 was memorable in the history of the College, and witnessed several important changes in the character of the institution. At the close of the session 108 diplomas were awarded to graduates. The classes had now become so large that more commodious lecture rooms were a necessity. Either a new and more spacious building must be erected, or the old one must be materially enlarged. This question was presented to the additional trustees, and that body, after mature deliberation, decided in favor of enlarging the old structure. But, as the necessary modifications and additions would involve a considerable outlay of money, it was desirable that the title of the property, then vested in Ezra Styles Ely, should be acquired and held by the Trustees.

Here a new difficulty was presented, and legislative action was necessary to its satisfactory solution. The Trustees in Philadelphia were merely “Additional Trustees” of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, and therefore an integral part of the parent board; and as such, whatever property they acquired would in fact belong to the Trustees of the parent institution. Hence the necessity for a separate charter to enable the Philadelphia Trustees to carry out the work of remodeling and enlarging the College building.

In the spring of 1838 application was made to the legislature, and an act was passed in conformity in part to the fifth section of the act of April 7, 1826, which reserved to the legislature the right to amend or repeal one portion of the charter; but directly it referred and was supplemental to the fifth section of the act passed June 13, 1836, relating to the general system of education. It provided as follows:
SECTION 5. That the Medical department of Jefferson College be, and hereby is, created a separate and independent body corporate, under the name, style, and title of "The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia," with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania; the present additional trustees, chosen in pursuance of an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled An act for the establishment of a College at Canonsburg, in the county of Washington, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, to be the trustees of the college created by this section, with power to increase their number to fifteen."

Now, by virtue of the act above set forth, the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia was established upon the basis originally contemplated by its founders, and for which they and their successors in the Faculty had contended for nearly fifteen years. McClellan, the founder, was still of the Faculty, and Green, also of the original number, held the chair of Chemistry. The others, Eberle, Rhees and Klapp, had severed their relation to the institution several years before this great consummation was attained.

For McClellan the victory now was complete; the goal of his greatest ambition had been reached, but he was not yet content to lay aside his armor and rest upon the laurels of personal and professional achievement. New battles were yet to be fought, and even now he was struggling to retain a controlling influence in the affairs of the institution which he almost alone had brought into healthful existence, and sustained so many years with his wonderful individual strength. A great power was he in the beginning, and a power he still remained, although now his influence was declining under the rapid progress the institution was making in the medical world; and in the course of the next two years he was to be set aside and replaced with new elements.

"With the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania," read the act creating the new, independent medical school; which meant in easy interpretation that the Jefferson Medical College was to stand as the equal in all respects to the older and more favored institution. Now, so far as powers, privileges, and restrictions were concerned, these two great schools of medicine were on an equal footing; but for at least five years
before this time the younger school was the equal of the older in respect to the thoroughness of its courses of instruction and the proficiency of its corps of instructors.

The last meeting of the Board of Additional Trustees was held April 19, 1838, at which time the new charter was accepted, congratulations were offered, and resolutions were adopted. Then the board adjourned sine die.

One of the resolutions passed at this meeting referred to the former relations of the parent College at Canonsburg and its Medical Department in Philadelphia, and is worthy of reproduction here:

"Resolved, That the President be directed to communicate to the mother board at Canonsburg, that, in accepting the charter which separates them from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, the additional trustees are influenced by the conviction that such a separation is for the mutual benefit and convenience of both bodies, and desired it for no other reason; and that this board will retain a grateful sense of the kind and fostering care ever exhibited towards them by the parent institution, and will in their new capacity be always ready to acknowledge their past obligations, and to exchange in every way in their power, kind offices with Jefferson College at Canonsburg."

Thus terminated an association which had continued almost fifteen years, and its close was as genial as its continuance had been mutually agreeable and beneficial. However, the parent institution was reluctant to part with its offspring; it had given it life, had sustained and supported it in times of trouble and tumult, and now, when the experimental period had passed, and the child institution had attained health, vigor, and the promise of future greatness among the medical colleges of the country, it was only natural that the trustees of Jefferson College should be loth to part relationship with an important department—one which had already begun to reflect honor both on itself and its parent. But the time had come when the separation was absolutely necessary; when the present interests and future welfare of the medical school demanded a radical change in methods and management; and recognizing this necessity, the Trustees of the Jefferson College at Canonsburg interposed no serious objection to the separation, but sent to the Trus-
tees of the new college a warm God-speed and a prayer for continued use-
fulness and prosperity.

The Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia
now became more directly representative of the interests of that institution,
and at once assumed and exercised more authority than in former years, when
they were only "Additional Trustees," and when they were hardly more than
a nominal body—a mere compliance with law. But it must not be assumed
that the Trustees in their new capacity at once became the real controlling
power in the affairs of the College, for such was not the case; that great
consummation did not reach its fruition until within the last ten years.

The Board as established under the act of 1838 possessed all necessary
power, but for some reason did not attempt to exercise its authority as
against the voice of the Faculty—the real power—who held the revenues
and paid the bills, subject only to the formal action of the trustees. Occa-
sionally, however, when the Faculty was divided by dissensions, and required
the intervention of some recognized authority, the Board was appealed to
and applied a remedy—generally the right one, for in the first Board under
the new charter, as subsequently, there were men of strict integrity and
moral worth.

At their first meeting under the new charter, the Trustees increased
their number to fifteen by the election of Jesse R. Burden, Joseph B. Smith,
John R. Jones, Colonel Samuel Miller, and John R. Vodges. A few days
later they completed arrangements for enlarging and remodeling the College
building. Dr. Ely had removed to Missouri, but he still manifested a deep
interest in the welfare of the school. He leased to the trustees the College
premises for a period of twenty years from the following November, with
the privilege to the lessees of purchasing the property at any time within
that period.

These preliminaries settled, the needed work of enlargement was begun,
and the remodeled structure was ready for occupancy at the opening of the
next session. The improvements consisted of a thorough rearrangement
of the interior of the building with a considerable enlargement by the addition of a laboratory and other needed apartments. With the completion of the improvements, the prospect of the College was all that its most earnest friends could expect. It had a large and convenient building, spacious lecture rooms, an able Faculty, and a large and constantly increasing share of public and professional confidence, as well as an apparently bright outlook for the future.

Unfortunately, however, during the session of 1838-39, serious difficulties arose in the Faculty, and of such character that the intervention of the Trustees became imperative. For some time certain members of the Faculty were at variance regarding the policy of the College, and all attempts at amicable adjustment of the difficulty met with failure. At length the dissensions became so serious that the Trustees asserted their authority, and on the 10th of June, 1839, dissolved the Faculty and reorganized another on a more harmonious basis, retaining a majority of the old Professors, but dropping from the roll the name of George McClellan, the founder, and for fifteen years the guiding spirit of the institution.

"Dissensions in the Faculty," repeat all chroniclers of Jefferson Medical College history in mentioning the unfortunate episode that cost the institution much of the prestige it had gained during the six years then just passed; and the cost, besides, the services and influence of one who even then unquestionably was one of the most skilled and brilliant surgeons in America—George McClellan. As an instructor and clinician, McClellan in 1839, just as in 1825, had no superior, and when he was dropped from the Faculty in the year first mentioned the college lost a devoted friend and a famous teacher, a valiant defender in time of trouble, a self-sacrificing friend in time of need. But, with all his professional ability and fame, with all his splendid social qualities and his personal popularity, George McClellan undoubtedly had some faults. He was hasty in action and in temper; he was erratic in his nature, and at times he was disposed to be arbitrary, and even obstinate. When he set out to accomplish a certain end, there was no com-
promise—no middle ground—for him; and so, when he found himself at odds with other members of the Faculty (there were several unusually strong men in it at that time) in the early part of 1839, "neither blade would bend nor break," and the Trustees were compelled to determine the right and the wrong of the controversy. The matter in dispute was referred to a special committee of the Board at a meeting held April 2, 1839, and on May 2 a report was submitted, recommending a dissolution of the Faculty; and on June 10, after several conferences, the Trustees quietly adopted the recommendations of the committee, dissolved the Faculty, and proceeded to reorganize another—in which the name of George McClellan did not appear.

The inner history of this unfortunate affair never has been fully understood, and it is perhaps as well that the whole matter be not more than casually treated here. There was no serious offense on either side, no crime anywhere, and nothing to be withheld from the public. There was neither sacrifice on the one side nor slaughter on the other. "Owing to dissensions in the Faculty," the Trustees determined to and did dissolve that body, and they deemed it for the best interests of the College that the name of George McClellan should be dropped; but there has always been a pretty serious question among well-informed medical men, knowing something of the real history of the affair, whether George McClellan was not unjustly treated in certain quarters when he was deposed in the summer of 1839. Still, the College was generally progressing, and despite personal jealousies and contentions its star was in the ascendant, and it became necessary to replace old methods with others more modern, old ideas with new ones, and an old leader with another; and thus, in the reorganization of the Faculty the chair of Surgery was assigned to Joseph Pancoast.

The question has been asked: Why was George McClellan's name dropped from the Faculty list on the reorganization of that body in 1839? No man now lives who can satisfactorily answer this inquiry; none who sat under McClellan's teaching in the halls of the Jefferson Med-
ical College; none who can appreciate and understand the peculiar mental qualities that he possessed without having sat under him, and without having observed him in his daily walk. He had founded the school fifteen years before, and he had been its head and front, its guiding spirit, its defender against enemies, its supporter and mainstay in times of financial need. His private funds had always been used—unstintedly used—in the purchase of whatever was required, whether in his own or another's department, and for these advances no restitution had been made by his colleagues, nor asked for by him of the Faculty or the Trustees.

Originally he had founded the school and it was his; later it was taken under the patronage of Jefferson College, but McClellan had accomplished that work, and the school was still his; still later a Board of Additional Trustees was appointed to manage directly the medical branch, but McClellan still continued in virtual control, and still the school was regarded as his own; eventually the Medical Department was separated from the parent institution, and an independent body of Trustees was constituted, but George McClellan still stood at the head, and was generally recognized as the real power, although now there was an inclination to rebel against his authority, and no longer submit to his dictation; for at times McClellan was arbitrary in his demands, and never yielded in his opinions to any man; and when new forces were being added to the teaching corps, almost with each succeeding session, there was brought into the Faculty some elements of independence that differed with McClellan's personal views.

When these positive characters came together, a clash was sure to follow. The reader of these pages will discover that during the first fifteen years of Jefferson's history, there were frequent Faculty clashings, indicating differing opinions, and it is fair to assume—it was a fact—that McClellan was on one side or the other in each of these "dissensions in the Faculty;" the right or wrong—the merits of each controversy—the present writer will not attempt to determine; they came, and each succeeding outbreak was more
serious than its predecessor, which may be accounted for in the fact that stronger forces were constantly coming into the life of the College, both in its Faculty and the Board of Trustees. One of these forces was Robley Dunglison, who in 1836 was appointed to the chair of Institutes of Medicine.

Dunglison was a force in fact—not merely in name. He was a great and original teacher, a writer of wide reputation, and a man of judicial mind; he should have been a lawyer, or a judge upon the bench; his mind was eminently judicial. He, too, was a positive character, but he was always logical, conservative, and sound. There were others like Dunglison in the Faculty, and some of them disagreed with McClellan, not taking kindly to all his opinions, and, besides, the school had not prospered under the order of things during the last few years. Indeed, if something were not done—and done soon—the College must fall to the ground.

In the meantime, too, the Board of Trustees had acquired new strength and influence, and were taking more than passive interest in the affairs of the school. In that body, McClellan still had strong friends, and there were others, in the Faculty, who did not approve his actions, and who felt that the College would be better and more prosperous if the founder, the great teacher and surgeon, were no longer a part of its life,—no longer a factor in its history. But those who opposed him did not set about the task to rid themselves of Dr. McClellan. Fortunately, this came in the natural course of events, when there was more or less dissension pervading the whole Faculty body; when the time was ripe for a radical reorganization of the whole teaching force, and when the Trustees were in a mood for determined action.

So far as the minutes disclose, the last Faculty meeting at which George McClellan was present was held April 2, 1839. There were present, besides him, Dunglison, Green, Pattison, Calhoun, Samuel McClellan and Revere. McClellan himself occupied the chair. John Revere was then Dean. At the last preceding meeting, held March 25, nothing was done to indicate an immediate change in the Faculty, nor was there anything tending to show
any unpleasant feeling among its members. However, in the report of a meeting held March 9, this somewhat significant entry is found:

"Whereas, a communication was received from Dr. Dunglison making certain allegations," it was determined "that inasmuch as in the nature of the case the Faculty are unable to act on these allegations," it was moved by Dr. Revere, and seconded by Dr. Green, "that the Dean be requested to inclose the same to the Board of Trustees, and that the Dean be permitted to take a copy of the same for the use of the Faculty."

The nature and tenor of Dr. Dunglison's "certain allegations" are not now known. The communication was duly transmitted to the Trustees, but as the Faculty were in a majority against "taking a copy" for their own use, no further record of its existence is found in the minutes or in the papers on file in the custody of the Dean. Dunglison was not given to hasty action; he was temperate in all things, and he always weighed carefully every subject before he acted upon it. And there is absolutely nothing in any record, either of the Faculty or of the Trustees, to indicate that George McClellan was the subject of his "communication," except that subsequently McClellan took occasion to speak of his relations with the school and his interest in its properties before Dr. Dunglison became a member of its Faculty. From this, and other things, it is fair to assume that the allegations did in fact refer to some action of the founder which was not acceptable to his colleagues; and they, rather than act upon them among themselves, prudently referred the whole matter to the Trustees, and for the first time in the history of the school made that body the real conservator of the policy of the institution.

At this time the Faculty was divided by dissensions, which were the outgrowth of various causes not necessary to be enumerated here. It was enough that they did exist, and of such a character that unless they were checked by some strong influence the school stood on a very insecure foundation so far as its future was concerned. So at this time the conditions were favorable for making the Board of Trustees the real physical power of the institution, and that power was promptly invoked through the wise action
of the Faculty. This proceeding, however, had the effect to end Faculty domination in Jefferson Medical College history, and thereafter the Trustees were the real controlling force of the institution. But this opens a new subject in Jefferson history, one which is reserved for discussion in a later chapter.

On the day that Dr. Dunglison presented his communication to the consideration of the Faculty, the Trustees also held a meeting and received that paper from the hands of the Dean, as the following extract from the minutes will show:

April 2, 1839. "The secretary laid before the board a communication from the dean of the medical faculty, enclosing a communication from Dr. Rlobley Dunglison, when, on motion, it was resolved, That the different communications received from the medical faculty relating to matters connected with that body, be referred to a committee of three members of the board, with directions to inquire into the existing state and condition of the medical faculty of the college, and to report to this board whether any and what measures are required to be adopted in reference thereto; and that the said committee have power to call the professors and such other persons before them as will enable them to accomplish the duties assigned to them, and require the production by the faculty of all its books, papers, and archives."

The committee upon whom this duty devolved comprised: Trustees Cuyler, Smith, and Jones, three straightforward, honorable men. Evidently, there was something radically wrong in the Faculty body, and these men were to inquire into its innermost workings, discover the root of the evil, and report to the whole body of Trustees what in their opinion was necessary to be done to correct it.

The records do not disclose the inquisitorial proceedings of the committee, and the same, if indeed they were preserved, are not now to be found. It must suffice therefore to say that on May 2 the committee made a report, and accompanied with these plain resolutions:

"Resolved, That the present faculty of Jefferson Medical College be dissolved." and

"Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject."
It appears, however, that the members of the committee were not of “one mind and one heart” in their conclusions and report, for Mr. Smith presented a minority and counter report. Not only the committee, but the Trustees as well, were divided on the subject of dissolving the Faculty, and it was not until June 7 that they were ready to vote on the resolution; and even then when the end could not longer be delayed, Trustees Burden, Badger, and Duncan withdrew from the meeting and thus “broke the quorum.” However, the remaining Trustees passed the resolutions, but the legality of their action was questioned, and the “advice of counsel” was sought, pro and con. Again, on June 10 the resolutions were voted upon, and were adopted, eight yeas and three nays. Green, Cuyler, Miller, Jones, Vodges, Sutherland, Fricke, and King voted in the affirmative, and Badger, Burden, and Duncan in the negative.

Thus was accomplished the dissolution of the Faculty and by that action George McClellan ceased to be a factor in the life of the Jefferson Medical College. But the old warrior hero was not without friends. His leadership in the school had been overthrown evidently “for the good of the service,” but the real reasons therefor never have been made clear. He had made claim to ownership of a large part of the furnishings of the school, and also had pressed a claim to a third interest in certain outstanding notes, amounting to $800. There were then six principal chairs in the school, and he had filled two of them. Ordinarily the revenues would have been divided equally among six Professors, but as McClellan had filled two chairs he claimed two-sixths of the whole emoluments. This was one cause of the dissension which disturbed the Faculty at this time, but there were others of perhaps equal importance, all of which created an arrayal of forces with a majority on the side of the conservative Dunglison and against the less pacific McClellan.

After the Faculty was dissolved, the Trustees proceeded to reconstruct that body, and in pursuance of their purpose placed the names of thirty-five eminent teachers and writers on their eligible list. The name of George
McClellan stood first on the roll, but neither he nor his brother Samuel replied to the communications sent them by the Trustees inquiring whether they were willing to accept Professorships under the reorganized conditions. Nevertheless, on June 28, Samuel McClellan was elected Professor of Midwifery by a vote of ten to two. Then the Trustees elected Professors for the chairs of Anatomy, Chemistry, Theory and Practice, and Institutes; but when it was proposed to ballot for a Professor of Surgery, it was resolved “that further proceedings of the election of Medical Faculty be postponed for the present.”

On July 5, the Board elected Huston to the chair of Materia Medica, and then proceeded to ballot for a Professor of Surgery. Badger and Cuyler were tellers, and on counting the votes Joseph Pancoast had six, George McClellan five, and F. F. Hewson one; no choice. The second and third ballots showed the same result, and it was not until July 10, and after much weighty discussion, accompanied with some warmth of feeling, that Pancoast was elected to the chair of Surgery, defeating George McClellan by a vote of seven to five. This was the end of McClellan’s connection with the Jefferson Medical College.

When the work of reorganization was finished, John Revere held the chair of Theory and Practice; Granville Sharp Pattison the chair of Anatomy; Samuel McClellan the chair of Midwifery; Robley Dunglison the chair of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence; Jacob Green the chair of Chemistry; Robert M. Huston the chair of Materia Medica; and Joseph Pancoast the chair of Surgery. In September, Samuel McClellan resigned the chair of Midwifery, and Professor Huston was assigned to it. Dr. Dunglison thereupon assumed the duties of the chair of Materia Medica in addition to that of Institutes to which he had been regularly appointed.

Notwithstanding the undoubted strength of the new Faculty and the popularity of its individual members, the session of 1839-40 was poorly attended, and the graduating class fell to 58, which was nearly 40 per cent. below the class of the preceding year, and 60 per cent. lower than that of
1836. This was in part due to the trouble already referred to, and the more serious fact that upon the retirement of George McClellan he at once founded a new school of medicine.* The personal and professional popularity of the man was so great that he drew from the strength of the Jefferson Medical College and enrolled many of its students in his new school. Dr. F. P. Henry says that as a consequence of these measures (Faculty troubles and changes) nearly one-half of the graduating class withdrew from the Jefferson Medical College, preferring to sit under McClellan’s teaching or to enter other schools in the year 1839-40.

While this unfortunate controversy impaired the efficiency of the College for a time, the reorganization of the Faculty soon had the effect to restore confidence in its stability. During this time neither the Trustees nor the Faculty were idle, and the students who remained loyal exerted themselves in behalf of the institution whose future meant so much to them. In lending their influence and aid to the restoration of prosperity, they held a meeting in the Anatomical Theater of the College building on February 14, 1840. Stephen D. Mullowney was chosen chairman, and James D. Cochran secretary, after which it was resolved “that a committee of seven be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressing the sentiment of the class with respect to the capabilities of the Professors of this institution and the manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.” This committee comprised E. H. Moore, of Virginia; Henry Houtz, of Ohio; R. C. Beatty, of Pennsylvania; G. T. Newman, of Virginia; J. Stuart Leech, of Pennsylvania; E. D. Connor, of Alabama; and Andrew Bruce, of Penn-

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*McClellan was 43 when he was retired from the Jefferson Medical College. He immediately conceived the project of a third medical school in Philadelphia, and with his “characteristic buoyancy and determination of purpose,” he went in person, accompanied by a single professional friend, to solicit a charter from the state legislature. This time he attached his school to Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, securing it full corporate privileges as the medical department of that institution. As a Faculty he had secured for the chair of Physiology and Anatomy, Dr. Samuel G. Morton; for the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery, himself; Dr. Calhoun for the chair of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Dr. Samuel McClellan for the chair of Obstetrics; Dr. William Rush for the chair of Theory and Practice of Physic; and Dr. Walter R. Johnson for the chair of Chemistry. The school was opened in November, 1839, with a class of nearly one hundred students.
sylvania. After due consideration the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The Trustees of this institution have seen fit to make an alteration in the Faculty since the expiration of the last session, for reasons well known; and

"WHEREAS, Some anxiety may exist in regard to the qualifications of the present incumbents of the chairs of Surgery and Obstetrics, by those who propose coming to this city to avail themselves of the advantages here offered to the medical student in the prosecution of his studies; and

"WHEREAS, We wish publicly to express our high regard for those gentlemen, and our entire satisfaction as to the manner in which they have acquitted themselves in the performance of the arduous task which has devolved upon them; therefore,

"Resolved, That we consider it unnecessary to say anything in regard to the old members of the Faculty, their high talent and capacity to teach being sufficiently well known, and fully appreciated.

"Resolved, That we consider the changes, which have been made in the chairs of Surgery and Obstetrics, to be improvements which have greatly enhanced the value of the school.

"Resolved, That the thanks of the class be returned to Professors Pancost and Huston for the able and satisfactory manner in which they have acquitted themselves.

"Resolved, That we consider the present arrangement of teaching the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica in combination, to facilitate greatly the progress of the student, and to present many advantages over the modes in which they are usually taught.

"Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the faculty, with a request to publish them in the catalogue of the present session."

These resolutions in themselves were gratifying to the Trustees and the Faculty, and especially to Professors Pancost and Huston. It was not, however, that these new occupants of the chairs of Surgery and Obstetrics were in need of champions or defenders, for even then the names of Pancost and Huston were well known and in excellent repute with the medical world; the real purpose of the resolutions, and the principal object of the students, was to defend the integrity of the Jefferson Medical College, which then was being covertly attacked.

The resolutions quoted were printed in the first annual catalogue issued by the Trustees and Faculty. It was published in 1840, and related chiefly
to the College session of 1839-40. In that year the catalogue took the place of the Announcement, the latter not appearing. In the new pamphlet the Trustees find occasion to express themselves in regard to the condition of affairs, and they say:

"A session has now elapsed since the new organization, and an opportunity had for witnessing its practical operation; and although, as was anticipated, the first effect (as always happens in cases of change in similar institutions) has been a diminution in the number of students, the board are of the opinion, from what they have heard of the sentiments of an unusually assiduous, exemplary, and enthusiastic class, and of others who have had ample opportunity of forming an unbiased judgment, that the present organization has proved—and will prove—to be highly satisfactory.

"The Board of Trustees are happy in being able to express their satisfaction with the mode in which the new Professors of Obstetrics and Surgery have executed their respective duties; as well as their conviction that at no time has the school been more effective or more in a condition to fulfil the warmest hopes and expectations of its friends.

"Two years ago, the board obtained a lease of the College buildings for twenty years; and under that lease they instituted various alterations and improvements, so that, for all the purposes of a medical institution, Jefferson Medical College now presents advantages unsurpassed by those of other institutions.

"With such advantages, and with a Faculty so capable, and so zealous in the execution of their arduous duties, the board of trustees feel satisfied that the institution is admirably calculated for a career of extensive and enduring prosperity."

At this time the Jefferson Medical College did possess unusual advantages as a school for medical instruction, and when the effects of the recent disturbances had disappeared a new period of progress was opened. But before the best results in this direction were secured there was required at the hands of the Trustees a little more clearing away of obstacles, a little more brightening of the College armor, and a little more spirit of determination to do all that was necessary to be done to establish the Jefferson Medical College among the best institutions of its kind in the country. This work called not alone for patriotism, but for courage—determined courage—and when the crisis was presented, the Trustees proved themselves equal to the occasion, and showed that they were trustees in fact as well as in name.
In 1839 the number of Professorships was reduced to six by the merger of the chairs of Materia Medica and the Institutes of Medicine. For the session of 1840-41 Dr. William S. Grant was made Demonstrator of Anatomy. John Revere was now Dean of the Faculty, and also held the chair of Theory and Practice. The class for the year was about equal to that of the preceding session, and at its close sixty students were awarded diplomas.

In this year, just before the end of the session, death claimed one of the Faculty’s brightest and most honored lights—Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry, who then was senior member of the corps of instructors. He had been with the history of the school almost from its beginning; had aided in molding its early policy; had served throughout fifteen years of its successes and reverses; but he had held himself aloof from the controversies which too frequently marred the progress of the institution. Dr. Green died February 1, 1841, and his untimely taking off was one of the most lamentable events which marked this trying period in the life of the college. On February 4, the Trustees held a special meeting and passed resolutions expressive of their appreciation of his services as a Professor in the College, and of his worth as a man.

During the session of 1840-41, the old Faculty troubles again made their appearance and developed such feelings of bitterness that the Trustees peremptorily dissolved that body and reorganized it on a more harmonious basis. Under the then existing conditions no other course was open to them, and unpleasant as their duty was they went about it manfully.

In his concise review of the history of the College previous to this time, Dr. Holland says:

"During the first seventeen years there had been many disagreements ending in withdrawals, some of them involuntary. In that time there had been eight incumbents to the chair of midwifery. At different times vacancies had been filled for short periods by men of unusual ability. Their stay was so short as to prefigure the early decline which seemed to be the fate of an institution whose history was marked by such extraordinary vicissitudes, due in the main to internal discords."
The new difficulties which resulted in such radical changes came to a crisis about the close of the session of 1840-41, and on April 20, all the chairs were vacated upon the peremptory order of the Trustees. Then with commendable zeal they proceeded with their work of reorganization. They builded better than they knew, and filled all the chairs with men of distinguished ability, and unquestioned integrity. At last was brought together, as Dr. Holland says, "a group of teachers of approved merit who could work in harmony."

Thus closed the first epoch in the history of the Jefferson Medical College. The school had come into existence in the face of opposition, had acquired collegiate powers only after a long and earnest struggle, and then soon afterward began to be beset with Faculty difficulties. These disturbances took place too frequently during the seventeen years of history reviewed in preceding pages, yet from each of these waves of trouble the institution appeared to acquire a little additional strength, a little wider influence, and to increase and grow in usefulness. The "last state" of the College after each of these domestic convulsions appeared to be better than the first, and while each succeeding storm of dissension was more serious than its predecessor, the clearing away left the atmosphere of the school purer and more wholesome than before.

The seventeen years just ended constituted the formative period in the history of the College. At no time was there any serious struggle for an existence after the passage of the act of 1826; at no time was there any widespread fear that the institution would be dissolved. Throughout this period the college was making history; was making men of mark; was sending out into the ranks of the medical profession many men who were destined to lives of usefulness, and some to distinguished eminence. At the same time the College was laying the foundation of its own future greatness, and preparing the way for its own permanency. Taken in its entirety, this period forms an interesting element of College history, where events of differing char-

FROM 1832 TO 1838
acters ran in parallels, all tending to a common end; and that end was reached in 1841 when the Trustees reconstructed the entire Faculty body.

While the period referred to witnessed many important events, it also brought into the history of the Jefferson Medical College many new and interesting characters, other than those who were members of the first Faculty. One of the earliest of these was Dr. William P. C. Barton, who was the first incumbent of the new chair of Materia Medica in 1826, and Dean of the Faculty for some time following his election to that office in 1828.

Barton came from a family of physicians. He was a brother of Dr. John Rhea Barton, an eminent surgeon, and nephew of Dr. Benjamin Smith Barton, formerly a Professor in the University of Pennsylvania. He was in all respects a remarkable man, highly educated, learned in his profession, a graceful lecturer, an able writer, and one of the most famous botanists in America. It was Barton who in 1818 attempted to found a second medical school in Philadelphia, and whose laudable ambition was crushed by opposing influences; and it was only natural that he should fully sympathize with McClellan's later movement in the same direction, and give aid to it, and ultimately join himself to the Faculty of the new school.

Many of Barton's acts were marked with the eccentricities of genius, and he abounded in flashes of wit. His style of lecturing was conversational, plain, simple, and didactic, without attempt at oratory, and his success as a teacher was all that could be desired. In his appearance he was a model of neatness, and he seldom wore the same coat, vest, or cravat on two successive days. In his criticisms of contemporaneous writers he was often severe, and even bitter, especially when he had occasion to speak of a certain writer on Materia Medica, with whom he had long been on unfriendly terms. He remained in the College three years, when he was ordered by the government to New York, and afterward to sea, having entered the navy as a surgeon at an early age.

Another prominent figure in the early College history was Dr. Samuel
McClellan, who was made Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1828. He was a younger brother of the founder, and was born in 1800. His education was acquired in his brother's office, the University of Pennsylvania, and in the Medical Department of Yale, where he graduated in 1823. He then spent three years in travel, chiefly in Mexico, and in 1828 began his connection with the Faculty of Jefferson Medical College. In 1830 he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, succeeding his brother.

During the session of 1831-32 he resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. Pattison. He then took the chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Rhee, and in 1836 became Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, which chair he retained through the troublous year 1839, in which the college and its founder came to a parting of the ways. Soon afterward, however, Samuel McClellan resigned and joined with his brother in the new school movement. He lived until 1854, and left behind a good record. He was an honor to the College throughout his connection with it, and, had he not preferred to follow the fortunes of his brother in his new venture, he undoubtedly would have become one of the famous Faculty of 1841.

Dr. Daniel Drake came into the College life in 1830, and filled with credit the chair of Practice of Medicine for a single session. He was a strong man professionally, an excellent educator, and was a tower of strength in the Faculty, but Drake had other and perhaps higher aspirations. At the close of the year he resigned and left Philadelphia, taking John Eberle with him. His subsequent history belongs to the West, where he became famous in professional annals. Dr. Drake was born in 1785, and died in 1852.

Following the departure of Drake and Eberle and the death of Rhee, there was a virtual reorganization of the Faculty, in which three new and important figures appear. These were Drs. Usher Parsons, Samuel Colhoun, and Granville Sharp Pattison. Of Dr. Parsons little is now known. He came from Providence, Rhode Island, and acceptably filled the chair of Obstetrics a single year, when he resigned. Colhoun was born in Chambersburg, in 1787, graduated at Princeton in 1804, and at the University Medical
School in 1808. During the nine years he was member of the Jefferson Medical College Faculty, he held various Professorships, and also for three years was Dean. He was a faithful friend of George McClellan, and after the latter was deposed he followed him and his fortunes in the third medical school. Colhoun was a bachelor, learned, and of genial, generous nature. He died in 1841.

When Granville Sharp Pattison became a part of the life of the College, both the Faculty and the institution felt the enlivening influence of his presence and of his example. He was a worthy successor to the younger McClellan in the chair of Anatomy, and held that chair until the sweeping changes of 1841, when Pancoast was chosen to succeed him. A contemporary writer mentions Pattison as “a brilliant lecturer and teacher, but a man of intense feeling and strong prejudices.” He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1792, began the study of medicine at the age of seventeen, and at nineteen was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the private school of his preceptor. Two years later he opened a school, but soon discontinued it to accept a life position in the Andersonian Institute. However, in the winter of 1818-19 he came to the United States, “with the hope,” says Dr. Henry, “of succeeding Dr. Dorsey in the University of Pennsylvania. Not successful in this, he settled in Philadelphia and joined the movement for a new medical school, in which he took such aggressive measures as to print the ‘Whildin thesis,’ with certain expunged passages retained and italicized. This engendered the most bitter feeling, and it was further increased by rumors of a Glasgow scandal, in which Pattison, although acquitted on trial, was believed by his opponents to be guilty. He attributed these rumors to Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, and in 1820 challenged the doctor, thereby giving more publicity to the affair."

This event appears not to have injured Pattison’s reputation as an instructor, as in the same year he was appointed to the chair of Anatomy in the University of Maryland. He afterwards returned to England and
FROM 1832 TO 1838

held the same chair in the University of London. He came thence to Philadelphia and to his position in the Jefferson Medical College.

Another conspicuous figure in Faculty circles during the period under consideration was Dr. John Revere, who in 1831 was appointed to the chair of “Theory and Practice of Physick,” a position satisfactorily filled by him until the close of 1839-40. John Revere came to the College with an excellent reputation, and while there both the institution and himself were benefited by the association. He was born in 1787, graduated at Harvard in 1807, and four years later received his medical degree in Edinburgh. His professional career was begun in Baltimore, from which city he came to Philadelphia and the chair of Practice in Jefferson. “Here,” says one writer, “his excellent qualities as a physician and lecturer added greatly to the strength of the Faculty during his ten years of service. He and Dr. Pattison both resigned in 1841 to take like chairs in the University of New York.”

Dr. Revere died in New York in 1847, and was regarded as one of the most distinguished men in the profession. He was Dean of the Faculty in the Jefferson Medical College in 1839-40.