**Address to the medical graduates of the University of Pennsylvania : delivered March 26, 1836 / by George B. Wood.**

# ADDRESS

TO

# THE MEDICAL GRADUATES

OF

## THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DELIVERED MARCH 26, 1836.

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# ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN—

IT is by the appointment of the Medical Faculty of the University, that I now have the honour of addressing you. I should be proud, on any occasion, of acting as their representative; I am peculiarly so on the present, when the object is to welcome your entrance into the ranks of our profession. Allow me, gentlemen, on behalf of my colleagues, as well as for myself, to express a cordial sympathy with you in this most important era of your lives. We participate in the proud satisfaction of your retrospective view; in the delight of your present relaxation from toil and anxiety; in the buoyant gladness of your new independence; in the lofty aspiration, the hope, the confidence, the joy of your eager glance into the future. We have the whole picture of your emotions indelibly traced upon our memory. In our sympathy with you, we live over again one of the happiest and most exciting moments of our own existence. Our congratulations, therefore, are not the mere expressions of cold formality; they are the overflowings of a real participation in your feelings, and of a sincere interest in your welfare.

It is true that the relations which we have hitherto borne towards each other are dissolved. You have grown in knowledge beyond the need of our assistance, and are about to take your flight into the world of action, each trusting to his own wings, and selecting his own course in the broad expanse before him. But, though we can aid you no longer, our earnest wishes for your true good will follow you always. One parting word of counsel, dictated by these wishes, will be received in the same

spirit of kindness in which it is given. Let it enter deeply into your convictions, that your success in life will depend mainly on yourselves. Trust nothing to fortune, or to the fancied advantages of your position. Labour diligently, in your intervals of leisure, to render yourselves more competent to the performance of your professional duties; guard your sentiments and conduct so as to command the respect of honourable men; and endeavour to cultivate such an exterior deportment as may render your presence not unacceptable to those into whose society you may be thrown. Thus accomplished, if you watch diligently the current of affairs, neither imprudently rushing into the midst of adverse events, nor allowing any favourable opportunity for honourable action to pass unimproved, you will as certainly prosper in the world, as the seed, sown in a good soil, and nurtured with due care, will spring up and ripen into harvest. The moral world is governed by laws not less uniform in their operation than those which regulate the physical. Much less is justly ascribable to accident than men are usually disposed to imagine. The successful often feel a pleasure in considering themselves the favourites of fortune, while the unsuccessful are always willing to shift off from their own folly or carelessness the responsibility of their failure. But there are few men so purely fortunate as to be unable to point to some prudent forethought, or wise decision, or prompt action, as the real origin of their success; while perhaps not one wretched man exists, who cannot recall numerous instances, in his experience, of time misspent and opportunities neglected. With this maxim always before you—that you must rely upon yourselves—and with the stern resolution to leave no honourable means untried of promoting your advancement, you cannot fail to attain, if not the pinnacle of your ambition, at least a respectable station in life, with a competent provision against all ordinary mischances.

But, gentlemen, your attention will not be occupied exclusively with your own worldly prospects. You will not compress the whole current of your soul within the narrow and turbid channel of selfishness. By a wise ordinance of providence, the exercise of an expanded benevolence is not incompatible with

our true interests. If it turns away the thoughts for a moment from schemes of profit or ambition, it more than repays the loss by its cheering effect upon the heart and its ennobling influence on the character. The overflow of kindly feeling, at the same time that it enriches the soil upon which it spreads, clarifies and sweetens the stream from which it proceeds, and to which it returns again. If actuated, therefore, by no higher motive than a regard for our own happiness, we should cultivate good will for others, multiply friendly relations with objects around us, and throw out in all directions the cords of endearing association, by which we may reciprocally draw and impart refreshing sympathy and useful support.

Among the moral associations which are least tinctured with selfishness, and therefore tend most to elevate and refine our nature, are those which continue to connect the pupil with his preceptors, after the immediate tie between them has been severed, and he has been borne by the current of time and events far away into some new scene of action. I cannot doubt that you feel at this moment, in some measure, the force of such associations. You will probably feel it more, when the trivial pains and anxieties which have intermingled with your recent labours shall have faded from your memory, leaving only the recollection of benefits received, strengthened by daily increasing experience of their value. Often, hereafter, you will throw back your thoughts from the turmoil of business into the quiet scenes of your professional study. The familiar countenances of your preceptors will then rise, with renewed freshness, before your memory. You will dwell with feelings approaching to those of filial affection upon their efforts to interest and instruct you; at once to inspire you with a taste for knowledge, and to furnish the means of its gratification; to prepare you, in fine, so far as in them lay, for the high duties to which you are destined, and the noble reward to which the performance of these duties will entitle you.

The school in which you were instructed will share in these feelings of affection. In the warmth of your imaginations you will inspire its corporate existence with the attributes of real life,

will interweave into its character your conjoined estimate of all its teachers, and will love it as the centre of numerous pleasing recollections, the witness of your earnest labours and ultimate triumph. In order, gentlemen, that you may know it more thoroughly, may appreciate its real deserts, and may thus be enabled to render it an enlightened support in the struggle of competition in which it is engaged, I propose to lay before you, on this occasion, a brief account of its origin, progress, and present condition. I can, perhaps, do this with greater propriety than my older colleagues; as, from the shortness of the period during which I have been officially connected with it, I cannot be supposed to appropriate to myself personally any of the credit which may be found to belong to the school.

The first conception of a plan for establishing a medical school in this country appears to have been formed by Dr. William Shippen and Dr. John Morgan—both native Americans—while prosecuting their studies in Europe. If it be desirable to live in the memory of those who may come after us, the names of these gentlemen occupy a most enviable position. Placed at the source of a stream which must continue to flow on through ages, they will be a point of search for future inquirers while civilization lasts. Hundreds of men of brilliant endowments, after filling the ears of their contemporaries with their renown, and by the impetus of their great minds forcing themselves far into the memory of posterity, will, in the course of time, drop one by one into oblivion until all are forgotten. But the future historian, though, in threading his way through the past, he may sweep multitudes of once great names as rubbish from his path, must at least preserve those which stand at the commencement of any great course of action. The fame of Shippen and Morgan will, therefore, continue to be cherished in this country, so long as its inhabitants shall be subject to physical infirmities, and the healing art be deemed worthy of cultivation.

So early as the year 1762, Dr. Shippen, in the Introductory to a private course of lectures on Anatomy, announced his belief in the expediency and practicability of founding a Medical School in Philadelphia. In 1765, Dr. Morgan, upon his return

from Europe, laid before the Trustees of the College of Philadelphia, which had then been in existence as a collegiate establishment about ten years, a plan for the institution of medical professorships in connexion with the seminary under their direction. The plan, which came strongly recommended by several influential friends of the College in England, was adopted by the Trustees, who immediately appointed Dr. Morgan to the chair of the Theory and Practice of Physic. In the same year, Dr. Shippen was chosen Professor of Anatomy and Surgery. For a short time, lectures were delivered by these two professors on the various branches of science then deemed essential in a course of medical instruction. In 1767 a system of rules was adopted for the organization of the new school; in 1768 Dr. Adam Kuhn was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Botany, and Dr. Thomas Bond of Clinical Medicine; and on the 21st of June 1768, a Medical Commencement was held for the first time in America, at which the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred upon ten individuals. The chair of Chemistry was added in 1769, and was filled by the appointment of Dr. Benjamin Rush.

Such, gentlemen, was the germ of that school which has been so long scattering its fruit over every part of our vast country, and under whose broad shade we are now assembled, more than seventy years from its origin, to celebrate the return of its annual season of productiveness. Not less than three generations have partaken of its benefits; for, in the catalogue of its first graduates, is the name of the grandfather of a young gentleman who now most worthily receives its honours, and whose immediate parent was also a graduate of the school. It is beginning to be venerable in the eyes of men; for it is associated with the gray hairs of their fathers. But age, which has given it dignity, has taken nothing from its strength; and it still stands erect and prominent among the numerous offspring which have risen up around it. Its growth at first was not rapid. Humble in its original organization, it gradually expanded with the increasing wants and resources of the country, and thus acquired a solidity and permanence which it would have

failed to attain, if forced by injudicious management into a precocious increase.

In the year 1769, when the Medical Faculty was fully formed, it consisted, strictly speaking, of only four professors; for the chair of Clinical Medicine appears to have been little more than nominal, and was abolished after the death of Dr. Bond. You will easily understand how imperfect must have been the courses of instruction, when the three branches of Anatomy, Surgery, and Obstetrics, were taught by one professor. With this deficient organization the school continued till 1782, when Botany was separated from Materia Medica, and erected into a distinct professorship.

In the mean time, however, a great change had taken place in the government of the College. In the violence of political excitement, its charter had been abrogated by the state legislature, and all its rights and property transferred to a new institution, which was dignified with the title of University of Pennsylvania. But this event, which took place in the year 1779, does not appear to have affected the Medical Faculty, which continued, in the new school, to be constituted in the same manner as in the old. In 1789, ten years after the act of abrogation, the legislature, admitting its injustice and illegality, restored to the College, by a new act, all its former privileges and possessions; so that two institutions now existed, distinguished by the titles of the College and the University. The Medical Faculty was thus, for a time, thrown into disorder, one portion attaching itself to the old school, and another to the new; and some modifications were made in the arrangements of the professorships, which, however, as they were of short duration, do not appear to merit particular notice. Happily, the two institutions were soon afterwards reunited by a voluntary agreement, which received the sanction of law; and an opportunity was thus afforded, in the year 1791, for a new organization of the medical school.

Six professorships were now recognised, under the titles respectively of 1. Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, 2. Theory and Practice of Medicine, 3. Institutes and Clinical Medi-

cine, 4. Chemistry, 5. Materia Medica, and 6. Botany and Natural History. But this arrangement was dictated by the necessity of combining two Faculties, and supplying places for the members of both, rather than by a sense of its general propriety. Hence, the chair of the Institutes and Clinical Medicine was afterwards united to that of the Theory and Practice; and the chair of Botany and Natural History ceased to be considered essential, when the opportunity was offered of transferring its occupant to that of Materia Medica.

In the year 1805, a great improvement was made by the establishment of a chair of Surgery, and another scarcely less important, in 1807, by the separation of Obstetrics from Anatomy, and its elevation to the dignity of a distinct professorship. From the latter period no material change took place in the organization of the school, until, by a recent regulation, the Institutes were again separated from the Practice, and placed upon an equal footing with the other important branches.

From this hasty sketch you may perceive that the school has been gradually expanding from the time of its foundation; and that at no former period has it presented an organization so nearly in accordance with the just demands of medical science, as at this very moment.

It would be a pleasing task to go up with you again to its origin, to introduce you to a more intimate acquaintance with its founders, and then descending along the course of its history, to make you familiar with each of the great names successively that have illustrated its various departments. But the attempt would be vain to compress so many merits within a space so short as we could now allot to them. Perhaps, moreover, the task would be useless. What name is there among the worthies who elevated and sustained this medical school, that is not in the memories and the mouths of all who have any pride of profession? What medical man, who has at heart the honour of his country, is ignorant of the fame of Rush, and Barton, and Wistar, and Physick, not to mention others, both dead and living, who have been associated with these great men in their labours and their renown? With two only of those

I have mentioned has it been my good fortune to have any personal intercourse. One of these is now beyond the reach of human applause or censure; and the other stands so high in personal dignity, fortune, and the respect of men, and is so far removed from the business and agitations of ordinary life, that sentiments of admiration may be allowed ample scope in their expression, without affording ground for dishonourable imputations. You will excuse me if I yield for a moment to the impulse of my feelings, and throw in my mite of tribute to their high deserts.

The name of Wistar must have called up a train of affectionate and touching remembrances in the minds of many who are now present. They can recall the affable and courteous manner, the heart full of kindness, the tear for distress, the cordial smile of sympathy or welcome, the open hand, the generous, noble spirit that shone in every feature and spoke in every act. They can picture him in their imagination, as he formerly stood in his lecture room, full of his subject, inspiring into all the interest which he felt himself, unravelling intricacies and lighting up obscurities by an almost magic touch, with a countenance beaming with intelligence and affection—himself the centre of a love and respect which amounted almost to reverence. I might speak of his general knowledge, his scientific attainments, his professional skill, the large space which he filled in the society and business of the city, the esteem in which he was held in all parts of the Union. I might dwell also on that sensitive delicacy of conscience which he exhibited on all occasions, whether as a teacher considering himself answerable for the ignorance of his pupils, as a judge deciding upon their claims to a recognition of their capacity to practise, or as a physician lavish of his time, attention, and labour, upon the sick, without reference to their ability to afford him pecuniary compensation, and perhaps without a thought upon the subject. But even an outline, of the qualities of his heart, mind, and conduct, would extend beyond the limits which I could here devote to them; nor do I feel myself adequate to their just representation. The sketch I have attempted, is but a faint

copy of the vivid impression which must be stamped on the memory of all who knew him. It is far from doing justice to my own recollections of his rich and beautiful character.

Not less impossible do I find it to embody in words the sentiments of admiration and respect, which are entertained by myself, in common, I am sure, with the whole of this audience, towards another illustrious supporter of the school, the last surviver of those upon whom its fame was built, and now looked up to as the acknowledged patriarch and head of the medical profession in this country. I need not mention the name of Physick. There is but one man in the Union to whom all would concede this preeminence. Who is there in this assembly, in this city, I might say, what intelligent man in the country, who is not familiar with his admirable skill in operative surgery, and with the numerous improvements which the art owes to his genius? What medical man, who has had the opportunity of professional intercourse with him, is unacquainted with those high qualities which have placed him at the head of American practitioners—his keen insight into disease united with the spirit of minute and patient inquiry, his inexhaustible copiousness of expedient, his undaunted resolution, which never wavered under a sense of personal accountability, his persevering adhesiveness to an approved plan, alike against the remonstrances of the patient, the discouragement of medical associates, and the weariness of his own disappointed expectations. Hundreds are now living who owe life or limb to the exercise of these rare qualities, under circumstances which would have apparently justified despair. Consider him as a man, without reference to his professional merits. What dignity of character and deportment! what scrupulous regard for the just claims of others! what perfect self command!—qualities which have placed their possessor upon an unassailable eminence, and have precluded the least show of disrespect unless from audacity itself. But it was, perhaps, in the lecture room that Dr. Physick appeared to most advantage. Those of us who have listened to his instructions in surgery can well remember, how impressive was the dignity and earnestness of his manner, how clear

and forcible his flow of fact and illustration. We can recall the absorbed attention, the profound respect approaching almost to awe, which sat habitually upon the countenance of the class;—we can recall too the delightful emotion, the almost electrical thrill of pleasure which flashed through every breast, when his features relaxed, during the relation of some pleasing incident, from their usual earnest sobriety into the bright cheerfulness of a smile. With the title of *Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Anatomy*, Dr. Physick still lends to the school the influence of his great name, though prevented by feeble health from an active participation in its affairs. Long may the evening of his days continue to shed its mild radiance upon our walls! Long may he live to fill a place in the profession, in which he can have no successor!

The school has in general been fortunate in enjoying, through a long series of years, the services of those among its teachers who were best able to advance its interests. One striking exception, however, is afforded in the instance of the highly gifted Dorsey, whose meteor course was suddenly quenched in death at the moment of its greatest splendour. He lived, however, long enough to add one flower at least to the wreath of fame which encircles the history of the Institution, and to prove, that, had life been spared to him, he would have earned for himself a place in the memory of men, not less elevated, perhaps, than any now filled by his predecessors.

Dewees also had a professorial career too short for the good of the school, though sufficient to connect his name indissolubly with its history, and to entitle it to claim his ample honours as among its own brightest ornaments. It is no mean boast of the Institution to have ranked among its officers the man to whom all agree in assigning the highest place among American Obstetricians, whether in relation to practical skill, to merits as an author, or to diffused reputation both at home and abroad. Of his kind and amiable nature, his unaffected simplicity of character, his cultivated taste for the fine arts, even of his abilities as a teacher, I do not intend to speak. They are too well known to you all to require any comment from me. The affecting

testimony of friendship and esteem spontaneously offered him by the class, on the eve of his departure for a foreign land, must be still fresh in your memory. What a noble scene was your last meeting with your venerable preceptor! I can still see him seated in the midst of the assembled throng, in the very scene of his former labours, enfeebled alike by disease and by the crowd of emotions which pressed upon him—come to receive your parting token of affection, and to bid farewell alike to you and to the place in which he had so often before met you in the full vigour of his powers. Every breast was filled with sympathy, every eye was moist with compassion—a deep silence evinced the absorbing interest of the scene—and when the last thanks and the last blessings, which his feeble lips were unable to pronounce, were read by a mutual friend, one common feeling of sadness and solemnity overshadowed the whole assembly, and one common prayer went up from the deepest recesses of the heart, that the remaining path of his life might be smooth, and the evening of his days unclouded and serene.

In these brief sketches, I have not pretended to offer a history of the Medical Faculty from its first institution. In such a history, it would be unpardonable to pass over names which, on the present occasion, have not been mentioned, or to give a subordinate place to others which have been merely alluded to. My object has been, in the utter impossibility of presenting a complete picture, to touch off simply some points which were prominent in my own experience or recollection, and to which, therefore, however imperfectly executed in other respects, I have at least been able to give the character of truth.

Before the present audience, it would be superfluous to speak of the general prosperity of the school. It may be interesting, however, to trace its gradually increasing success, as indicated by the number of those who received its honours, at different periods, from its foundation to the present time.

I have already stated that the number of graduates at the first public commencement in 1768 amounted to ten. This was exceeded only on three occasions during the remainder of the century, on one of which, in the year 1797, the class consisted

of fifteen. The average annual number from the origin of the school to the year 1800 was only seven. From this period it appears to have rapidly increased. In 1810, the list of graduates had swollen to sixty-five, in 1819 to one hundred and two, and in 1831, when it attained its maximum, to one hundred and fifty-one. Dividing the present century up to 1830 into periods of ten years, we find that the average annual number in the first period was about thirty-three, in the second seventy-one, and in the third one hundred and seven; and since 1830, it has been one hundred and thirty-two. But the number of graduates is not an exact criterion of the relative prosperity of the school at different periods; for, from a combination of various circumstances, it has happened that the proportion of those who have annually received the honours of the institution to those who have merely attended upon its courses of instruction, has been gradually augmented during the latter years of its existence; so that its early success was in fact greater than might be inferred from the statement just made.

Originally, two degrees in Medicine were conferred, corresponding with those in the Arts. The prerequisites to the lower degree, or that of *Bachelor of Medicine*, were the possession of a competent knowledge of the Latin language, mathematics, and natural Philosophy, the serving of a sufficient apprenticeship with some respectable practitioner of Medicine, a general knowledge of Pharmacy, and an attendance upon at least one complete course of lectures, and upon the practice of the Hospital for one year. The higher degree, or that of *Doctor of Medicine*, was conferred on the Bachelor at the expiration of three years, upon the conditions that he should have attained the age of twenty-four, that he should write a thesis, and should publicly defend this thesis in the College. This system was found inconvenient in practice, and, as it was productive of no counterbalancing advantage, was abandoned for that now in operation, upon the union of the schools in 1791. The regulation formerly existed, that the theses of the successful candidates should be published; but this too has been very properly abandoned, as an unnecessary impediment in the way of graduation.

We have thus, gentlemen, taken a rapid glance at the past history of the medical school whose honours you now receive. May I ask your further indulgence, for a few minutes, while I attempt to represent to you the advantages of its present position, and the claims which it advances to a continuance of the support which it has hitherto both merited and received? I am sure, gentlemen, you know me too well to suppose, that, in thus assuming the office of its advocate, I am actuated by any sordid views of personal profit. I wish you also to understand, that, in the remarks which follow, the Faculty of the University have not the least disposition to undervalue the merits of the numerous sister institutions throughout the country. A race is before us; a noble prize is to be won; we hail every honourable competitor with a friendly spirit. The very excitement of a fair and open contest is equivalent almost to the pleasure of victory. Let each school present its advantages in the strongest light, and exert its own strength to the utmost—leaving to its neighbour the same privilege unmolested—and whichever may maintain precedence in the struggle, no just or honourable spirit will repine.

Not the least among the advantages of this school are those connected with its locality. The city of Philadelphia, centrally situated in regard to latitude, far enough from the Ocean for perfect security, yet not so distant as to be of inconvenient access from abroad, sufficiently populous to insure ample opportunities for anatomical and clinical illustration, well supplied with libraries and cabinets of specimens, salubrious as a place of residence, and richly furnished with all the necessities and comforts of life, is peculiarly adapted to become the resort of medical students, and the focus of medical instruction for the whole Union.

Another advantage of the University, and one peculiarly its own, is its relative antiquity, and the number of great names connected with it in the capacity of teachers or of pupils. The principle of association by which we appropriate to ourselves a portion of the credit or censure attached to any cause, or set of

men, or institution with which we are connected—a principle rooted in the very foundations of our nature, and the source of some of the noblest feelings with which it is adorned, extends in its influence not less to the past than the present. Who does not experience a glow of satisfaction at the mention of the virtues or praiseworthy deeds of his forefathers? Who does not glory in the former honours of his country? Is there one of you, gentlemen, who does not value his degree the higher as proceeding from the oldest medical school of this continent, as connecting him with the illustrious names of those who raised it into fame, as ranking him in that band of three thousand graduates which embraces so large a portion of the medical reputation of our country for the last seventy years? Is it not something to have frequented the same halls in which your fathers were initiated into the profession, to go out to the contest under the same flag under which they triumphed? Gentlemen, these are not fugitive or barren associations. They will attend you through life;—they will intermingle in your whole course of medical duty;—they will elevate your tone of professional feeling, and serve as a light and guard to your path when beset with doubts and temptations. Your eyes will be constantly directed to the bright examples of those into whose fellowship you have been admitted; and while spurred on by an honourable emulation to imitate their course, you will feel an additional obligation to avoid any disgraceful act, lest it may in some measure sully the purity of their fame. There is, therefore, something more than the mere gratification of feeling—there is positive benefit in a connexion with the age and reputation of the University; and few, I will venture to say, have ever repented the choice which led them to this connexion.

But do not imagine, gentlemen, that I recur to the past from any consciousness of present weakness. The University has not yet arrived at the period when it will be compelled to resort to its hoarded capital of reputation. If success be accepted as a criterion of merit, it can still boast, amidst the powerful efforts of numerous rivals, a degree of support, not inferior, upon the

average of a few years, to that which it enjoyed when it stood comparatively alone. It cannot be denied, that the new institutions which have struck their roots deeply into the soil once exclusively its own, have drawn off much nutriment that would otherwise have contributed to its further expansion; but though thus checked in its growth, it has lost none of its ample proportions, and still throws out its undiminished limbs, the pride and boast of this continent. If it be judged by the character of its fruit, it has still less of which to be ashamed. Search for the rising professional merit of this country—the budding of future professional reputation;—where will you find it if not among the pupils of this school? When did classes ever proceed from its walls more rife with the seeds of honour and usefulness to their country than those of the last few years?—and I am authorized, gentlemen, by my colleagues to declare, that a more distinguished class has never before come under their notice than that which I have the honour to address.

Consider now the organization of the school. Has it not been advancing with the general march of improvement, and is it not at this moment more perfect than at any former period? You are all aware of the addition of a new and most important professorship—that of the Institutes—made before the commencement of the late session. What school in the Union can boast at present of so extensive a course of instruction? Little more is wanting to render its organization entirely equal to the present advanced state of medical science, so far, at least, as accords with the institutions and habits of our country. But it has been deemed safest to proceed cautiously with changes;—to allow the new work to become consolidated by time, before venturing upon further additions. In the meanwhile, the attention of the Faculty has been directed towards the improvement of the several courses which enter into its present plan; and as one of the means of such improvement, they have now under consideration the propriety of extending the winter session to five months, thereby relieving the pupil, and at the same time affording scope for more ample instruction.

The resources in possession of the school for the illustration of the various demonstrative lectures, have accumulated beyond all example in this country. The chemical apparatus is probably inferior in variety, splendour, and costliness to none in the world. The anatomical museum, commenced by Dr. Wistar, has been augmented by the indefatigable industry of the present professor to an extent which leaves scarcely any thing to be desired. You can all bear witness to its richness in every variety of specimen, drawing, and model which can serve to illustrate the obscurities of anatomical structure; and it would be impossible any where out of Europe to find an equal collection of pathological specimens. Surgery also is illustrated in every mode of which the subject is susceptible; and the magnified drawings connected with this branch, independently of their merit as pictorial representations, are worthy of notice as specimens of art. The same spirit of improvement has been carried into the obstetrical chair; and you have been presented, during the last winter, with illustrations in this department such as have never before been witnessed in our school. It does not become me to speak upon the subject of Materia Medica. I may, however, be permitted to say, that my object has been to place this among the demonstrative branches; and that, if I have failed to render the subject interesting and impressive, it has been from deficient ability, not from the want of assiduity in providing the requisite means.

It would be superfluous to call your attention to the ample accommodations of the present Hall for every department of medical instruction. Among its recommendations, not the least is the opportunity afforded by its open precincts for free ventilation, and the consequent prevention of that injurious influence upon the health which always results from the confined air of close and crowded apartments.

The system of clinical instruction, which, in its present form, owes its origin to the Professors of this school, has been carried to a perfection before unknown in the United States. By the ample arrangements of the two hospitals—particularly of

that attached to the Philadelphia Alms House—it has been found possible to afford the advantages of practical illustration in medicine and surgery to the largest classes; and you must all be sensible, from your experience during the past winter, of the benefits which flow from this mode of instruction.

To complete a view of the present condition of the school, it would be requisite to portray the qualifications of the several professors; but upon this subject I am not permitted to speak. Were I to express all that I think in relation to my colleagues, I should incur the suspicion of being influenced by the partiality of interest or of friendship. This much, however, may be said, that one common feeling animates all the Faculty—a disposition to promote, so far as lies in their power, the usefulness of the school, and a determination to exert, to the utmost, whatever abilities they possess, to render their courses instructive and interesting to the pupil, and honourable to the Institution.

I have addressed you, gentlemen, on the subject of the school, without reserve. By the possession of its honours, you have become, in some measure, partners in its fame. Sympathizing with those who have its prosperity at heart, and disposed to participate cordially in the furtherance of their honourable views, you have a right to all the information which it is in our power to communicate. The Faculty rely on your good-will. They leave their cause confidently in your hands; and I am much mistaken in the nature of those feelings which serve as the bond between you and them, if they will ever have occasion to repent the trust.

Gentlemen, you are now about to leave us, in order to enter upon the active business of life. I see a varied scene before you; but hope at present sheds her bright sunshine over all. I would not damp by one word the ardour of your young wishes, or the warm energy of your resolves. I would not repress, if I could, that eagle gaze into the future, which pierces through cloud and storm, to fix upon the bright sun beyond. The loftier your aim, the more vigorous and sustained will be your flight, and the higher your ascent into the fortunes and honours

of this world. But there is one point of the utmost importance to your happiness, wherever your course may lie, whether high or low, in light or obscurity, among abundance or want;—a strict observance of the rules of honour and morality. Without this, your greatest success will be nothing more than a splendid failure. A secret consciousness will poison every pleasure, mingle a sense of disgrace in every triumph, and darken the whole soul, even amidst the sunniest fortunes. With it, on the contrary, scarcely any condition can be absolutely desperate. The storms of adversity will never find you without a cloak to protect, nor the fiercest assaults of grief without a solace to comfort you. But while such are the advantages of an upright life in the lowest extreme of fortune, it very seldom happens that they who adhere to it have occasion to invoke its consolations under such unhappy circumstances. The scriptural declaration, "never have I seen the righteous forsaken," is but the expression of a general law of nature. The exercise of a conscientious guard over our propensities to evil, will be found an almost certain road to respect and confidence; and, united to a spirit of enterprise and the habit of industry, will prove a powerful instrument of elevation to the highest stations attainable in well regulated communities. In your pursuit, therefore, of fame and fortune, never lose sight of this polar star. Turn not to the right or the left at the bright but delusive promise of the meteor lights which will entice you. In the path of your ambition, if duty or honour place but a straw in your way, pass not regardless by, but remove it before venturing to proceed.

Gentlemen, we feel a deep interest in your honour and success; we point to the path in which you may almost surely prosper; and if, in this parting moment, our wishes and admonitions assume a character of solemnity, it is perhaps in accordance with the occasion—the last of our meeting together after a long and satisfactory intercourse. Yes, gentlemen, it is a solemn occasion. In thus parting forever, we stand, as it were, upon the brink of eternity; and our thoughts irresistibly rise

up to that power which rules the vast obscure into which we are about to enter. If, weak and faulty as we are, we may venture to approach the pure majesty of his presence, we would earnestly ask for those who are about to embark upon the untried ocean of active life, a long course of virtuous prosperity—a career full of happiness to themselves, and of blessings to their fellow-men.

Gentlemen, farewell.

# APPENDIX.

## I.

Chronological statement of the establishment of the different professorships, and the appointment of the professors, from the foundation of the school to the present time.

1765. The Chair of the Theory and Practice of Medicine was established in May, and was immediately afterwards filled by the appointment of Dr. John Morgan.

The Chair of Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery was established in September of the same year, and Dr. William Shippen was appointed Professor.

1768. The Chair of Materia Medica and Botany was established in January, and filled by the appointment of Dr. Adam Kuhn.

The Chair of Clinical Medicine was instituted in May of the same year, and Dr. Thomas Bond was appointed Professor.

1769. The Chair of Chemistry was instituted in August, and Dr. Benjamin Rush appointed Professor.

1779. The Clinical Chair, having become vacant by the death of Dr. Bond, was abolished.

1782. Botany was separated from Materia Medica, and William Bartram appointed Professor.

1789. In this year two Faculties were established, one in connexion with the College of Philadelphia, the other with the University of Pennsylvania.

In the COLLEGE the professorships were those of

1. Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, occupied by Dr. Shippen;
2. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Rush;
3. Materia Medica, by Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts;
4. Chemistry, by Dr. Caspar Wistar Jr.; and
5. Botany and Natural History, by Dr. Benjamin S. Barton.

In the University, there were only three professorships; viz. those of

1. Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, held by Dr. Shippen;
2. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Kuhn; and
3. Materia Medica and Chemistry, by Dr. James Hutchinson.

Dr. Morgan died about the period of the separation of the schools; and his name is, therefore, not found in the Faculty of either.

Dr. Shippen was the only professor who retained a place in both.

1791. The two schools were united under the name of the University of Pennsylvania; and the two Medical Faculties were consequently consolidated. The Chairs were arranged in the following manner:

1. Anatomy, Surgery, and Midwifery, held by Dr. Shippen, assisted by Dr. Wistar as adjunct;
2. Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Kuhn;
3. Institutes and Clinical Medicine, by Dr. Rush;
4. Chemistry, by Dr. Hutchinson;
5. Materia Medica, by Dr. Griffitts; and
6. Botany and Natural History, by Dr. Barton.

1794. The Chair of Chemistry became vacant by the death of Dr. Hutchinson.

1795. After two appointments which were ineffectual, one in consequence of the death, the other from the resignation of the person appointed, the Chair of Chemistry was this year filled by the election of Dr. James Woodhouse.

1796. Dr. Griffitts resigned the Chair of Materia Medica, and was succeeded by Dr. Barton, whose former Professorship of Botany and Natural History was now abolished.

1805. Dr. Kuhn resigned the Chair of the Theory and Practice, and was succeeded by Dr. Rush, who retained also his former office of Professor of the Institutes and Clinical Medicine; so that these two Chairs were in effect united.

In the same year, Surgery was separated from the Anatomical Chair, and made the subject of a distinct Professorship. It was as the occupant of this Chair that Dr. Philip S. Physick was introduced into the Institution.

1807. Midwifery was separated from Anatomy and made the subject of a new Professorship, though attendance upon the lectures was not essential to the obtaining of a degree. Dr. Thomas C. James and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman were appointed to this Chair.

In the same year, Dr. John Syng Dorsey was appointed adjunct Professor of Surgery.

1808. The Chair of Anatomy became vacant by the death of Dr. Shippen.

1809. Dr. Wistar was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the place of Dr. Shippen.

In the same year, the Chair of Chemistry became vacant by the death of Dr. Woodhouse, and was filled by the appointment of Dr. John Redman Coxe.

1813. The Chair of Theory and Practice became vacant by the death of Dr. Rush, and was filled by the election of Dr. Barton, who resigned the Materia Medica.

Dr. Chapman, previously Associate Professor of Midwifery, was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica.

The Professorship of Midwifery, now in the exclusive possession of Dr. James, was placed upon the same footing as the other Professorships, in relation to the necessity of attendance by the pupils in order to the attainment of a degree.

1816. Dr. Barton died this year; and Dr. Chapman was appointed his successor in the Chair of Theory and Practice.

Dr. Dorsey was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Chapman.

1818. Dr. Wistar died, and was succeeded in the Chair of Anatomy by Dr. Dorsey, who also died in the same year.

The Chair of Materia Medica, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Dorsey, was given to Dr. Coxe, who, on that occasion, resigned the Professorship of Chemistry.

Dr. Robert Hare succeeded Dr. Coxe as Professor of Chemistry.

1819. Dr. Physick resigned the Chair of Surgery, in order to take that of Anatomy, rendered vacant by the death of Dr. Dorsey.

Dr. William Gibson was, in the same year, elected successor to Dr. Physick in the Surgical Chair.

1820. Dr. William E. Horner was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy.

1825. Dr. William P. Dewees was appointed Adjunct Professor of Midwifery.

1827. Dr. Samuel Jackson entered the University as Assistant to the Professor of the Theory and Practice.

1831. Dr. Physick resigned the Chair of Anatomy, and was succeeded by Dr. Horner. On retiring from the active duties of the school, Dr. Physick was appointed *Emeritus Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.*

1834. Dr. James resigned the Professorship of Midwifery, and was succeeded by Dr. Dewees.

1835. The Professorship of Materia Medica was vacated; and an additional Professorship was established, under the title of the Institutes of Medicine.

Dr. Jackson, before Assistant to the Professor of the Theory and Practice, was appointed Professor of the Institutes.

Dr. George B. Wood was elected to the Chair of Materia Medica.

In the same year, Dr. Dewees resigned the Professorship of Midwifery, and was succeeded by Dr. Hugh L. Hodge.

## II.

The following Table exhibits the number of Students who attended the Lectures, together with the number of Graduates, in each year, from the winter of 1810–11 to that of 1835–36, inclusive.

| A. D. | Matriculants. | Graduates. | A. D. | Matriculants. | Graduates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1810–11. | 406 | 65 | 1823–24. | 424 | 96 |
| 1811–12. | 387 | 70 | 1824–25. | 487 | 111 |
| 1812–13. | 349 | 61 | 1825–26. | 440 | 114 |
| 1813–14. | 345 | 62 | 1826–27. | 441 | 131 |
| 1814–15. | 319 | 44 | 1827–28. | 409 | 133 |
| 1815–16. | 388 | 70 | 1828–29. | 362 | 109 |
| 1816–17. | 436 | 74 | 1829–30. | 421 | 127 |
| 1817–18. | 465 | 87 | 1830–31. | 410 | 151 |
| 1818–19. | 422 | 102 | 1831–32. | 386 | 134 |
| 1819–20. | 330 | 78 | 1832–33. | 367 | 117 |
| 1820–21. | 325 | 66 | 1833–34. | 432 | 145 |
| 1821–22. | 357 | 77 | 1834–35. | 390 | 135 |
| 1822–23. | 455 | 101 | 1835–36. | 398 | 132 |

From an examination of the above Table, it will be seen, that the prosperity of the School, so far as relates to the number of Pupils attending upon the Lectures, has not, on the whole, materially varied since the year 1810. The average annual number of matriculants since that period is 398, which, by a singular coincidence, is precisely the number of the last class. The statement, therefore, made in the address, that the school has not declined in prosperity, is borne out by facts.

It may also be perceived, that the number of graduates bears no certain proportion to that of the matriculants. The great increase of the former since the year 1810 is ascribable chiefly to two causes:—1. The establishment of other schools, the pupils of which may become candidates for the degree of the University after attending one full course of lectures, instead of two courses, which are required in ordinary cases; and 2. The greater diffusion of knowledge through the community, which renders a degree desirable as an evidence of qualification to practise, where formerly it was deemed of little consequence.

## III.

## *Present Organization and Condition of the Medical Department of the University.*

This is under the immediate government of the Faculty of Medicine, subject to the rules established by the Board of Trustees.

The Faculty consists of seven Professors, independently of Dr. Physick, who holds the station of *Emeritus Professor of Surgery and Anatomy*, but does not officiate. They are, at present,

NATHANIEL CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine;

ROBERT HARE, M. D., Professor of Chemistry;

WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D., Professor of Surgery;

WILLIAM E. HORNER, M. D., Professor of Anatomy;

SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine;

GEORGE B. WOOD, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy;

HUGH L. HODGE, M. D., Professor of Midwifery, and of the Diseases of Women and Children.

William E. Horner, M. D., is the Dean of the Faculty.

Courses of Lectures are delivered by each of the Professors upon the branches of Medicine respectively attached to their chairs. These courses have hitherto occupied only four months; but in consequence of the number of lectures which the shortness of the session renders it necessary to crowd into each day, the student is subjected to more fatigue than is compatible either with his comfort or the most profitable exercise of his faculties. By the addition of a month to the session, this disadvantage would be entirely removed; and opportunity would also be given for some expansion of those courses which are now most restricted. The Faculty, accordingly, have such an extension in contemplation; and, should it be found to be consistent in other respects with the interests of the Pupil and the Institution, they hope to be able to carry it into effect in the next session.

It may be proper to inform the medical community, that the aim of the Faculty is to render their courses as demonstrative as possible, so as to bring the senses of the pupil to the aid of his memory and intelligence. Ample means of illustration are either now at the command of the Professors, or will be procured against the next session.

The Anatomical Museum, to which allusion is made in the address, occupies an apartment in the Medical Hall fifty feet square, with a gallery on one side which increases its capacity. It is well lighted, and is open to the medical class two mornings in the week. It is abundantly furnished with preparations of every kind calculated to give the fullest illustration of a course of Anatomical lectures. Its leading classes of objects are *dried arterial and venous injections, magnified*

*drawings and models, the best Anatomical plates*, a great variety of *wet preparations*, exhibiting organs in their healthy and diseased states, and an ample series of *minute injections* for the purpose of illustrating ultimate structure, such as are not to be found elsewhere in this country, and many of them peculiar to this school. Among the most interesting objects of the cabinet is a group of preparations exhibiting the morbid changes produced in the alimentary canal by malignant cholera, from their first manifestation in a lining of coagulable lymph, to the complete destruction of the mucous coat of the stomach and colon. Interesting points of minute anatomy, such as the globules of the blood, ultimate fibres, the structure of glands, the communication of the air vesicles of the lungs, the villi and follicles of the intestinal canal, and the papillæ of the skin, are exhibited, during the course of lectures, with the aid of the most improved microscopes, as the Lucernal, Solar, Martin's single and compound, Raspail's, Woollaston's doublet, Amici's reflecting microscope, &c.

The Surgical Cabinet is also richly supplied with the means of illustration. The present professor has been diligently employed, for nearly thirty years, and at an expense exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in collecting *wet and dried specimens of morbid and surgical anatomy; highly finished oil pictures upon a magnified scale*, representing almost every variety of surgical disease; *accurate coloured models and casts in wax of natural and morbid anatomy; machinery and various forms of apparatus* for fractures, dislocations, spinal diseases, &c.; *instruments* of the most costly description, ancient and modern, manufactured by the best British, French, and American artists; all of which are made subservient to the illustration of his lectures, which are throughout demonstrative and practical. The greater portion of the morbid collection has been derived from the extensive opportunities afforded the professor by his long connexion with hospitals, and other public institutions, in this city and elsewhere. Upon the whole, it may be confidently stated, that no surgical cabinet in the United States, either public or private, and few in Europe, are comparable with that belonging to Dr. Gibson, and attached to the University of Pennsylvania.

The Chemical Apparatus is, by the admission of all who have inspected it, unequalled in extent, variety, and splendour. Individuals who have visited the schools of Germany, France, and Great Britain, agree in the statement, that they have no where met with a laboratory so amply furnished with all that is calculated to illustrate the science of chemistry as that of Dr. Hare. Some idea may be formed of its extent, and at the same time of the liberality which presides over the experimental course of chemistry in this school, from the fact that the expenditures of the professor, connected with his lectures, have amounted, on an average, to fifteen hundred dollars annually from the period of his election to the chair, in the year 1818.

The Professor of Midwifery has occupied his chair for too short a period to have been able to provide so full an illustrative cabinet as he could desire. Already, however, he has procured numerous paintings in oil, exhibiting, on a large scale, the structure and processes connected with his branch; and it is his intention to spare no expense in illustrating the principles and practice of Midwifery, and the nature of the diseases of women and children, by actual demonstration,

whenever possible, and by means of diagrams, models, machines, instruments, and well executed paintings.

The illustrations of Materia Medica consist of painted figures of all the medicinal plants, dried specimens of such as are indigenous or naturalized in this country, and specimens, upon a large scale, of all the medicines treated of in the lectures, not only in the ordinary forms in which they are employed, but also in their crude condition, their commercial varieties, and their different states of preparation. Occasion is taken, throughout the course, to exhibit, as far as possible, every fact of the science to the eye, and to render Materia Medica, what it has not hitherto been usually considered, a demonstrative subject.

The Medical Hall is admirably adapted for the purposes of the school. Its central situation in the city gives to the pupil an opportunity of selecting his place of residence wherever circumstances may render it desirable, without being at too great a distance from the place of instruction. The ample space around it allows of that free circulation of air which is especially necessary, in an establishment of this kind, to comfort and the preservation of health. Its dimensions and external architectural character, are such as not to appear incongruous with the extent of the school, and the high objects for which it was established. Its internal arrangements are all that could be desired. Besides distinct apartments for the various cabinets, and ample space for the prosecution of practical anatomy, there are three lecture rooms, each calculated for the comfortable accommodation of six hundred pupils. One of these rooms is devoted exclusively to chemistry, and in its extent and arrangements as a laboratory is nowhere surpassed. A second is appropriated to the other demonstrative branches, and was built under the immediate superintendence of the Professor of Anatomy, whose subject most requires all the extraneous aid which can be afforded by light and the proximity of the pupil. It is sixty feet square, with the seats circularly arranged about an open space in the centre, in which the demonstrations are made, and which is lighted from the roof immediately above it. The third room is appropriated to those departments of our science which do not require the aid of demonstration. The lectures of the different professors are so arranged in regard to time, that the student never remains in the same room two hours successively, but after every lecture passes into another apartment. He is thus enabled to escape the irksomeness of remaining very long in the same position, and gains the advantage of some exercise in the intervals between the lectures.

Nor is the plan of instruction confined exclusively within the Medical Hall. Clinical instruction in the different hospitals has always formed a part of medical education in this school; but it is only within a few years that the present system has been adopted, by which large classes can be instructed by the bedside. Formerly, the pupil walked through the different wards of the hospitals with the physician, and listened to his desultory observations as the patients came successively under his notice. This plan answers well enough where the number of pupils is small, not exceeding from ten to twenty; but is obviously altogether unsuited to large classes consisting of some hundreds. Sensible of its utter futility as regards the instruction of the pupil, and of its injury as regards the patient, the professors of the Practice, Surgery, and the Institutes, in this school, introduced some years

since into the Alms House Hospital the plan of having the patient brought on his bed into the centre of a lecture room fitted up for the purpose, and there making their clinical remarks within the view and hearing of the whole class. In surgical cases the opportunity is thus also afforded of performing whatever operations may be necessary in the presence of the class, who were formerly only called together into the operating room to witness operations deemed peculiarly interesting. Since the erection of the new Alms House, the medical department of which is now called the Philadelphia Hospital—the largest and most magnificent establishment of this kind upon the continent of America, and probably unsurpassed if equalled elsewhere—the system has been improved and extended, and clinical, medical, and surgical lectures are regularly delivered during the winter by the Professors of the Institutes and Surgery. The same system has been carried into operation, during the last winter, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, by gentlemen every way competent to the undertaking; and thus the pupil has the benefit of a choice between two institutions, each having its peculiar advantages. It would not be proper to pass over unnoticed a feature in clinical instruction as conducted in the Philadelphia Hospital, entirely new in this country. Allusion is had to the demonstrations of pathological anatomy, which are abundantly made by the physicians of the house in their clinical lectures, and which are of great importance to the student desirous of obtaining a thorough insight into the seat and nature of disease.

IV.

## *Regulations in relation to the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.*

I. Every candidate for this degree must have attained the age of twenty-one years—applied himself to the study of Medicine for three years—and been during that time the private pupil, for two years at least, of a respectable practitioner of medicine.

II. The candidate must have attended two complete courses of the following lectures in this Institution:—

Anatomy,
Practice of Physic,
Materia Medica and Pharmacy,
Chemistry,
Surgery,
Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, and
Institutes of Medicine.

He must also have attended one course of Clinical Instruction in the Philadelphia Hospital (*Blockley*), or the Pennsylvania Hospital, or some other institution approved of by the Faculty of Medicine.

III. Medical Students who have attended one complete course in a respectable Medical School, where the attendance on two complete courses is necessary to a degree, where the same branches are taught as in this, and which are placed upon the *ad Eundum* of this school, are permitted to become candidates by attendance here for one full course only, and have the same privileges with students who have attended this school twice.

IV. Preparatory to obtaining any tickets, the student must matriculate, by having his name registered by the Dean of the Medical Faculty.

V. When the candidates for a Medical Degree apply to the Dean for admission as such, they must exhibit their tickets to prove that the regulations have been complied with.

VI. Each candidate, at the time of his application, must deliver to the Dean of the Medical Faculty, at least one week before his examination, and on or before the 10th of March, a Thesis composed by himself, on some medical subject, and to be approved of by the Professors. This Thesis is referred to one of the Professors, who shall examine the candidate upon it, in the presence of the Medical Professors, and such of the Trustees as choose to attend.

VII. When a candidate is rejected, his essay will be retained by the Medical Faculty.

VIII. When candidates withdraw their essays for any purpose whatever, they, upon re-application, will be placed at the foot of the list.

IX. The Essay must be in the candidate's own hand-writing, and must be written uniformly on paper of the same size, the alternate pages being left blank.

General bad spelling in a Thesis, or general inattention to the rules of grammar, precludes a candidate from examination for a degree.

X. All questions on the admissibility of a Thesis, shall be determined some time previously to the day fixed for the examination of the candidate who may have presented it.

XI. A Thesis may be published if the candidate desire it, the permission of the Professor by whom he was examined thereon being first obtained, but no alteration shall be made therein after such permission is given.

XII. The voting on the case of each candidate is by private ballot, and three negative votes reject him.

XIII. Each candidate shall pay to the Dean of the Faculty the fees of graduation, at the time of his examination.

XIV. Candidates who have passed their examination, and in other respects complied with the regulations, must be reported by the Dean to the Provost, who in turn will communicate such report to the Board of Trustees, in order that if approved of by them, their mandamus be issued for conferring the degree at such time as they may think expedient.

XV. The Degree will not be conferred upon a candidate who absents himself from the public commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

XVI. Graduates of medical schools, on the ad Eundum list, by attending one complete course in this institution, are put upon the same footing with students who have attended two complete courses here.

V.

# CATALOGUE

OF

# MEDICAL GRADUATES.

*At a Public Commencement, held in the Hall of the Musical Fund Society, Locust Street, on Saturday, March 26th, 1836, the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following Gentlemen, Students of this Institution.*

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | SUBJECT OF ESSAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Ashe, William C. | Alabama, | Cholera Infantum. |
| Atkinson, Joseph N. | Virginia, | Acute Dysentery. |
| Addison, Samuel R. | Maryland, | Functions of the Brain. |
| Burton, Selden M. | Virginia, | Functions of Placenta. |
| Bonner, Moses H. | Tennessee, | Congestive Fever of Tennessee. |
| Baker, George R. | Delaware, | Dropsy. |
| Brown, John R. | Pennsylvania, | Gastro-enteritis. |
| Beale, Joseph Jr. | Pennsylvania, | Cataract. |
| Banks, George G. | Virginia, | Caries of Spine. |
| Brown, Raleigh T. | Virginia, | Menstruation. |
| Barclay, John O'C. | Pennsylvania, | Phagedæna Gangrenosa. |
| Bean, Addison | Georgia, | Dysentery. |
| Bedford, Charles R. | Alabama, | Typhus. |
| Bailey, William M. | South Carolina, | Bilious Fever. |
| Biddle, John B. | Pennsylvania, | Follicular Ileitis. |
| Brown, John N. | Virginia, | Gonorrhœa. |
| Boulware, William P. | Virginia, | Gonorrhœa. |
| Butler, John B. | Virginia, | Chronic Hepatitis. |
| Boykin, Anthony G. | Virginia, | Dysentery. |
| Boyer, Valentine A. | Illinois, | Cholera. |
| Cauthorn, Richard S. | Virginia, | Dyspepsia. |
| Craighead, Joseph E. | Tennessee, | Dyspepsia. |
| Chazal, John P. | South Carolina, | Cancerous Affections. |
| Cary, Samuel B. | Virginia, | Cholera Infantum. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | SUBJECT OF ESSAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Couch, Charles F. | Virginia, | Acute Peritonitis. |
| Chase, Heber | New Hampshire, | Improvements in the Truss for the radical cure of Hernia. |
| Comly, Isaac | Pennsylvania, | Scutellaria lateriflora. |
| Draper, John W. | Virginia, | Glandular Action. |
| Dorn, Densley | South Carolina, | Physiological and Pathological Man. |
| Dashiell, L. Fairfax | Kentucky, | Tubercle. |
| Dandridge, Charles F. | Virginia, | Acute Inflammation of Lungs. |
| Dubs, Samuel R. | Pennsylvania, | Acute Peritonitis. |
| De Leon, D. Camden | South Carolina, | Circulation. |
| Davis, Joseph J. | Louisiana, | Malaria. |
| Earle, M. Baylis | South Carolina, | Intermittent. |
| Elmer, William | New Jersey, | Tympanites Intestinalis. |
| Everett, Charles D. | Virginia, | Effect of diseased Mouth on the general system. |
| Frisby, Asa | Mississippi, | Fracture of Patella. |
| Foster, Archibald T. | Virginia, | Tic Doloureux. |
| Guillou, Charles F. B. | Pennsylvania, | Rhonchi. |
| Gorham, Daniel B. | Louisiana, | Rubeola. |
| Gibson, Charles Bell | Pennsylvania, | Apoplexy. |
| Gilliams, Lewis S. | Pennsylvania, | Natural History of the Human Teeth. |
| Hepburn, James C. | Pennsylvania, | Apoplexy. |
| Hart, Alexander C. | Pennsylvania, | Effects of Vaccination. |
| Harlan, Caleb | Delaware, | Scrofula. |
| Hatch, Benjamin L. | Mississippi, | Datura Stramonium. |
| Hulme, D. Franklin | England, | Use of the Trephine in Injuries of the Head. |
| Harris, Bennet | Georgia, | Modus agendi of Poisons. |
| Hamersly, Sylvanus S. | Pennsylvania, | Scarlatina. |
| Hope, Matthew B. | Pennsylvania, | Pharyngitis. |
| Hope, William | Pennsylvania, | Lobelia syphilitica. |
| Johnston, William | Georgia, | Delirium Tremens. |
| Jump, Isaac | Delaware, | Erysipelas. |
| Johnston, W. Poyntell | Pennsylvania, | Pathology of Metastatic Abscesses. |
| Kyle, Harvey | Virginia, | Opium. |
| Kilgore, William | Louisiana, | Carbuncle. |
| Kurtz, Jacob H. | Pennsylvania, | Cynanche Parotidea. |
| Kennedy, Jervis H. S. | South Carolina, | Diseases of Antrum. |
| Kemper, George W. Jr. | Virginia, | Burns. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | SUBJECT OF ESSAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Lawrence, Enoch C. | Georgia, | Evidences of Sympathy. |
| Lafferty, William L. | Pennsylvania, | Convulsiones Gravidarum et Parturientium. |
| Lindsey, Caleb | Alabama, | Epidemic Gastric Fever of South Alabama. |
| Lindoe, Robert F. | England, | Cæsarian Section. |
| Ludwig, Charles A. | Pennsylvania, | Phenomena of Inflammation. |
| Means, Thomas | South Carolina, | Croup. |
| Martin, William | Virginia, | Febris Biliosa. |
| Manning, George F. | Alabama, | Opium. |
| Morehead, Bushrod W. | Kentucky, | Modus operandi of Medicines. |
| Miller, Samuel | Virginia, | Acute Peritonitis. |
| Moncure, John E. | Virginia, | Capillary Circulation. |
| Maxwell, Charles D. | Delaware, | Importance of Toxicological Knowledge. |
| Martin, John A. | Pennsylvania, | Acute Gastritis. |
| Marsh, John H. | Pennsylvania, | Phthisis Pulmonalis. |
| Mackey, Alexander L. | Dist. of Columbia, | Hepatitis. |
| M'Coull, James | Virginia, | Hysteriotomy. |
| Nelson, Benjamin D. | Virginia, | Dyspepsia. |
| Nichol, George H. | Maine, | Sympathy. |
| Norfleet, William B. | Tennessee, | Cholera. |
| Page, Thomas S. | New Jersey, | Absorption. |
| Philips, Etheldred | Florida, | Congestion. |
| Pitts, James M. | South Carolina, | Acute Hepatitis. |
| Patterson, Henry H. | Pennsylvania, | Italian doctrine of Counterstimulus. |
| Powell, Albert | Virginia, | Gonorrhœa. |
| Parrish, Robert G. | Virginia, | Acute Infantile Arachnitis. |
| Pena, Auxencio Maria | Venezuela, S. Am., | Elephantiasis. |
| Quarles, Charles | Virginia, | Cynanche Trachealis. |
| Rogers, Lewis | Kentucky, | Delirium Tremens. |
| Reid, William S. | Tennessee, | Laryngo-trachitis. |
| Robinson, Robert Emmet | Virginia, | Cholera Infantum. |
| Rogers, Robert E. | Pennsylvania, | Experimental Thesis. |
| Rowand, John Randolph | Pennsylvania, | Hittell's Truss in treatment of Hernia. |
| Simpson, Josiah | New Jersey, | Effects of tight lacing. |
| Stillé, Alfred | Pennsylvania, | Tabes Dorsalis. |
| Sproat, William | Pennsylvania, | Precocity of Intellect. |
| Scruggs, Vincent V. | Virginia, | Scarlatina. |
| Swann, George F. | Virginia, | Scrofula. |

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | SUBJECT OF ESSAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Tappan, Benjamin Jr. | Ohio, | Vis Medicatrix Naturæ. |
| Thweatt, John Jr. | Virginia, | Gonorrhœa. |
| Turner, Henry E. | Rhode Island, | Causes of Fever. |
| Taylor, Thomas B. | North Carolina, | Acute Peritonitis. |
| Taliaferro, Horace D. | Virginia, | Rubeola. |
| Terrell, Edward B. | Georgia, | Exostosis. |
| Taylor, Thomas B. | South Carolina, | Suspended Animation. |
| Taul, Jesse C. | Kentucky, | Scarlet Fever. |
| Terrell, Solomon R. | Mississippi, | Circulation. |
| Van Rensselaer, Alexander | New York, | Functions of Liver. |
| Wormeley, Carter W. | Virginia, | Vaccina. |
| Wootten, Hardy V. | Georgia, | Malignant Cholera. |
| Wallace, Edward | Pennsylvania, | Medical Character and Responsibility. |
| Wolf, Bennet A. | Pennsylvania, | Intermittent Fever. |
| Wallace, Joshua M. | New Jersey, | Pleurisy. |
| Walker, Joseph | Bermuda, | Hydrops. |
| Wallace, Robert M. | Maryland, | Hepatitis. |
| Wilson, John T. | Virginia, | Cynanche Trachealis. |
| Wood, Richard | Virginia, | Scarlatina. |
| Ward, William W. | North Carolina, | Remittent Fever. |
| Young, William | Ireland, | Dyspepsia. |

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The following Gentlemen received the same Degree, at the Commencement in July, 1835.

| NAMES. | RESIDENCE. | SUBJECT OF ESSAY. |
|---|---|---|
| Brown, Thomas | Pennsylvania, | Dysentery. |
| Clarke, Richard | Virginia, | Puerperal Fever. |
| Davies, John B. | Virginia, | Acute Hepatitis. |
| Hetzel, J. Newton | Pennsylvania, | Cholic. |
| Holmes, Jansen W. | Mississippi, | Intermittent Fever. |
| Marx, Frederick | Virginia, | Unavoidable Uterine Hæmorrhage. |
| Roland, William S. | Pennsylvania, | Hernia Cerebri. |
| Sloane, Bryan W. | North Carolina, | Cholera Infantum. |
| Stubbs, Richard | West Indies, | Peculiarities of Female System. |
| Turner, James B. | Alabama, | Dyspepsia. |
| Turpin, Thomas J. | Maryland, | Hæmoptysis. |
| Walker, Percy | Alabama, | Elephantiasis. |
| White, J. Hamilton | New Jersey, | Asiatic Cholera. |
| Wickersham, Morris S. | Philadelphia, | Dysenteria. |

W. E. HORNER, M D., *Dean.*