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Dr. Robley Dunglison.

(From painting in Library of Jefferson Medical College. By S. B. Waugh, 1876.)
CHAPTER VII.

THE FACULTY OF 1841-56—DUNGLISON—HUSTON—PANCOAST—MITCH-ELL—MEIGS—BACHE—MÜTTER.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON. First of the list of the Faculty of 1841, by priority of appointment, was Robley Dunglison. He was born January 4, 1798, at Keswick, in Cumberland, the beautiful lake country of the north of England. In his seventeenth year he began the study of medicine in Cumberland, and afterward went up to London. He subsequently attended one course of the lectures at the University of Edinburgh, visited Paris, and, having returned to London, passed his examination at the Royal College of Surgeons, and at Apothecaries Hall. He began practice in London in 1819, and obtained his medical degree in Erlangen in 1824.

At first Dr. Dunglison intended to restrict himself to medical and obstetrical practice, especially the latter, and had announced a course of lectures on midwifery for the fall of 1824. He had also begun his career as an author, and was about to associate himself with Dr. Copeland, writer of the well-known dictionary. Just at this time he received from ex-President Jefferson, Rector of the University of Virginia, the offer of a comprehensive chair in that institution. He accepted the position and remained nine years at the University, winning fame as a lecturer, and building up that reputation as an author and man of letters which made his name illustrious.

In 1833 Dr. Dunglison became Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence, in the University of Maryland.

*In the preparation of this chapter information has been drawn from various reliable sources, and largely from Dr. John H. Brinton’s address before the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College, delivered March 11, 1880. At times free use has been made of Dr. Brinton’s own words, possibly not always with the use of quotation marks. In the main, therefore, the credit for what is written in this chapter of reminiscences must be given to Dr. Brinton mentioned, who has long been a faithful friend of the College, and one of the most reliable sources of information concerning its history.*
In June, 1836, he was elected to the chair of Institutes of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College, a chair which was created for him, and which he filled until the early part of 1868. Thus for more than a third of a century he was a Professor of this school. In 1854, after an absence of thirty years, he revisited England, and late in the same year returned to America, hastening his departure on account of the pressing letters from the Dean of the College, urging the necessity of his speedy return.

Dr. Dunglison was an extraordinary man, a man of learning in the highest sense of the term, familiar alike with the classics of medicine and with the medical literature of his day. No professional topic escaped his keen observation. He was cognizant of all theories, but was not carried away by any of them. The bent of his mind was eminently judicial; he listened patiently to all arguments, sifted all evidence, rejected the false and held fast to the true, and his decision, once reached, was in the end almost always correct. He was not an enthusiast, not an ardent investigator or experimenter in the modern sense of the term; he preferred rather to analyze the researches of the others, and to base his conclusions upon accumulated evidence. For vivisection in all its forms he had an unconquerable dislike.

As a writer on medical subjects, Dr. Dunglison early won popularity with the profession, but his literary efforts carried him into other fields than those of purely medical character; still all his words plainly indicated his professional life. His "Practice of Medicine," "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," "New Remedies," "Physiology," and also his "Medical Dictionary," were for years standard authorities and an enduring monument to his professional and literary genius. His best works, the text books and the dictionary, passed through many editions, and some of them were found on the table of nearly every practitioner in the land. His qualities as a writer gave him a wonderful hold on the medical profession, and it is not surprising, therefore, that medical students pursuing their preliminary course in a physician's office should seek to place themselves under the personal instruction of a man of such distinguished ability.
Dr. Robert M. Huston.

(From painting in Library of Jefferson Medical College. Without name of painter.)
Dunglison's appreciation of character was remarkable. His judgment of the moral attributes of men was rarely at fault. As a friend to young men, no one could be more true, and no advice was more to be depended upon than his. His knowledge of the world and of the motives which impelled men's actions was accurate, hence as a result of his observations his conclusions were usually just. In the expression of his opinion he was cautious and guarded, qualities which he endeavored to inculcate in others.

Dr. Dunglison was a fluent speaker; his language was lucid, and elegant. He never wanted for a word, and every word was well chosen. His diction was Johnsonian, and his lectures, always extemporaneous, never failed to command the attention of his class. He stood before the world as an exemplar of medical science, and the honors heaped upon him from so many lands—a membership in more than a hundred scientific bodies—testified to the esteem in which he was universally held. Truly, he was a learned man, and his death, in April, 1869, was a serious loss not only to the Jefferson Medical College but to the great community of scholars and to the medical profession of the world.

*Robert M. Huston.* Second on the list of the Faculty was Dr. Robert M. Huston, of the chair of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, but formerly, as a member of the old Faculty, Professor of Obstetrics. Dr. Huston was a Virginian by birth, born in 1794. He served as Assistant Surgeon during the war of 1812, and afterward settled in Philadelphia, where he practiced medicine many years before he identified himself with the life of the Jefferson Medical College. In 1838 he was appointed to the chair of Obstetrics, and in 1841, upon the reorganization of the Faculty, he was retained, and assigned to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In the same year he was made Dean of the Faculty, and served in that capacity until 1854. In the next year he resigned his chair, and was thereupon elected Emeritus Professor of the same branch.

Dr. Huston's lectures were delivered from manuscript, and were marked by honesty and faithfulness in their teaching. He dwelt much upon Thera-
pughtics, a subject more to his taste than Obstetrics, which he formerly taught. But, in whatever capacity he was called to serve, he always acquitted himself well, and to the credit of the school. In addition to his qualifications as a teacher, Dr. Huston possessed excellent business ability. This was shown during his incumbency of the Deanship, where his services contributed far more than ever was publicly known to the building up of the College, the regulation of its business affairs, and the maintenance of the institution upon a solid financial basis.

Upon Dr. Huston devolved the double duty of attending the business affairs of the College, such as usually at that period were put upon the Dean, and also of taking the active work of an important chair. He was a constant toiler, with an abundance of nervous energy in his physical structure, yet his manifold duties never appeared to worry him; or, if they did, that fact never disclosed itself to his professional associates. One of his best traits was his perfect simplicity—a quality which showed itself in his lectures, his everyday conversation, his personal habits, and his methods of business. "His convictions," says Dr. Henry, "were in accord with the less heroic methods of treatment advocated during these years." Dr. Huston died in 1864, and the loss of his counsel was deeply felt in College and professional circles.

_Edward Pancoast._ Next and third on the list was Dr. Joseph Pancoast, whose name and fame were a tower of strength to Jefferson, for Pancoast as an operating surgeon was almost without a peer in America, and his reputation was known in Europe. He was born in Burlington, New Jersey, in 1805, studied medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated with the degree of M. D., in 1828. He at once began practice, and after three years gave instructions in Practical Anatomy and Surgery. In 1831, he translated from the Latin Lobstein's "Treatise on the Structure, Functions, and Diseases of the Human Sympathetic Nerve," and added many valuable notes to the work of the author. In 1834 he was appointed Physician
Dr. Joseph Pancoast.

(From painting in Library of Jefferson Medical College. By S. B. Waugh, 1872.)
and Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and soon afterward was Physician-in-Chief to the Children's Hospital in the same institution.

In 1839 Pancoast was called to the chair of Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College, succeeding McClellan, and perhaps he was the only man in America who then could in fact fill McClellan's place. On the reorganization of the Faculty in 1841, Pancoast was retained, and was assigned to the chair of General, Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, which Professorship he held until 1844, when he was made Emeritus Professor.

Pancoast's surgical clinics, both in the Hospital Department of the College and at Blockley were of the greatest value to his students, and also contributed largely to his own fame as an operating surgeon and anatomist. His influence with his class always was very great, and it was directed in proper channels. His great aim was to teach anatomy; not the anatomy of the dead, but of the living. With him it was anatomy applied, medical anatomy, surgical anatomy. In his hands the dry bones lost their dryness; they became as they were living exponents of injuries and disease; their growth, their size, and their measurements served as themes for lectures of the most pregnant character. No zealous student could faithfully attend his lectures and fail to carry away with him a rich store of information for use in his future professional life.

Dr. Pancoast's consummate knowledge of human anatomy and his vast surgical experience so enriched his mind that his teachings were instructive and without effort. His wealth of surgical learning and surgical resource was an ever-living spring which defied repression, and which overflowed in perpetual beneficent irrigation. Versed himself in the learning of the books, the charm of his lectures lay in that unwritten surgery which always fell from his lips. This more than anything else gave that value to his anatomical discourses which only those who heard him could fully appreciate. No Professor contributed more than he to the surgical renown of Jefferson Medical College; no one possessed a more solid reputation than he, and his
skill made him famous throughout the world. This quality in Pancoast was well shown in 1876, when the military medical representative of one of the great European powers, on a special mission to the United States, was instructed by the Medical Bureau of the War Department of his government to "visit Dr. Pancoast, see him operate, and report."

As an operator in his special field of surgery, Pancoast was the equal of McClellan in skill and boldness, and he possessed better mental balance than his distinguished predecessor. For years his work in the Philadelphia Hospital was of the highest character. His clinics there were always attended by his class, and so far as was possible the students were allowed to participate in the practical work.

Dr. Pancoast was a liberal contributor to the literature of the medical profession, and his works always related to surgery and anatomy. In 1844 he published his "Treatise on Operative Surgery," and also in the same year he remodeled Wistar and Horner's text work on anatomy. He was a voluminous contributor to the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," the "American Medical Intelligencer" and the "Medical Examiner." Besides publishing various monographs, both pathological and surgical, he wrote numerous essays and introductory lectures for the benefit of his class. One of them, published in 1856, was entitled "Professional Glimpses Abroad." He edited at various times, and made valuable annotations to "Man on the Great Sympathetic Nerve," the "Cerebro-Spinal System in Man," and also "Quain's Anatomical Plates."

After about thirty-five years of active work in the Professor's chair in Jefferson, Dr. Pancoast resigned, and was succeeded in the arduous duties of teaching by his son, Dr. William H. Pancoast. He lived eight years longer, and died in 1882, in his seventy-eighth year.

John K. Mitchell. From the time of reorganization of the Faculty until 1858, the chair of Practice of Medicine was filled by Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell; and by his death the first break was made in this veteran corps of Professors. Dr. Mitchell, the son and grandson of a physician, and the
Dr. John K. Mitchell.

(From painting in room of Trustees of Jefferson Medical College. Without name of painter.)
father and grandfather of a physician, was born in Virginia in 1793. He was of Scotch extraction, and was educated in Scotland, receiving his academic degree at the University of Edinburgh. In 1816 he began the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time was a private pupil of Dr. Chapman. He was graduated in 1819, at the age of twenty-six years.

At this time Dr. Mitchell was not in vigorous health, and in consequence he made three ocean voyages to China in professional charge of a merchant vessel bound to Calcutta and Canton. He then returned to America and settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired a large medical practice. By his professional work, his quality soon became known to the public as it was previously known to his former preceptor, Dr. Chapman. As early as 1823 he was chosen by the latter to the lectureship on Medical Chemistry in the Philadelphia Medical Institute, a private school of medicine, and one of the best of many such institutions founded in Philadelphia during the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

Dr. Mitchell was connected with the Chapman school nearly ten years, and in 1823 began his association with the "Franklin Institute," as a lecturer on "Chemistry Applied to the Art," in which position he spent five years. In connection with his duties in these private schools, Dr. Mitchell continued his practice, and soon acquired an extensive and profitable clientage. It would have been more to his personal advantage had he devoted all his time to the practical work of his profession, but it seems that the accumulation of a fortune was not his greatest ambition. Mitchell was an able physician—that never was questioned—and he was a man of learning, a close, careful student, and from his generous fund of knowledge, he naturally loved to give instruction to others. This quality in the man and physician impelled him to devote a part of his time to teaching, first in the private schools of medicine, and afterward as a regular member of the Faculty of the Jefferson Medical College.

In 1841 Dr. Mitchell was appointed to the chair of Practice of Medicine,
and from that time to his death, in the early part of 1858, he was an important part of the College life, an essential element in the composition of the Faculty body which was to make the name of Jefferson Medical College known throughout the world. The chair of Practice then was an important and responsible position, and its duties grew and increased as the institution prospered under the administration of the Faculty; but Mitchell grew with the chair and with the institution, and, throughout the whole period of his professorship and his practice, his ever-broadening mind increased its store of knowledge, and kept him abreast the rapid strides in the advancement of the science of medicine during the nineteenth century. In truth, Mitchell himself was a factor in this advance and development, for he was an originator and leader in medical thought, and his writings as well as his teachings on subjects pertaining to medicine and its practice gained for him wide celebrity, and reflected honor on the institution with which he was so long and so closely identified.

In addition to his strictly professional work in practice and in the College, Dr. Mitchell delivered many courses of lectures on scientific subjects. Some of them were in the form of orations before assemblages of learned persons. Others were of a more popular character, and were delivered before historical and social societies. Among these lectures, all of which attracted considerable attention at the time, there may be mentioned his "Wisdom of God as Displayed in the Formation of Water;" another on "The Practical Interrogation of Nature;" also another on the "Means of Elevating the Character of the Working Classes." In the latter discourse the orator thought and gave expression to ideas in advance of the time, and in later years, long after his death, his views were found to be absolutely correct.

In whatever field of action he was called upon or felt impelled to work, Dr. Mitchell always gave his best effort to the part before him. His lectures were noticeable for their original thought and thorough research, reflecting the deep learning and extensive reading of the orator. His writings were
Dr. Charles D. Meigs.

(From painting in room of Trustees of Jefferson Medical College. By S. B. Waugh, 1879.)
clear and forceful, and a poetic vein of imagination ran through all his works, giving added grace and interest, and thus holding the attention of the reader. In addition to his scientific works, Dr. Mitchell also published a volume of poems.

In person Mitchell was tall and portly, with a gentle, polished bearing. He was open handed and hospitable, a charming companion, genial in manner, and yet of great dignity and character. He was loved by his classes, and their affection he fully reciprocated. This feeling drew them close together in mutual friendship, and on the part of the students the regard for their teacher took the form of reverence rather than the assumption of familiarity. In trouble they turned to him for advice and assistance, and never asked in vain. He sustained them by wise counsel and kind, fatherly sympathy; and many times those who were needy were helped from his own purse. In his lectures he held their attention by his happy, contented manner, his wonderful power of illustration, his endless fund of anecdote, and his lively wit. He loved to impart knowledge to others, and possessed the fortunate faculty to do this in a manner both charming and interesting; and when the student left the classroom and went out into the world to practice his profession, it was with a mind well stored with the practical truths which fell from Mitchell's lips.

Dr. Mitchell held his Professorship to the end of his life. His last official act was a Commencement reception to the graduating class of 1858, held at his house. His health at that time was feeble, and the question arose whether the reception should not be given by one of his colleagues, but he insisted on giving it himself, saying he probably would not live to give another. On his death the chair of Practice of Medicine was assigned to Dr. Samuel H. Dickson, recently of the University of South Carolina.

Charles D. Meigs. Next on the list appeared the name of Charles D. Meigs, who held the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children for more than twenty years, and to whom Dr. Brinton refers as “one of the most remarkable and one of the most original men” of the famous
Faculty. Dr. Meigs was born on the Island of St. George, one of the Bermudas, February 19, 1792. He came from old New England stock on both the paternal and maternal sides, his father, Isaiah Meigs, and his mother, Clara Benjamin, having been born and reared in Connecticut. Isaiah Meigs was educated in Yale College, a man of scholarly attainments in the classics, and a mathematician of high repute. After his marriage he went to St. George's to practice as a Proctor in the Courts of Admiralty, but soon tired of the work and in 1796 returned to his native state, settling in New Haven, where soon afterwards he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale. In 1801 he was chosen President of the University of Georgia, upon which he removed with his family to Athens, Georgia, the seat of the institution. Here Charles Meigs was given a classical education, and at the same time he acquired that perfect knowledge of the French language which he retained through life and which drew to him new and refined friendships in every social circle he aspired to enter.

Among the interesting incidents of Dr. Meigs's early life in the south the following anecdote is related by one of his biographers: "About twenty-eight miles from Athens was the Indian country, inhabited by the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Indian agent, who lived at Hiawassee, Tennessee, was Colonel R. J. Meigs, uncle of Charles. The boy in some way having formed an acquaintance with a noted scapegrace Cherokee, Jim Vann, a sort of trader, was at his own solicitation permitted to accompany the latter up into the Indian country. Here he spent some time, and learned much of the Indian life. These recollections he always retained, and on frequent occasions he would allude in vivid description to his boyish experiences."

Dr. Meigs graduated at the University of Georgia in 1809, and then studied medicine, attending courses of lectures in 1812-13, and again in 1814-15, at the University of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1815 he married, and soon afterward began practice in Augusta, although he did not receive his medical degree until April, 1817, at which time he was still in
Georgia. In the summer of that year he moved to Philadelphia, and established himself on Eighth street, above Race, but afterward moved to Arch street, above Sixth. For several years he made slow progress in private practice, although his mental equipment was thorough and practical; but he employed his leisure in writing for the columns of the “North American Medical and Surgical Journal,” the organ and offspring of the Kappa Lambda society. He also took much interest in the affairs of the Philadelphia Medical society, and was one of its most active debaters. At this period, notwithstanding his literary work, he had much unoccupied time, a part of which he spent on his “Memoir” of his father, in a little workshop fitted up in the garret of his home. Here he did carpenter work, and worked on his lathe in wood and metal. “I fancy, too,” says Dr. Brinton, “that some of that skill in modeling clay and wax, which I have so often wondered at, was attributable to this garret experience.”

In the early part of his life, Dr. Meigs, as stated by one of his biographers, Dr. Bell, had a great aversion to the practice of obstetrics, but under the advice of wise friends, he afterward devoted himself largely to this branch of the profession. In 1831 he published a translation of Velpeau’s “Treatise on Midwifery,” and in 1838 an original work, entitled “Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery.” Hufeland’s work on scrofula he had translated in 1829.

In 1841 Dr. Meigs was called to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Jefferson Medical College, which position he held for twenty-two years. Throughout that period he continued his literary work, and gave to the medical world several new and valuable text-books. In 1845 he translated the treatise of Colombat de l’Isere on “Diseases and Hygiene of Females.” In 1848 he produced his own work, “Woman and Her Diseases,” and in 1849 he published a new work, “Obstetrics, the Science and the Art.” In 1850 his work on “Certain Diseases of Young Children,” was issued, and was followed in 1854 by a small book on “Childbed Fevers.” In the latter year, also, he published a volume on “Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Neck of the Uterus,” and embellished
it with plain and colored plates, the latter from his own brush. These artistic labors were a source of diversion to the author and gave him much pleasure, for painting was one of his varied accomplishments.

Dr. Meigs's manner before his class was peculiar, and singularly impressive. He was eminently a scholar, and always aimed to teach not only his branch but something more. He loved to dwell on the value and importance of learning, and to impress upon his hearers that the physician always should be a cultivated man, or, as he himself put it, a member of the great "scholar class." He was forcible in expression, apt in illustration, a lover of arts, and was blessed with a poetic and fervid imagination. No member of his many classes will ever forget the strange charm of his words; at times poetical, and again charged with quaint humor; now rising to the highest pitch of philosophic reasoning, and again laboriously seeking to impress the student mind with the beauties of Carus's curve. One characteristic of his teaching was his zealous effort to bring others to think as he did. He was all earnestness, and, immovable in his own convictions, he sought to make others share them with him.

He always insisted on a high standard of preparatory education. As early as 1829, in an oration delivered before the Philadelphia Medical Society, he said:

"I shall state it as my opinion that a young man, destined to the study of medicine, should begin by obtaining a knowledge of the Latin and Greek, the French, German, and Italian languages. If the requisition be deemed exorbitant by any one, I am sure he will not continue long to so regard it after having fairly set about their acquisition, particularly the latter three." In an introductory lecture in November, 1846, he said: "I acknowledge that I am an enthusiastic admirer of my profession. My speech declares it, and my whole past life is a perpetual proof of it. But I love that profession as a ministry, not as a trade. Can any human avocation have a stronger tendency to elevate and purify the mind than that of the Physician? What other? In what light shall he see the nature of man so clearly and so plainly?"

In November, 1845, he thus addressed one of the larger classes of the Jefferson Medical College:
"Your station is one of the most confidential character. Men, and women, too, will open to you the secret griefs and shames that oppress them. Where is your honor, if you betray them? You will be tempted to desert the path of duty under some pretense of doing good. Never do evil that good may come. Have a care lest you bring ruin on yourselves and discredit on all the brethren. The occasions to err are named legion. Be temperate; without reproach; charitable; charity is a grace to all men—to the physician, indispensable."

In one of his introductory lectures, in reference to women, he said:

"Every well educated medical man ought to know something more of woman than is contained in the volumes of a medical library. Her history and literature, in all ages and countries, ought to be gathered together as the garlands with which to adorn his triumphant career as a physician; but these insignia of his power he can only gather by the careful and tasteful study of his subjects among the rich stores of learning that are gained in the belles-lettres collections, whether archaeological, medieval, or modern. The medical man, surely, of all men, ought to be able to appreciate the influence of the fair sex in the social compact. But, for the power of that influence, which of you would doubt the rapid relapse of society into the violence and chaos of the earliest barbarian age?"

But nowhere in all his writings and lectures were Dr. Meigs's splendid mental attainments and noble character more clearly reflected than in his farewell address to his class, in which he says:

"Knowledge among men! What is it that the ever-open and beneficent hand of Providence can lavish to his children, so fraught with blessing, as science, morals, intellectual power? Who else shall guide man—weak, erring, ignorant man, if the scholar take him not by the hand to lead up to, and finally plant and sustain him on, the solid platform of civilization, in security, in tranquility, in prosperity? He, the scholar, is man's teacher, his guide and friend—his defender, against himself, and all the world besides. The scholar! he is a prince, and a leader of the people.

"The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that wealth and all that beauty fair,
Await alike the inevitable hour;"

but the scholar shall flourish in immortal youth; and when, in after ages, the historian shall come to glean among the ruins of buried nationalities, some broken and defaced monuments bearing witness to former glories now hid in dim eclipse, what shall he find amidst the dust and ashes of the nations if it be not the vestigia of the scholar who was the guide and the teacher of the civilizations that are dead? If you will be scholars, if you will be guides, teachers, lovers of your kind; if you will hold to whatsoever
is pure, whatsoever is good of report, then, indeed, you may hope to hear
the proclamation of those who are worthy to be esteemed as good and faithful
servants. And so, gentlemen, with fervent wishes for your honor and pros-
perity, in this present world, and with a sincere invocation for your happiness
in that which is to come, I now bid you farewell.”

About 1856, when he was sixty-four years of age, Dr. Meigs made
preparation for retirement from active life, and, with that end in view, he
purchased a tract of land in Delaware county, to which he gave the name
“Hamanasset,” in allusion to a small river in Connecticut, “hard by which
his forefathers had settled.” After the course of 1859-60 he sent his resignation
to the Trustees of the College, and his successor was elected; but, the
latter having fallen into ill health, Professor Meigs was induced to deliver
one more course of lectures. At their close he again resigned, and the
Trustees reluctantly consented to his retirement. His last lecture was de-
ivered on the afternoon of February 27, 1861. This done, he sought his
country home, and there passed the remainder of his life, absorbed in his
books, his flowers, and his study of vegetable physiology, in a fit resting-
place after a life of toil. He died suddenly on the night of June 22, 1869,
leaving behind him the cherished memory of a learned, good, and gentle
man.

Franklin Bache. Next on the list of this noteworthy corps of teach-
ers was Dr. Franklin Bache, who filled the chair of Chemistry from
1841 to 1864. He was the eldest great-grandson of Dr. Franklin, whose
only daughter, Sarah, married, in 1767, Richard Bache, a young English
gentleman from Lancashire. Dr. Bache was born October 25, 1792, in a
house built and owned by Franklin, on the south side of Market street, be-
tween Third and Fourth streets, in Philadelphia. He entered the University
of Pennsylvania, and took his B. A. degree in 1810. He studied medicine
under Dr. Benjamin Rush, and, after his death, with his son, Dr. James
Rush, and was graduated in medicine at the University in 1814. Before
graduating and during the war of 1812-15, he entered the army as Surgeon’s
Mate, a rank then equal to that of Assistant Surgeon, in the Thirty-second
Dr. Franklin Bache.

(From an engraving by A. H. Ritchie, from a daguerreotype by M. R. Simons. In office of Dean.)
Regiment of Infantry. He was subsequently promoted Surgeon of the same regiment, and was appointed Surgeon of the Second Regiment after the war. In July, 1816, he resigned his commission and entered private practice in Philadelphia. For many years he was Physician to the old Walnut Street prison, and later to the Eastern penitentiary.

When very young, Dr. Bache evinced a fondness for chemistry. As early as 1811 he wrote a paper on muriatic acid, and in 1819 he published a small volume on chemistry. Later on he contributed a series of original articles on the same subject to "Ure's Dictionary of Chemistry," "Turner's Chemistry," "Henry's Chemistry," the "American Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery," and other publications. In 1826 he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in the Franklin Institute, and in 1830 he became one of the lecturers of the "Combined Association for Medical Instruction" and the "School of Medicine," private associations which then numbered among their faculty such men as Wood, Bache, Parrish, Rhea Barton, Morton, Gibson, Randolph, C. B. Meigs, Coats and LaRoche.

In 1841 Dr. Bache was appointed to the chair of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College. At that time he was rich in experience and brought to his new position a mind well equipped for the work before him. He entered upon his duties with the same zeal that characterized his previous efforts as an instructor, but now that he was elevated to professorship in a regularly chartered Medical College, he became more studious than ever before, and bore himself with commendable dignity in his associations with his classes and his colleagues of the Faculty. Previously he had devoted considerable attention to literary work, and had established a reputation as a medical writer, especially on subjects relating to chemistry; but after taking his place as a member of the Faculty in the College, he applied himself closely to its duties. He proved a valuable acquisition to the school, and was held in high esteem by his colleagues and also by the students in the institution.

Dr. Bache was an upright man; not merely upright in outward deal-
nings, but in thought, and word, and deed. To his mind, a matter was either right or wrong, true or false. He could not appreciate intermediate shades; venial sins he could not comprehend; of expediency he knew nothing. He was a man of absolute precision, and this quality he carried into all his relations in life. Thus it was that, in the lecture room, accuracy was the distinguishing characteristic of his discourse. His speech was measured and slow, devoid of metaphor, and free from blemish. Every matter for discussion was well arranged, in its place, and brought forward for consideration at the proper moment. He aimed to teach, and in all respects the principles he maintained were consonant with truth, and in harmony with those taught by the other Professors relating to the same subject matter. He was constantly searching for new truths in his special branch, but he never presented them as discoveries until they had been tested and proved. With all his precision and apparent austerity, Dr. Bache possessed a fund of quaint humor, which, often in conversation and occasionally in the lecture room, would find vent in ludicrous allusion.

Professor Bache retained the chair of Chemistry until his death, March 19, 1864. No man among the leading teachers of his time, whether in the Jefferson Medical College or any other like institution in Philadelphia, was more generally respected than he. On the occasion of his death, his eulogist, Dr. George B. Wood, in the latter part of his address, said:

“If I have succeeded in my aim, I have represented to you an extraordinary man, upon whose memory not a stain rests, and who, while he worked diligently and thus did much for the public good, has done still more within the limited circle where he was personally known, by presenting to the young men entering on the stage of active duties an example for their imitation of all that is morally excellent, lovely, and of good report in manhood.”

*Thomas D. Mütter.* Last on the list of the Faculty of 1841 was Dr. Thomas D. Mütter, in whom, as exemplified by his life, his works, and his influence for good, the Jefferson Medical College always had a staunch friend, as well as an able educator. Dr. Mütter became a part of the College
Thomas D. Mütter.

(From painting in Library of Jefferson Medical College. Without name of painter.)
life in 1841, and he brought to the chair of Institutes and Practice of Surgery a splendid, well trained mind, and a character which never was questioned—a character above suspicion. Mütter was a Virginian, born in Richmond in 1811, of German and Scotch ancestors who settled in North Carolina before the Revolutionary war, and who afterward founded some of the leading families of Virginia.

Dr. Mütter was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1831, after which he spent a year in Europe, chiefly in Paris, where he devoted himself to study. During his stay in that city, he followed the teachings of the great surgeons of the day, Dupuytren, Roux, Lisfranc, and Velpeau. At the time he became strongly imbued with the principles of the revived school of plastic surgery as expounded by Dieffenbach, Lisfranc, and Liston, and with the achievements of orthopaedic surgery, of which Stromeyer and Dieffenbach may be regarded as the founders. In 1832 he returned to America, settled in Philadelphia, and endeavored strenuously to bring before the profession and the public the novelties with which he had been doctrinated while abroad. At first he made slow progress, but after a time his efforts in plastic surgery and his operations of teaching attracted attention, and he gradually rose into practice and popularity.

In connection with his practice, Dr. Mütter early applied himself to teaching, and in 1832 attempted to establish a class for medical examinations, but without gratifying success. In the next year he associated with Dr. Paul B. Goddard in the private instruction of a large class of medical students, and in 1835 he was appointed Assistant Teacher of Surgery in the Philadelphia Medical Institute. Here he found his first and true development. From the beginning of his career he possessed those powers and capabilities which shone so conspicuously in him when he was advanced to the chair of Surgery in Jefferson. He was small in stature, delicately framed, with clear blue eyes, high forehead, and hair prematurely gray. His voice was remarkably musical, and even in its lowest tones was clearly audible throughout the whole amphitheatre where he lectured. His man-
ners and gestures were easy, his speech ready, his observation quick, and
he never failed to note at a glance the effect of his words, even upon the
dullest listener. He was not a sluggish speaker; on the contrary he always
strove to lecture up to his highest mark, for he was conscious of his power,
and fond of that public approbation which its exertion invariably brought
him. As a lecturer his greatest charm lay in his enthusiasm, and his power
to impart something of his own spirit to his audience. He possessed, too,
a marvelous gift of stamping a fact, a theory, or a doctrine, indelibly on the
student mind. He was orderly and systematic in the arrangement of his
material, and apparently exhaustive in his treatment of a subject. He em-
ployed copious illustrations of diagrams, models, and specimens, and used
them skilfully, so as to impress and not to confuse the students. In every
respect he was an eloquent teacher, and one whose words were not easily
forgotten. His classes were always attentive to his discourse, and they
learned of him and profited by his instruction. In his love for Jeff-
erson, in his pride in its then present, in his faith in its future, he
yielded to none in his loyalty. He believed that the institution was enter-
ing upon a great era of progress, and he hoped for and advocated such a
hospital as was afterward established. Seconded by Dr. Mitchell, he urged
the purchase of an adjoining building for hospital purposes, and was dis-
appointed when the project was abandoned.

Brilliant as Mütter was in his didactic teachings, he surpassed himself
in the clinical arena. In everyday surgical operations he was careful and
adroit; in the performance of those of great importance he leaned a little
on the strong arm of his colleague in anatomy, his co-worker in the surgical
clinic—Pancoast. These two masters labored shoulder to shoulder for
many years in friendly cooperation. It was Mütter and Pancoast, Pan-
coast and Mütter, each striving to assist the other, and both contributing to
a common end—thorough instruction in the science of surgery, and the
honor and renown of the Jefferson Medical College.

In 1856 Dr. Mütter was compelled by ill health to resign his chair in
the school, upon which he was created Emeritus Professor of Surgery. In the same year he visited Europe, in the hope that the milder climate of Italy would restore his physical strength. He returned in 1858, and spent the following winter in the south. He died in Charleston, South Carolina, March 11, 1859.

Dr. Mütter's private museum was rich in specimens of surgical interest, and was presented by him to the College of Physicians, an institution in which he took a deep interest. He accompanied the donation with a gift of thirty thousand dollars, under certain conditions regarding the erection of a fine fire-proof building, which was complied with. The "Mütter Museum" has been greatly enlarged by the purchase from its ample funds of valuable anatomical and surgical specimens, and always has attracted much professional interest. Although with the resignation of Mütter it passed away from Jefferson, it is still a powerful though silent agent in the dissemination of surgical knowledge, and the advancement of those interests and studies so dear to the founder.