January 1992

Part I: Jefferson Medical College 1824 to 1834 (includes frontismatter and pages 1-26)

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THOMAS JEFFERSON UNIVERSITY

A Chronological History
and
Alumni Directory
~ FOREWORD ~

For over a century and a half Jefferson has graduated many students. They chose to matriculate and train at Jefferson for a myriad of reasons and all with a similar goal—to become excellent health professionals. They satisfied the high Jefferson standards and eventually met the accreditation, certification, and licensure requirements of varied agencies. Jefferson is proud of them!

Fortunately, graduation from Jefferson is only the first step in their professional careers. We instill a spirit of academic curiosity in our graduates, along with a sense of professional responsibility, encouraging them to be students for life. Many of our alumni return to Jefferson for continuing education, and others contribute a great deal to various academic programs both at Jefferson and elsewhere. They perpetuate the excellent reputation for training health professionals which Thomas Jefferson University has grown to enjoy.

However, our alumni do a great deal more than just grow professionally! After graduation they continue to show gratitude to their alma mater in various ways. They remember friends and acquaintances; they have many stories about the faculty who taught them; and they are continuously inquisitive about the state and direction of the University. All of this activity is a reflection of an intense loyalty and commitment to Jefferson. The Alumni return regularly to class reunions, encourage potential students to apply, and are most generous when it comes to development campaigns. Many similar institutions would like to get a "page from our book of success."

In a more narrow sense, despite the relatively large size of the classes at Jefferson, it is unusual that so many graduates keep in touch. They maintain friendships, develop new professional ties, and are extremely proud and pleased that Jefferson has provided an important integrating focus for such relationships.

All of these considerations stimulated Drs. Wagner and Savacool to compile and edit this book. It is much more than the traditional alumni directory, which has great value in its own right. The authors have coupled a directory with an annotated and illustrated chronological history of Jefferson. That is what makes this directory so important and unique! It will make all of us more aware and proud of the Jefferson heritage, stimulate many pleasant recollections, and provide the opportunity for additional narrative. The Chronological History and Alumni Directory is a documentary of why Jefferson is such an esteemed University. It deals with the countless individuals who have made this possible.

Over the past several years I have had the pleasure to watch Drs. Wagner and Savacool work together in such an exacting, cooperative, and fraternal fashion. Although they had abundant support in collecting information, they themselves spent a great deal of time and meticulous effort in preferentially selecting the anecdotes and illustrations that make this directory so vibrant.

On behalf of the Jefferson community I want to thank them for all their work and also for their invitation to write the Foreword. The Chronological History and Alumni Directory will occupy a prominent spot in my library!

Paul C. Brucker, M.D., Sc.D.
President, Thomas Jefferson University
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Part I

Jefferson Medical College

Jefferson Medical College (ca. 1850s)
Fig. 1. Founders of Jefferson Medical College (1824).
On June 2, 1824, Dr. George McClellan, along with Dr. John Eberle, Dr. Joseph Klapp, and Mr. Jacob Green, M.A. (Fig. 1) sent a formal application to the Trustees of Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, for permission to establish a medical school in Philadelphia as the Medical Department of that institution (Fig. 2). This would enable these men to form a medical faculty under the charter of a mother school located southwest of Pittsburgh, ten days distant by stagecoach. This unusual request was a strategy to circumvent the frustration owing to their inability to obtain a charter from the legislature in Harrisburg in which all previous attempts had been blocked.

Later in the same month, the Trustees at Canonsburg agreed to establish the requested medical school in Philadelphia. As a part of their institution, they were to be its legal Guardians and Directors. "Articles of Union" were submitted to the applicants and consummated on October 30, 1824 (Fig. 3). This was the founding of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia as the Medical Department of Jefferson College of Canonsburg.

With vestment of authority, the skeleton faculty continued lectures without interruption in the former private facilities at George (now Sansom) and Swanwick Streets, near Independence Square. The first lecture under the charter was given by McClellan. The first faculty meeting was held December 20.

Fig. 2. Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, around 1850. (Courtesy of H.T.W. Coleman, Banners in the Wilderness, Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, 1956.)
Fig. 3. The founding document states: “This certifies that the Trustees of Jefferson College in the State of Pennsylvania did at their session in June 1824 establish a Medical School in connection with and as a part of the institution of which they the said Trustees are the legal Guardians and Directors: That they did at the same time determine that the Medical School so by them established should be located in the City of Philadelphia and did appoint George McClellan, M.D. their Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the school aforesaid.”


Mathew Brown, P.J.C.
Fig. 4. Tivoli Theater at 518-20 Prune Street (now Locust), site of first Jefferson Medical College.
Effective January 1, 1825, a lease was signed to rent the Tivoli Theater at 518-20 Prune Street (now Locust Walk) just east of Washington Square, at an annual rate of $550 (Fig. 4 & 5). After some remodeling at a cost of $100, the "Hall of the Jefferson Medical College" was opened on March 8. An infirmary was officially started on May 16 for free medical and surgical care of outpatients as well as for the teaching of medical students. It was the first clinic established in any college in the country.

The officially designated first academic session was instituted on the last Thursday in October. Six professors lectured in the hall and provided clinical supervision in the infirmary. Tuition for this session was $78. Since the school was proprietary, the fees were paid directly to the professors, who issued tickets for their lectures.

Fig. 5. Plaque erected in 1987 by the Alumni Association, marking site of first Jefferson Medical College. Left to right: Robert Poole, III, M.D. (JMC, '53), Joseph S. Gonnella (Dean, JMC), Frederick B. Wagner, Jr., M.D. (JMC '41) and J. Woodrow Savacool, M.D. (JMC, '38).
On January 30, 1826, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania read a protest before the Senate in Harrisburg challenging the right and power of the Jefferson Medical College to grant the M.D. degree. Dr. McClellan, who learned that a vote was to be taken in the legislature on April 7, made a legendary dash to the State Capitol and delivered an impassioned speech for the granting of the diploma. His efforts were rewarded by favorable action, representing the first state legislative recognition of the existence of Jefferson Medical College.

On April 14, the first Jefferson Medical College Commencement which had been under postponement, was held at Medical Hall (old Tivoli Theater) on Prune Street. Twenty matriculates received the M.D. diploma (Fig. 7). Among them was Nathan Lewis Hatfield, who held an A.B. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and was well prepared for the practice he established in the growing area of North Philadelphia where he became widely known as a consulting physician (Fig. 6). Active in the Northern Medical Association and in the American Medical Association following its organization in 1848, he also served as President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1865. In 1870 he was elected Chairman of the organizing group for the Jefferson Alumni Association and he became the Association’s President in 1874/1875. He was an active proponent of the development of the Medical College Hospital which was completed in 1877 and he also emphasized the need for innovation in premedical and medical education to adapt to medical progress. Dr. Hatfield was memorialized in 1898 by the Hatfield Memorial Fund and Lectureship at the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and in 1946 with the Nathan Lewis Hatfield Professorship of Urology at Jefferson.

Moses L. Knapp located in the Middle West where he practiced in numerous areas becoming known as a “new schools man.” Having been a founder of the Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1835, he and colleagues established a “branch” of Madison Medical College in Rock Island, Illinois, in 1848. He became Dean and Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Dr. Knapp also served on the faculty of two new Iowa medical schools and of LaPorte Medical College in Indiana. He was always highly regarded as a teacher and man of letters but for health reasons he left his academic pursuits in 1852 and practiced in Kentucky.

Fig. 6. Nathan Lewis Hatfield (JMC, 1826) served as President of the Alumni Association (1874/75). (Photograph courtesy of Historical Collections of College of Physicians of Philadelphia.)
The First Diploma

Fig. 7. Diploma of Nathan L. Hatfield, a prominent member of the first graduating class of 1826. (Translation in the text.)
Translation of the Original
Jefferson Medical College Diploma (Fig. 7)

To all who shall see these writings, greetings: For as much as academic degrees were instituted to the intent that men endowed with learning and wisdom should be distinguished from others by honors, to the end that this might be profitable to them, and also that the industry of others might be stimulated and the exercise of virtue and the liberal arts be exercised among men:

And as the fullest rights conferred publicly by diploma in our college have this end chiefly in view:

Therefore be it known, that we, the Presidents and Professors of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have created and constituted a Doctor in the Art of Healing........., an honorable man endeared to us by correct morals and all those virtues which adorn every good man; who, also, by his excellent knowledge of medicine as well as of surgical art acquired by him in this College, and manifested more fully in an examination publicly held by us, has shown himself worthy of the fullest academic honors.

To the one thus referred to, ........., we have by virtue of this diploma, most freely and fully granted and confirmed all the rights, honors and privileges belonging to the degree of Doctor in the Art of Medicine, among ourselves, and all nations.

In evidence of which let this diploma, signed in our handwriting, and having appended the seal of the College, be a testimonial.

Given in our medical hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ........ day of ....... in the year of human salvation........., and in the ............. year of the sovereign power of the United States of America.

Baldwin, George, PA
Griffiths, Charles M., PA
Griffiths, Jesse W., PA
Griffiths, Jesse W., PA
Hatfield, Nathan L., PA
Johnson, William, PA
Knapp, M. L., NY
Maxwell, Thomas B., PA
Pelham, Atkinson, KY
Shaw, Benjamin, PA
Stadiger, J. Frederick, PA
Swan, James, MA

CLASS OF 1826
Among the 34 graduates of Jefferson’s second class was Anson Jones from Massachusetts (Fig. 8). He was one of the first, if not the first, physician with formal medical education to practice in Texas. He founded the Medical Association of the State of Texas, was appointed Minister of the Republic of Texas (1838) to the United States by Sam Houston, served as Secretary of State (1841) of the Republic, and in 1844 was elected the fourth and last President (until 1846). He is the only American physician to have been elected President of even a portion of the present United States.

Another illustrious member of this class was Samuel S. Fitch (Fig. 9). Only two years after graduation, he published a *System of Dental Surgery* (Fig. 10). This book was sophisticated for its time and antedated the establishment of the first College of Dental Surgery in 1840 (Baltimore) by eleven years. He practiced as a surgeon-dentist.

Charles A. Luzenberg was notable for his part in the founding of the Medical College of Louisiana (later Tulane University School of Medicine). A controversial figure, his association with the Medical School was brief but he became well known for philanthropic and public activities including the founding of the Louisiana Medico-Chirurgical Society and an orphan asylum. Dr. Luzenberg’s German birth, plus his French and German post-graduate education, contributed greatly to the moulding of his career. He died at the early age of 43.
Fig. 9. Samuel Sheldon Fitch (JMC, 1827), pioneer in Dental Surgery.
SYSTEM

DENTAL SURGERY.

IN THREE PARTS.

I. DENTAL SURGERY AS A SCIENCE.
II. OPERATIVE DENTAL SURGERY.
III. PHARMACY CONNECTED WITH DENTAL SURGERY.

BY

SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, M. D.

SURGEON-DENTIST.

NEW YORK:

G. & C. & H. CARVILL—108 BROADWAY.

1827

Fig. 10. Title page of Fitch's System of Dental Surgery.
This class was the last to graduate in Medical Hall of the old Tivoli Theater. The star of its 25 members was Samuel D. Gross (Fig. 11). He stands as tall as any in the galaxy of Jefferson alumni, and was the founding President of the Alumni Association in 1870. The embodiment of dignity and scholarship, he successfully pioneered in combining clinical surgery, teaching, and research in an academic setting. His superb attributes brought lasting fame to his alma mater and worldwide recognition to American medicine as a whole.

By August, 1828, the cornerstone of a New Medical Hall was laid at Tenth and Moravian Streets (Fig. 12). Funds for the Hall were provided by the Reverend Ezra Stiles Ely (Fig. 13), Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and the facility was rented by the Professors for $1200 annually. Lectures for the academic session were started in November, 1828. With enlargements and renovations, this building would serve until 1898 when the Jefferson Medical College moved to a new site at Tenth and Walnut Streets.

Fig. 11. Samuel D. Gross (JMC, 1828), Professor of Surgery and Founder of the Alumni Association. (Shown in his later years.)
Fig. 13. The Reverend Ezra Stiles Ely, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Jefferson's first benefactor by providing funds for the new Medical Hall of 1828 at Tenth and Moravian Streets.
The fourth Commencement was held for the 25 graduates in the new Medical College (Ely Building) on Tenth Street (site of the present "Old Main Hospital"). The exercises would be held there for the next three years.

The outstanding member of this class was Washington L. Atlee (Fig. 14). He was instrumental in reviving the operation of ovariotomy (known later as oophorectomy) which had only been done occasionally since the first by Ephraim McDowell in 1809. Atlee’s first ovariotomy was on March 29, 1844. During the next 34 years he performed 387. In addition, he reported the first successful abdominal myomectomy for fibroids in 1845. He was a founding member of the American Gynecologic Society and American Medical Association, and President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1874.

James McClintock, a member of the graduating class, quickly became noted for anatomical demonstrations he began as a student of Professors John Eberle and George McClellan. He proceeded to several teaching posts including a private Philadelphia School of Anatomy. In 1847 he founded a medical school which was granted a charter as the Philadelphia College of Medicine, but in 1858 it merged with the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College (founder George McClellan). This institution became a casualty of the Civil War in 1861.

Fig. 14. Washington L. Atlee (JMC, 1829), pioneer in ovariotomy (oophorectomy).
MATRICULATION.
Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

THIS TICKET SIGNIFIES THAT

is regularly matriculated in this Institution, free of any charge.

Dean.

December 9, 1829

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY,
AND

Demonstrations.

BY

SAMUEL M'CLELLAN, M. D.

For, Julius A. Peiffer.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1829.
The years between 1828 and 1832 were the darkest in Jefferson's history. There were so many Faculty changes during this critical period of struggle for survival that it was referred to as "the game of musical chairs." There was personal rivalry and in-fighting among the Professors, financial instability, and continued harassment from the University of Pennsylvania.

The addition of Dr. Daniel Drake to the Faculty in 1830 as Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine offered much promise at this time (Fig. 15). He had already been prominent in the medical history of the West and brought students with him. Dreaming of founding his own medical school in Cincinnati, he stayed at Jefferson only one year.

Jonathan Messersmith Foltz, a native of Pennsylvania, outstanding among the 35 graduates, advanced to Fleet Surgeon in the Medical Department of the United States Navy and was later named Surgeon General. He was the first Jefferson Alumnus to become a regular White House physician with an office in the White House under President James Buchanan.

In accord with the agreement with the Jefferson College Trustees (Canonsburg) that required admission of a certain number of free students, James Chamberlain of this class was the first to graduate from the Medical College under its terms.

Fig. 15. Daniel Drake, M.D., Third Chairman of Medicine (1830/31).
Barber, David, PA
Bell, Edward S., VA
Cathcart, Thomas Latimer, PA
Chamberlain, James, PA
Compton, Azel, NJ
Coverly, Thomas Z., PA
De la Puente, Eligio, CUBA
Downer, Fenno, CT
Duer, George S., PA
Dunn, Samuel, PA
Entriken, Smith, PA
Fisher, John F., PA
Foltz, Jonathan M., PA
Garrison, William P., NJ
Grosvenor, William, CT
Haller, Theodore N., PA
Hood, S. W., KY
Hudson, James A, DE

Imlay, John H., NJ
Kerfoot, George B., PA
Kilduffe, Robert, PA
Lewis, George H., CT
Martin, John, DE
Matlack, Isaiah, PA
Maull, George W., DE
McMahan, William, PA
Miller, Simon, NJ
Moran, Patrick, PA
Mulford, William C., NJ
Sailer, Thomas, PA
Salter, James W., PA
Stevens, Erastus, PA
Stewart, Robert, PA
VanKeusen, James, NY
Wistar, Richard M., PA

THE

ANATOMY,

PHYSIOLOGY, AND DISEASES

OF THE

BONES AND JOINTS.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

BY SAMUEL D. GROSS, M.D.

Philadelphia:

JOHN GRIGG, NO. 9, NORTH FOURTH STREET.

1830.
This year was another low point in Jefferson’s struggle for survival in which enemies had referred to it as “an institution where confusion, irregularity, and discord have prevailed from the moment of its birth.” Dr. Benjamin Rush Rhees, the first Dean (1825-27) and a stellar teacher, died from tuberculosis at age 33 in October of this year (Fig. 16).

Dr. Usher Parsons accepted the vacated Chair of Midwifery, but taught for only a year. His departure was lamented by the students and was one more blow to the College.

On the positive side, two strong Professors were appointed this year who would remain for a decade. The first was Dr. John Revere (Fig. 17), son of the revolutionary patriot, Paul Revere, as Head of Theory and Practice of Medicine. The second was Dr. Granville Sharpe Pattison (Fig. 19) as Professor of Anatomy. In addition to his popularity as a teacher, he founded the Museum, enlarged the anatomical rooms, and improved the reputation of the school.

There were 32 graduates in this class.

Fig. 16. Benjamin Rush Rhees, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Institutes of Medicine (1825-30) and First Dean (1825-27).
Arts, Joseph D.C., PA
Bacon, James W., KY
Beamer, George H., PA
Bye, Charles P., PA
Clinger, George, PA
Dare, George T., PA
Davis, David H., KY
DePrefontaine, Joseph R., PA
Devazac, Augustus, LA
Dodd, Robert J., PA
Egbert, Asa, OH
Gegan, John, PA
Given, James J., PA
Godwin, William P., TN
Henderson, Lorenzo N., PA
Klapp, John R., NY

Leonard, John Jr., PA
Lowrie, James A., PA
Meredith, Charles F., PA
Pearson, Seba A., PA
Pugh, John M., PA
Ramsey, Alexander, PA
Rohrer, John S., PA
Sheldon, Jonathan, PA
Steele, John, PA
Synnott, Myles, NJ
Talbot, John A., VA
Vanneman, William S., NJ
Wersler, William, PA
Willson, John J., NJ
Willson, Samuel, PA
Wily, Owen H., PA

Fig. 17. John Revere, M.D., son of revolutionary patriot Paul Revere, Professor of Medicine (1831-41) and Dean (1839-41).
This year represented another stage in Jefferson's struggle for survival, the graduating class having numbered only 23. For those who had wished the school would fail and had spread rumors to that effect, this was their golden hour and one of Jefferson's darkest. At this point it was a question of collapse or revival. This rock bottom level, however, was not the end, for the sun was soon to burst through the clouds.

The frequent Faculty changes and reconstructions had resulted in diminishing enrollment. At this juncture, stability was restored in that for the six years of 1832 to 1838 the appointed Professors kept their chairs.

### Class of 1832

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Joseph N.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenter, Benoni</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culbertson, Julius</td>
<td>KY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Divery, James</td>
<td>NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doggett, Perez F.</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forry, Samuel</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemmill, Jacob M.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green, John M.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffiths, Elijah L.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grossman, John</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haller, Michael E.</td>
<td>CANADA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hutchins, Theophilus S.</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazer, Edwin</td>
<td>MA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leggett, Hechialiah H.</td>
<td>NY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maxwell, William J.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mellinger, David H.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morton, Francis K.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagle, Barton</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palmer, Isaac S.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rutherford, William W.</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeger, Edwin</td>
<td>MA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sinnickson, John J.</td>
<td>NJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slakter, Edward</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Human Physiology;

Illustrated by numerous engravings.

By Dobson Bunting, M.D.

"Virtutes multis professe quoque occasiones." —Herbert.

Vol. I

Jefferson Medical College Library
Philadelphia
Carret & Lea
1832.
The commencement Exercises were held this year, and for the next two years (1833-1835), at Masonic Hall, located on the north side of Chestnut Street between Seventh and Eighth. Although the graduates numbered only 22, the enrollment increased substantially, so the class of the succeeding year would be the largest (60) in the College’s history to that date.

William Beaumont in this year published his studies on gastric digestion. Robley Dunglison, who was soon to enter Jefferson’s history, had collaborated to some extent in this work.

Ninian Pinckney of Maryland, after graduating, enlisted in the Navy and went on to become Medical Director (precursor of later designation of Surgeon-General) with the rank of Commodore. During the Civil War he outfitted a captured Confederate sidewheeler on the Mississippi River, known as the Red Rover, as the first hospital ship in U.S. history (Figure 18). Volunteer Catholic nuns acted as nurses (untrained) and represented the first women nurses to care for patients during U.S. wartime. Pinckney improved the status of medical officers by organizing the staff to obtain rank and grade.

Joseph S. Copes, of Delaware, became active in combatting contagious diseases in the South during the mid-nineteenth century. After establishing a large medical practice in Mississippi, he authored the state’s vaccination law. He introduced cotton machinery in Mississippi, helped to found Sharon College, and served as Director of Oakland College. After moving to New Orleans in 1849, he served as President of the School Board and an administrator of the University of Louisiana, the predecessor of Tulane University. He was in charge of hospital wards during epidemics of cholera, typhoid fever, and yellow fever and worked to contain the spread of yellow fever during the Civil War. His great-grandson, Mr. Collins C. Diboll, in 1987 endowed the Joseph S. Copes Chair in Epidemiology at Tulane Medical Center with a pledge of one million dollars.

Blanchard, Azariel, NY
Bryant, Thomas Sydenham, PA
Casey, Edwin A., RI
Copes, Joseph S., DE
Davidson, James K., PA
Fitzpatrick, John, VA
Garvey, Patrick, IRELAND
Hull, Levi, PA
Keffer, Julius A., PA
Levis, Mahlon M., PA
Loud, Watson, MA
McClure,Walter, PA
McNally, John, IRELAND
McNab, John, PA
McNally, Thomas, PA
Messersmith, John S., PA
Mitchell, Joseph, PA
O’Donnell, Dominick A., PA
Pinckney, Ninian, MD
Snyder, Morgan, NY
Tebbs, Robert H., VA
Upton, George, NY
Waterman, Richard M., RI
Fig. 18. *Red Rover*, the first Navy hospital ship, outfitted by Ninian Pinckney (JMC, 1833) during the Civil War.
This graduating class of 60 members tripled the ones of the previous two years. It was an auspicious turn of events that boded well for the future of the fledgling school. Unfortunately, however, an unhealthy situation persisted internally in the Faculty in that the six Professors divided themselves into two factions on points of issue. George McClellan (Surgery), Samuel McClellan (Midwifery), and Samuel Colhoun (Materia Medica) were usually united against Granville Pattison (Anatomy, Fig. 19), John Rever (Practice of Medicine), and Jacob Green (Chemistry). Gradually over the next six years the serious external and internal struggles of the school would be resolved.

For those students who wished the ultimate in medical education, Paris at this time was the place to go. During the reign of Louis Philippe (1830-1848) it was the undisputed center for the best organized hospitals in the world. There, likewise, were the great academies of art, conservatories of music, theological seminaries, and best schools in philosophy and science. In 1834, Jean-Baptiste Dumas in the field of chemistry obtained and named chloroform. In 1847 it would be used by Sir James Young Simpson, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology in Edinburgh, as a substitute for ether in deliveries.

James Platt White of this class returned to his native New York State and went on to great medical achievements. Founder of the University of Buffalo Medical School in 1846 and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, he was also prominent in public affairs, President of the New York Medical Society, and a highly respected surgeon. His initiation of clinical instruction in obstetrics for medical students evoked early criticism but his principles prevailed.

Daniel Brainerd, a native of New York, proceeded to Chicago (population 7500) in 1835 and promptly founded the Rush Medical College. Early difficulties were encountered but by 1850 the school was well positioned with Brainerd, Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Moses L. Knapp (JMC, 1826), Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology and Austin Flint, Sr., Professor of Medicine. Dr. Brainerd achieved success in surgery, teaching, scientific medicine and writing. He was honored with membership in the Societe de Chirurgie in Paris and the Presidency of the Illinois State Medical Society. The Rush Medical College became affiliated with the University of Chicago in 1898.
Allen, Albert Gallatin, VA
Allen, George W., PA
Austin, John T., VA
Awl, William McClay, OH
Battersby, Robert, PA
Battey, Thomas W., GA
Bell, James W., NC
Bissell, William Henry, NY
Bodder, Levi D., GA
Brainard, Daniel, NY
Carpenter, Charles, VT
Cassidy, Alexander M., OH
Clarke, Henry, NY
Crawford, Conyngham, IRELAND
Crawford, James A., PA
Crossman, Thomas J., PA
Dodson, William B., PA
Eaty, Sebastian B., PA
Fawcett, Henry, NY
Field, George, PA
Ganson, Holton, NY
Glezen, Ezra W., PA
Gregg, Patrick, NY
Haden, Madison, VA
Hannay, Thomas, PA
Hays, George Washington, MD
Hereford, Thomas P., VA
Houtz, Daniel, PA
James, Robert E., PA
Jones, William Roberts, ENGLAND
King, Benjamin B., GA
King, David, RI
Lewis, Zachary, VA
Loughran, Terence, IRELAND
Matthews, Washington, PA
McMackin, Edward, PA
McNair, Alexander H., PA
Mitchell, George V., PA
Neff, Jacob K., PA
Newbill, Alexander M., VA
Nixon, Samuel, VA
Orth, Edward L., PA
Perry, George H., RI
Rex, George P., PA
Richmond, John P., MD
Simmonds, James, VA
Stansbury, Robert Mott, NY
Stevenson, J., PA
Stewart, Philander, NY
Swett, Samuel B., MA
Thatcher, Charles A., PA
Walker, John V.F., GA
Ward, David G.W., NC
Watson, D. Edward, VA
White, James P., NY
Whitney, Bradford B., NY
Wilson, Israel Kelly, NOVA SCOTIA
Woodson, Albert P., VA
Wooldridge, Beverly H., VA
Wright, Joseph J., PA

History is one of the most powerful driving forces in human development. Every situation that man has faced and every problem that he has had to solve have been the product of historical developments and processes. Furthermore, the way in which we act is, in large measure, determined by the mental image of the past that we have created. To understand our own society, to be capable of playing an intelligent role in shaping our own civilization, we must have knowledge of the actions of the past.

George Rosen (Editor, Journal of the History of Medicine)