

Statement : a statement of the facts connected with the late re-organization of the faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College : together with a documentary history of said department, from its origin to the present time.

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Reply to a Pamphlet
entitled

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STATEMENT 35684

"A statement of the facts connected with the late re-organization of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, together with a Documentary History of said department, from its origin to the present time."

A pamphlet, thus entitled, has issued recently from the press. It is not in truth as it purports to be—a statement of facts. On the contrary, it conceals, many facts most material to an understanding of the truth, and perverts, others to such a degree that they are no longer suggestive of the truth.

We had desired, not to invite, public notice, to what many would regard—although erroneously, as only our private griefs—and hence, we have hitherto borne silently, so far as the public are concerned, the injuries inflicted upon us—waiting for that sure vindication and exposure which time, as it uncovers the hypocrisies, and tricks, and deceptions of men, must at last work out for us.

We have not been permitted thus to keep the even tenor of our way; for by the publication of this "statement" not only is insult added to the wrong already done us, but we are compelled to reply, lest silence should be understood to mean acquiescence, and thus that which is both untrue and unjust, be supposed to have received our sanction.

The Pennsylvania Medical College owes all which gives value to its franchises, or character and weight to its degrees, to our weary toils and anxieties, and those of three associates. One of them (Dr. Atlee) yet lives, and a statement impressed with the weight of his name and character will be found in the appendix to this pamphlet.

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Two others (the late Drs. Grant and Henry S. Patterson,) have passed away, and are no more—and not only we, who have been bound to them by enduring ties, but the profession, and the community, have in memory the witness of their faithfulness and their noble talents, all consecrated to the service of this institution. Out of these, the hard earned results of their, and our, toils and talents,—we, and their representatives, have by some dexterous trick been meanly wronged, and it would seem to be due alike, to their memory, to our reputations, to the Trustees and Alumni of the Institution, that by some simple statement of the facts, we should let the truth be known. To this duty, without further introduction, we shall at once address ourselves.

On the 7th March, 1832, the legislature gave corporate form and character to a pre-existing "Literary and Scientific Institution in Gettysburg, Adams County, in this Commonwealth, known by the name of Gettysburg Gymnasium." In the preamble to that Act, they say, that the inducing reason to the incorporation of said Gymnasium is, that "it is resorted to by a large number of young men from different portions of this State and elsewhere, and promises to exert a salutary influence in advancing the cause of liberal education, particularly among the German portion of our fellow-citizens." The Act then proceeds to provide, that *said Gymnasium* shall be "Erected into a College," (Sec. 2.) and that "the style and title of *said College* shall be Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg," and that "it shall be under the management, direction and government of all the subscribers to the funds of said institution, by whose private contributions the said funds have been raised, and its present *Edifice* erected." It then provides that those persons shall be a body politic and corporate by the name of "The patrons of Pennsylvania College, in Gettysburg in the County of Adams," and by subsequent sections, they are empowered in the manner prescribed in the Act to govern *said College*, and "to elect the Principal and Professors of *said College*," and "to exercise all such powers, authorities and jurisdictions as are customary in other *Colleges* within this Commonwealth," and among

others, that of conferring "such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, or such branches thereof to such students of *the College*," &c., as "they shall regard as entitled to them," &c. (For a copy of the Act see the Appendix.)

Now we pause here for a moment to inquire—What authority and jurisdiction was by this Act of Incorporation conferred upon the authorities of Gettysburg Gymnasium?

It is too plain for discussion, that this Act did not empower them to erect a *University*—which is an aggregation of colleges for instruction in different departments of learning, under the charge of a common head, and clothed about and consolidated by one charter. It did not empower them to create such an institution in Gettysburg—still less one scattered in various departments throughout the breadth of the Commonwealth. The Act plainly, and in terms designed only to give corporate form and character, with a view to increased efficiency to that pre-existing institution, the "Gettysburg Gymnasium," and to that "said" institution all of its provisions in express terms relate.

Notwithstanding this, however, the Trustees of Gettysburg College, in the County of Adams, did, by resolutions passed Sept. 18, 1839, attempt to create "A Medical Department in Pennsylvania College," and after appointing Dr. George McClellan and others its professors, the resolution proceeds to say, "That the said professors be authorized to give their instructions in the City of Philadelphia," and "that the foregoing gentlemen (Dr. McClellan and Associates) be a committee to fill all vacancies, and make such additional appointments as may be deemed necessary."

The inducing cause to this action on the part of the Gettysburg institution, was a suggestion and request of Dr. McClellan, who had just withdrawn from Jefferson Medical College in the midst of controversy, and was ambitious, with his associates forthwith to establish a rival Institution.

It must be apparent from what has been already stated, and from the perusal of the charter of Gettysburg college, that that institution did not possess, and could not confer the extraordi-

nary powers which, by this resolution were apparently conferred upon Dr. McClellan and his associates.

These gentlemen themselves were clearly of that opinion ; for before the close of their very first session they perceived the total inability of Gettysburg College to establish a department in the City of Philadelphia, or to confer degrees in medicine in that city ; and hence they sought from the legislature the power to do so. By *asking* for this power it was confessed, that it was not previously possessed, and by *granting* it to them, the Legislature impliedly declared that they had not previously conferred this same power upon the institution at Gettysburg.

The words of this Act are much relied upon by the authorities of Gettysburg College, under an impression that by some species of implication from its language, either their previous acts were sanctioned, or a new power to do that which they had already done was impliedly conferred upon them. We, therefore, insert this Act of the Legislature in full.

An Act to authorize the Faculty of Pennsylvania College to confer the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

“WHEREAS, the Trustees of Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, in this State, have established a Medical Faculty in the City of Philadelphia, consisting of the following persons:—George McClellan, Samuel George Morton, William Rush, Samuel Colhoun, Samuel McClellan, Walter R. Johnson, for the purpose of qualifying their pupils and others for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, be, and are hereby authorized to confer Medical Degrees in the City of Philadelphia, under the same rules, and regulations in regard to the term of study, and the qualifications of candidates, as may for the time being, be adopted by the University of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. That hereafter it shall not be lawful for any College, incorporated by the laws of the State, to establish any faculty for the purpose of conferring degrees, either in Medicine or the

Arts, in any City or County of the Commonwealth, other than that in which said College is, or may be located.

“ WILLIAM HOPKINS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

“ WILLIAM T. ROGERS,
Speaker of the Senate

“ Approved the sixth day of March, 1840.

DAVID R. PORTER.”

It is impossible to read this Act, even hastily, without observing—First, That it nowhere confers upon the “ Trustees of Gettysburg College, in the County of Adams,” any power whatever. Second, That it nowhere ratifies any Act which they had previously done. It simply recites a fact, viz.: That certain gentlemen whom it expressly names had been associated as a Medical Faculty, and it then proceeds to grant to *these gentlemen*, the power to confer degrees in medicine. As if to exclude any conclusion, that this is to be a subordinate department of Gettysburg College, it expressly declares that its course of medical instruction shall be such as is for the time being prescribed by the *University of Pennsylvania*—and then, by a closing section, it forever forbids a repetition of such experiments as had been thus vainly, and unlawfully, tried by the Gettysburg Institution.

It cannot possibly be pretended that from this Act, the Gettysburg College derives power either to prescribe the *species*, the *quantum*, or the *mode* of instruction, or the *power to confer the degree*. By its express language *all these* are placed *elsewhere*—and yet these comprise all the vital functions of such an institution.

It has never been, for it never could be gravely contended, that by its charter of 1832, Gettysburg College, in the County of Adams, was empowered to establish a medical department anywhere; and least of all in the City of Philadelphia. But it is said, that by some species of implication from the language of this Act of 1840, it is endowed with such authority. Let us briefly examine this pretension. In the first place it is not easy to see how this could be done by an implication from

the language of the Act, when by express words it deposits every vital element of such an institution, elsewhere than in the Trustees of that College in the County of Adams.

In the next place it has come to be regarded as text law that no corporation ever takes any of its essential powers *by implication*. In a recent case (Com. v. Erie and North East R. R. Co.), Chief Justice Black happily expressed the law on this subject in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court in these words :

“In such cases ingenuity has nothing to work with, since nothing can be either proved or disproved by logic or inferential reasoning. If you assert that a corporation has certain privileges, *show us the words of the Legislature conferring them*. Failing in this—you must *give up your claim* for nothing else can possibly avail you. A doubtful charter does not exist; because what ever is doubtful is *decisively* against the corporation.”

And again, in the case of *The Bank of Penna. v. The Commonwealth*, 7 Harris 152, it is remarked by the same learned Chief Justice :

“If Acts of incorporation are to be so construed as to make them *imply* grants of privileges, immunities and exemptions which are not expressly given, every company of adventurers may carry what they wish without letting the Legislature know their designs. Charters would be framed in doubtful or ambiguous language on purpose to deceive those who grant them; and laws which seem perfectly harmless on their face, and which plain men would suppose to mean no more than what they say, might be converted into engines of infinite mischief. The Legislature, without knowing or intending it, might be thus induced to disarm the State of its most necessary powers and transfer them to corporations. The continued existence of a government, under such circumstances, would not be of much value. There is no safety to the public interests except in the rule which declares that the privileges not expressly granted in a charter are withheld.”

This salutary rule in the construction of charters, is founded upon an ancient and well founded jealousy and distrust of corporate bodies.

If we measure by it either the charter of 1832, granted to Gettysburg Gymnasium,” or the Act of 1840, authorizing a

certain institution in the City of Philadelphia, to confer degrees in medicine, it will be impossible for any sane mind to conclude that by either Act is this institution planted in the County of Adams, authorized either to create, or to maintain, a medical department in the City of Philadelphia.

Here, then, let us pause for a moment, and reviewing the history already given, inquire how were Dr. McClellan and his Associates related to this medical institution, and under what (if any) external allegiance after the passage of the Act of 1840?

If it be true, as we think we have conclusively shown, that this Gymnasium at Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, could not lawfully create, or control, this medical institution in the City of Philadelphia, the correlative proposition is true, that no allegiance was due from the medical school to the institution at Gettysburg. And how in truth and in justice can it be otherwise? For what were these gentlemen instructors in medicine indebted to the College at Gettysburg? Not for their original establishment as associated instructors in medicine; for to them as to other citizens, belonged the right of voluntary association for this, as for any other lawful purposes. Not the power of Conferring degrees; for this by the Act of 1840 is expressly conferred on these gentlemen themselves, thus associated as professors. Not for a system of instruction; that is required to conform to the system of the University of Pennsylvania. Not for a building; that was provided for them as we shall hereafter show under another charter granted in 1849, and then only by their own liberality and that of their friends.

If a College is the institution of associated teachers with a prescribed system of instruction—endued with the power of expressing by the conferring of a degree, its sense of the proficiency and competency of its pupils; and provided with a building and appurtenances appropriate for its business of instruction we ask; for which one of these attributes of a College, to say nothing of them all, is *this* indebted to the Gettysburg Institution?

We cannot pause longer to discuss this question—for we cannot suppose in view of what has been stated, that doubts in relation to it can inhabit any candid mind.

On the 6th of Nov., 1843, Dr. McClellan and his Associates executed a writing in these words:

“The undersigned, late members of the Faculty of Pennsylvania Medical College in this City, do hereby relinquish all right to and use of the charter of said Institution in favor of a new Faculty to be composed of Wm. Darrach, Henry S. Patterson, William R. Grant and John Wiltbank and their Colleagues.

“SAML. GEO. MORTON.

“GEO. McCLELLAN.

“SAML. McCLELLAN.

“WILLIAM RUSH.

“Philadelphia, November 6, 1843.”

These gentlemen were four of the six corporators named in the Act of 1840. One of the six, Dr. Colhoun, had deceased in the year 1841, and Dr. Bird, his successor, and Professor Walter R. Johnson, the remaining Professor, had removed from the city. By its execution these gentleman, to the extent of their power to do so, translated Dr. Darrach and his three associates to the position they had themselves occupied, and clothed them so far as they were able with the franchises of the school.

If these gentlemen were themselves subordinate to the Gettysburg Institution, then were their successors also subordinate, and if they were not, Dr. Darrach and his Associates succeeded to a similar independence. We speak of an independence *in fact*. That no *lawful duty* of subordination of the Philadelphia to the Gettysburg Institution existed, and that that institution was by law incapable of receiving the allegiance of a subordinate department in the City of Philadelphia. It is, indeed, true that the Faculty, through all the various changes in its composition, have by their acts impliedly ever recognized the existence of some species of relation to the Gettysburg Trustees. What that relation was—how created—and by what limits circumscribed nowhere appears to have been accurately

defined. It was, in truth, due only to the fact, that having been originally permitted to organize under a fancied, but not real power, in the charter of Gettysburg College, a dignified and respectful courtesy on the part of Dr. McClellan and his Associates, induced a tacit submission to the continued claim of authority, on the part of that institution. Their successors patiently followed in their footsteps, unwilling to disturb the seeming aspect of affairs which had as yet been attended by no harmful consequences. Hitherto these claims were shadowy and vague, and these peaceful gentlemen quietly yielded to them, for they desired to invite no controversy. That by so doing they conferred no real power, can be made very plain. The proposition is simply this, viz:—That by repeated acts, and numerous statements written and verbal, the medical faculty from their first organization, recognized the existence of controlling power in the Trustees of Gettysburg College over this as a subordinate department of their institution, and from these admissions, it follows, (thus it is argued) that this is a subordinate department, and under their control.

Now it has been already shown that a corporation *never* possesses any powers except those which are *expressly* given, and that not even *by implication* from the Acts, or the language, of the legislature itself—which possesses creative power over corporations is any power ever conferred upon them. It follows with irresistible force that still less by any acts or declarations or recognitions however solemn, however repeated, can any powers be impliedly conferred upon a corporate body by *private individuals*. It will scarcely be argued that these medical gentlemen could, by words the most express and positive, create a corporation or endue with further powers one already existing. Still less can it be said they could do so by inference, or implication, or any other form of recognition.

The Faculty thus reconstructed on the 6th of Nov., 1843, entered speedily upon their duties; the six chairs being filled by Doctors Darrach, Wiltbank, Grant, and Patterson, and at the commencement of their second session, they invited Dr. David Gilbert and Dr. W. L. Atlee, to become their colleagues.

Through many doubts and trials and disappointments, in competition with well-endowed schools of ancient name, with able Faculties—wearily, and, yet patiently, they toiled to build up again, and give increased and increasing strength, to this shattered institution.

With what success it might, under other circumstances, seem indelicate for us to say. Yet as the basely unfounded imputation of lack of success and unpopularity has been the reason, and the only reason assigned for the trickery and malversation by which rights honestly acquired, and made dear by years of self-sacrificing toil, have been seized upon and appropriated—it will be proper that we should speak *of the success of the school* in answer to this imputation.

We found it disorganized and disbanded—its success hitherto had been very small, and controversies among its professors had weakened, and, perhaps, loosened altogether its hold upon popular regard. Gradually it grew—attracting confidence and respect as time passed, and gave assurances of its permanency, and of its continued adhesion to the elevated principles upon which it was re-organized. These principles were not popular. They had no tendency to bring sudden success, or attract those who sought to penetrate the mysteries of medical faith from motives earthborn and impure. We were content, noiselessly and patiently, to lay solid foundations for enduring success—well knowing that the character and the competency of those who went forth bearing the honours of the school, should furnish at once our highest reward and our best title to continuing and increasing confidence.

Our hopes were not disappointed. Gradually, but steadily, this feeble institution grew into true and healthful strength. A reference to its catalogue will show that, the graduating classes of the successive years of our connection with its administration, were respectively, 7—14—36—32—40—36—34—36—35—55. In 1853, the year which succeeded the election of these gentlemen, who impute to us incompetency and unpopularity, the school attained to a graduating class of 55, and numbered for the session 148 matriculants, being much the

largest class known to its history. The ensuing year was marked by a reduction in the number of graduates to 39, and in 1855, at the close of a session, exclusively conducted by those gentlemen, their number was reduced to 32. These figures seem to indicate progressive decline and a misconception of *who they are* to whom this charge of unpopularity and incompetency should justly be applied.

As the school increased in numbers, there was felt more deeply the need of the erection of a suitable and permanent building for its accommodation; and to this duty earnestly and successfully we then addressed ourselves. The chaste and beautiful edifice, gracefully proportioned and admirably adapted to its purposes, in which this Institution is located, was the offspring of our toil and capital, and those of our then associates in the Faculty, aided nobly by a few friends whose kindly sympathies and regards for the faculty as then composed, induced them liberally to embark both time and money in this self-denying work. To us, and to them, there remains now the painful recollection, that from these College premises, which so beautifully and with so much fitness embodied and expressed these kindly sympathies and affections those for whom they were felt, are thrust out and excluded, and they who have outraged and trampled upon those for whom these premises were reared are now enjoying them.

On the 29th March, 1849, the Legislature passed an Act entitled "A Supplement to an Act authorizing the Faculty of Pennsylvania College to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine, passed the 6th day of March, 1840." It is worthy of remark in passing that this Act is not supplementary to the *Act incorporating Gettysburg College*, but to the Act empowering certain gentlemen to confer degrees in medicine. By this Act a number of our most respected citizens, each one of whom was connected by some tie either of kindred or affection, to some member of the then existing Faculty were incorporated and empowered to erect a building for the use of this institution. Among these corporators were numbered Judge Kelley, Jos. Patterson, Esq., John McAllister, Esq., Thos. Robins, Esq., Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq., Morris Patterson, Esq., Henry

Lelar, John Anspach, and others as well known and esteemed among us.

On the 23d of April, 1849, Dr. Darrach purchased, on most favourable terms, the premises in South Ninth Street, now occupied by the College buildings, and on the 19th September, 1849, conveyed the same to the corporation. Immediately afterward, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars, contributed by the Faculty, by these gentlemen trustees, and by a few other friends who were induced to do so through their personal influence, the building was erected, and afterward, at the cost of more than four thousand dollars, contributed by the Faculty, it was furnished and fitted for its purposes. As from the building, so also from the furniture and appliances, thus procured *at our private cost*, and that of our associates in the then existing Faculty, have we been excluded, and with the building and the franchises of the school, and its good name acquired by our toils, our private furniture and conveniences for teaching, were also seized upon and appropriated.

In this building, the Faculty, whose labours had gathered and established the school, and whose capital contributed by themselves, or induced to be contributed by others from motives purely personal to that Faculty, continued harmoniously and successfully to labour until the death of Prof. Grant on the 28th of March, 1852, and the subsequent resignation of Dr. Atlee, deprived the school of the invaluable aid of their high capacity and distinguished standing. The inducing causes of this resignation were the bad faith and deceptions of Dr. David Gilbert, who first induced Dr. Atlee to enter the school, in a department uncongenial to his tastes, under pledges of an ultimate transfer to the Chair of Surgery, for which he was so pre-eminently fitted, and the subsequent refusal of Dr. Gilbert to comply with his honourable obligation in this respect. A note from Dr. Atlee to Dr. Darrach, in the Appendix, will more fully explain this transaction.

Into these vacancies were introduced Dr. Reese and Dr. Allen, and a seventh Chair—that of the Institutes of Medicine, being at

the same time established in the institution by a vote of the Faculty, Dr. F. G. Smith was invited to become its incumbent. We pause here to remark, that these gentlemen were invited to partake freely and equally with ourselves of results achieved by years of responsible toil and anxiety. The doubts and uncertainties of a new experiment—the devotion of time and health and talent, withdrawn from the pursuit of well-established practice and invested with no sure promise of return—the large expenditure of our own money, and the larger investment of others made through pure faith and trust in us—these, all, had been for us; and now were these gentlemen kindly and confidently invited, to come freely in, and become, though not partakers in the struggle, yet full partakers of its reward. How they repaid this kindness when our vital heat had warmed their frozen joints will presently appear.

In the month of Sept., 1853, Dr. Patterson, enfeebled by disease and by too great a devotion to his duties, and, perhaps, already conscious of the near approach of that event, which in April, 1854, removed him from relations and associations which have been made memorable from their connection with his name, was transferred to the Emeritus Professorship, and Dr. John B. Biddle was appointed to that Chair thus made vacant. This transfer we deem it hardly necessary to say, in contradiction of the preposterous statement of the pamphlet, to which this is a reply, was *not* made by *request* of Dr. Patterson. It was proposed by the Faculty, and accepted by Dr. Patterson reluctantly; for his thoughts and hopes inspired by a pure love for his duties, and by the conscious possession of an intellect which grew, it may be, brighter and more unclouded as the body became weaker and less able to endure its earnest movements, still pointed to a continued discharge of his office, aided, perhaps, by an adjunct Professor. And here it may not be out of place to speak a passing word of the loss to this institution—this community, and his entire profession, by the untimely decease of Dr. Patterson. This gifted man, so learned, so honoured and so loved, has passed away forever, just as the

ripe fruit of matured intellect gave sure proof that his early promise though great was quite fulfilled.

Possessed of much of the natural susceptibility of genius, combined with an intellect of great native vigour, which an effective discipline had excellently trained, and moved withal by a heart full of kind and genial feeling, it is not strange that his hold upon the deepest veneration and regard of all his students was firm and lasting. How gratefully he is remembered is attested by the numerous letters of widely scattered graduates whose unbidden tributes to his talents and his worth, speak alike of their affectionate remembrance of his gentleness of heart, their esteem for his high character, and their admiration of his noble talents.

His death was a loss not easily repaired, and which to this institution has by no means been repaired.

The session which terminated in March, 1854, was the last of our active connection with the school. It is proper that we should remark the condition of the school at the commencement of this session. At no previous period of its history were greater encouragements or higher grounds of hope presented. If in some degree these were disappointed by a somewhat diminished class of students, it were surely more charitable to believe that this was due to lack of confidence in new Professors now first connected with the school, than in those older incumbents whose popularity was already proven by success.

Soon after this commencement of the session, these newly elected gentlemen, in unison with Dr. David Gilbert, prepared to execute what we firmly believe was a preconceived purpose at the time of their entrance to the school. These gentlemen *had long* formed a medical clique devoted to the rapid preparation of students for graduation by the aid of *quizzing classes*. A system like this, which is a species of hot-bed process, not tending to produce healthy-minded and competent physicians, and which holds out no higher test of medical competency, and no more elevated standard of medical ambition, than the mere ability to pass an examination, was wholly inconsistent with our views—with the declared policy, and with the previous conduct

of this institution. Unable to sympathize with such purposes, we were not congenial with these mercenary gentlemen, and a desire to fill our places with others of their own way of thinking and feeling, was the next step in their progress.

To supplant those who had founded and who cherished with an earnest love, a system of medical instruction which had for its only and its noble aim a total forgetfulness of self, in the thorough, careful and conscientious training of students for the high and responsible duties of the good physician;—who sought their reward not so much *here* as hereafter, and whose higher path of duty faithfully pursued was a constant and ever present rebuke to men of mean and sordid motives; this would appear to be after all *little* else than the natural instinct of those whose best appreciation of a Professor's hopes and duties were measured by the profits of his Chair; whose lofty mark for a student's aim, was the capacity when duly crammed and quizzed to pass examination,—and when passed to find his best and only proof of fitness for important duties in some well adorned sheep-skin, *appropriately* inscribed with the names and titles of those who thus prepared him, and thought him well prepared for the duties—the trials, and beyond all the responsibilities of the medical man. We shall not be surprised, as we proceed to find in such gentlemen a line of policy, which will not seem to us consistent with a high-toned and noble standard of manly honour, nor will it seem strange that they should be forgetful of the just rights of others, and in the eager pursuit of an end be unmindful of the claims of honour and of conscience in their choice of means. We confess the disappointment of our long cherished respect and esteem for three of these gentlemen—the antecedents of the other two leave us no room for surprise or wonder at the course they now pursued.

The system of quizzing classes, conducted by a separate combination of three of the Professors for their own private benefit, was productive as might have been foreseen, of the evil effects which an institution so undignified and unbecoming must necessarily produce. It induced a close and dependent relation of those Professors to their pupils which impaired the freedom of

their judgments, when called upon as Professors to govern them, or, in a final examination, to approve them as qualified for their degrees ; and in the student, in return, was begotten a disposition to ingratiate himself with these gentlemen with whom intimate relations were thus established, by such compliances as might pander to the vanity, or minister, perhaps, to the selfish designs, of these Professors. The fruits of this system were plainly seen in succeeding events. Almost from the hour of the election of these gentlemen, there was seen to be on their part a purpose expressed by numerous acts to subvert the established policy of the school, and to convert it simply into an instrument of pecuniary gain ; and to accomplish these results they plainly purposed from the beginning to remove those whose past course and avowed purposes were plainly inconsistent with these designs, and to replace them with those of more compliant mood or of kindred feeling with themselves.

The election of Dr. Allen was followed by his demand that the Demonstrator of Anatomy should thenceforth be chosen by himself, and not as in past times had been the rule by the Faculty. To this his associates gave consent, and the then demonstrator resigned, and received his re-appointment from Dr. Allen, and became of course his defendant—compliant in all things with his will and wish.

Next they assailed the long established Medical Clinic conducted as it should have been by Dr. Darrach, "Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine." Without one word of warning or consultation with him. Dr. Allen moved that the present method of conducting the clinic be abolished, and that the hours of from 12 to 2 P. M., of Wednesday and Saturday be appropriated by the Faculty to clinical teaching. By so doing two hours in each week were taken from the Chair of Theory and Practice. Dr. Darrach of course objected, but finding this uncourteous purpose fully resolved upon, he asked and obtained leave *voluntarily* to yield these hours. Dr. Allen protested, and placed upon the minutes his protest against this voluntary course, because in his view the faculty had the right to take away not only *two* but *all* the hours they saw fit. Dr. Allen

then moved, and his compliant friends resolved—That Dr. Smith take immediate charge of the Medical Clinic. Presently Dr. Wiltbank was assailed, and Dr. Allen deliberately moved that his morning hour from 11 to 12 o'clock, be given to Dr. Gilbert, because the Chair of Surgery was more important than that of Obstetrics.

In a short time, Dr. Allen, by the aid of these his peculiar friends, established a night class in Surgical Anatomy, in the College building, for his own separate profit; and, at last, as if best to proclaim the final overthrow of the high standard of this medical school, he established, as we believe, in the College building, for his private gain, a *Sabbath quizzing class*.

There remained yet one source of profit unsecured, and that at least claimed attention. Upon the covers of "The Medical Examiner," for the past year, will be found an advertisement which reads as follows:

SKELETONS AND ANATOMICAL PREPARATIONS.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish Skeletons, either articulated with wire or separated; arterial and ligamentous preparations of bones and separated heads. He will also attend promptly to the articulation of Skeletons and the preparation of models suitable for demonstration in Medical Schools.

ROBERT H. NASH.

Medical department of Pennsylvania College,
Nov. 1854 eom-ly Ninth Street below Locust.

And so at last Mammon reigned supreme, and this temple built from pure motives and consecrated to higher purposes, was wholly prostituted.

Quizzing classes upon week days and quizzing classes upon the Sabbath—the manufacture of models, and the sale of skeletons; these were the high purposes to which henceforth it was devoted.

On the 23d of Jan. 1854, just after a sudden and afflictive family bereavement, Dr. Gilbert called on Dr. Darrach, upon what was first supposed to be an errand of sympathy and condolence. He stated that he came at the request of five of the Faculty, and as their representative, to request Dr. Darrach to resign.

He said the school was declining, and that Dr. Darrach and Dr. Wiltbank were unpopular, and were the cause of it. He invited a quiet resignation, lest an excitement should injure the College, and proposed in that event to make Dr. Darrach an Emeritus Professor. With a view, no doubt, to beget dissension between us, he basely insinuated to Dr. Darrach that Dr. Wiltbank was the authority for much that he stated defamatory of his position.

On or about the 1st of February, Dr. Reese called upon Dr. Wiltbank, and with many apologies made a similar statement to, and a similar request of him. Dr. Wiltbank being ignorant of Dr. Gilbert's visit to Dr. Darrach, felt great surprise, especially as three of the five had recently assured him that they had never heard from any quarter a murmur of complaint against him, as a teacher in the College. He replied, that he was then, as he had ever been, willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the prosperity of the College, and that if Dr. Reese would furnish him with the reasons which had induced the five to solicit his resignation, and these reasons were satisfactory, he would immediately relinquish his Chair. These reasons were promised but were never given. There is no doubt that, if Dr. Wiltbank had consented to turn traitor to his former associates, as one of their number had done, he would have still retained his position.

We pause here for a moment to allude to that, which was then to both of us unknown, but which has since been disclosed. A paper originating with one or more of the private students of Drs. Allen and Gilbert, had previously been industriously circulated, stating our unpopularity and the necessity of our resignations. To this paper a few signatures were obtained, but only by the use of the meanest and basest falsehoods.

To some it was said *we* desired it to be signed, because we wished to be transferred to the Emeritus Professorship. To others it was threatened; the majority of the Faculty being opposed to Dr. Darrach, and Dr. Wiltbank, will refuse to pass you to your degree in the final examination, if you fail to sign

it. To others it was urged to sign it; for a majority of the Faculty request you to do so. One sick student, who was then under the medical care of Dr. Darrach, and who was greatly enfeebled by sickness, was visited at his bed-side, it is believed, upon good foundation, by Dr. Gilbert, and his signature, after repeated requests, extorted from him, and that at the very time he was receiving the professional visits of Dr. Darrach.

Here was seen with clearness and force the harmful results of these quizzing classes. This paper originated with members of this class. Its signatures were altogether induced by apprehensions of the power of rejection by this combined majority of the Faculty, or by a desire to obtain their favor and approval by acts accordant with their wishes. There can be no better evidence of this, than the regretful letters sent to us by most of the signers, expressing, with these reasons, sorrow for an act now felt to have been unjust and uncalled for.

We have no patience with which to dwell upon these sickening and contemptible tricks. In the Appendix will be found letters selected from a large number received, which will fully sustain these statements, and still other letters selected from more than a hundred, are there given, showing how base and how untrue were these charges of unpopularity and incompetency. We have added to these; resolutions adopted by the Alumni of the Institution, expressive of their appreciation of the conduct and course of these gentlemen, and of the affectionate remembrance and esteem they have for us. These resolutions were passed unanimously, after hearing patiently Dr. Gilbert and Dr. Darrach in explanation of their course.

In the midst of sore trials it has been our greatest consolation, that with a voice almost unanimous, earnestly, heartily, impulsively, have the Alumni of this institution rallied to our support, and indignantly denying each imputation against us—have placed their names, their influence, and their services at our disposal to vindicate and redress the wrong done at once to them, to the institution, and to ourselves.

On the 22d March, 1854, these five gentlemen, to whose

communications through Dr. Gilbert and Reese, no attention had been paid, addressed Dr. Darrach, as follows :

To William Darrach, M. D.

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, your colleagues in the Faculty in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, respectfully represent to you;—

That some two months since a verbal communication was made to you by Dr. Gilbert in their behalf, with reference to the state of the college; that the undersigned designed this communication to be of a friendly and private nature, and the most delicate and appropriate way of addressing you upon the subject. As you have not thought proper to reply to this communication of the undersigned, they beg now again more formally to call your attention to the topic upon which you were approached by Dr. Gilbert. Now, as then, they desire to do this in the most respectful and fraternal spirit—although they cannot but feel that this spirit has not been wholly responded to, in the appeal which has been made to some of the Trustees of the College Building, and in the unfriendly position which some of these gentlemen have been led to occupy.

The undersigned, indeed, have heard in various quarters, that the friends of Dr. Darrach assume, that himself and others among what are termed the “older” members of the Faculty, occupy peculiar relations to the institution: that, in fact, the ground is taken, that the school is really *their* school, the college property a private investment of their friends, and that the junior members of the Faculty, owing their Chairs to the “kind preference” of their “older” colleagues, are bound to recognize the tenure of the latter as indefeasible and sacred beyond scrutiny and inquiry.

The undersigned must, however, remind Dr. Darrach, that not one of them ever directly or indirectly, solicited an appointment in this school; on the contrary, their appointments were urgently pressed upon them and accepted only after much hesitation, (as he well knows, in some cases at least,) and with many misgivings. That the undersigned are fettered in their relations to the school by a debt of gratitude to Dr. Darrach, or

any one for coveted positions, is the very reverse of truth; on the contrary, representations were held out as regards the income of the Chairs which have been since found to be much wide of any actual receipts. All of the undersigned who lately joined the Faculty, may most unhesitatingly say, that, in taking of these appointments, they sacrificed engagements much more lucrative. And while they are not disposed to tax any one with positive exaggeration as regards the receipts of the school upon their entering it, they feel that the representations made to many of them, have proved to have been coloured by flattering anticipations rather than based upon actual facts.

The undersigned desire now simply to say,—that in entering the Faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, they responded to an invitation which they believed to have for its object the building up of a great medical school.

That the numbers of the class for the session just closed, (in the face of a large increase in the classes of Jefferson College and the University,) show conclusively that this hope is unattainable.

That inquiring into the causes which prevent the advance of the school is an opposition to no private or public obligations.

That there is no tenure of appointment in the school beyond the claims of popularity and capacity.

That the undersigned, in no spirit of arrogance, but with much pain, now formally but respectfully submit to Dr. Darrach their settled conviction, that his course of instruction is unsatisfactory to the class, and is a main obstacle to the growth of the school.

That this opinion of his colleagues is fortified by the solemnly expressed verdict of the class and by the opinion of the profession generally—in the obtaining of which, the Faculty both individually and collectively disclaim all personal application.

That Dr. Darrach must admit, even if disposed to retort upon the undersigned the charge of incapacity—that they were his own selection, and that it may be fairly assumed, that no faculty can be organized *with him*, which will offer better prospects of success than the present.

If then it can be fairly proved that the school cannot be elevated to a position worth struggling for, under the present constitution of the Faculty, is it too much to expect of a high-minded gentleman, that he will retire from a position in which he fails to satisfy those whose approval is essential to his usefulness, and that some sacrifice of personal feeling shall be offered for the good of the institution in which all connected must feel a paramount interest.

In making this appeal to Dr. Darrach, the undersigned must again express their deep regret, that they have felt called upon to urge it. They most cheerfully bear testimony to Dr. Darrach's varied talents and learning, and courteous bearing in all Faculty relations, and they pray him to believe that, if they have failed to communicate these views in the most acceptable manner, they have been at least thoroughly desirous not to forget what is due to him, while discharging a duty to themselves.

The undersigned have only to add to this communication, that in the event of Dr. Darrach's retiring, they are prepared to relieve him and his friends of whatever amount of loans on the building they may wish to dispose of, and that they confidently expect that this appeal will meet with the prompt attention of which they deem it worthy.

Very Respectfully,

Philadelphia, March 23, 1854.

D. GILBERT.

JOHN J. REESE.

5½ P. M., March 23, '45,

J. M. ALLEN.

before Alderman Ogle,

FRANCIS G. SMITH, Jr.

J. B. BIDDLE.

Failing to accomplish their purpose in this mode, these gentlemen resorted to the strange expedient of seeking to obtain exclusive possession of the College premises, through the aid of the Janitor, Mr. Wynkoop.

On the 18th of February, 1854, these five gentlemen hastily summoned to the Faculty room this worthy man, who for many years had usefully and faithfully filled his humble post, and required him at once to say, whether he would recognize a *majority of the Faculty as the Faculty*—and whether he would

on their demand deliver them the keys. A paper to this effect was shown him, and his signature required on pain of instant dismissal. Surprised and amazed by this sudden call, he asked time to consider, and requested a copy of the paper he was asked to sign. A brief time for reflection was allowed him, but a copy of the paper was refused. On the same day he was removed from his post, and as his dwelling was in the College building he was deprived of all access to portions of the premises indispensable to his family comfort—his windows and doors were nailed shut, and means almost too disgustingly vile to be here detailed were resorted to, to compel him to withdraw from the premises.

Affidavits in the Appendix to this statement, detail fully this contemptible scheme, and show how unmanly and unworthy were the means employed to punish his refusal to aid these gentlemen in their unhallowed schemes.

The discharge of Mr. Wynkoop was followed by the removal and change of the locks and keys of the building, and thus, in truth, was forcible possession taken of the College premises by these five gentlemen, with the intent thus to proclaim their *exclusive* occupancy—since it was because Mr. Wynkoop had refused to recognize them as *the Faculty*, and to deliver the keys on demand *to them*, that he was removed and the fastenings of the building changed.

Mr. Wynkoop was specially empowered by the Trustees, as their watchman for the safety of the building to remain upon the premises; but in a little time wearied and exhausted by these disgusting annoyances, he was compelled to withdraw; and so, at the same time, was a humble, yet faithful officer of the institution causelessly and cruelly removed from a post he had so long and so worthily filled, and the power of the Trustees over the premises they had built, and for whose safety it was their duty to care, publicly set at defiance.

In the month of April, the Trustees of Gettysburg College met. Of this body Dr. Gilbert is a member, and availing himself of his position, in the absence of both of us, he read to that Board a lengthened statement, to which we had no privi-

lege of reply, and induced the passage of a resolution in which among other things it was provided, that said Trustees "hereby expressly confer upon them (the Medical Faculty,) and their successors, the power, if such power has not heretofore been conferred upon them, not only to fill vacancies which may occur in their body by death or resignation, and to create and fill new Professorships—but, also, when the said Faculty or their successors may deem the interests of the College to require it, *to vacate any Professorship or Professorships by removing from the said Faculty the incumbent or incumbents thereof, and to fill the vacancy or vacancies thus created, as if they occurred from death or resignation.*

No comment upon this resolution can be necessary. Its purpose is more than transparently clear. Its design was purely, only, simply the removal of Dr. Darrach and Dr. Wiltbank from their Chairs. The insertion of their names in the power of removal could add no clearness or force to this plain design.

We shall not pause to ask these gentlemen Trustees of Gettysburg College, how it was that they reconciled with their sense of right the removal from their posts unheard, and with no opportunity for vindication or defence, of gentlemen, not less respected or respectable than they are, or their accusers were ever thought to be. The inquisition permitted its victims, if not the production of witnesses, at least, a hearing in their own defence. It were charitable to believe that these Gentlemen Trustees of funds, and a system of instruction in the liberal arts and sciences, and some of them at least ministers of that Gospel which speaks of good will to men, and teaches us to do unto others as we would they should do unto us, believed, indeed, that their resolutions were, as in truth they are, harmless and without power.

Now we pause for a moment to enquire what were the purposes and designs of these five gentlemen professors at the period of the passage of this resolution? Does not the answer spring at once unbidden from the lips—Their purpose was to remove us at all hazards from our posts, and to fill our places with others of views and feelings kindred to their

own. What other construction can be placed upon their acts? Did they not request us to resign—at first verbally through Drs. Gilbert and Reese—then in writing in their letter to Dr. Darrach, of March 22, 1854? Did they not require the Janitor to recognize them *only* as the Faculty, and to deliver his keys *to them only*, and when he refused, did they not remove him, and themselves, *by force*, take full possession of the College building? Did they not ask and obtain from the Gettysburg trustees a resolution, granting them power to “vacate any professorship or professorships by removing the incumbent or incumbents thereof, and to fill the vacancy or vacancies thus created, as if they occurred from death or resignation?” Did they not by insults and petty injuries of more than daily occurrence, render our continued association with them painful and distressing, hoping at last thereby to weary out our patience, and induce us to resign?

We were blind indeed, and weak indeed, if in all these things we failed to see clearly, as if written with sunbeams, the exact purpose they entertained. Under such circumstances longer endurance might seem to leave us justly chargeable with weakness if we failed boldly to assert our rights. It was then that we passed, after anxious care and deliberation, resolutions, for the lawfulness of which we appeal with full confidence to the argument with which, in the opening of this statement, we have taxed your patience, and for the justice and propriety of which we appeal with equal force and earnestness to the statement of our wrongs and injuries, with the long details of which we have already wearied our indulgent readers.

These resolutions we insert entire.

“At a meeting of the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College, held at the house of Prof. H. S. Patterson, upon the call of the President, on the 29th April, 1854, present Drs. Darrach, Patterson, and Wiltbank, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act approved on the 6th March,

1840, granted to Geo. M'Clellan, S. G. Morton, Wm. Rush, Samuel M'Clellan, and Walter R. Johnson, under the name, style, and title of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, the power to confer medical degrees in the city of Philadelphia; and, whereas, the 7th section of said act provides: 'that hereafter it shall not be lawful for any college, incorporated by the laws of this State, to establish any faculty for the purpose of conferring degrees, either in medicine or the arts, in any city or county of the Commonwealth, other than that in which said college is or may be located,' thereby prohibiting such appointment of any member or portion of a faculty; and whereas, the said Geo. M'Clellan, &c., in their public announcement (never disputed) claimed that the concerns of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College are under the exclusive control of the Medical Faculty, 'who assume the character of a Board of Trustees; and whereas, the said G. M'Clellan, &c., did, by a properly certified document, dated —, convey to Drs. Darrach, Patterson, Grant, and Wiltbank, all right, title, and interest which they possessed to the said college, its charter, power, and privileges, with authority to fill vacancies, and to appoint their successors; and whereas, certain persons who have been introduced by said corporators into the faculty have conducted themselves in a manner injurious to the Institution and derogatory to the character of the profession, promoting insubordination and discord, and laying themselves open to a criminal prosecution, which is now impending; therefore,

Resolved, I. That the undersigned, being a majority of the corporate faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, fall back upon, and claim the powers formally conveyed to them by the original grantors of said powers, among which is the right to vacate a chair, which follows necessarily from the right of appointment, unless otherwise provided.

Resolved, II. That we hereby declare the chairs of Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Institutes of Medi-

cine in the Faculty of Pennsylvania College vacant, and that Jonathan M. Allen, D. Gilbert, J. J. Reese, F. G. Smith, and J. B. Biddle are not members of said Faculty.

Resolved, III. That we will proceed to the reorganization of said Faculty upon proper principles and in proper hands at our earliest convenience.

Resolved, IV. That we do not recognize the right of any board or body of men to interfere with our appointments made in accordance with the grant of power above specified.

W. DARRACH,
President.

J. WILTBANK,
Secretary, *pro tem*.

We cannot better embody or express these reasons than by inserting at length our letter of May 23, 1854, communicating our action in this respect, and its inducing causes.

Philada., May 23, 1854.

GENT.

Your favour of the 20th, addressed substantially in duplicate to both of us, has been received, and we desire to reply, only because we would not wish that silence on our part should be interpreted into acquiescence in the views and statements of your letters.

In answer to your enquiry we state unequivocally we have not "withdrawn from participation in the affairs of the College," nor do we propose to do so. On the contrary, conscious of our rights, and of that which is due to our own dignity and self-respect, we purpose firmly to maintain that position which is at once just to ourselves, to the Institution, and to those gentlemen who, partly through our persuasion, have lent to it the sanction of their names and the aid of their capital.

It may not have occurred to you to enquire into the history of this College, and a reference to it may aid us in defining our respective positions to the Institution.

It was originally founded by the Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, without authority of law. That College appointed certain gentlemen to professorships, and it was presently seen to be the case, that as the Institution possessed no powers outside of Adams county, it could confer none, and that hence this new Faculty were powerless.

Under these circumstances the legislature passed their Act of March 6, 1840, conferring upon these gentlemen, by name as a Medical Faculty, the power of conferring degrees in Medicine.

The power possessed by these gentlemen has been specifically assigned, in due form of law, to the late Drs. Patterson and Grant, and ourselves, and these powers are now deposited with us.

The college edifice was built by the noble kindness of personal friends of the gentlemen whose names we have mentioned to you above, and though corporate in form, yet in truth it was for their especial use, and was the offspring of kindly sympathies and personal regards for them.

It should not be thought that either these friends, or those to whom their kindness had been thus displayed, would lightly regard the proposed thrusting out of the very men who had built the college, and of those for whom it was built, and that, too, by individuals who had been invited in a spirit of kindness within its walls, to participate in the enjoyment of that which had been matured by so much toil, anxiety, and responsibility. To avert such a result was a duty at once to our own self-respect, to our rights, and to those friends who had so kindly interested themselves.

Under these circumstances, and warned, first, by the positive refusal of yourselves to recognize and respect the just rights of the trustees, for the observance of which the Faculty were in fact and in honour pledged; Second, By the direct request made by yourselves, that we should resign, and by the seeking and the expressed intention of exercising a pretended right to remove us if we did not resign; Third, By the resort to means calculated to assail our good names, and impair our influence

and usefulness as professors, we determined to exercise a right clearly possessed by us, of removing from connection with the Institution those whose further continuance with it we deemed injurious to its welfare, provided they persisted in steps which we deemed so unjust, and, in our judgment, wrongful; in which event only were these resolutions to be carried into effect.

This step was taken painfully and reluctantly. It was prompted by our self-respect, and by the very instinct of self-preservation. It was designed to be acted upon only when persistency in a wrong course should render longer delay unjust to ourselves and to that Institution whose honour and whose welfare we felt to be our peculiar care.

If the time is about to arrive when action under these resolutions will become a duty, our consciences will be clear of offence, for we shall feel that we have not sought controversy, and that it arises only and wholly from your action.

Whether these resolutions shall be carried into effect must depend wholly (as it was designed to do) upon your future action and position. They were designed for defence, not for attack.

These statements furnish an obvious reply to your remark, that our "failure to be present at any of the late stated and adjourned meetings of the Faculty, seems to indicate a purpose on our part no longer to discharge our duties in the management of the Faculty." Our intercourse in association with yourselves, has not of late been such as to invite our frequent presence at your meetings, where incidents painful to our feelings, and derogatory to our rights and to our self-respect, were of such frequent occurrence. We might add that meetings so unnecessarily frequent, were too serious a tax upon the time due to our professional duties.

We are respectfully yours

WM. DARRACH, M. D.,

JNO. WILTBANK, M. D.

On the 6th of June, 1854, the Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, after listening to an *exparte* statement of Dr. Reese and Dr. Gilbert—"Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, hereby vacate and declare vacant the Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine now occupied by Wm. Darrach, M. D.; and the Chair of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and children, now occupied by Jno. Wiltbank, M. D., in the Faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College. And that they hereby remove from the said Faculty of the Medical Department the said Wm. Darrach, M. D., and the said Jno. Wiltbank, M. D."

We do not purpose to continue the narrative through the painful litigation which has so far ensued. That litigation is yet pending. It has not yet extended beyond a motion for a special injunction, and further steps and new modes of presenting the question are yet before us. We will not believe until it shall be solemnly pronounced by a court of the last appeal that for wrongs like these the justice of Pennsylvania has no redress.

The Trustees did not view lightly or with indifference, the perversion thus practically accomplished, of the building and the funds of the institution, from those justly entitled to their use. The testimony of these disinterested gentlemen, whose names will at once inspire deep respect for, and confidence in their statements, so strongly and conclusively sustains our statements, that we cannot forbear its insertion, and we have accordingly printed it in the Appendix to this pamphlet.

We are about to close this narrative with an apology for trespassing so long upon the patience of our readers, but we cannot do so without an allusion to one other subject which is made prominent in the pamphlet, to which this is a reply. We allude to the legislation recently invited from the General Assembly of the State. The Legislature were asked by a brief but expressive enactment to confer the control of this institution upon the Trustees of the building in the City of Philadelphia. The bill by which this is proposed to be done, is said to be of a "fraudulent character," having for its object "spoliation and

wrong—to take away the property of one man and give it to another”—to be “contrary to law and in violation of the Constitution, and subversive of the first principles of justice.” Its movers are said to have designed “to impose upon the Legislature, and to procure clandestine and unconstitutional legislation.”

One might almost suppose in reading this language, so clearly and forcibly descriptive of those dishonest acts and tricks by which we were despoiled and wronged of our hard earned and valued rights, and compelled to stand by, while in violation of the first principles of justice our property was taken away and given to another—these gentlemen wrote with some clear mirror before them constantly reflecting their own conduct before their eyes.

This much abused act, against which is levelled with so much vehemence the bitter denunciation of these gentlemen, simply proposed to place the government of the institution in the hands of those trustees who had erected the building. And where else, permit us to ask, could this power be so properly placed? These trustees were gentlemen of intelligence and standing. Their competency no one will venture to question. They were resident upon the spot, and therefore easily capable of knowing the wants of the institution. They had shown their love for the college, by self-sacrificing zeal and cheerful contributions of their means. For whom can higher claims than these be shown?

Surely not for the distant trusteeship of another institution, which had unlawfully usurped a power, and yet in return could confer not one single solitary benefit. They could prescribe no course of instruction, they could confer no degree—they could erect no building, they were far distant, and could exercise no fostering care or watchful supervision over an institution planted here.

If they possessed the power so absurdly claimed, it were wise indeed to take it from them, and place it where it ought to be; *if they do not possess it*, and this we think is plain indeed, we cannot admire either the honor or the modesty of a

claim to that which neither does nor should belong to them. In either view, we trust these harsh imputations of intended spoliation and wrong will be thought to be misapplied, and that our request in unison with nearly all the graduates of the institution, for the passage of this act, will seem to be not wanting either in good sense or in good faith.

And here for a time at least—grateful for your kind attention, we leave this controversy. Though wronged, we are not without remedy; though defeated, we are not disheartened. Truth will prevail, and justice will not permit wrongs like these to be without redress; and so quietly and patiently, yet firmly and earnestly, and hopefully, will we strive, not doubting that at last truth will be vindicated, and justice done alike to the living, and to the memory of the dead.

JNO. WILTBANK, M. D.,
WM. DARRACH, M. D.

APPENDIX, NO. 1.

CHARTER OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE OF GETTYSBURG.

WHEREAS the literary and scientific institution in Gettysburg, Adams County, in this Commonwealth, known by the name of Gettysburg Gymnasium, is resorted to by a large number of young men from different portions of this state, and elsewhere, and promises to exert a salutary influence in advancing the cause of liberal education, particularly among the German portion of our fellow-citizens: Therefore :

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Gettysburg Gymnasium be, and hereby is erected into a College, for the education of youth in the learned languages, the arts, sciences, and useful literature.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the style and title of said college shall be "Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg," and that it shall be under the management, direction, and government of all the subscribers to the funds of said institution, by whose private contributions the said funds have been raised, and its present edifice purchased, to wit: John B. M'Pherson, Thomas C. Miller, Thomas J. Cooper, Samuel Fahnestock, Samuel S. Schmucker, Ernest L. Hazelius, David F. Schaeffer, John G. Morris, Benjamin Kurtz, William Heim, Charles P. Krauth, Frederick D. Schaeffer, J. George Schmucker, J. F. Heyer, Jacob Martin, Abraham Reck, William Ernst, Jacob Medtard, Lewis Eichelberger, Michael Meyerheffer, Jonathan Ruthrauff, Jacob Crigler, John F. Macfarlane, Robert Goodloe Harper, John Herbst, and their successors, to be elected as hereinafter mentioned.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said subscribers and their successors, to be elected as hereinafter mentioned, shall forever hereafter be, and they are hereby erected, established, and declared to be one body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession in deed and law, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, by the name, style, and title of "The Patrons of Pennsylvania College in Gettysburg, in the County of Adams."

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,*

That the aforesaid "Patrons of Pennsylvania College," and their successors, shall have power from time to time to elect from their own number or elsewhere, a board of trustees, twenty-one in number, (*Provided always*, That at least three-fourths of them be selected from among the patrons,) shall determine the time of their continuance in office, and be in law responsible for all their acts; whenever the place of one or more of the aforesaid Patrons becomes vacated by death, resignation or otherwise, the remaining Patrons shall, at any regular meeting called as hereinafter specified, elect a successor or successors; and at elections either for patrons, or trustees, or teachers, or other officers, and in the reception of pupils, no person shall be rejected on account of his conscientious persuasion in matters of religion, provided he shall demean himself in a sober manner, and conform to the rules and regulations of the college.

SECT. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the stated meeting of the Patrons shall be held annually at Gettysburg, at such time as they may appoint; at these meetings, a majority of the Patrons shall constitute a quorum, and if a quorum be not present at the appointed time, those present may adjourn from time to time, until a quorum can be assembled: notice of each stated annual meeting shall be given by a person appointed by the Patrons, in writing, to be sent by mail or otherwise, to each Patron, at least four weeks previously to the time appointed for the meeting.

SECT. 6. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the board of trustees elected by the Patrons as aforesaid, shall, as a committee of the Patrons aforesaid, have power to transact all business, and be liable to all the responsibilities of bodies politic, viz: by the name, style and title of "The Trustees of Pennsylvania College, of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams;" they and their successors shall be able and capable at law and in equity, to take to themselves and their successors, for the use of said College, any estate, in any messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, or other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance or assurance, will, devise or bequest of any person or persons whatever, provided the same do not exceed in the whole the yearly value of six thousand dollars, and the same messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments and estates, real and personal, to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm, let, and place out on interest, or otherwise dispose of or invest for the use of the said College, in such manner as to them, or at least eleven of them, shall seem most beneficial to the Institution, and to receive the rents, issues, profits, income and interest of the same, and to apply the same to the proper use of the said College, and by the same name to sue, commence, prosecute and defend, implead and be impleaded in any courts of law or equity, and in all manner of suits and actions whatsoever, and generally by and in the same name to do and transact all and every business touching or concern-

ing the premises, or which shall be incidentally necessary thereto, as fully and effectually as any natural person or body politic or corporate have power to manage their own concerns, and to hold, enjoy, and exercise all such powers, authorities and jurisdictions, as are customary in other Colleges within this Commonwealth.

SECT. 7. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said trustees shall cause to be made for their use, one common seal, with such devices and inscriptions thereon as they shall think proper, and by and with which all deeds, diplomas, certificates and acts of the said trustees, shall pass and be authenticated.

SECT. 8. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That there shall be a meeting of the said trustees held at least once in every year, at Gettysburg, at such time as the said trustees or a quorum of them shall appoint, of which notice shall be given after the first meeting in writing, signed by the secretary of the boards and sent to the said trustees by mail or otherwise, at least four weeks before the time of such intended meeting; and if at such meeting, eleven of the said trustees shall not be present, those of them who shall be present, shall have power to adjourn to any other time, as fully as if all the existing trustees were present; but if eleven or more of the said trustees shall meet at the appointed time or at any other time of adjournment or extra meeting, then such eleven or more of the trustees shall be a quorum or board, and a majority of them shall be capable of doing and transacting all the business and concerns of said College, not otherwise provided for by this act; and particularly of making and enacting ordinances for the government and discipline of the said College; of electing the Principal and the Professors of said College; of agreeing with them for their salaries and stipends, and removing them for incapacity, inattention to duty, for breaches of the ordinances of the Institution, or other misconduct, which shall be deemed sufficient; of appointing committees of their own body to carry into execution the resolutions of the board; of appointing a president, secretary, and treasurer, and other officers, whom they may find necessary in managing the concerns of the Corporation; extra meetings for the transaction of such business as may incidentally arise and not admit of postponement, shall be called by the highest existing officer of the board, when requested in writing by six members of the board; and of all such extra meetings, the same notice shall be given in all respects as in the case of regular meetings: *Provided,* That no ordinance at any time passed by the board shall be of force, if it be contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States or of this State.

SECT. 9. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the Principal and Professors of said College, or a majority of them, for the time being, shall constitute the faculty, and have power to enforce the rules and regulations enacted by the trustees for the government and discipline of the students; and, finally

to suspend such of them as, according to the regulations of the board, deserve suspension, until the determination of a quorum of the trustees can be had; and to grant and confirm, by the order or consent of a quorum of the trustees, such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences, or such branches thereof to such students of the college or others, whom, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinction they shall regard as entitled to them, as have usually been granted in other colleges, or which a quorum of the said trustees shall think right and proper, and to grant to such graduates, diplomas or certificates, under their common seal, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation.

SECT. 10. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no misnomer of the said corporation shall defeat or annul any gift, grant, devise or bequest to or for the said corporation, provided the intent of the parties shall sufficiently appear upon the face of the gift, grant, will, or other writing, whereby any estate or interest was intended to pass to or for the said corporation.

SECT. 11. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That in addition to the customary professorships in other colleges, there shall be in this institution a German Professorship, the incumbent of which shall, in addition to such other duties as may be assigned him by the board, instruct such young men as may resort to the institution for the purpose of becoming qualified to be teachers of those primary schools, in which, according to the act passed last session, both German and English are to be taught; and if, at any time, said corporation shall misuse or abuse any of the privileges hereby granted, the legislature may resume all and singular the rights and privileges hereby granted to said corporation.

JOHN LAPORTE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WM. G. HAWKINS,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The seventh day of April, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

GEO. WOLF.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

DR. ATLEE'S RESIGNATION.

"TO THE FACULTY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

"GENTLEMEN,—

Having for some time been convinced of the propriety of withdrawing from the Chair of Chemistry, I consider the present the most suitable time to offer my resignation.

"The branch, which I teach, requires more time than I can bestow upon it without seriously encroaching upon my professional duties, while the position itself rather impairs than contributes to my character, and consequently, my usefulness, as a practitioner, particularly of surgery. My whole life and aims being directed into paths uncongenial to the teaching of Chemistry, both the school and myself are likely to suffer in reputation by this unnatural association—for while a large, and increasing, and valuable experience, arising in the practice of my profession, might be profitably applied to illustrate the teachings of other branches, it, to the same extent, disqualifies me for the satisfactory fulfilment of the duties connected with the present Chair.

"For these reasons, which are paramount, I hereby resign the Professorship of Medical Chemistry in the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College—the resignation to take effect immediately on the termination of the duties of the present session of 1851-52.

"Hoping that the friendly relations and intercourse, which have heretofore existed between us, may continue, and that the College may ever maintain its elevated position, and meet with entire success,

I remain, truly and sincerely,

Your friend,

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE.

To Professors DARRACH,
WILTBANK,
PATTERSON,
GRANT,
GILBERT.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 23d, 1851.

Proceedings of the Faculty in reference to the Resignation of Dr. Atlee.

"PENNA. COLLEGE, MED. DEPT., April 22d, 1852.

"TO PROF. W. L. ATLEE, M. D.,

DEAR SIR,—

The undersigned would respectfully communicate the following action of the Faculty, had at a meeting held last evening in reference to your resignation as Professor of Medical Chemistry.

Yours, &c.,

D. GILBERT, Registrar.

W. DARRACH, Pres. of Faculty, &c.

"After the acceptance of the resignation the Committee presented, viz:—

"The Committee to whom was referred the letter of Dr. Atlee, resigning the Chair of Medical Chemistry in Pennsylvania College, report, that having given the subject the deliberation its importance demands, they have concluded to submit to the Faculty the following Preamble and Resolutions as an appropriate minute of their feelings on the occasion.

JNO. WILTBANK, } Committee.
H. S. PATTERSON, }

"Whereas, by a letter dated December 23d, 1851, Prof. Washington L. Atlee informs the Faculty that a partial diversion from the study of Chemistry, to which he has hitherto been devoted, and a more exclusive application to another branch of professional enquiry and practice (to wit, Operative Surgery,) have rendered a further continuance in the Chair of Medical Chemistry incompatible with his present views and interests, therefore,

"Resolved, That while we accede to the correctness of the reasoning by which Dr. Atlee has explained his desire to dissolve his connection with us, we sincerely regret that such necessity has occurred, and regard his change of professional position as a gain to the Surgery of Philadelphia, but a loss to Chemistry and to our school.

"Resolved, That in his withdrawal, Dr. Atlee carries with him the kindest regards of the Faculty, and their best wishes for his continued health, prosperity, and professional advancement.

"Resolved, That the Faculty sincerely trust that this event, so much to be regretted, will produce no interruption of the friendly and pleasant relations which have united Dr. Atlee to them since the period in which he came to our city at their invitation and urgent request.

"The report of the Committee having been read, was accepted, and ordered to be recorded upon the minutes, and a copy, signed by the officers, to be conveyed to Dr. Atlee by the Committee." [*Extract from the Minutes.*]

DR. PATTERSON'S RESIGNATION.

92 ARCH ST., Sept. 15th, 1853.

DEAR DOCTOR :—

In view of the daily increasing improbability of my being able to deliver a complete and satisfactory course of lectures during the approaching session, I think it is time our Faculty was preparing itself for the emergency of my failure. I am therefore ready, if need be, to dissolve my connexion with the institution to which I have devoted the best energies of my best years, although such separation is to me as the dividing asunder of soul and spirit. What is my immediate duty is not entirely clear to me, and I ask the affectionate counsel of yourself and the rest of my colleagues under the circumstances.

That my health is too precarious for such a momentous interest to hang upon that slender thread I well know. I desire to provide for the interests of the college and am prepared to withdraw from it, or to make any other arrangement that may be approved, if you think there is a hope that I may yet one day be restored to usefulness and labor.

The issue of my case shall be as God wills. On that will I believe I have learned to wait patiently and, I hope, humbly. But it is still our duty to look the facts in the face, and prepare ourselves for even the worst contingency.

Affectionately yours,

Dr. W. Darrach, Arch St.

H. S. PATTERSON.

92 ARCH ST., Sept. 20th.

GENTLEMEN :—The proposition upon which we agreed last evening appearing to be impracticable, you will please allow me to recall it.

In place thereof, permit me to accept your original proposition of a transfer to an Emeritus Professorship, with the conditions there specified.

Trusting that this course will enable the Faculty to arrange this business satisfactorily and at once, I remain

Sincerely yours,

H. S. PATTERSON.

Drs. Wiltbank and Reese, Committee.

APPENDIX No. 3.

W. DARRACH'S RESPECTS TO DR. WILTBANK, WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT :

On the evening of the 23d of January, 1854, whilst at tea, I was informed by my servant, that a gentleman was in my office who would wait until I had finished my tea. On entering my office, I found Dr. Gilbert sitting near the east window. I expressed my satisfaction at seeing him. And having no other idea than that his visit was one of condolence, I urged him to come up into the parlor, that Mrs. D. and the rest of the family would be glad to see him.

He declined. I then urged him to take off his over-coat and stay with me as I had no call out. He then shocked, surprised and disgusted me so, that my heart palpitated with a sickening indignation, by saying that he came upon a very painful business: that he came as the representative of *five* of seven of the *Faculty*, strongly emphasizing the number *five*! That it was our intention to have had you and Dr. Wiltbank with us; but thought afterwards that it would not do. We, he continued, consider the present state of the College, and believe that it is going down: that you are the cause, or chiefly, or you and Dr. Wiltbank, (one or other of these expressions he made use of.) That our desire and request is, therefore, that you resign. We all have the highest respect for you, and consider you one of our most eminent physicians, and as having a profound knowledge of your branch; but your introductory has driven off twenty-five students from the school, that the first lectures of your course had driven off as many more, or ten more, that a student of Dr. Wiltbank had left him and us, because he did not believe that he could learn the theory and practice from Dr. Darrach—that another had complained that my clinics were incomprehensible: and that Dr. Wiltbank was the chief authority for the above facts. He further stated to me, that it was their wish that I would resign quietly, lest any excitement would injure the College, and that they would make me an Emeritus Professor as they had Dr. Patterson.

Such is as faithful a statement of Dr. Gilbert's verbal communication and request, on the evening of the 23d of Jan., 1854, as my memory can furnish.

My object in sending you the above is to ask you, how you are the chief authority for the above allegations against me.

Very truly,

W. DARRACH.

DR. DARRACH,

DEAR SIR:—I have perused your letter of the 24th ult., containing a statement of Dr. Gilbert's interview with you on the 23d Jan., with surprise and indignation. That Dr. Gilbert, indebted in a great measure, as he is, to you, for the position he occupies in the

College and in this city, as well as for your unvaried kindness and support ever since his connexion with us, should have had the audacity to have spoken thus to you, almost exceeds belief. But to have implicated me in the matter, by giving me as the author of his unfounded charges was, if possible, still more base. Dr. Gilbert well knew of my devoted and unwavering friendship towards you. He knew of my high estimate of your learning and talents, and of my uniform testimony in your favour as the Christian gentleman, the skilful physician, and the successful teacher. He knew that I had always regarded you and Dr. Patterson as the most popular and the most capable teachers in our institution; and he knew, too, that these were my settled convictions, derived from my own observation, extending almost to the time of your return from Europe, and freely expressed upon all suitable occasions. And further, he was well aware that I had freely awarded to you the credit of originating and sustaining the noble policy which has been the chief glory of our College; and also, as having been, with Dr. Patterson, the most zealous and successful in furnishing the means for the erection of our beautiful College edifice. Knowing these to be my sentiments, often expressed to him in the most emphatic manner, it was with utter surprise and disgust that I learned that he had given me as his authority for the allegations upon which he based his argument for your resignation of your Chair in the College.

What Dr. Gilbert's motives may have been, it does not become me, and I do not care, to inquire. If they were to create discord between you and me, and, having separated us, to attack us singly, I am pleased to know that the effort has signally failed. You know me too well to believe, for a moment, that I would say or do anything to your injury; and we both have learned that Dr. Gilbert will not hesitate to make an attack when the occasion requires it, and to shield himself behind some third person.

And yet, I must acknowledge that I have been at times imprudent in speech. It is hard to be ever on one's guard, and, taking it for granted that I was conversing with a friend whose object was to promote the true interests of the College, I have let slip, inadvertently, remarks that must have been contorted into these accusations. It would be remarkable, considering the free and open intercourse always encouraged in the Faculty, if similar charges could not be made against each one of us. But when the circumstances are taken into the account the whole force of the accusation is lost.

1st, He gave me as his authority for his assertion, that "twenty-five students were driven from the College by your introductory lecture." Now, that was a stereotyped expression of Dr. Allen's, which I have heard from him and from Dr. Gilbert, time after time, from early in the session of 1852-3. Upon one single occasion, I said to Dr. Gilbert that I had heard it from one of our Alumni—but I spoke of it as an idle rumor, without foundation, and as an evidence of the thoughtless and rash remarks of young men, whose

minds had been warped or poisoned by prejudice—using it, at the same time, as an argument to induce him to call upon you as a friend, and tell you of the rumors that were in circulation.

2d, "That your first lectures had driven off about ten or more," I am not responsible for in any shape or manner. I have often heard Drs. Allen and Gilbert say that such was the fact, but never, on any occasion, have I either asserted, assented to, or endorsed it.

3d, "That my student had left my office and the College, for Jefferson College," is true; but not for the reason that he gave you, "because he could not hope to learn the practice of medicine from Dr. Darrach." He was attracted to the Jefferson College by the Surgical Clinic, and I plainly said so to Dr. Reese, in explanation of his conduct.

4th. "That a student had told me, that your clinics were incomprehensible," is false, and grossly so. The truth is this—a student of Jefferson College, of high standing and capable of forming a correct judgment, was invited by me to attend your clinic and report his opinion of it to me. He did so, and gave me—as I was sure he would do—a most favourable account of it. Comparing it with the medical clinic at Jefferson College, he spoke of yours as decidedly more instructive and valuable. He dwelt with great delight upon your profound and original views, your style and manner, and expressed himself as having learned more from that single lecture than from any other he had ever heard. In the course of his highly complimentary remarks upon that lecture, he said that there was a single point stated that he could not fully comprehend, and asked me to explain it. As your dispensary was, at that time, the subject of animadversion, I related the substance of his remarks to Drs. Allen and Gilbert, and I thought I had given them the most satisfactory evidence that you were an able and acceptable clinical teacher.

Such are the grounds upon which Dr. Gilbert has made me your accuser. Is it possible to conceive of a more glaring perversion and misrepresentation? The end to be accomplished was, no doubt, well worthy of them; but with this, I have at present no concern, and therefore, subscribe myself,

Your faithful colleague, and sincere friend,

JOHN WILTBANK.

APPENDIX No. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 10th, 1855.

DEAR DOCTOR :

Your note of the 7th inst. has been received. It contains three points on which you wish my opinion :

1. "*I have been publicly represented as unpopular and incompetent as a Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine*"
2. "*Also as holding only six hundred dollars of the loan.*"
3. "*What agency I had in the erection of the building.*"

On the first point I may state, that during my connection with the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College—a period of eight years—I always considered that you were one of the most popular members of the Faculty. Your lectures were instructive and satisfactory, your devotion to the interests of the College unequalled, your attention to the students kind and parental, and your intercourse with colleagues and pupils always agreeable and courteous. During the above period the school grew in strength, numbers, and respectability, and was established, I thought, on a solid and permanent foundation.

The Second and Third points may be embraced together. As they involve a history of the erection of the new building, I will have to answer them more at length.

At a Faculty meeting, a note, from Mr. Newkirk, Esq., was read offering to us the building in Filbert Steet, above Eleventh, which we then occupied, for 16,000 dollars. If the offer were not accepted the keys were to be given up.

The Faculty, after duly considering the proposition, decided not to purchase. The dilemma, however, caused us to think about the erection of a suitable building, and a proposition was made by you that each member of the Faculty should nominate two personal friends to whom he should present the subject, and afterwards to request these friends, twelve in number, to meet the Faculty and hear a statement from them on the prospects and condition of the College. This was accordingly done. You nominated your friends Henry Lelar, Esq., and William Dulty, Esq.; Dr. Wiltbank nominated his brother-in-law, Thomas Robins, Esq., and his cousin Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq.; Dr. Patterson, his brother Joseph Patterson, Esq., and his friend, Judge Kelly; Dr. Grant, his father-in-law John McAlister, Esq., and his friend, Robert Bald, Esq.; Dr. Gilbert, his friends, John Anspach, Esq., and Martin Buehler, Esq.; and I nominated my friends, Wm. Longstreth, Esq., and John W. Forney, Esq.

A meeting was subsequently held, and the subject having been thoroughly discussed, these gentlemen entertained the project favor-

ably, and decided that the school should go on, and that a building should be erected. In order to carry out this object, they decided that, with three additional gentlemen, to be nominated by the Faculty, they would endeavour to be created by the State, into a Board of Trustees.

These gentlemen were incorporated—a building lot was purchased by you, and on your own responsibility, and a plan of the building, proposed by Mr. Walters, was decided on. The site and plan met the approbation of the Board of Trustees, and Morris Patterson, Esq., Jos. Patterson, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq., each immediately and generously subscribed 1000 dollars. But others present, not being disposed to add to these subscriptions, the Board, thereby discouraged, passed the subscription paper with only 3000 dollars into your hands, to do the best you could with it. You reported the sad result to the Faculty and we feared that the enterprize had failed. Early the next morning, however, you called upon Henry Lelar, Esq., and in his presence, having subscribed 1500 dollars, he, as your friend, in consequence, subscribed the same amount. The loan, thus so quickly raised by two subscriptions to six thousand dollars, assumed a much more hopeful aspect. On the same day you procured a subscription of one thousand dollars from myself, and five hundred dollars each from the remaining members of the Faculty. Afterwards by your unremitting efforts, other gentlemen were induced to subscribe to the loan, and in a short time you presented to the Board of Trustees the paper, with nineteen thousand dollars subscribed thereon.

On the faith of this, the building committee began the work, and, with the additional aid of the two Messrs. Patterson, the building was erected, and occupied by the Faculty in the fall of 1849.

In all this the Faculty acted as an independent corporate body, assisted by the Board of Trustees, nominated by themselves for that special purpose. They conducted the whole affair without consultation and correspondence with the College at Gettysburg, not dreaming that the Faculty were amenable to any power outside their own body.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE.
418 Arch Street.

To Wm. Darrach, M. D.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM DR. ATLEE.

I may also mention that before my resignation was accepted by the Faculty, the Chair of Anatomy was vacated by the death of our much esteemed friend, Professor Grant. Subsequent to this mournful event, and previously to any action on my resignation, I stated to you the fact that Dr. Gilbert, in order to induce me to accept a Chair in the organization of the Faculty, had made certain propositions which could now be carried out. He originally wanted the Chair of Anatomy, which Dr. Grant declined giving up. He, however, consented to take Surgery, and, in urging me to take Chemistry, stated that Dr. Grant's health was very bad, that he could not last over a few years, that in the event of his death he would resign his Chair to me, and take that of Anatomy. As this period, foreseen by Dr. Gilbert, had arrived, I was ready to enter into his proposed arrangement, and communicated the matter to you as President of the Faculty. You, of course, know the sequel.

Truly yours, &c.,

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE,
418 Arch Street.

To WM. DARRACH, M. D.
June 20, 1854.

Previously to giving my first course of Lectures in the College, I received from Prof. Patterson a letter, dated Philadelphia, June 28th, 1844, containing the following extract:—

"At a meeting of the Faculty, held to-day, before we left we came to some conclusions of importance. You know the peculiar independent position of our Faculty under its charter. We are not amenable to a Board of Trustees or any other authority. We, therefore, judged that the old organization was improper. We wanted a head. The Dean of a Faculty is the head of a subordinate body in a University governed by a Provost or President, and should have no place in an independent one. A presidential authority is required in the person who confers degrees. We have, therefore, resolved to have two officers in our Faculty—a President and Registrar—which is the organization by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. The President presides over the Faculty and acts as its representative at the public Commencements. The Registrar keeps the books and transacts the business generally. At the same meeting Dr. Darrach was chosen President, and myself Registrar. We hope that this arrangement will prove entirely satisfactory to you and Dr. Gilbert."

WASHINGTON L. ATLEE.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, this }
24th day of July, A. D. 1854. }

WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

APPENDIX No. 5.

IN RELATION TO THE PAPER, CIRCULATED IN
THE CLASS.

CEDAR SPRING, Oct. 17, 1854.

Dear friend Dr. Wm. Darrach:

SIR:—You ask of me that which I would be more willing to give than you to ask—what I know of the paper which was circulated in the class last session as the matter has resulted in a suit at law by the Janitor against the new members. I know but little, although the paper was handed to me four or five times, either by Charles W. Barker, student of Dr. Gilbert, or by Charles H. Hall, student of Drs. Smith, Allen and Reese. But after all these refusals, the paper was brought to my sick room on the day of Dr. Gilbert's visit to me, by C. H. Barker if I mistake not, and my mind being confused from previous examinations, and others approaching, and at the same time being sick, I agreed to have my name put down; at the same time it went against my own will, and after reflection I wished I had never seen the man and paper. But the deed was done, and many a hard and sad hour it gave me, since I often wished I could get my name from the paper. Dr. Gilbert said but little to me about the matter, but Dr. Allen talked to me of it for a long time, but what the particulars were I am not able to say. Please write soon, and if there is anything that I can do for you, I will be ready, and will do all that is in my power for you. Could I but get my name from that paper, which was unjustly used against you. Dear Doctor, I beg your pardon in all that was done against you by me, for I am ready to officiate for you in every respect.

Please write soon and give me the particulars of the matter.

I am well, and hope that these lines may find you well.

I remain yours,

With high esteem,

Doctor Wm. Darrach.

S. ADAMS.

DARRACH, et al. }

vs.

BIDDLE, et al. }

Henry C. Paist, being duly sworn according to law, saith—I am by profession a physician, having graduated at Penna. Medical College in March last.

I was one of the class at that school last winter. During the session a paper was circulated through the class asking Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank to resign, and urging it upon them as a step promotive of the good of the school, and adding, that if they did not, the students who signed and who were then in the first course of lec-

tures, would not attend a second course. This paper originated from and was circulated by the private students of Drs. Allen and Smith. Its signature was urged by the statement to the student who was asked to sign, that if he did not it was questionable whether he would be passed in his examination for a degree—but it was intimated that if he signed, then he should certainly pass. I declined signing, for I felt that the request made in the paper was unjust and uncalled for. The same reasons were, I have reason to know, urged upon others.

HENRY C. PAIST.

Affirmed to before me, this twenty-fourth }
day of July, A. D. 1854. }

WILLIAMS OGLE,
Alderman.

DR. WILTBANK,

DEAR SIR,—Although I declined signing the petition of the students asking you and Dr. Darrach to resign your Chairs, I consider it my duty to inform you of the arguments that were used by the students, to urge me and others to sign the paper. They were, that you both wished it, so that you might be made Emeritus Professors; That unless you resigned, the others would, and the College would go to ruin, and that it was the surest way of securing our Diplomas, &c.

Yours Truly,

April 1st, 1854.

THOMAS D. HUBBARD, M. D.

Friday Morning, March 5th, '54.

DEAR DOCTOR,—No doubt you are aware of my ungenerous act, viz: by signing the paper that was brought before the candidates for graduation. However bad and unfeeling it appears, rest assured it was contrary to my motives. It was handed to me in time of peril by some influential members—saying, as matters are now, your success will be uncertain if you don't sign this petition. Consequently, I regret to say, I allowed my name to be used in an act of inhumanity and injustice. My financial affairs I thought, perhaps, were not altogether satisfactory. I, therefore, put my name to the paper to insure success, as I thought it would do.

I will call to see you next week some day.

R. S. MARLIN.

P. S. I should not have signed it, but I was aware that it could do but little good for what it was intended, and two-thirds that have signed, are under the same impression.

Minersville, Sunday, August.

DEAR DOCTOR,—

I received your kind letter last evening, stating the existing difficulties in the Faculty. I am sorry to hear that the opposing party are still urging their aims to remove you from the Faculty. For what reasons I know not. It certainly can't be incompetency or unpopularity, as some of the Professors assert. Very few objections, indeed, have I heard mentioned against you, and the objection, and only one was, that your lectures were too erudite for the comprehension of your pupils. Now to revive some of the facts which have with me fallen into neglect, viz.: The manner and reasons that the majority of the students had for signing the petition that was so insidiously circulated among them;—it was by means of extortion through fear as it plainly shows. The person that handed me the paper said,—sign this, and you will have a better show for your sheep-skin. I heard him mention that to others, and he himself signed it on that account; but where he had the authority from for saying it I know not, nor do I know where the paper originated; but I do know that some of the new Faculty were aware that such a paper was then in circulation among us, consequently they would have a right to denounce such vile proceedings if they considered it unjust, and unjust we called it, with the exception of a few Georgian students. As to objections or excuses to have you removed, we have none; how can it be otherwise—to injure a man's hard-earned reputation to gratify others, is a crime of the darkest dye; although the petition in itself shows that we are guilty. But I hope the above cause or reason for doing so will excuse us on such an occasion. Any favorable allurements is apt to take effect at such a time, especially if one don't feel himself competent to appear before the final examination. This confession appears to throw discredit on our title of Dr. of M., as incompetent to pursue our profession, saying you had not received it had you not put your signature to the paper—it shows bad; however we nearly all regretted it after the storm was over.

There were a number of others that had written apologies to hand to you, but were disgusted to think that you might judge them unfit for their honor.

I hope you will be successful in your lawsuit; should you fail it would grieve me, and hundreds more of your friends; but you can't fail; you are in the right; the opposing party can't bring sufficient reasons to have you removed. For your lectures were always attended regularly by all carefully taking notes; while on some other branches the lectures were not attended regularly by all. This then itself shows whether you are liked, or the objections against you are false. For all the students I knew, always spoke highly of you as a teacher, and the great pains you took to inculcate medical knowledge, and for this we love you.

You may expect another letter from me this week. I should have answered yours sooner, had I not been out of town. I do not reside at Minersville.

Yours, very truly,

REISY S. MARLIN.

[Extract]

Dr. WILTBANK.

July 15th, 1854.

Dear Sir :

You asked me to state the reason why the students were induced to sign the petition. I think some thought their diploma depended upon their signing the paper, knowing that *five* were against *two*. But I can proudly say I was not one of them—I should have felt mean to have signed a petition to turn out men whose names I wanted and expected on my diploma

Yours respectfully,

GEORGE R. TRUITT

[Copy]

190 Queen Street, July 27th, '54.

DR. WILTBANK,

DEAR SIR,

I feel it to be my duty to make a statement of the motives which induced me to place my signature to a petition requesting you and Dr. Darrach to resign your Professorships in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

This petition I was induced to sign by the influence of friends without reading it carefully, or in any way considering for myself what I was doing.

The institution was represented to us as being in a most deplorable condition, fast declining. That its downfall was inevitable under existing circumstances. In such a condition, our diploma if granted us, would not be valid.

Such were the circumstances under which I signed the petition, I did not sign it as some have supposed, from a want of confidence in you and Dr. Darrach, as teachers.

I do not think that I could have signed the petition had I been informed of its true origin. I firmly believe that no student would sign it at present. Truly am I sorry for the manner in which I have treated you.

Believe me, truly yours,

A. CLARKE DEAKYNE.

ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 21st, 1854.

DR. WM. DARRACH:—

As to the origin of the petition, with whom it originated, I do not know. It was circulated among the students sometime before it was presented to me for my signature. Two students from the South, the one Mr. Hall, the other's name I do not remember—a freshman, however, from Louisiana—presented it to me. It set forth that the interest of the College required a change in the chairs of Practice and Obstetrics, that the present incumbents had become unpopular as lecturers, and, in fine, followed as far as I can recollect the line of argument used by Dr. Gilbert to you. Although at the time I believed that it had its origin at least with the knowledge and consent of some of the members of the Faculty, yet I never knew or heard of anything *positive* to justify such belief. My impression sprang from the general circumstances and common talk of the time—nothing more. Of course I refused to sign the paper. I have the highest respect for you as a professor and as a man.

Yours, respectfully,

W. GRAFIUS.

Philad'a, Sept. 1st, 1854.

Dear Sir:

As regards the pall that now overshadows our beloved Alma Mater there can be but one opinion. That the conduct of the new Faculty (so called) had been anything but proper, there is not the least shadow of a doubt. In my opinion the whole affair from beginning to end is unprecedented. In reference to the petition that was so valiantly circulated, I have very little to say, *except* that it was decidedly the most outrageous transaction *in toto* I ever heard of. This precious document was reported to be an emanation from the majority of students—on the contrary truth says 'twas concocted and set in motion by Mr. Gaudet, a student of Drs. Smith, Allen and Reese.

Again allow me to reiterate the sentiment hereinbefore mentioned. I look upon the whole matter as transacted by the new Faculty as perfectly incompatible with the dignity of manhood, saying nothing of professors. But more anon,

Yours, very truly

WM. R. SHARP.

W. H. McFadden, M. D., Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, *March 4th*, 1854.

PROF. WILTBANK—

Dear Sir:—I signed the paper drawn up by some one expressing a desire that you and Prof. Darrach would resign your *chairs* as Professors in the Penna. Medical College. I was induced to sign it from the word expressed to me, that you and Prof. Darrach intended resigning your chairs as Emeritus Professors. I signed it, not because I thought there was any deficiency in ability to fill such chairs. I respect each of you for your talents and as gentlemen.

Yours with respect,

SAML. McDANNALS.

[Copy.]

CAMDEN, *Aug. 7th*, 1854.

DEAR DOCTOR:—

Allow me, as an alumnus of Pennsylvania Medical College, to embrace the present opportunity of assuring you that I have always had an exalted opinion of your abilities and fitness for the chair you so ably occupied during my attendance upon your lectures. And I have always, in common with the rest of the class, looked upon you as being devotedly attached to the interests of the school, and laboring zealously for the welfare of the class.

I feel it due you to make this statement, as a number of us, through certain representations, were induced to put our names to a paper, the signing of which has been a subject of deep regret to most of us since.

You are at liberty to make use of this as you see proper.

Yours, &c.,

W. G. THOMAS.

CAMDEN, *Aug. 8th*, 1854.

About the middle of February, during the excitement about changing the Janitor, I was asked by Mr. Knorr, one of the members of the class, whether I was favorable to calling a meeting to express the sentiments of the class in regard to the proceedings of Prof. Reese towards Mr. Wynkoop. I replied I would have nothing to do with it.

Knorr appeared indignant at the conduct of Dr. Reese.

A short time afterwards, Knorr asked me whether I would sign a paper desiring Drs. Wiltbank and Darrach to resign, stating at the same time that he had done so. I replied in the negative, and expressed some surprise at his change of conduct. I did not see the paper on that day, but a day or two afterwards I was introduced by Mr. Barker to Mr. Hall, who, taking me aside, solicited my signature to the paper, showing it to me for the first time. It had but a few names upon it at that time. He represented that the institution

was going down—that he would not attend another course if those men did not resign—that he knew a number of students who were driven away from the institution by those men—that if they did not resign the rest of the Faculty would—that getting them to resign was the only means to prevent the downfall of the institution.

I refused, yet promised to think over it. He intimated to me, in substance, though not in words, that the rest of the Faculty approved of the students taking this course. The class seemed in a state of agitation. There seemed to be an impression on the mind of many that if something were not done quickly, the new members of the Faculty would leave the building and establish a new institution, to which they would call Drs. Page and Pepper to fill the chairs of Practice and Obstetrics.

A few days after I was again called upon by Hall, using the same arguments, professing that the intention was solely to save the institution.

I signed the paper, protesting as I did so that I did it for the purpose of saving my "Alma Mater," and not from any feeling with regard to the ability of Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank. As far as I could understand, the paper was in circulation from one to two weeks. I think that the majority of the signers were from the graduating class. I was informed by Mr. Adams and Mr. Wells, of the graduating class, that Dr. Gilbert called upon Mr. Adams while confined to his room from sickness, and urged him to sign the paper, telling him he need not fear being rejected—that he would graduate—at the same time assuring him that if those men did not resign the rest would.

My impression is, that the majority of signers felt forced to take sides one way or the other. I heard the remark made by E. S. Durgin, a student of Dr. Allen, brother of Prof. Allen, that we were on the strong side, any how; that the new members would take care that Drs. D. and W. should not defeat the graduation of any of the signers. Before we departed to our homes, there seemed to be a general feeling of regret among the signers; many of them declaring they "were sorry they had done so."

W. G. THOMAS.

Sworn and subscribed before Mr. John S. Bundick, one of the Justices of the Peace of Camden county, this the eighth day of August, A. D. 1854.

JOHN S. BUNDICK,

Justice of the Peace.

GERMANTOWN, July 6th, 1854.

DR. WM. DARRACH,

DEAR SIR,—

“To show to him that Dr. Allen did not enter the College for the purpose of co-operating with the old Faculty, I mentioned a circumstance which transpired very early in the first session of Dr. Allen's connection with the Pennsylvania College, which was as follows: Before the regular Lectures began, that is, during the time of the preliminary lectures, Doctor Allen accosted me, and the conversation turned upon Drs. Darrach, Wiltbank and Gilbert. Dr. Allen contrasted Dr. Darrach's dull, dry, theoretic lectures, with Drs. Mitchell and Wood, saying the latter opened up their preliminaries by introducing the most brilliant subjects, and making their opening lectures flashy, attractive and such as would secure the attendance of students. Dr. Allen also remarked that Dr. Darrach had made a fool of him (Dr. A.) once for all, by having him demonstrate before the class during Dr. Darrach's hour the Portal Circulation.

“He also spoke in terms of general condemnation of Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank, saying of the latter, that his specimens were not fit to bring before a class. When I intimated to Dr. Allen that he could very readily accommodate Dr. W., he said he ‘had offered him his own (Dr. A.'s) specimens;’ but continuing, ‘his manner and his style are very poor, the students don't like him; and in an exclamation, said ‘it won't do!’ In reply to his remarks on Dr. Darrach, I told him the relation I held to Dr. D. as my perceptor, apart from the esteem in which I held him, forbade my ever countenancing anything that might be urged against Dr. D. I admitted that every man has his peculiarities, but that so far as my judgment went I considered Dr. D. a very competent and efficient teacher in his branch. Dr. Allen admitted that he was a very competent teacher, and an efficient practitioner of Medicine. I conceived Dr. Allen's object to be the sounding of my opinion of Dr. Darrach—unfortunately for him I rather snagged him, and fortunately for me I was never troubled after by his undignified pandering to those whom he could not other than consider inferiors in a relative point of view. For abstractly I believe he considers every or any man his equal.

In relation to Dr. Gilbert, I asked him how he thought Gilbert would get along, he remarked Gilbert was going to make an effort to do better.

DEAR DOCTOR,—Thus much I consider it my duty to communicate to you, and am ready to be qualified to the essential of what I have transmitted, whenever it should be needed by you. The above is for your use, wherever and whenever needed. And I am ready to be qualified to it.

I remain as ever,

Your pupil and friend,

WM. H. McFADDEN.

Extract from Letter by Dr. William McFadden.

GERMANTOWN, July 18th, 1854.

DEAR DOCTOR,—

Your note informing me of your receipt of my communication I received this morning.

I wish you to distinctly understand that the information which you received from me is at your disposal, in whatever way it may add to the truth and aid in the detection of error.

I may add here what Dr. Jas. McFadden told me, viz:—When Lyons approached him on the subject of signing the petition, he (Lyons) said that Dr. J. McF. had better sign the petition, as he (Lyons) had seen Smith and Allen and that it would be better for him so to do.

This may be of use in cross-examining Dr. Jas. McFadden and Dr. Lyons, if they should be called upon the witness stand.

APPENDIX No. 6.

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. T. WYNKOOP.

DARRACH, et al, }
 vs. }
 BIDDLE, et al. }

Wm. Wynkoop being duly sworn, according to law, saith—I am the Janitor of the Medical College, in Ninth near Spruce, and have been so for more than ten years. I reside on the College premises, and have done so since they were erected. During the last winter I more than once heard Dr. Allen say that a change in the Faculty was necessary and should take place, and that they would not lecture another winter with Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank. He said Dr. Darrach was behind the age, and that he and Dr. Wiltbank ought to be put out of the College.

On the 18th day of February last, I was sent for to the Registrar's room. I went and found Dr. Reese there. He then asked me if I considered the majority of the Faculty as the Faculty? I said I did not know. He then read me a paper which he asked me to sign, and which said, in substance, that I would deliver the keys and the possession of the building up to the majority of the Faculty. I asked a copy of the paper, and time to consider. He said, I will give you one hour, but declined giving me a copy, and added, if then you decline to sign you shall lose your situation, and the perquisites which

attend the graduation of the students at the approaching commencement. I declined to sign as requested, and he then said again, I will give you until two o'clock. That same evening I was called into the Faculty room, where were present Drs. Biddle, Reese, Allen, Gilbert, and Smith. Dr. Reese asked me if I would sign that paper? I again declined. He then said to me, you are discharged from your office of Janitor in this Institution, and Henry Nash is appointed in your place. The next day he left a written notice to the same effect with me. As I had been directed by the Trustees to remain on the premises and see to the safety of the building, I remained, nor did I consider myself as lawfully removed from office. There was a balance of salary due me at the time, which they repeatedly refused to pay me, unless I would sign the paper. The amount was sixty dollars. They made many threats to compel me to remove from the premises. They endeavored to frighten me to get me out, and named, several times, an hour at which they would come with officers to put me out. They then nailed up the door which led from my room into the College building, and also the door which led from my room into the yard, depriving me of access to water, and also to the closet. They also nailed up the shutters and excluded light from my apartments. These acts were done by men employed by the five professors. In nailing up these premises boards were brought there and used, which were purchased by Dr. Allen, for I saw the bill. The nailing up was expressly ordered, I was informed, by Dr. Reese. Nash, the new Janitor, and these professors had a number of barrels, eighteen in all, which were for years kept in the cellar as depositories of bodies for dissection, and which were extremely offensive, brought up into the yard directly under my window and door. These barrels were filled with white spirits, in which many bodies had been deposited and remained during the summer season for use in dissection in the winter. The contents of these barrels they emptied out into the yard, to the infinite annoyance and disgust of my family. The object of these steps was to drive me off from the premises.

When requested to sign the paper I sought advice from Jos. Patterson, Esq., who referred me to Mr. Cuyler, and from him I received the letter, a copy of which is annexed, and which I afterwards handed to Dr. Reese on the evening it bears date.

WM. T. WYNKOOP.

Sworn and subscribed before me, July 24, 1854.

ELISHA CROWELL,

Aldermnn.

AFFIDAVIT OF MARTHA WYNKOOP.

DARRACH, et al. }
 vs. }
 BIDDLE, et al. }

Martha Wynkoop being duly sworn, according to law, saith—I am the wife of Wm. Wynkoop, the Janitor of the Medical College in Ninth street near Spruce. I reside on the College premises, and have done so ever since the building was erected. I have had many conversations with Prof. J. M. Allen in relation to the College. He was in the habit almost daily of coming into our rooms, and frequently spent an hour or more in conversation with me, and sometimes with my husband in my presence. In the summer of 1853, he stated to me that Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank must either leave the College or they would be turned out. He said the remaining members of the Faculty would never lecture another winter with those two men. He said either they shall go, or the five remaining ones would leave—that they never would lecture another winter with those two men. Dr. Allen frequently stated the same thing in substance to me after that. In February, Dr. Gilbert also stated to me substantially the same as had been stated to me by Dr. Allen. He said there must be a change in the Faculty as to those two men.

After my husband was notified that he was removed, and to leave the premises and declined to do so, they nailed up our doors and windows. They also brought up a number of barrels containing white spirits, in which bodies are preserved during summer for use in the dissecting room in winter, and emptied out their contents in the yard under the windows. These contents were dreadfully and frightfully offensive. I saw and heard Dr. Allen directing the emptying out these barrels. This was done on the same day that the windows were nailed up, but earlier in the day. Nash, who was engaged in doing it, told me the object was to drive us out of the building.

MARTHA WYNKOOP.

Sworn and subscribed before me, July 24th, 1854.

ELISHA CROWELL,
 Alderman.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

ACTION OF THE ALUMNI.

JERSEY SHORE, May 22, 1854.

PROF. WM. DARRACH, PRES. OF THE FACULTY OF PENNA. MED.
COLLEGE.

DEAR SIR,—

We have heard with deep regret of the difficulty existing in the Faculty of our Alma Mater but are, as yet, unacquainted with the particulars thereof.

Feeling, as we ever must, a great interest in the institution from which we hold our diplomas, we are anxious to know what causes have led to the present unfortunate state of its affairs, and hope that at your earliest leisure you will acquaint us with them. A rumor has reached us which we can scarcely credit, that a majority of the Faculty have called upon yourself and Prof. Wiltbank to resign—and have based their request upon the alleged incompetency of him and yourself as lecturers. If such rumor be correct, we would beg to remark that among us are students of every class from the time that the Faculty was reorganized by Professors Patterson, Grant, Wiltbank and yourself, up to that of the session now but just closed, and that so far as our means for judging permit us to form an opinion, (and we believe our opportunities to have been as good as those of any equal number of the different classes,) we deem it but right to say that any such allegation would be almost universally repudiated by the Alumni of the Institution.

With sentiments of esteem,

We remain ever yours,

WM. T. BABB.

JOSEPH McMICKEN.

SAML. GIBSON.

A. DAVIDSON.

JOHN S. PFOUTS.

HARRY KNORR.

H. W. SALLADE.

GEO. I. PFOUTS.

At a public meeting of the Alumni the following resolutions were passed:—

1st. Resolved, That the Alumni have heard with deep regret the unhappy condition of their "Alma Mater."

2d. Resolved, That we are fully satisfied that this unhappy condition is owing to the abandonment of the noble policy which had ever characterized the Institution and under which it has prospered.

3d. Resolved, That from information received and from our examination of the original documents, it is manifest that the published

minutes in relation to the transfer of Prof. Patterson to the Emeritus Professorship, gives an imperfect and erroneous view of that transaction representing him as an applicant for a position of honor which is directly contrary to fact.

4th. Resolved, That language is inadequate to express our contempt at the absurd charges of incompetency and unpopularity that have been made against the Professors of the "Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Obstetrics."

5th. Resolved, That we have ever regarded Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank as able, faithful and successful teachers, and the attempt to remove them from their Chairs receives our unqualified disapprobation.

6th. Resolved, That the action of the Board of Trustees of Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, in undertaking to remove Profs. Darrach and Wiltbank from their Chairs, is an assumption of power which does not belong to them, and is therefore null and void.

7th. Resolved, That we approve of the action of the late Prof. Patterson, with Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank, in removing from connection with the Institution those gentlemen who were the agents in bringing our "Alma Mater" into this unhappy condition.

8th. Resolved, That we heartily approve of the election of our former beloved teacher Dr. Atlee to the Chair of Surgery.

9th. Resolved, That a memorial be drafted to be signed by the Alumni, which memorial shall be presented to the Trustees, asking them to place the College building in the hands of Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank, and their colleagues, whom they will appoint as the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania College.

10th. Resolved, That the President be requested to place in the hands of the Committee any letters from Alumni in his possession bearing upon this subject, and that said letters be presented to the Trustees in connection with the memorial and resolutions.

THOS. BOND, M. D., Secretary.

To the Trustees of Pennsylvania Medical College.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, Alumni of the Pennsylvania Medical College, beg leave to represent that,

Whereas we have learned with deep regret that discord and dissension have found their way into the bosom of our Alma Mater; and feeling as we do a sincere and abiding interest in her welfare and prosperity, we have endeavoured to inform ourselves of the *facts* having a bearing on the subject, and from them we have arrived at the following conclusions, viz:

First. That there has been a foul and unfounded charge of *incompetency* and *unpopularity* made against Professors Darrach and Wiltbank, with a view of having them removed from the Chairs now in their occupancy.

Secondly. That we look upon this attempt to *oust* these gentlemen, who have sacrificed their time, labor, talents and money in establishing the College in its present position, as one deserving our hearty condemnation and disapproval.

Thirdly. That we hereby approve and endorse the actions of Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank, and bear cheerful testimony to their competent knowledge, ability to teach, and high and unimpeachable moral character.

Fourthly. That in view of all the facts that have come to our knowledge, we consider that we are not transgressing our duty to ourselves, to our Alma Mater, and to Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank, when we request that you will deliver to them, as the Faculty of Pennsylvania Medical College, at the proper time, full possession of the College Building.

Fifthly. That in the event of Pennsylvania Medical College passing into the hands of those with whom we have no feelings of sympathy, we feel that we must in justice to ourselves withdraw our support and influence from the institution.

Hoping that this memorial will be regarded in the same frank and honest light in which it has been conceived, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves,

Very respectfully yours.

A. Reeves Jackson,
Thomas Bond,
William R. Bonsall,
Jas. Darrach,
W. H. Gominger,
Thos. J. Turner,
Saml. H. Porter,
J. B. Sudler,
David Myerle,
John S. Pfouts,
H. C. Paist,
Thos. Ingram,
George Murray,
Michael Z. Zenderling,
B. H. Porter,
John E. Whiteside,
H. K. Nutze,

Richard Walton,
T. M. Drysdale,
John D. Johnson,
John Murray,
G. J. Chamberlain,
J. R. Layton,
T. M. Layton,
D. Fisher,
J. H. Fisher,
E. Boylston Jackson,
Jos. W. Rowe,
T. D. Hubbard,
Thos. S. Hollinshead, M.D.
D. B. Whipple, M.D.
D. Hershey, M.D.
Francis M. J. Surault, M.D.
Wm. H. McFadden, M.D.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

LETTERS FROM THE ALUMNI.

Willow Grove, 6th month, 14th, 1854.

MOST ESTEEMED FRIENDS,

PROFS. DARRACH AND WILTBANK :

Within the past six or seven days, I have been informed, by way of a friend, and also an old class-mate, of some serious difficulties that have taken place in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

That the new Professors have openly demanded the resignation of thee and Dr. Wiltbank, which change, I am confident, would for ever seriously injure the high reputation of the College, that has been made, through the hard and laborious exertions that you have made in the faithful discharge of the duties you have performed, as eloquent teachers of the Chairs you have heretofore held in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

The high reputation that the Pennsylvania Medical College has throughout our State, has been made by you and the former Professors who have left us by death and resignation, and now the rejection of you by the new Professors would, I am confident, be the downfall of the College, which would for ever be painful to myself and the majority of the Alumni. As teachers, you have ever faithfully discharged your duties to your pupils, and your superiors, we are confident, are not to be found at least in the United States. It is ever my desire, and also of Drs. J. H. and D. G. Fisher, for I have heard from them to-day, that for the prosperity of the College, and the high honour we have for you, that you should not resign.

Yours, ever truly, &c.,

V. EMERSON.

To Professors Darrach and Wiltbank.

Barton's Creek.

MY DEAR DOCTOR :

You cannot easily judge of my astonishment, when I saw the advertisement of the Pennsylvania Medical College appear in the July number of the Medical Journal, with its long list of new names, and none but one with whom I used to be so familiarly acquainted. I had heard that Dr. Patterson, on account of his health, had resigned his Chair, and that Dr. Grant was no more ; but could not tell why my long respected Preceptors, Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank's names did not appear on that list. Nor do I yet know ; but can

readily understand, that by some chicanery or other, you and Dr. Wiltbank have been robbed of your Chairs.

As ever, your sincere friend,

E. W. CUNNINGHAM.

Montoursville, Oct. 29th, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND :

I was informed of the difficulty existing in our College, by our friend, Dr. Babb, and gave my consent to use my name in connection with those of my fellow graduates. Now, my dear friend, I am willing to use my time, talents or funds, if required, to have you and my friend Wiltbank re-established in your different Chairs in that institution. And I am sorry from the bottom of my heart, that any such trouble ever took place.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE J. PFOUTS.

STOUTSBURG, Nov. 1st, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—

I have always respected and loved you, and will do so as long as I live. Never have I heard better lectures than you delivered. Our former Alumni were also always satisfied with you, and I long to see you both restored to your former Chairs.

I must now come to a close, but earnestly hope that you and Dr. Wiltbank will be restored to your former Chairs, and there remain till the Lord thinks fit to remove you.

I remain, your obedient servant

and former student,

JAMES A. FISHER.

PETERSBURG, Oct. 23, 1854.

DEAR DOCTOR,—

Dr. Darrach I always considered as the corner-stone of Pennsylvania Medical College. He being the oldest member of the Faculty, and one of the few remaining who had at first organized the same, there was every reason for thinking so.

As to his capability I never heard it questioned. Judging from the attention which certain of the other students from other Colleges paid to some of his lectures during my attendance, it struck me they must think highly of them.

Yours, obd'ly,

ISAAC WALBORN.

SUMMIT HILL, CARBON CO., PA. }
May 25, 1854. }

DR. WM. DARRACH,

RESPECTED SIR,—

I was informed during my late visit to your city, that attempts were being made by your colleagues in Pennsylvania College to have you and Dr. Wiltbank removed from, or to compel you to resign your Chairs in that Institution on the grounds of incompetency and unpopularity. I was much astonished and pained at such intelligence. Surely must Pennsylvania College have fallen on a lucky age when she obtained men to fill her Professorships so capable, so erudite, so popular, that compared with them Drs. Darrach and Wiltbank can be charged with incompetency and unpopularity.

I always considered yourself as the most popular man in the late Faculty—your lectures so replete with instruction, so interesting, so pleasing, they combined every quality to render them not only popular but useful—the students all respected and esteemed you as their friend and benefactor, and considered you peculiarly qualified for your post. I could say much more, but to praise a man to his face is always to me an unpleasant task, not only to give, but to receive, when the recipient, I always suspect some sinister motive. But on learning the charges brought against you, my esteem for you as my preceptor, and my feelings of indignation at the outrage attempted against your professional character forbid me to be silent, but induce me to speak my mind candidly.

In regard to Dr. Wiltbank, the students all, as far as my experience extends, spoke well of him; all praise him as a plain and interesting lecturer, and as a high-minded and honorable gentleman and competent Obstetrician; for my part, I have listened to Professors of Obstetrics in other Philadelphia Colleges, but have gone back to our own Professor and listened to him with far more satisfaction and profit than to any of them.

In conclusion I would say, if the Alumni of the College were acquainted with the circumstances, there would be but few who would not join in a protest against the removal of yourself and Dr. Wiltbank from Pennsylvania Halls.

With great respect,

I remain yours, truly,

THOS. A. PATTERSON, M. D.

TO DR. WM. DARRACH,

268 Arch Street, Phila.

WAVERLY, Oct. 21st, 1854.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—

I was much pained to learn that you and Dr. Wiltbank were no longer to lecture in the Pennsylvania College. In fact that intelligence caused me to lose much of the interest I had always before felt in that Institution, and now, if anything can be effected by me towards recovering those Chairs, I will most gladly join my fellow Alumni in that object.

Very truly your friend,

J. C. MILES.

BARREN HILL, March 13th, 1854.

TO PROF. WM. DARRACH:—

DEAR SIR,—

As you have kindly furnished me with a little *vaccine* matter on several previous occasions, permit me to ask a similar favor again. If you have enough to spare to vaccinate one or two, I would be very thankful to you if you would remit it by letter.

I was so much shocked, astounded and mortified with what you told me, that I have not as yet recovered. I cannot realize it. It still appears to me more like a foolish dream than a solemn reality; that a number of Professors could be guilty of such ingratitude and slander. For the imputation (if I understood you aright) of incompetency as a teacher of Medicine, I regard as a libel of the basest character, having its origin in selfishness or cupidity, and not in virtuous and pure motives. Further, I cannot recognize and cherish as my Alma Mater that College from which you are divorced in any other manner than by death or voluntary resignation. If we have the privilege to feel indignant on any occasion, I think we must have it now.

Yours, truly,

JNO. G. STETLER.

SHAMOKIN, Dec. 4th, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR,—

Dr. Darrach as a teacher, I don't hesitate to say, has no superior in Philadelphia; as a man, he is strictly religious; it always impressed me with confidence to see the good old countenance. It seems to me impossible that any man should question his competency—who ever heard of incompetency as a teacher being applied to Dr. Darrach before?

As for Dr. Wiltbank, he don't stand up before you and tell anecdotes. His lectures were filled with most valuable information; better than his were not audible in Philadelphia. He was intended to lecture to the attentive student. He has no anecdotes to remember, the novelty of which is of no value, but the facts are there;

then will he do honor to himself as a physician and past student; such will characterize the efforts of Prof. Wiltbank. In a word, no man would say more in a few words than Prof. Wiltbank.

The graduates of Pennsylvania College speak of Dr. Darrach as those of the University speak of Physick and Chapman.

Your most obedient servant,

G. S. ROBINS.

Letter written to Dr. Chamberlain.

PAINESVILLE, MONMOUTH CO., N. J. }
May 12th, 1854. }

DEAR DOCTOR,—

It is with feelings of deep regret that I have seen, during the past session, a paper circulating in the class through the medium of some of its members, whose purpose is to request your resignation. I had indeed thought the day far distant in which such an insult should be offered to one of the most honored teachers of my Alma Mater. One to whom Pennsylvania Medical College owes so large a portion of her prosperity as well as her high standing in the confidence of the Medical community. One whose highest ambition has been to advance her pupils in knowledge, to stimulate and encourage them to renewed researches for medical truth—one whose manner has ever been kind, urbane and courteous to each and every member of the class—one whose capabilities have never been doubted or questioned for a single moment (unless by signers of the before mentioned sheet) throughout a number of years during which he has filled the Chair of Lecturer in the Pennsylvania College.

But it is by those who have sat under your own immediate instruction as office pupils that you are best appreciated, by those who had the best advantage of receiving "line upon line and precept upon precept" in the science which you teach. None perhaps of that privileged number have enjoyed within the past three years more of your society than myself who, as your senior student, assisted in the Dispensary of the College, where I have seen carried into practice, with marked success, the great principles which had been before promulgated. In the lecture-room I, as well as many others, have admired the originality and great practicability of your course. I can sincerely affirm that from no member of the Faculty have I derived more valuable instruction than from yourself. From none as much original information, knowledge which could not be obtained elsewhere. I can also say that no member of the Faculty has shown the same amount of anxiety to maintain the standing and true dignity of the Medical profession, the same desire to close its portals against the entrance of unworthy candidates for its honors. This is verified by the marked respect which has ever been shown yourself by the

members of the class, even by the signers of the extraordinary paper presented to the Faculty. Two of the signers, on the night of the last Faculty "party," stated to me their regret at having affixed their names to the document, expressing their sorrow at the pain it must have caused one who held so large a share of their regard; also the precipitancy which they used, and not taking the matter into due consideration. What must be satisfactory to you, and is a source of gratification to your friends, is the fact that the list of signers, with but few exceptions, was not composed of the prominent or intelligent portion of the class, and that the more influential members were opposed to the measure. Those who were opposed had no opportunity to manifest their displeasure at the movement, as the paper appears to have been in the hands of a few men who by various means obtained signatures. To me there is a mystery in the origin of the paper which time only can reveal. That your "Introductory" could have been exceptionable to the College seems impossible, since I have heard several of the students, during the past session, express their regret that the Lecture remained unpublished, as it prevented them from perusing at leisure such important information in practice.

Students leaving the College, or prevented by it from connecting themselves with the Institution (which I think extremely doubtful,) must have been (in my opinion) endowed with but little discernment to appreciate valuable hints to every practitioner. The subject treated upon by one of such extensive experience as yourself, should not be uninteresting to a Medical class—neither was it, as many can testify.

Let me conclude this hastily written letter, my much esteemed preceptor and friend, by requesting you not to suffer yourself to be moved by this ill-advised measure, of which I doubt not the author's have already felt ashamed.

Your friends will regard it but as the back-ground of your picture on which they love to gaze. With the assurances of my warmest sympathy and regard, permit me to subscribe myself

Your sincere friend and pupil,

T. J. THOMASON.

HIGHLAND GROVE, JONES CO., IOWA.

Nov. 25th, 1884.

My dear Bond:

I certainly did not suppose it possible that one effort would ever be made to deprive Dr. Darrach of his chair, in the college, and was slow to believe it when I heard it had been done.

I believe that as a teacher of anything pertaining to medicine, Dr. Darrach had no superior in Philadelphia, when I was there; while as a lecturer on theory and practice of medicine, he had no equal, I always supposed that this was the opinion of the mass of

those who attended his lectures, and who had any opportunity to compare his manner of teaching with that of the other lecturers in the city.

During the fall of 1846 and the summer and fall of '47: I generally attended the clinics and preliminary lectures at the University and Jefferson college, as well as all the clinics at the Pennsylvania Hospital and from my observations on these occasions, arrived at the above conclusion.

Yours most truly,
IRA. BATES

DR. T. BOND.

HIGHLAND GROVE, JONES CO., IOWA, Nov. 25th, 1854.

MY VERY DEAR SIR:

I am very much grieved to hear of the unhappy condition of the College, which cannot fail to affect seriously the future prospects of the institution, let the present difficulty terminate as it may. I have heard nothing of the causes leading to the rupture, and know nothing about it, except what is contained in a pamphlet which I received last spring, (commencing "Charter of Pennsylvania College of Gettysburg,") but I have little doubt that the principal cause has been an undue anxiety on the part of Dr. Gilbert and others, to resort to the fashionable humbugging manœuvres to increase the number of pupils. I should like to say a word or two on this subject but forbear, as the difficulty may possibly have arisen from some other source.

I hope, I trust that you will have little difficulty in restoring a better condition of things, and feel most anxious to aid you more than it is my lot to do. I should much like to be with you, but this is impossible.

I am glad to hear of the proposed return of Dr. Atlee to the College, as it has ever since my connection with the College, been my wish to have him occupy the Chair of Surgery. He will be much more efficient as a teacher of Surgery than Dr. Gilbert.

I should be most happy to hear from you whenever you may have leisure to write. Again, I wish you all the success in the present, and all other occasions that you may desire.

Believe me ever yours,

ISA. BATES.

Dr. Wm. Darrach.

C. BRIDGE, 12 MAY, 1854.

MY DEAR AND EXCELLENT FRIEND:

I have to-day learned with pain and indignation, that some presumptuous intruders upon the Faculty of the Medical Department of Pennsylvania College, are making efforts to eject you and our good friend, Dr. Darrach, from the Chairs you respectively occupy in the institution. My dear friend, I sincerely sympathize with you in this unjust persecution, and I feel that they, who thus maliciously

attempt to injure you, are also calumniating and insulting the Alumni of the Institution their usurpation has profaned. I was a member of the classes of 1844-5 and 6, and I know it to be the fact that, every member of those classes regarded you and your colleague every whit as competent as all; nay, more so than many of those, who occupy similar Chairs in the sister institutions of Philadelphia.

Don't be discouraged, neither let persecution crush or depress you. Right *will* triumph. You need no better foils to ward off the attacks of these miscreants than to know that they, in order to accomplish their object, resort to the contemptible measures of calumny and wrong.

God bless you; I hope to hear of your complete vindication and triumph.

Affectionately and truly yours, &c.

B. F. CHATHAM.

J. Wiltbank, M. D., Prof. Obst.
Med. Dep. Penn. College.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., June 9th, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR :

As far as I can learn, Dr. Darrach and Dr. Wiltbank have been treated most shamefully, and I feel glad that the Alumni take so much interest in standing by their faithful teachers. Both these gentlemen were held in the highest estimation in the classes to which I belonged, and I doubt much, if there be more zealous and self-sacrificing Professors in the city.

To Dr. Darrach, in a great degree, is owing the success of Pennsylvania Medical College; and had it not been for his personal labors and his persevering determination to overcome all obstacles, the handsome halls in Ninth Street would not, and perhaps, could never have been, erected.

His body, his mind, his heart, have been given to the accomplishment of his darling school, and now, at the establishment of its reputation, he, the keystone of the whole, *structure*, cannot be permitted quietly and contumeliously to be knocked away.

Yours, truly.

I. D. YOUNG.

TERRA HAUTE, Nov. 4, 1854.

DEAR SIR:—I was very much surprised at the course Dr. Gilbert has taken in his opposition to Dr. Darrach and yourself, as I suppose he ought to be the last man to injure either of you; as I presume he is indebted to Pennsylvania College for all that he is above a common country practitioner, and I have always considered yourself and Dr. Darrach as the fathers of the school. I do sincerely hope that he and his fellow usurpers may be taught a lesson that they will long remember.

From your affectionate student,

G. W. PATRICK.

ACTION OF TRUSTEES.

DEAR SIR :

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Trustees of the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania College, on the afternoon of the 17th.

Very truly yours,

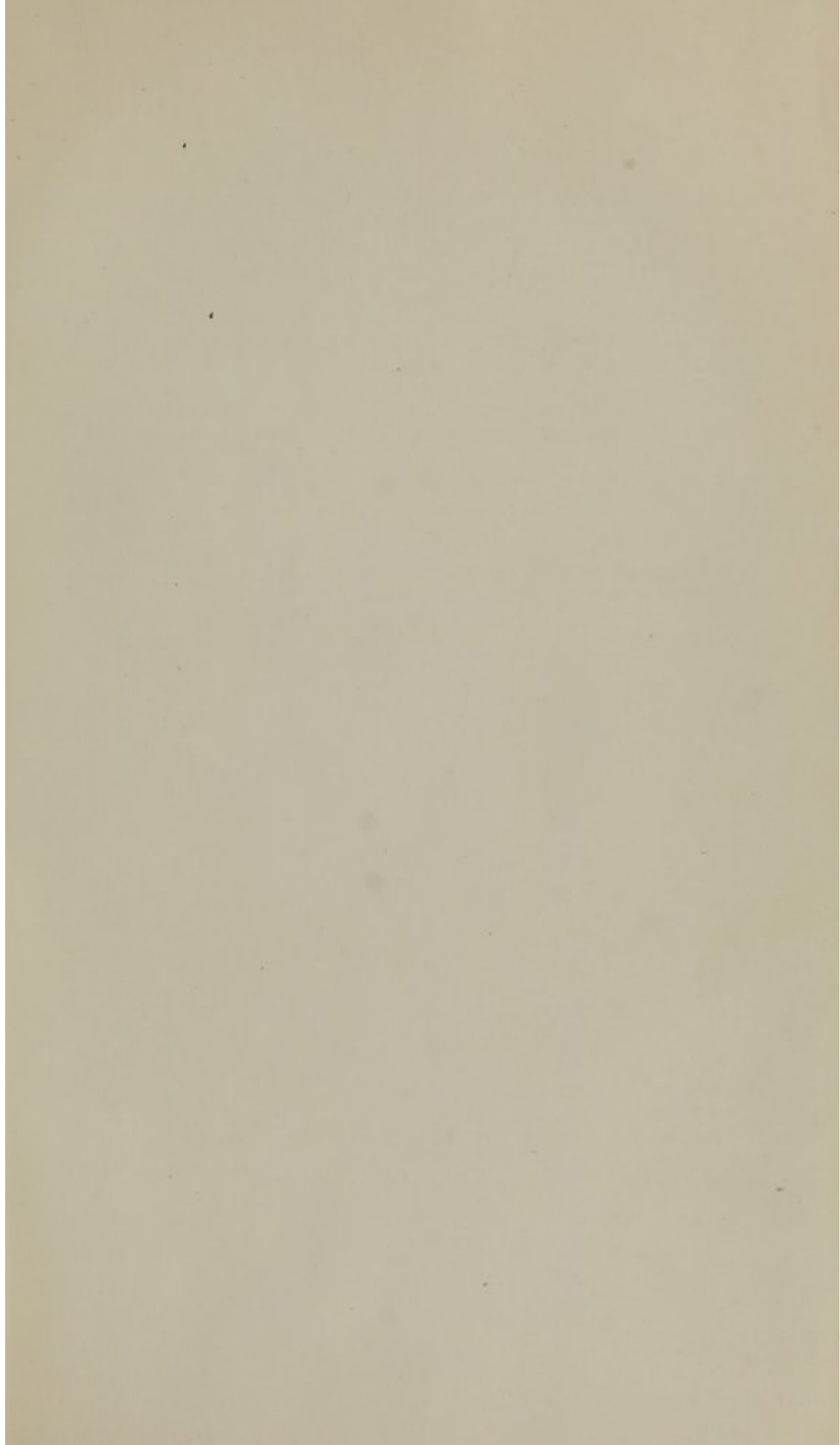
DR. WM. DARRACH.

WM. D. KELLY.

Whereas, the lot of ground at the corner of Ninth Street and Shield's Alley, with the college building thereon erected, were paid for by money furnished by Professors Darrach, Wiltbank, Patterson, Grant, Atlee and Gilbert, and their friends; and the said building was designed for the use of, and intended by this Board to be enjoyed by the said named Professors, and as the removal by death, of two of the members, leaves Professors Darrach, Wiltbank, Atlee and Gilbert, as the only survivors of those for whom said building was erected, and knowing no other obligation as to the use of said building to others than to the parties named :

Resolved, That the Board unless legally directed to do otherwise, will let the use of said College Building to Professors Darrach, Wiltbank, Atlee and Gilbert, and their associates, designated as such by a majority in number of said Professors named herein, on their assuring to fulfil the obligations assumed by them to this Board, as to the judgment of rent and purchase of the loan.

NOTE.—The letters printed in this Appendix are selected from more than one hundred now in our possession; and it is with unspeakable gratitude that we acknowledge the kindness of the Alumni, who have almost unanimously comforted us with their sympathy, and sustained us by their approval. From nearly every living graduate, who yet continues in the medical profession, we have received the assurances of their approval of our course, and the offer of earnest co-operation for the vindication of our rights.



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