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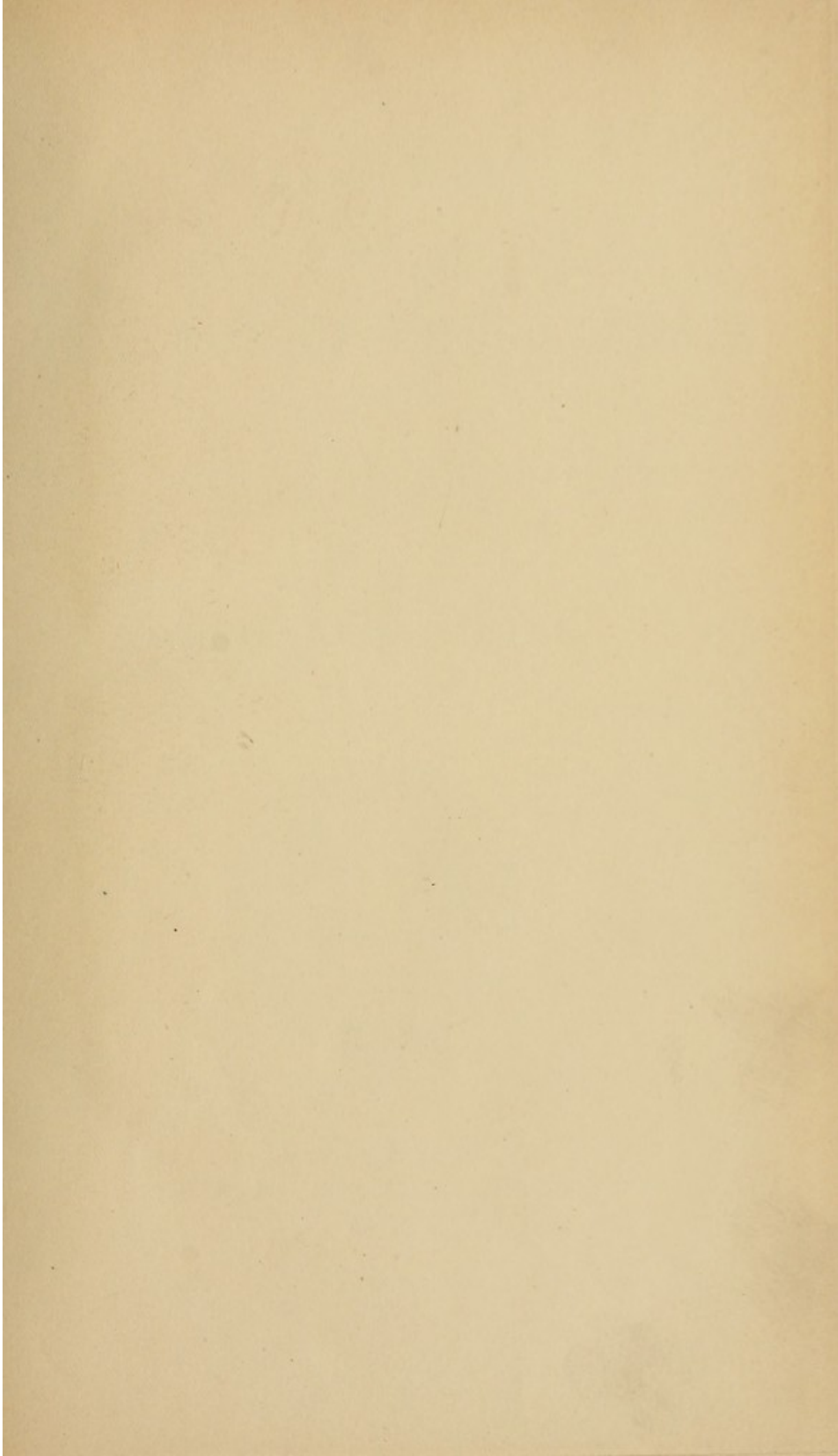
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TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

CENTENNIAL VOLUME.



PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE.
1887.

DORNAN, PRINTER,
N. W. CORNER SEVENTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

P R E F A C E.

THE occurrence of the one hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the College was an event of such importance in its history as to call forth great effort and enthusiasm on the part of the Fellows to secure its celebration in a manner worthy of the occasion.

This volume makes a permanent record of the events of the celebration, and includes a very accurate and elaborate account of the institution of the College, in which is portrayed the character of its Founders and of those of its Fellows who have contributed to its development and successful career; a record of the work accomplished during the hundred years in carrying out the objects of the College—"to advance the science of medicine and thereby lessen human misery"—a *résumé* of the proceedings of its meetings, and a roll of the Officers and Fellows elected during the century ending January, 1887. Presented in this form, the Committee of Publication believes that it will commend itself to the Fellows as an interesting and valuable souvenir of the Centennial celebration.

NOVEMBER, 1887.

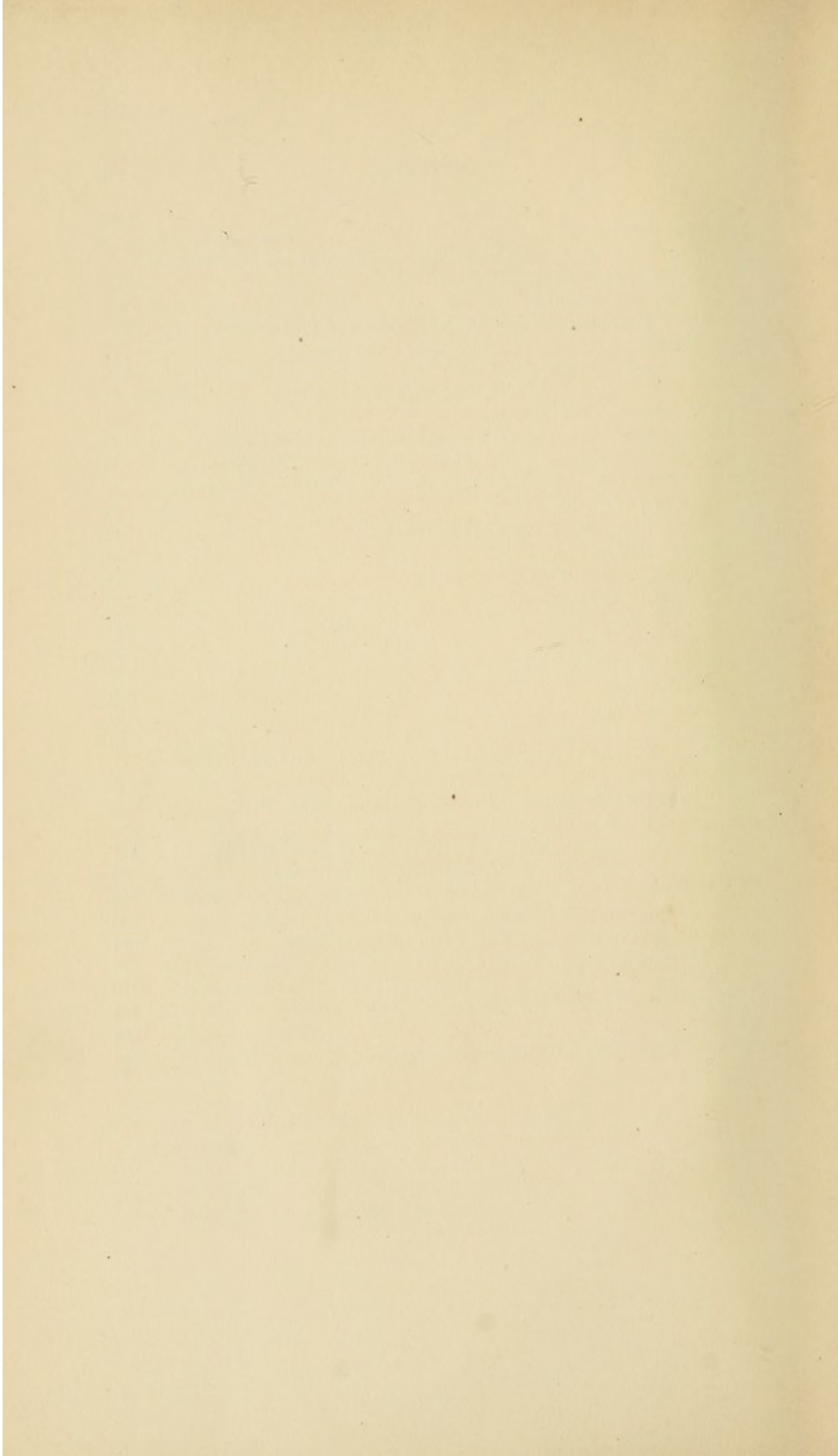
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AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
INSTITUTION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF
PHILADELPHIA.

BY
W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER, M.D.

[Read October 6, 1886.]

THE formation of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia has not been traced to any one member of the profession. Its genesis began before the middle and during the closing half of the eighteenth century, and within the first decade of our national life.

Under the provincial government, society in Philadelphia was essentially as refined and cultivated as it is in the present day. Then as now, men of high order of intellect, character, and education were among its citizens. They influenced others to join in enterprises to provide for the public wants of the young and growing community, as rapidly as means permitted. Societies were formed for charitable and other uses. The Philadelphia Library Company (1731); the American Philosophical Society (1743); the Pennsylvania Hospital (1752); the College of Philadelphia (1755); the Medical School (1765); the American Medical Society (1773); an Abolition Society, 1774 (which increased its membership and enlarged its purposes in 1787); the Humane Society, for resuscitation of drowned persons (1780);¹ a Society for Promoting Agriculture (1785); the Philadel-

¹ The physicians of the Humane Society, August, 1787, were John Jones, President; Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Duffield, Caspar Wistar, Samuel P. Griffiths, J. R. B. Rodgers.—*American Museum*, 1787.

phia Dispensary (1786); and the United Company for Promoting Manufactures, before which Robert Stretel Jones, Esq., delivered an oration, March, 1777;¹ are indicative of the active public spirit of the period.

Institutions for the common welfare, though designed for the attainment of different objects, are in some sense akin. The establishment of one leads to the setting up of another. The experience of one lends help to another, in the way of example; possibly observation and comparison of methods of conduct in the older organizations may teach the juniors the wisdom of administration. In such aspect, corporate bodies seem to have a pedigree, direct and collateral, like men.

We are told, for example, that in his boyhood Benjamin Franklin had probably been present with his father at meetings of some of the Boston Benefit Societies, devised by Cotton Mather,² and that, at Philadelphia in the autumn of 1727, imitating their plan he formed most of his ingenious acquaintances (mostly journeyman mechanics like himself at that time) into the famous club called the Junto, the declared purpose of which was the improvement of its members and their fellow-citizens in virtue and practical wisdom. The Junto was restricted to twelve members, and their proceedings were designed to be kept secret. But attractive whisperings about them got out, and "caused frequent applications for admission to the charmed circle of the leather-aproned philosophers. The founder of the club at length proposed that each member of the Junto should form a subordinate club (another idea from Cotton Mather), which should report its proceedings to the parent society, and thus extend the area of its influence. Five or six of these subordinate clubs were formed, which were called by such names as the Vine, the Union, and the Hand."³

The Junto met every Friday evening at tavern, or ale-house, during the first three years of the club's existence, but afterward "in a little room of Mr. Grace's set apart for that purpose." Sometimes the grave proceedings were enlivened with wine and songs, some of

¹ *Columbian Magazine*, vol. 5, p. 175.

² *Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*, by James Parton. London, New York, and Philadelphia, 1864. Vol. i. p. 154.

³ *Parton's Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin*.

which were written and sung by Franklin himself. After the club was established in the house of Mr. Robert Grace, who was one of the members, Franklin suggested, in 1730, that as their books were often referred to in their discussions, it would be well for the sake of convenience to keep all their books where they met, and in this way give each the advantage of using the books of all the other members.¹

The plan of the Philadelphia Library Company, which he published early in 1731, was an outcome of this idea.

The Junto, long known in Philadelphia as the leathern apron club, continued during many years. When the activity of its members abated or ceased, it seems that the name was assumed by others, and a new Junto was formed probably in February, 1750, which revised its rules and changed its title, December, 1766, to "The American Society for Promoting and Propagating Useful Knowledge, held at Philadelphia," and enlarged its roll of members.

May 25, 1743, Benjamin Franklin issued a circular, entitled "A Proposal for Promoting Useful Knowledge among the British Plantations in America," in which he recommended "that one society be formed of *virtuosi*, or ingenious men, residing in the several colonies, to be called The American Philosophical Society." It is supposed that the proposition had been discussed in the original Junto. The Society was formed in accordance with the plan submitted, but after some years became inactive. About the year 1767 it was revived and carried on with much spirit.

It was proposed in 1768 to unite The American Society and The American Philosophical Society, under the name of The American Philosophical Society held at Philadelphia for Promoting Useful Knowledge. The terms of union were agreed upon. The spirit of the ancient Junto transmigrated from the dead corporations into the new organization, and, as if in commemoration of its ancestry, its stated meetings have been held ever since on Friday, as were those of the first Junto as well as of all its offspring.

The purpose of this organization was very broad—to foster the

¹ Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, edited from his manuscript, with notes and an introduction by John Bigelow. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1868.

cultivation of all useful knowledge. The *Transactions* show that attention was given to questions in physics, natural history, medicine, until institutions for each special subject gradually narrowed the field. This sort of segregation continues in every grand department of science, very considerably abating the activity of those societies which were established to encourage the pursuit of one great subject in all its branches. The special seems to be everywhere superseding general science.

On Friday, January 2, 1769, the new society held its first meeting,¹ at which Dr. Franklin was elected President, and Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, Dr. Thomas Bond, and Joseph Galloway, Esq., Vice-Presidents. The total number of members then was 251, of whom 124 resided in the city and county. Seventeen of them were among the founders of the College of Physicians.

At that time the American Philosophical Society had no permanent abode. Its meetings were held sometimes in the State House, sometimes at the house of a member, but more frequently in the building known at different times as the Academy, the College of Philadelphia, the University; the apartment in which the Society usually met was commonly called Philosophical Hall.

The building which it now occupies (104 South Fifth Street) was so far advanced in construction that the Society met in it for the first time Nov. 21, 1789.²

Another example of institutional heredity may be cited, which has connection with the College of Physicians.

We are told that, perceiving the lack of provision for a complete education, as neither college nor high school existed in the Province, Benjamin Franklin, in 1743, devised a plan for an academy and confided its realization to the Rev. Richard Peters. He did not attempt to execute the project. In 1749, Franklin recurred to it

¹ Discourse of Dr. Robert M. Patterson, at the Celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary, May 25, 1843, in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge, vol. iii. No. 27, May 25-30, 1843.

² Commemoration of the Centennial Anniversary of the Incorporation of the American Philosophical Society. Address of the President, Frederick Fraley, LL.D.

and secured the coöperation of friends. Twenty-four gentlemen associated together as a Board of Trustees, formed rules for the conduct of the proposed institution, and signed them Nov. 13, 1749. The next day they subscribed money liberally among themselves to carry on the work.

In December, 1749, they procured a lot and a large church building, covering an area of 70 by 120 feet, which had been constructed thereon for the use of the Rev. George Whitfield, a celebrated "New-light" Presbyterian preacher, near the southwest corner of Fourth and Arch Streets. Alterations were made in the edifice to adapt it properly to its new purposes, and, in 1751, the pupils, who from 1750 had been taught in private houses, were introduced into the building, known from that time as "The Academy." Here they were taught by three masters aided by ushers, Latin, English, and mathematics. They numbered "little short of 300," April 5, 1752;¹ and Richard Peters wrote to a friend, 1753, that the Academy was in great repute, and had 165 boys from neighboring colonies.²

"The Trustees of the Academy and Charitable School in the Province of Pennsylvania," were incorporated July 13, 1753.

The Proprietors granted an additional charter May 14, 1755, in which the style of the board was changed to "The Trustees of the College, Academy and Charitable School of Philadelphia," reciting and confirming all the franchises and powers of the first, with the further power of conferring degrees.³

At the first Commencement of the College of Philadelphia, May 17, 1757, there were seven graduates, one of whom was John Morgan.

In 1762, an additional building was erected on the lot, designed in part as a residence of pupils whose homes were not in the city.

¹ Pennsylvania Letters, Portfolio, January, 1813.

² John F. Watson, MS. Annals of Philadelphia, p. 76. Collection of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

³ For a description and an account of the Academy and College of Philadelphia in detail, see *The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle of the British Colonies*, vol. i., from October, 1757, to October, 1758. By a Society of Gentlemen. Printed and sold by Thomas Bradford, at the corner house at Front and Market Streets. Pp. 630-641.

Upon the plant rooted in these premises was grafted the first medical school in the country which, in time, grew to be the most fruitful and renowned of its branches.

Immediately after his return from Europe, Dr. John Morgan submitted to the Board of Trustees of the College of Philadelphia, a scheme of medical professorships, to be added to the College. His communication was accompanied by letters from the Hon. Thomas Penn and others in England, recommending the Doctor and his plan. At the time, Thomas Bond, Phineas Bond, Thomas Cadwalader, William Shippen, Sr., and John Redman—five prominent physicians—were of the Board. The Trustees adopted the proposed plan May 3, 1765, and appointed Dr. Morgan professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

At the Annual Commencement of the College of Philadelphia, held May 30 and 31, 1765, Dr. Morgan delivered an appropriate "Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America."

Dr. William Shippen, Jr., who had given three successive courses of lectures on anatomy, the first beginning November 26, 1762, was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, September 17, 1765. The Provost of the College, the five physicians of the Board of Trustees, and the two professors united and formed a code of rules for the new establishment.¹

The two professors delivered their introductory lectures November 18, 1765. In addition to the practice of medicine, Dr. Morgan taught *materia medica* and read lectures on chemistry for three years, and Dr. Shippen, besides anatomy and surgery, taught midwifery.

In 1768, Dr. Adam Kuhn was elected professor of *materia medica* and botany; and Dr. Thomas Bond² (who was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which was started in a rented house

¹ Eulogium on Doctor William Shippen, delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, March, 1809. By Doctor Caspar Wistar, one of the Censors. Published May, 1818, after Dr. Wistar's death. Vol. 8, Pamphlets, Libr. Coll. of Phys. Phila.

Both Drs. Morgan and Shippen seem to have used the word "school" as a synonyme of the word professorship.

² History of the Pennsylvania Hospital. By George B. Wood, M.D.

on the south side of Market Street west of Fifth, in February, 1752) professor of clinical medicine.

The next year, 1769, Dr. Benjamin Rush, on his return from Europe, was appointed professor of chemistry, chiefly on the recommendation of Dr. William Cullen, of the University of Edinburgh, conveyed in a letter to Dr. John Morgan.¹

At the first medical commencement held in America, the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred by the College of Philadelphia on ten of its students, June 21, 1768.² This notable ceremony took place in the building of the College on Fourth south of Arch Street.³

All the medical professors could not be accommodated in the college buildings. Apartments suitable for teaching anatomy had been constructed by Dr. Shippen, 1762-63, for the use of his private classes, in the rear of his father's residence on Fourth Street north of Market. The entrance to them was by an alley-way from Market Street west of Fourth Street. After he was installed professor he taught the college classes in these rooms until Anatomical Hall was built.

That building, a picture of which is among *Birch's Views of Philadelphia*, published in 1799, stood on Fifth Street, 112 feet north of Walnut Street. The Commonwealth conveyed the piece of land on which it stood to the University of the State of Pennsylvania, September 22, 1785.

¹ In the Rush Manuscripts, Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library, vol. 24, p. 64, is a copy of the letter from Dr. William Cullen, Edinburgh, September 18, 1768, to Dr. John Morgan, recommending the appointment of Dr. Rush to the chair of chemistry.

² History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. By Joseph Carson, M.D., Philadelphia, 1869.

³ On the site of the old building is a tall structure which, until very recently—1886—was occupied as a shoe factory.

The building known as the Academy, as the College of Philadelphia, as the University of the State of Pennsylvania, and as the University of Pennsylvania, was erected in 1740, by those who seceded from the Presbyterian Church to follow "the new light" teaching of the Rev. George Whitfield. The lot was 198 by 150 feet. The church edifice, which was 70 by 120 feet, stood 66 feet west of Fourth Street, between Market and Arch Streets. See *A Picture of Philadelphia*. By James Mease, M.D., Philadelphia, 1811.

Anatomical Hall, sometimes called the Laboratory, was in use several years after the University, in 1802, took possession of the premises on Ninth Street north of Chestnut. About April, 1806, it was rented to the Board of Health, which occupied the first floor and sublet the second, April 1, 1807, for five years to Drs. Thomas C. James and Nathaniel Chapman.

In 1840, the house No. 131 South Fifth Street, took its place.

The Philadelphia Dispensary, instituted April 12, 1786, is some feet north of the site of Anatomical Hall. The attending physicians of the Dispensary, then first appointed, were Samuel P. Griffitts, John Morris, William Clarkson, John R. B. Rogers, Caspar Wistar, and Michael Leib; and the consulting physicians and surgeons were John Jones, William Shippen, Jr., Adam Kuhn, and Benjamin Rush, all of them Fellows of the College of Physicians, in 1787.

The Medical School of the College of Philadelphia begun in 1765, continued in operation till June 1, 1777, when all the departments of the College were closed¹ in consequence of the occupation of the city by the British army, and were not opened again till September 25, 1778—sixteen months.

November 27, 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated the University of the State of Pennsylvania, for which a Board of Trustees was appointed, abrogated the charter of the college, dismissed its officers, confiscated all its possessions, and transferred them with other confiscated estates to the new institution.

The reasons assigned for this radical measure were that the charter of the college required its trustees to take the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of Great Britain, and that some of them had been and were actively hostile to the interests of America, giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The trustees of the new university held their first meeting in December, 1779, organized the board and filled several of the professorships. There was difficulty in establishing the medical department. Temporary arrangements were made which prevented its suspension. In the autumn of 1783, however, those who had been professors of the College of Philadelphia accepted appointments from the Univer-

¹ Minutes of the Board of Trustees.

sity of the State of Pennsylvania. The conduct and progress of the new institution were satisfactory; but the trustees and friends of the extinct College of Philadelphia did not acquiesce and rest passively under the sequestration of their charter and property.

At their instance, no doubt, the Legislature enacted a law, March 6, 1789, by a great majority¹ which reinstated the College of Philadelphia, and restored to it all its estates, franchises, and privileges. The University of the State of Pennsylvania was ejected from the premises, but retained the other confiscated properties which had been given to it. Rooms in the new hall of the American Philosophical Society were leased in March, 1789, and the institution continued in operation.

Three days after this act of restoration² fourteen of the twenty-four original Trustees of the College of Philadelphia met March 9, 1789, at the residence of Dr. Franklin, and filled the vacancies in the board caused by death or desertion during the revolution. In the course of a month or two the schools were again opened, and the college was again in full operation.

It soon became apparent that the separate existence of the two institutions was incompatible with the successful progress of either. For such reason they agreed to combine. An act was obtained from the Legislature, September 30, 1791, which united the two corporations under the title of the University of Pennsylvania.

This outline of the pedigree of the first medical school established in America may indicate the associations and site of its origin. The locality of an important event, such as a great battle, long retains a vague attractiveness. The birthplace of an illustrious man has an interest for those who appreciate his work which lasts for ages after his death. For such reason it may be pleasing to remember that within the walls of the old Academy, where the medical school was born, the College of Physicians was organized, and held its stated meetings during several years.

¹ The act restoring its franchises, etc., to the College of Philadelphia, was passed March 4, 1789, by yeas 44, nays 18. See Pennsylvania Packet, March 7, 1798, Proceedings of the General Assembly.

² Minutes of the Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania. History of the University of Pennsylvania. By George B. Wood, M.D., etc.

Besides its connection with the institution first established in the Province of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians is related—in a remote degree, however—to some of the earliest practitioners.

The physicians who came to the Province of Pennsylvania with the first settlers in 1682, were Thomas Wynne and Griffith Owen, both Welshmen.

Dr. Wynne is said to have practised in London with reputation, but he soon engaged in the political affairs of the colony, and died ten years after his arrival in Philadelphia. Edward Jones, of Merion, a pupil and son-in-law of Dr. Wynne, educated his son, Evan, in medicine. Evan became the preceptor of Thomas Cadwalader, who in turn assisted in teaching John Jones, a son of Evan, who was the first Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Griffith Owen, who was highly respected for his talents, integrity, and spirit, seems to have been the leading practitioner in the city. He died in 1717, at the age of about seventy years. In this same year Dr. Graeme, a man of excellent education and agreeable manners, of about thirty years of age, came from Great Britain with the Governor, Sir William Keith. He obtained the confidence and respect of his fellow colonists, and consequently a good practice. He was preceded, however, during a considerable time by Dr. John Kearsley, who came in quest of professional business.

Dr. Kearsley was for a long time a very industrious practitioner of medicine and surgery. The building of Christ Church is ascribed largely to his personal attention and influence. He founded and endowed Christ Church Hospital for poor widows.

He was the professional master of Dr. John Redman, the first President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as well as of the worthy Dr. John Bard, of New York.

At the time these gentlemen flourished, the number of residents in the city was not great. The population of Philadelphia, in July, 1750, was estimated at 16,000; according to the census made by Lord Cornwallis, in 1777, it was 23,784;¹ and in 1785 at about 25,000. The first census of the United States was taken in 1790, then the population of the County of Philadelphia was 54,391.

¹ Pennsylvania Letters, Portfolio, vol. 1. Philadelphia, 1813.

In the provincial times and long afterward, people generally asked the advice of a physician only after domestic remedies had failed, or when surgical aid was needed, or in cases of difficult childbirth.

Before the establishment of the medical department of the College of Philadelphia, the colonist who sought a medical career was bound apprentice to some well-known practitioner—the fame of the physicians of the city brought them many apprentices from distant points—and worked and studied under his directions six years, and then went to England or Scotland to complete his education. John Morgan and Benjamin Rush, for example, served an apprenticeship of six years with Dr. John Redman, and then went to Europe to finish their studies.

Some from lack of means to follow this course at the end of their apprenticeship, without other qualifications than those derived from the instructions of the master, in compounding his prescriptions, and witnessing his treatment of cases, at once began to practise, the title of doctor coming to them directly from the people without diploma fee. They were successful and respected; some of them were distinguished in the community. It is pleasant to cite two of them here.

One of the apprentices of Dr. John Kearsley, Dr. Lloyd Zachary, who began to practise medicine between 1720 and 1730, died in the year 1756, having received all his education in this city. He was greatly and deservedly respected. He was among the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital and of the College of Philadelphia, and a liberal contributor to both institutions. He and Drs. Thomas and Phineas Bond were the physicians first appointed to the hospital.

Dr. William Shippen, the elder, who was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1712, and died November 4, 1801, was one of the many apprentices of Dr. John Kearsley, represented to have been a very rigorous master. Though restricted to the educational resources of the city, Dr. Shippen held equal professional rank with his contemporaries in public estimation, and actively participated with them in promoting the interests of public institutions.¹

¹ In his Eulogium on Dr. William Shippen, Jr., Dr. Wistar says, "Dr. Shippen, Senior, was educated wholly in Philadelphia. . . . Yet by the

On his return from Europe Dr. Thomas Cadwalader (a grandson of Edward Jones, of Merion), who had studied anatomy with Cheselden, "made dissections and demonstrations, 1752, for the instruction of Dr. Shippen, the elder, and some others who had not been abroad." This was probably the first work of the kind ever done in Pennsylvania.¹

Dr. William Shippen, the elder, it is stated, applied himself at an early age to the study of medicine, for "which he had a remarkable genius, possessing that kind of instinctive knowledge of diseases which cannot be acquired from books." Being congratulated upon the success of his practice, he replied, "My friend! Nature does a great deal, and the grave covers up our mistakes." Animated by a patriotic desire to remedy the then lack of means for medical education in the colonies, he trained his son to the profession, sent him to Europe, and on his return, in 1762, encouraged him to deliver a series of lectures on anatomy. He thus prepared the way to the establishment of the first medical school in America.

He was elected a member of the Continental Congress by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, November 20, 1778, and reelected November 13, 1779. He devoted himself to the duties of his office, and won general approbation.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society from November, 1767; and a vice-president in 1779-80. He was one of the founders of the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member nearly sixty years. His mode of living was simple; he had tasted neither wine nor spirits until his last illness. It was said

force of his native genius, he rose to a very respectable rank among his colleagues, who had the benefit of education in Europe on a liberal and extensive plan." See Pamphlets, vol. 8; Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

¹ The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review, vol. viii. Philadelphia, 1818.

It is stated in a note, p. 14, *Biographia Americana*, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, published by D. Mallory, New York, 1825, that "in 1750 Dr. John Bard dissected the body of Hermanus Carroll, who had been executed for murder; and injected the bloodvessels for the use of his pupils." Dr. John Bard was the first to teach anatomy on this side of the Atlantic by demonstration.

that his temper was never ruffled, and that his benevolence was without stint.¹

In those times there were few apothecaries. Christopher Marshall, who was a retired druggist when the War of Independence began, was succeeded in the business in turn by several of his name—lineal descendants—all reputable men. Sharp and William Delaney were long established at the sign of the Fothergill Head, on the west side of Second Street between Chestnut and Market Streets, and sold drugs and medicines. Those were prominent names in the trade. The names of ten druggists are in the City Directory of 1785.

Physicians, aided by their apprentices, dispensed whatever medicines they prescribed. Dr. Rush imported from London the drugs used in his own business. Other practitioners probably did the same.

It is related that Dr. Rush, during the prevalence of yellow fever in 1793, kept three of his apprentices employed, night and day, in putting up powders of calomel and jalap—"ten and ten"—or calomel and rhubarb, which he gave to his fever patients. He asserted, substantially, that yellow fever with opportune and free venesection and the use of mercury—purging with calomel and jalap—was as much under control as intermittent; that no case died after salivation was induced. Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts was bled by Dr. Rush seven times in five days,² and survived the treatment very many years.

Many of the inhabited streets of the small provincial city were unpaved. Their clayey soil softened on rainy days, adhered to the shoes of pedestrians and impeded their progress. Only the most prosperous physicians rode on horseback to visit their patients. The majority of practitioners had to go on foot in all kinds of weather, and at night light their way with a lantern in hand or borne by a servant in advance.

All through this long period referred to there were nostrum mongers and charlatans as now. A Dr. Le Mayeur advertised

¹ Thomas Balch, *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, Philadelphia, 1877. Vol. 1, p. 12.

² Rush MS., vol. 36; Ridgeway Branch of the Philadelphia Library.

(1784) that he transplanted teeth, and would give two guineas for each front tooth the owner would permit him to draw.¹ Dr. Hugh Martin cured cancers with a purely vegetable powder, which nobody else knew how to make. In popular estimation it was efficacious. Under a belief that he had died without confiding the secret of its composition to any person, Dr. Rush procured from his executors a few ounces of the powder to use in a case, and endeavored to discover it; he examined the powder and reported to the American Philosophical Society that it contained arsenic.

Dr. Martin had been one of Dr. Rush's apprentices, and was surgeon of a Pennsylvania regiment at Fort Pitt. He died early in 1784.

Dr. Rush says: "It gave me great pleasure to witness the efficacy of the doctor's applications. In several cancerous ulcers the cures were complete. Where the cancers were connected with the lymphatic system, or accompanied by a scrophulous habit of body, his medicine always failed, and in some instances did evident mischief."²

There were few if any of those dazzling yet transient medical lights, so frequent now in great cities, who may be called charlatanoids. As a rule, they are regularly trained, but not profoundly learned, charmingly urbane doctors who observe the law, but do not despise those indirect ways which are not absolutely in conflict with its letter. They are known by their showy equipages and liveries, as well as by an occasional scientific or literary essay, nicely and opportunely prepared to please the general readers of current magazines. The love of the charlatanoid for veracity is never so rigidly exclusive as to prevent him from flirting with fiction whenever a chance of substantial gain is discerned.

But there was no want of self-respecting, scrupulously conscientious practitioners—some without diploma—who did all their work faithfully, without ostentation. Specialists were not known. All were general practitioners, though some were noted for skill in particular

¹ Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. 1.

² An Account of the late Dr. Hugh Martin's Cancer Powder, with Brief Observations on Cancer. By Benjamin Rush, M.D., etc. Read February 3, 1786. —*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. 2, p. 212.

lines of practice. They were honest, and willing to increase and diffuse medical knowledge.

The Philadelphia Medical Society, the first medical society established in the city, was begun, probably about 1766 or 1767, by Dr. John Morgan and others, including Drs. J. Kearsley, Jr., Gerardus Clarkson, James A. Bayard, Robert Harris, and George Glentworth. No record of its proceedings has been found. It did not survive the revolution.¹

Students who came to Philadelphia from different parts of the country to attend medical lectures, founded in 1773 the American Medical Society. According to its published constitution, it was composed of senior and junior members. Stated meetings were held in the building of the college every Monday evening, from the first Monday in November until the second Monday in February. Some of the papers read before it were published; for example, "A Case of Scrophula. Read before the American Medical Society, January 7, 1785, by Samuel Knox, of York Co., Pa."² "Two Cases of Hepatitis. Read before the American Medical Society, January 27, 1787, by John Purnell, of Maryland."³

The officers of the Society, in 1790, were William Shippen, M.D., President; William B. Duffield, A.M., Vice-President; Henry Stuber, M.B., Treasurer and Perpetual Secretary; and John Baldwin, A.M., Annual Secretary.⁴

Dr. Henry Stuber died May, 1792, at the early age of twenty-four. He seems to have possessed more than average ability and unusual attainments. His merits are related in verse by John Swanwick,⁵ a poet of that time.

¹ A History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. By Joseph Carson, M.D., etc.

The Philadelphia Medical Society, instituted in 1789, was first incorporated in 1792, and rechartered in 1827.

² *Columbian Magazine*, for July, 1790.

³ *Columbian Magazine*, for May, 1790.

⁴ *Columbian Magazine*, April, 1790, vol. 4, pp. 206-8.

⁵ *Columbian Magazine*, May, 1792.

Poems on Several Occasions. By John Swanwick, Esq., one of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania. 16mo., Philadelphia, 1797.

Henry Stuber was, in 1781, a pupil in the German school.

As long as the Province of Pennsylvania was under the flag of Great Britain, intercourse between the medical men of Philadelphia and those of England and Scotland was very kindly. Many of them had been students in the Edinburgh and London schools. The friendships which they had formed while abroad were maintained long after they returned home through frequent exchange of letters. The medical school of Edinburgh and its professors were highly esteemed here. Their theories were generally accepted, and their methods imitated. The War of Independence did not sunder the ties of professional brotherhood. The College of Physicians, to manifest its sympathy on the occasion, appointed, May 4, 1790, Dr. Rush to deliver an eulogium in honor of the late Dr. William Cullen, Professor of Physic in the University of Edinburgh.¹

As soon as the "stars and stripes" were recognized by the government of Great Britain as a symbol of an independent nation, several medical men of Philadelphia visited the British schools. In the letters of some of them statements are made which are of sufficient interest to be repeated now.

Dr. James Hall, by advice of Dr. Lettsom, had become a pupil, for anatomical instruction in London, of the celebrated surgeon Mr. Cline.

Dr. Hall wrote to Dr. Rush, October 18, 1783: "I was not a little surprised at the distinction they make here in the hospitals between a physician's and a surgeon's pupil. I expected when I had paid my £50, that I was entitled to every advantage the hospital afforded; and when I first became a dresser I used to go through the ward every day with a physician in order to see him prescribe for his patients, but I was told at last that it was a privilege I was not entitled to; that unless I paid a separate fee to a physician I could not be allowed

¹ An Eulogium in honor of the late Dr. William Cullen, Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. Delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, on the 9th of July, agreeably to their vote on the 4th of May, 1790. By Benjamin Rush, M.D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Philadelphia. Published by order of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Printed by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia, 1790.

Published also in the *Columbian Magazine*.

that advantage. On the other hand, a physician's pupil has no right to attend any of the surgical operations in the hospital. The fee to a physician is twenty-two guineas. I was certain I could not afford it. Neither is it possible to do the duties of both without neglecting each of them. Dr. Crawford was last week elected physician to St. Thomas' Hospital—perhaps I may get some instruction from him."

Again, March 4, 1784, he says he is attending the lectures of John Hunter, "more for the name of the thing than anything else" (parenthetically it may be said that this is an unconscious expression of homage, a tribute to the fame of John Hunter). "Dr. Wistar lives in the same house with me; we attend him together."¹

Dr. James Lyons states, London, September 6, 1784, that he was much indebted to Mr. Wistar's friendship for the loan of his notes, taken very fully from the lectures of John Hunter last winter.²

Dr. John Rodgers says, London, August 9, 1784, "but I am somewhat disappointed in my high-raised expectations of its medical perfections. I am persuaded that medicine is taught more scientifically in Philadelphia than in London, and that our teachers are more attentive to the improvement of their pupils than they are here. The hospitals here afford great numbers of chirurgical cases, but yet the distinction between the physician's and surgeon's pupils prevents the students from seeing the prescriptions of the one and the chirurgical practice of the other, and the fees to accommodate this matter are monstrously enormous."

Dr. John R. B. Rodgers wrote, London, July 7, 1784, Dr. Griffiths "returns to Philadelphia with a high idea of our University; he will be able to tell you, what he has often told me, that he has received more satisfaction and improvement from his medical masters in Philadelphia than anywhere else."³

The coming of the College of Physicians is foreshadowed in the following extracts:

Dr. Francis Rigby Brodbelt, of Spanish Town, Jamaica, wrote June 25, 1783: "I wish much to belong to your Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, and to be an honorary or ordinary fellow of your College of Physicians."⁴

¹ Rush MS., vol. 7.

³ Rush MS., vol. 7.

² Rush MS., vol. 9.

⁴ Rush MS., vol. 29.

Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts wrote, London, August 10, 1783: "Your idea of an American college of physicians is what has several times occurred to me."¹

Dr. John Coakley Lettsom says, London, September 8, 1783: "I think were I in Philadelphia, I should not only have a Philosophical Society, like our Royal Society or the French Académie des Sciences, but likewise a medical college taking in likewise foreign members."

Again, September 7, 1785: "When that legion of Science, Dr. Franklin, arrives, which may Heaven permit, I hope he will spread an intellectual shock throughout your continent. The season of peace is the harvest of science. Set your men of science upon studying your own country, its native and improvable productions. Your resources would influence Europe. Your reflections would instruct her."²

Dr. Rush, who was a free and fascinating talker, probably mentioned these suggestions to his colleagues of the medical faculty of the University of the State. They knew, as well as Dr. Lettsom, that London had then a College of Physicians, and that in the population of the great city a sufficient number of suitably qualified men from which to fill and recruit its membership could always be found. They may have thought that what was easy to do in London might be very difficult, if not impossible, in this, then small community. Although Philadelphia had physicians who were peers of the fellows of any medical fraternity in the world, they were not numerous enough to constitute an efficient and stable college. At any rate, no evidence appears that any one at that time proposed to form a society exclusively of physicians of established reputation.

The City Directory—the first ever issued—which was published November, 1785, contains the names of forty-six practitioners of medicine and surgery and two dentists. But they were not all. Many, no doubt, resided beyond the city limits, in the rural districts, and were not included in this directory. The total number of persons engaged in the practice of medicine in the county was possibly not

¹ Rush MS., vol. 21.

² Rush MS., vol. 28.

less than sixty. Some of them were at the time members of the American Medical Society.

The idea of a College of Physicians seems to have been in shape of rumor for some time before an attempt to realize it was made. No record has been found which precisely fixes the day of its beginning.

The archives of the College contain a copy of the first address of the first president, but the date of its delivery is not given; a copy of the first constitution, also without date; and a record of minutes of proceedings at the meetings, beginning January 2, 1787, and continued ever since. The first Tuesday of every month was appointed for the stated meetings.

At the meeting January 2, 1787, nine senior and four junior fellows were present.

Drs. Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Duffield, and Samuel P. Griffitts were appointed a committee to prepare a form of diploma or certificate of membership, and a device of a seal for the College.

The constitution, with an invitation to the friends of medical science for communications, was ordered to be published in the newspapers.

A fair copy of the constitution was presented and signed by the members present.

Drs. William Shippen, Adam Kuhn, and William W. Smith were appointed a committee to draft by-laws. Adjourned.

The form of the constitution of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was published in *The Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, February 1, 1787, p. 2. (See Appendix.)

The College was to consist of twelve senior fellows, who were the only fellows eligible to office, and an indefinite number of junior fellows.

At the date of publication of the constitution the list of members was printed as follows:

Senior Fellows.

John Redman,
John Jones,
William Shippen, Jr.,
Benjamin Rush,

Junior Fellows.

Robert Harris,
Benjamin Duffield,
John Foulke,
James Hall,

Senior Fellows.

Samuel Duffield,
James Hutchinson,
Abraham Chovet,
John Morgan,
Adam Kuhn,
Gerardus Clarkson,
Thomas Parke,
George Glentworth.

Junior Fellows.

Andrew Ross,
William Currie,
John Carson,
William W. Smith,
Samuel P. Griffiths,
John Morris,
William Clarkson,
Benjamin Say,
John Lynn.¹

“All communications that are included in the objects of the College, specified in the preamble of the constitution, may be addressed to the Secretary (post-paid, when they are sent by that conveyance), or to any fellow of the College.

“It is to be hoped the friends of medical science in every part of the United States will concur in promoting by useful communications the important designs of this institution.

“Published by order of the College.

“JAMES HUTCHINSON,

“*Secretary.*

“The present officers of the college are:

President.

JOHN REDMAN.

Treasurer.

GERARDUS CLARKSON.

Vice-President.

JOHN JONES.


Secretary.

JAMES HUTCHINSON.

Censors.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR.,
BENJAMIN RUSH,

JOHN MORGAN,
ADAM KUHN.

“ The different printers in the United States are requested to publish this in their papers.”

¹ The name of John Lynn was dropped from the list of members, probably because he did not sign the constitution, nor pay entrance fee. He was present at only one meeting—October, 1787.

It is self-evident that the College was organized and its officers elected prior to this proclamation of its existence. The minutes of the meeting of January 2, 1787, do not mention the matter, or refer to the address of the President. There is no doubt that the constitution was considered and adopted, and the officers were elected at meetings held previous to this date.¹

The first address made to the College by the first president, Dr. John Redman, begins: "At our first meeting to form a society under the state and style of a College of Physicians, and to organize ourselves by choosing proper officers and members, so as to constitute a body, you were pleased to honor me with your suffrages and elect me your president. Upon that occasion I felt myself oppressed, and, for some reasons, undetermined whether I should continue in the office. I therefore signified my acceptance only by a tacit consent rather than otherwise. . . . Being unavoidably prevented, I had not the pleasure of attending your next meeting. But have now the peculiar happiness of seeing you convened in a body, and, I trust, united in those bonds which are the result of most benevolent principles." etc.

This statement indicates that at least three meetings had been held prior to that of January 2d, and that the election of officers was held at the first of the three meetings. It seems not unreasonable to suppose that a meeting of the founders, possibly informal in character, had preceded that at which the first election occurred. These data imply very distinctly that the institution of the College was begun in September, and that the first election was held in October, 1786.

Nevertheless, the birthday of the College was January 2, 1787, the first Tuesday of the month.

The purposes of the association and the title it should assume had already been agreed upon. On that day the founding was completed.

¹ Dr. Henry Bond, at the time Secretary of the College, in remarks prefatory to the Quarterly Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, for November and December, 1841, and January, 1842, says: "The College of Physicians of Philadelphia was instituted toward the close of the year 1786; the first meeting after its full organization was held on the 2d of January, 1787."

The constitution had been prepared for signature; and fellows signed it that day, and ordered that the institution of the new society should be proclaimed to the world, and that all who were friendly to the progress of medical science should be invited to join in its promotion. On that day also they ordered a certificate of membership, a suitable device for a seal of the College, and by-laws to guide its proceedings to be prepared.

At the stated meeting February 6, 1787, seven senior and eight junior fellows were present.

The Secretary reported that the constitution had been published.

The device for a seal was submitted and after substituting the word "*toti*" for "*aliis*" in the motto, so as to read, *non sibi sed toti*, was adopted, and the seal ordered to be cut. Its legend is, "Sigillum Collegii Medicorum Philadelphiæ. Institut. A.D. MDCCLXXXVII." Seal of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Instituted A.D. 1787. This legend has the authority of historical record, so far as it goes, and possibly suggests that the founders may have regarded the institution of the College as the work of the whole year. Nevertheless, other testimony distinctly shows that the existence of the College properly dates from its first recorded action, the first Tuesday of January, as already stated; unless it be assumed that the time between conception and incorporation was its period of gestation, and that its lawful existence did not begin till March 26, 1789, the date of its charter.

A proposed form of diploma was laid on the table.

Dr. Rush read a paper "On the Means of Promoting Medical Knowledge."¹

The meetings of the College of Physicians were then held on the premises of the University of the State of Pennsylvania—*i. e.*, in the old Academy, Fourth and Arch Streets—on the first Tuesday in each month, at four o'clock P.M. from October till March, and at five o'clock P.M. from April to September.

The first standing committee, that on Meteorology and Epidemics, was appointed March 6, 1887.² It made reports every year from that date till November, 1882—ninety-five years—when it was

¹ Printed in the Transactions of the College, vol. 1, part 1, 1793.

² Drs. Carson, Griffiths, Morris, Hall, and William Clarkson.

abolished. The last annual report of this committee was read December 5, 1883, by Dr. Joseph G. Richardson.¹

At the stated meeting, April 3d, the first election of fellows was held² and committees were appointed to submit plans for establishing hot and cold baths and a botanic garden in the city.

May 1, 1787, Dr. John Morgan moved that application be made to the legislature for a charter; and July 3d, in conformity to the provisions of the constitution, all the officers of the Society were re-elected. This was the first election of officers recorded in the minutes.

At the meeting held August 7th, "a member submitted a new form of constitution, which was made the order of business this day three months," which was considered and adopted November 6th.

September 4, 1787, the College placed itself on record in favor of temperance. Drs. Jones, Rush, and Griffiths were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial to the legislature "setting forth the pernicious effects of spirituous liquors upon the human body, and praying that such a law may be passed as shall tend to diminish their consumption."³ The petition prepared by the committee was adopted by the College November 7th, and ordered to be duly sent to the legislature.

This summary of the proceedings of the College during the first year of its existence is sufficient to indicate its general policy. One special and twelve stated meetings were held. There were twenty-nine fellows. The average attendance was 14.3; the highest number present at a meeting was 19, and the lowest 10.

The entrance fee was three pounds, Pennsylvania currency, equal to eight dollars, and the annual contribution fifteen shillings, or two dollars. Through failure to pay their fees two of the founders forfeited fellowship with the College.

¹ Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, third series, vol. 7, 1884, p. 41.

² Nathan Dorsey, John R. B. Rogers, Caspar Wistar, Jr., James Cunningham, and Charles Moore were elected junior fellows.

³ See Appendix.

PROGRESS OF THE COLLEGE.

During the year 1788, thirteen meetings were held. The average attendance was 12.2. The greatest number present at a meeting was 20, and the smallest 5. Two fellows were elected.

April 1st, the constitution was amended so far as to make seven fellows a quorum for ordinary business, and eleven for elections and altering the by-laws. The by-laws, which had been under consideration at many meetings, were adopted.

June 3d, a committee was appointed "to form a pharmacopœia for the use of the College,"¹ and another to prepare a plan for the formation of a library.² The fellows were requested to contribute to it. Dr. John Morgan sent, Dec. 1788, a "donation of books to be added to the College library," consisting of twenty-four volumes; and again, Jan. 6, 1789, some medical books.

The plan for forming a library, submitted by the committee, July 1, 1788, was, substantially, that the secretary and censors should have charge of it, and that the College should annually appropriate, from the balance in the treasury at the end of each year, such sum for the purchase of books as might be expedient. The plan was approved March 3, 1789. The foundation of the library may be considered to have been laid on that day.

Drs. Jones, Parke, and Wistar were appointed, July 7, 1789, to prepare a list of books to be purchased for the library, at a cost not exceeding £50 (\$133.33).

A petition, dated November 11, 1788, to bring in a bill to incorporate the College was presented to the Legislature of the Commonwealth.³

At the annual election of 1788, the only change in the officiality

¹ Drs. Redman, Jones, Kuhn, Shippen, Rush, Griffiths, Wistar, and Hutchinson.

² Drs. Jones, Wistar, and Griffiths.

³ Drs. Redman, Jones, Shippen, Hutchinson, and Morgan were appointed a committee to present the petition, and, if it were granted, to frame a bill for the incorporation of the College.

of the College was that Dr. Samuel Powel Griffitts was appointed Secretary in place of Dr. Hutchinson.

A notable feature of the proceedings of the College in 1789 was an effort to induce suitably qualified persons throughout the country to coöperate in the formation of a Pharmacopœia of the United States. To this end a circular letter was issued April 7th.

The legislature having granted permission, a bill was prepared for the incorporation of the College and presented in February, 1789; and the president in behalf of the committee reported, May 5, 1789, that the bill had been enacted and that an authentic copy of the act had been procured. It is dated March 26, 1789.

The president called a special meeting of the College, April 16, 1789,¹ to consult the members on the propriety of representing to the authorities the disagreeable consequences which might ensue at this time from the general illumination, which was proposed on the arrival of the President of the United States, who would reach the city on the 20th, on his way from Mount Vernon to New York, to be there inaugurated on the 30th. Influenza was then epidemic.

A committee was appointed² to wait upon the Supreme Executive Council the next morning, and "inform them that although the College of Physicians do sincerely join their fellow-citizens in their joy on the occasion, yet they cannot be so inattentive to the health of many under their care, as to decline informing the Council that a general illumination of the city might be productive of fatal consequences."

There were military and civic demonstrations of cordial welcome to General Washington on his arrival at Gray's Ferry and in the city; and there was "a handsome display of fireworks in the evening," but no general illumination³ is mentioned.

Another event indicative of the standing which the society had already attained in the community is notable. In November, a committee, appointed by the Legislature of the Commonwealth to draft a bill to amend the laws of the State for preventing the introduction of

¹ Drs. Redman, Jones, Kuhn, Rush, Parke, Wistar, Leib, Gibbons, Griffitts, Cunningham were present at the meeting.

² Drs. Redman, Jones, and Rush.

³ For an account of Washington's entrance into the city, April 20, see *The Columbian Magazine*, April, 1789, vol. 5, p. 282.

infectious diseases, applied to the College for information on the subject. The application was referred to a committee to answer.¹

Twelve stated and three special meetings were held during the year. The average attendance was 11.8, the lowest number present at a meeting was 6, and the highest 17. One was added to the roll of fellows, one founder [John Morris] forfeited his place upon it, and another was removed by death.

Dr. John Morgan, one of the Censors, who was present at the meeting October 6, died on the 15th. At a special meeting November 15th, Dr. Thomas Parke was duly elected a censor in his place.

The minutes of proceedings contain no other notice of this eminent physician. As the character of its founders is interesting to the Fellows of the College, it seems proper to supplement the record, when necessary, with sketches of their lives.

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN MORGAN.

Dr. John Morgan contributed more than any individual to the foundation of systematic medical teaching and of medical progress in this city. He was the founder of the first medical school established under a charter on this continent; and the first medical professor elected by the College of Philadelphia; one of the founders of the first Medical Society of Philadelphia; one of the founders of the College of Physicians; and among the first to give books to form its library. His education and training at home and abroad, added force to natural endowments of a high order, and eminently qualified him to win his way as a pioneer.

Dr. Morgan, a son of Evan Morgan, a respectable Welsh gentleman who had been long settled in the province, was born in Philadelphia, A. D. 1735. Having taken the course of classical instruction at the Nottingham Academy, Chester Co., Pa., then in charge of the Rev. Samuel Finley, he was transferred to the College of Philadelphia, and, at the first commencement held by that institution, received the bachelor's degree May 17, 1757.

He began the study of medicine about the time he entered college. In a preface to his *Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools*

¹ Drs. Redman, Jones, Shippen, Rush, and Hutchinson.

in America, he says, speaking of his professional training, that he served an apprenticeship of six years with Dr. John Redman, and within that period had put up the prescriptions of all the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital during more than a year. On the close of his apprenticeship he joined the provincial troops in the last war waged by Great Britain and her colonies against the French. He was in Forbes's expedition and held a lieutenant's commission, dated April 1, 1758, but acted chiefly as surgeon; and, according to Col. Burd's report to the Governor, "did his duty very well."¹

At the end of the war he retired from the army. In 1760 he went to Europe, and attended the lectures and dissections of William and John Hunter in London, and then went to Edinburgh.

Dr. Franklin, in a letter to Dr. William Cullen, dated London, Oct. 21, 1761, said "the bearer, Mr. Morgan, who proposes to reside some time in Edinburgh for the completion of his studies in Physic, is a young gentleman of Philadelphia, whom I have long known and greatly esteem; and as I interest myself in what relates to him, I cannot but wish him the advantage of your conversation and instruction."

"Mr. Morgan, who is mentioned in the foregoing letter, appears to have fully realized the expectations of his friend Dr. Franklin. He distinguished himself while in Edinburgh by a diligent application to his studies: published, on receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine, an excellent inaugural dissertation on the subject of Suppuration;² visited the principal hospitals of France and Italy before returning to his native country. After his return to America, he took

¹ Letters and Papers relating chiefly to the Provincial History of Pennsylvania. By Thomas Balch, pp. lxxiv. Privately printed. Philadelphia, 1855.

² His thesis, a copy of which is in the University of Pennsylvania, is entitled:

ΠΥΘΗΟΙΕΣΙΣ, Sive Tentamen Medicum de Puris Confectione; Quam Annuente summo numine, *Ex auctoritate admodum Viri Gulielmi Robertson S. S. T. P. Academiæ Edinburgensæ Præfecti*, nec non, *Amplissimi Senatus Academicæ consensu Et nobilissimæ, Facultatis medicæ decreto*; Pro gradu Doctoratus, Summisque in medicina honoribus et Privilegiis Rite et legitime consequendis; Eruditorum Examini subjijuit Johannes Morgan A.M. Pennsylvaniensis.

Deus enim has leges posuit in creando et observavit, quas nos observando detegimus. Boerh. insit.

Ad diem 18 Julii, hora, locoque solitis. Edinburgi; cum typis Academicis M,DCC,LXIII. 8vo. pp. 55.

an active share in the institution of lectures on different branches of medicine in the College of Philadelphia, and in the establishment of a dispensary and of a medical society in that city. The progress of these institutions is minutely described in his letters to Dr. Cullen, toward whom he always appears to have felt and expressed a very grateful attachment."¹

From Edinburgh he went to Paris and spent some time studying anatomy with M. Sue.

He had acquired the rudiments of the art of making anatomical preparations by corrosion from "the two Hunters" while in London. Fine injections were first made by Ruysch, and therefore called the Ruyschian art. He says, "I once showed a preparation of the vessels of the kidney I had thus executed at Paris at a meeting of the French Academy of Surgery in the year 1764. Except M. Morand, none present had ever seen such a preparation. The art was unknown there, till I communicated it, first at Paris and afterward in the south of France."²

During the spring and summer of 1764 he travelled in France, Switzerland, and Italy, visiting the medical schools, hospitals, and public institutions. He daily noted what he saw. His manuscript journal has been preserved.³

From it Dr. Morgan's account of his visit to the celebrated Morgagni has been taken.

He left Rome, Friday, July 6, 1764.

"Sunday, July 21, 1764. We received a visit this morning from Dr. Sevati, Professor of Medicine at Bologna, and husband of the celebrated female professor of natural philosophy in this city, Laura Maria Clementina Bassi. He conversed on anatomical and medical subjects, and charged me with a letter introductory to the acquaintance of the celebrated Morgagni at Padua.

¹ Vol. 1, pp. 140, 141. An Account of the Life, Lectures, and Writings of William Cullen, M.D., Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh. By John Thomson, M.D., F.R.S.L. and E., etc. 2 vols., 8vo. Edinburgh and London, 1832.

² Art of making anatomical preparations by corrosion. By John Morgan, M.D. Trans. Am. Philos. Soc., vol. 2, p. 366. 1786.

³ A copy of it, made by the Rev. George Uphold, Rector of Holy Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa., in March and April, 1847, is in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

"PADUA, Wednesday, July 24, 1764.

"P. M. I went to pay my respects to the celebrated Morgagni, Professor of Anatomy at Padua, to whom I had letters from Dr. Sevati, of Bologna. He received me with the greatest politeness imaginable, and showed me abundant civilities, with a very good grace. He is now eighty-two years of age, yet reads without spectacles, and is alert as a man of fifty. I found that he was unacquainted with anatomical preparations made by corrosion. I showed him a piece of a kidney which I had injected at Paris, and which was finely corroded. Broken as it was, he was highly pleased, and saw at once the utility of such preparations. I apologized for the state it was in, from having brought it so far. He was pleased to answer, *ex ungue leonem*—that he saw enough from that small specimen to convince him of the excellency of such preparations. He acknowledged he had never seen any preparation before in which the vessels were so minutely filled. Ruysch, he says, had sent him some of his preparations, in which the vessels appeared more like a confused mass than distinct, in the manner of this. I asked him what method he took to trace the vessels. He told me, he did always in subjects where the inflammation was great, which made the vessels appear distinct and plain, but these were not durable as preparations by injection. He then conveyed me into a small cabinet, where he showed me a great number of skeletons of the human foetus, in a series, from a few weeks old to nine months, and from that upward to an adult. Amongst others, a foetus of six or seven months old, in which the form was complete, except near half of the spine—*i. e.*, the back part of it was wanting all the way up; nor had it ever either brain or spinal marrow. He showed me also a calculus, formed on a needle, in the bladder of a man, which had stopped up the urethra without forming any ulceration, or the least sign of a cicatrix of a wound. This, and the following which he showed me, are spoken of in his treatise, *De Sedibus et Causis Morborum*, viz., the second was a calculus formed on the point of a corking pin, which a female had introduced a little way into her bladder, which, being irritated thereby, contracted, and drew the pin into the bladder, so as to lay the foundation of a calculus, of which she died.

“He showed me, likewise, many curious preparations of the bones of the ear, and pointed out the spur-like process of the malleus which his master in anatomy, Valsalva, could never find till he showed it to him; also, the three semicircular canals, separate from all the other bones, with the five holes opening so as to be seen at the same time; also all the organ of hearing, with the external ear, the hard and soft parts together, freed from all the surrounding hard bone; and, lastly, the internal cavity of the ear, with all the parts *in situ*, which he had so prepared as to see the different bones in their place without touching them at all. This he had done partly with a file and partly with a hard-tempered knife, like adamant, and—a great deal of patience. He had sawed the cranium in two, as usually done in dissecting the brain, but acknowledged if he had taken the temporal bone out, he could work much easier, as the surrounding bones would not have impeded the motion of his hand in dissecting.

“In this cabinet he had a series of portraits of old anatomists, his famous predecessors at Bologna, in which he pointed out a particularity with regard to dress; the necks of the first being covered with a kind of caul, like a modern monk’s hood; this gradually lessened, and a fur lining took the place, but the neck less covered up, till at length they came to wear bands, which at first were small, and gradually enlarged to the greatest size. In this cabinet were the portraits—*i. e.*, the heads—of two beautiful girls, done by Rosalba, in crayons. I asked, Whose were these? and he told me as follows: ‘That he had fifteen children, of whom remain two sons and eight daughters; every one, as they grew up, requested to become nuns, which he esteemed very singular, and that they entered by pairs into four different convents. When their time of probation was expired, they were, at their own choice, to live in the world or take the veil, which last they all preferred; the two youngest going into the strictest order of Franciscans, where they go barefooted and always veiled. Before these were shut up thus for life, the celebrated female paintress, Rosalba, as a friend of Morgagni, drew these portraits and made him a present of them, before he knew she had any intention to draw them. As the others are of orders less strict, and may be seen without veils, there was less occasion for their portraits.’

“I presented him, before coming away, with my thesis, and he was

so good as to do me the honor of making me a present of his late publication, 2 vols. folio, 'De Sedibus et Causis Morborum,'¹ of which there have been three different editions within these three years, being in the highest estimation throughout Europe, and all the copies of the first edition already bought up."

In his introductory lecture, delivered Nov. 2, 1789, before the trustees and medical students of the College of Philadelphia, and printed in the *American Museum* for November, 1879,² Dr. Benjamin Rush relates, that Dr. Morgan "had the honor of a long conference with the celebrated Morgagni, at Padua, when he was in the eightieth year of his age. This venerable physician, who was the light and ornament of two or three successive generations of physicians, was so pleased with the doctor that he claimed kindred with him, from the resemblance of their names, and on a blank leaf of a copy of his works which he presented to him, he inscribed with his own hand the following words: 'Affino suo, medico præclarissimo Joanni Morgan, donat auctor.'"

By whose invention Dr. Rush was made authority for this fanciful tale is not now known. Dr. Morgan's account of his visit to Morgagni suggests nothing of the kind.

The three volumes presented to him by Morgagni, and nine other folios, were bequeathed to the College of Physicians by Dr. Morgan, and delivered by his executors in February, 1790.

At the bottom of the title-page of the first volume the following is written: "*Viro experientissimo et humanissimo D. Di Joanni Morgan Auctor,*" and at the bottom of the title-page of the second volume, "*Viro de Re anatomico bene merito Do. Dr. Joanni Morgan Auctor.*"⁴

¹ The title of the work is "Jo. Baptistæ Morgagni, P. P. P. P., de Sedibus et Causis Morborum per Anatomen indagatis. Venetiis, MDCCLXI." At the bottom of the title-page of the first volume is written, "Viro experientissimo et humanissimo D. D. Joanni Morgan, Auctor."

² Reprinted in the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences Philadelphia, 1820.

³ The author's gift to his kinsman, John Morgan, a most distinguished physician.

⁴ Gift of the author to the most skilful and accomplished Dr. John Morgan. 2d vol.: Gift of the author to Dr. John Morgan, highly deserving in anatomy.

From Padua Dr. Morgan slowly made his way into Switzerland. While at Geneva, on Sunday, Sept. 16th, he visited Voltaire at Ferney, an estate which that illustrious man had purchased and built a house upon five or six years before. Dr. Morgan's account of this visit has been recently published.¹

He returned to London in the autumn. While there he was elected, 1765, a fellow of the Royal Society, a licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and also of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh. Soon after his arrival in London he wrote the following letter to Dr. William Cullen :

“ LONDON, November 10, 1764.

“ VERY DEAR SIR :

“ Can you forgive me if, upon my being just returned from my tour through France and Italy, I write you but a very short letter till I have been here a week or two longer, and got myself a little composed. At present what with a crowd of acquaintances every day, with the kindest intentions, breaking in upon that time I proposed to devote to writing to my friends, and the chaos of ideas which disturb my regular thinking at present, I find I cannot execute the task as I ought. Everything I tell you now must be rather broken hints, than a connected relation.

“ I have not been able to see M. Senac whilst last in Paris. I was at Fontainebleau once with that view, but he was then for a night or two with the King at Choisy, which I knew not of at the time ; and I was too much hurried to repeat the visit, as I wanted to reach London in time enough to sail in the fall for Philadelphia ; I think I cannot now sail till toward spring.

“ The most agreeable incidents happened to Mr. Powel and myself in our tour, which lasted about eight months. It was crowded with a great variety of the most interesting circumstances, full of pleasing scenes for the most part, and of a nature different from and more agreeable than what I have been commonly used to.

“ The order of our travels through Italy was Genoa, Leghorn, Pisa, Florence, Rome, Naples and its environs. After our return to Rome, it was on the Adriatic side of Italy, through Loreto to Bologna, Ferrara, Padua, Venice ; we took Padua in the way again

¹ The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. x. p. 43, 1886.

on our return, and passed through Vicenza, Verona, Mantua, the States of Parma and Placentia, to Milan and Turin. We crossed the Alps to Geneva, returned to Paris through Lyons, and from thence came to London about a week ago.

"We were in the suite of the Duke of York at Leghorn, Florence, and Rome, where we were particularly presented to him, and had access to all the grand entertainments made for his Royal Highness, which were indeed superbly sumptuous and magnificent. We had a private audience with the Pope, four English gentlemen of us being presented at that time. He was affable and courteous. At Turin we had the honor of being presented to his Sardinian Majesty and the Royal Family, and obtained express leave from the King to see the fortifications of Turin, and those which defend the pass into his dominions by the Alps. When at Geneva we paid a visit to Voltaire, to whom we had a letter, and were entertained by him with most singular politeness—for us I mean—perhaps usual enough in regard to Voltaire. . . .

"There is a pretty good physical—I mean medical—university at Bologna, and Morgagni has a very crowded class at his anatomical lectures at Padua. There are some other schools of medicine in Italy; but, upon the whole, to me they seem to be behindhand—medicine not being in high repute, or cultivated with that spirit it ought to be.

"As to the grandeur of the ancients, from what we can see of their remains, it is most extraordinary. Arts with them seem to have been in a perfection which I could not have imagined. Their palaces, temples, aqueducts, baths, theatres, amphitheatres, monuments, statues, sculptures were most amazing. The soul is struck at the review, and the ideas expand; but I have not leisure to dwell now on these topics.

"I must return to the world where I now am just agoing—this as different from the former, I mean the rest of Europe I have seen, as that from Italy, and really to me it does not appear more so.

"At Paris I took my seat in the Royal Academy of Surgery, of which I have the honor to be admitted as a corresponding member [July 5, 1764]—a distinction from a resident fellow. I am now preparing for America, to see whether, after fourteen years' devotion

to medicine I can get my living without turning apothecary or practising surgery.

"My scheme of instituting lectures you will hereafter know more of. It is not prudent to broach designs prematurely; and mine are not yet fully ripe for execution. My best compliments to all your family, not forgetting them particularly to my mamma Cullen, and to your eldest son. Believe me to be, with the greatest esteem, dear sir, your affectionate friend, and much obliged humble servant,

"JOHN MORGAN."¹

Dr. Morgan returned to Philadelphia in the spring of 1765. He was in his thirtieth year. Honors had been conferred upon him abroad on account of his scholarly proficiency and professional learning, in which, probably, he was not excelled by any physician who had previously settled in the province. His reputation preceded his arrival, and moulded public opinion in his favor. He obtained almost at once a large share of the best practice.

He restricted his business to the practice of medicine exclusively, refused to dispense medicines, and declined to attend surgical cases. This departure from the custom of physicians of that time was designed to separate the practice of pharmacy and of surgery from that of medicine, and lead the public to recognize them as distinct vocations. He was confident that the result of such division would enhance the dignity and character of the physician in public esteem, and facilitate the cultivation of the several departments of the profession to the advantage of all concerned. He steadily tried to make the practice of medicine a cash business, by collecting a fee at each visit, the amount of which to be scaled by the patient according to his dignity and means.

As already stated, Dr. Morgan was appointed Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic, May 3, 1765, in the College of Philadelphia. At the commencement, May 30th and 31st, he delivered a "Discourse on the Institution of Medical Schools in America."

He married, September 4, 1765, Mary, daughter of Thomas Hopkinson and his wife, Mary Johnson, of New Castle Co., Del. She

¹ Thomson's Life of Dr. Cullen, vol. 1, p. 633

died without issue, January 2, 1785, and was buried under the floor of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.¹

At the commencement, May, 1766, Dr. Morgan was awarded a gold medal, which had been presented by Mr. John Sargent, of London, to the College of Philadelphia, to be bestowed on the author of the best essay on "The reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain and her American Colonies." His competitors for this prize were Stephen Watts, Francis Hopkinson, and Joseph Reed. Their papers were published together in a small volume, the name of the author of each being appended to it; the essay of Mr. Reed was not signed by him.²

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, December, 1766, and was one of the curators for 1769. He contributed four papers, which were published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Society.

At the suggestion of the Rev. Dr. William Smith, Provost of the College, Dr. Morgan went to Jamaica and other islands of the West Indies, in 1773, to solicit contributions for the institution, and obtained about three thousand pounds.³

Early in the War of Independence, Dr. Morgan gave up a lucrative practice, in opposition to the judgment of friends, to accept the office of Director-General and Physician-in-Chief of the American Hospital, to which he was appointed October 17, 1775. He was successor to Dr. Benjamin Church, the first Director-General, who was dismissed,

¹ Provincial Counsellors of Pennsylvania who held Office between 1733 and 1776, and those earlier Counsellors who were sometime Chief Magistrates of the Province, and their Descendants. By Charles P. Keith. Philadelphia, 1883.

Record of Pennsylvania Marriages prior to 1810. Harrisburg, 1880. Vol. i. p. 182.

"Sunday last, died, greatly lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintances, Mrs. Mary Morgan, the amiable consort of Doctor John Morgan, of this city."—*Pennsylvania Journal*, Saturday, January 8, 1785.

² Life and Correspondence of Joseph Reed, Military Secretary of Washington at Cambridge, etc. By his Grandson, William B. Reed. Vol. i. p. 40. Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia, 1847.

³ A Memoir of the Rev. William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College, Academy, and Charitable School of Philadelphia. By Charles J. Stillé. Philadelphia, 1869.

being convicted of treasonable correspondence. In the performance of his arduous duties he provoked the antagonism of many of his subordinates, especially among the regimental surgeons and mates, because, it is supposed, he insisted upon a rigidly economical use of hospital stores, and recommended that, prior to appointment, the qualifications of medical officers should be ascertained by suitable examination. He had rivals among the medical directors in the army, who did not act in harmony with him. Many complaints were made that the supplies to the hospitals were deficient.

He applied to Congress to be informed of the source of these charges, but in vain. He had an interview with Dr. Rush, who had been elected to Congress, July 20, 1776, for that year, after the Declaration of Independence had been proclaimed, which he, with others who had been elected with him, signed after the document was engrossed, but obtained no information from him, though he was chairman of the medical committee.

Dr. Morgan says: "When the remnant of the army that retreated from Brunswick had crossed the Delaware, I proceeded to Philadelphia to wait on Congress, and to lay matters before them in person, for such regulations for the better care of the sick and wounded as were suitable to the occasion, and to obtain an explanation and amendment of the resolves of Congress, October 9th. I met Dr. Rush in the street, and attempted, for a moment, to detain him till I could acquaint him with the present circumstances and situation of affairs; he gave me no time. All he said was, that 'he was glad I was come; it would take a great burden from his shoulders,' and passed on. When I afterwards called upon him at his house to represent matters to him there, as a member of the medical committee, for relief, the sum of his answer was that 'he would not for ten times the consideration go through the amazing toils and difficulties of my station.' But instead of relief from the difficulties and hardships of my situation, all the returns I received from Congress, are complaints disregarded, grievances unredressed, and without an hearing, and without assigning a reason, a dismissal from my station, as if Congress intended to fix a stigma on my character. But however hidden the motives for such conduct are, a day may come when these will be fully understood.

"The same gentleman who then felt, or seemed to feel for my situation, having since accepted a place, near of kin to that which he then so earnestly deprecated, may perhaps remember it. I can truly say, should he aspire to, or hereafter enjoy, that very place, I do not wish him the ill treatment and ingratitude for his services in it, which I have experienced."¹

Dr. William Shippen, Jr., who was chief physician of the flying camp from July 15, 1776, submitted to Congress, March, 1777, a plan for the organization of the hospital department, which, with some modification, was adopted. He was elected, April 11th, Director-General of all the military hospitals of the United States. He resigned the office, January 3, 1781.² He had been arraigned before a military court, sitting in Morristown, N. J., charged with improper administration of his office. In an address to the public, January, 1781, printed on a large foolscap page, Dr. Morgan says: "Unable to bear further investigation of his conduct, he has been compelled to quit the station of Director-General of Hospitals, by a forced resignation."³

At the election of representatives to Congress from Pennsylvania, March 10, 1787, Dr. Rush was not returned, but in the course of the year he was appointed Physician-General of the Military Hospital of the Middle Department, but after a short time resigned his commission, Jan. 30, 1788.⁴

Without a hearing Congress dismissed Dr. Morgan from office, Jan. 9, 1777. Although he was subsequently acquitted of all blame,⁵ this summary dismissal was a distressing shock.⁶ The effects of the blow

¹ Vindication of his Public Character, etc., p. 148.

² Journals of Congress.

³ Rush MS., vol. 29.

⁴ Journal of Congress, 1788.

⁵ After his dismissal, a committee of Congress, appointed at his request, investigated his whole conduct and honorably acquitted him of all the charges which had been brought against him.

⁶ How keenly he felt the action of Congress is manifested in "A Vindication of his Public Character in the Station of Director-General of the Military Hospitals and Physician-in-Chief of the American Army, Anno 1776." By John Morgan, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic in the College of Philadelphia; member of several Royal Colleges and Academies, and Philosophical and Literary Societies in Europe and America. Printed by Powars & Willis. Boston, M,DCC,LXXVII. 8vo., pp. 43-158. Philadelphia Library, Ridgway Branch.

were permanent. He and Dr. Rush jointly presented to the trustees of the university of the State a memorial, Feb. 28, 1781, objecting to serve as professors if Dr. William Shippen, Jr., be appointed professor of anatomy. He was appointed, however, and in Nov. 1783, Dr. Rush accepted the chair of chemistry. Dr. Morgan seems not to have performed the duties of the office, although he was elected, at the same time, professor of the theory and practice of medicine.

In the only public biographical notice of Dr. Morgan is a false statement which from long-continued iteration has acquired the stability of truth. An attempt to correct it here seems proper.

In his introductory lecture, Nov. 2, 1789, eulogizing Dr. Morgan, Dr. Rush says: "It was during his absence from home that he concerted with Dr. Shippen the plan of establishing a medical school in this city."

The frequent repetition of an erroneous statement on such eminent authority makes its correction important and, at the same time, difficult.

In his eulogium on Dr. William Cullen, July, 1790, Dr. Rush says—whether truly or sophistically, may be a question: "To believe in great men, is often as great an obstacle to the progress of knowledge, as to believe in witches and conjurors. It is the image-worship of science; for error is as much an attribute of man as the desire of happiness; and I think I have observed that the errors of great men partake of the dimensions of their minds, and are often of a greater magnitude than the errors of men of inferior understanding."

There is reason to believe that Dr. Morgan never "concerted" with Dr. Shippen a plan for establishing a medical school in this city. In his letter to Dr. Cullen, Nov. 10, 1764, Dr. Morgan says: "My scheme of instituting lectures you will hereafter know more of. It is not prudent to broach designs prematurely, and mine are not yet fully ripe for execution."

At the commencement of the College of Philadelphia, May, 1765, when Dr. Shippen was probably present, Dr. Morgan said, in his discourse *on the institution of medical schools*:

"It is with the highest satisfaction I am informed from Dr. Shippen, Junior, that in an address to the public, as introductory to his

first anatomical course, he proposed some hints of a plan for giving medical lectures among us. But I do not learn that he recommended at all a collegiate undertaking of this kind. What led me to it was the obvious utility that would attend it, and the desire I had of presenting, as a tribute of gratitude to my alma mater, a full and enlarged plan for the institution of medicine, in all its branches, in this seminary where I had part of my education, being among the first sons who shared in its public honours. I was further induced to it from a consideration, that private schemes of propagating knowledge are instable in their nature, and that the cultivation of useful learning can only be effectually promoted under those who are patrons of science, and under the authority and direction of men incorporated for the improvement of literature.

“Should the trustees of the College think proper to found a professorship of anatomy, Dr. Shippen having been concerned already in teaching that branch of medical science is a circumstance favorable to our wishes. Few here can be ignorant of the great opportunities he has had abroad of qualifying himself in anatomy, and that he has already given three courses thereof in this city, and designs to enter upon a fourth course next winter.”

“As far as I can learn, everybody approves of my plan for instituting medical schools, and I have the honor of being appointed a public professor for teaching physic in the college here.”¹ Preface p. xiv.

It is not probable that an honorable man—as Dr. Morgan undoubtedly was—would have used such language had he ever “concerted”

¹ A Discourse upon the Institution of Medical Schools in America; Delivered at a public Anniversary Commencement, held in the College of Philadelphia May 30 and 31, 1765. With a Preface, containing amongst other things, the author's apology for attempting to introduce the regular mode of practising Physic in Philadelphia. By John Morgan, M.D., Fellow of the Royal Society at London; Correspondent of the Royal Academy of Surgery at Paris; Member of the Arcadian *Belles Lettres* Society at Rome; Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London and in Edinburgh; and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Philadelphia. 12mo. pp. xxvi.-63. Philadelphia. Printed and sold by William Bradford, at the corner of Market and Front Streets. MDCCLXV.

Lewis Library, College of Physicians of Philadelphia: Library Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

with Dr. Shippen on the subject. The discourse was delivered on a public occasion, and afterward printed. No part of it has been contradicted. No evidence has been published to show that Dr. Shippen had in any way assisted Dr. Morgan to devise the plan for a school of medicine in Philadelphia which he had laid before the Trustees of the College. Nor is it certain that they met or were together while abroad.

Though Dr. Rush's error in connection with this subject is not significant, does not "partake of the dimensions" of his mind, it is sufficiently great to be noted for correction, in the interest of truth.

The work which Dr. William Shippen, Jr., did toward the institution of medical teaching in Philadelphia was most important and creditable.

After more than three years sojourn in Europe he returned to Philadelphia in May, 1762. About the same time a number of crayon pictures and models and casts of anatomical parts, a gift from Dr. John Fothergill, of London, reached the Pennsylvania Hospital, and were exhibited for the benefit of the institution.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for Nov. 11, 1762, contains the following announcement:

"Mr. Hall—Sir: Please inform the public, that a course of anatomical lectures will be opened this winter in Philadelphia, for the advantage of young Gentlemen now engaged in the study of PHYSIC, in this and the neighboring Provinces, whose circumstances and Connections will not admit of their going abroad for Improvement to the Anatomical Schools in Europe, and also for the Entertainment of any Gentlemen who may have the curiosity to understand the ANATOMY of the HUMAN FRAME.

"In these Lectures the situation, Figure and Structure of all the parts of the human body will be demonstrated, and their respective Uses explained, and, as far as a Course of Anatomy will permit, their Diseases, with the Indications and method of Cure briefly treated of; all the necessary Operations in Surgery will be performed, a Course of BANDAGES exhibited, and the whole conclude with an explanation of some of the curious Phenomena that arise from an examination of the GRAVID UTERUS, and a few plain general Directions in the Study and Practice of MIDWIFERY.

"The Necessity and public Utility of such a course in this growing Country, and the Method to be pursued therein, will be more particularly explained in an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to be delivered the 16th Instant, at six o'clock in the Evening, at the State House by WILLIAM SHIPPEN jun. M.D.

"N. B. The MANAGERS and PHYSICIANS of the PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL, at a Special Meeting, have generously consented to countenance and encourage this Undertaking; and to make it more entertaining and profitable have granted him the use of some curious ANATOMICAL CASTS and DRAWINGS (just arrived in the Carolina, Capt. Friend), presented by the judicious and benevolent Doctor FOTHERGILL, who has improved every Opportunity of promoting the Interest and Usefulness of that noble and flourishing Institution."

According to this announcement, the Introductory Lecture was delivered. Whether it was printed or not has not been ascertained.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette* of Nov. 25, 1762, No. 1770, contains the following:

"DR. SHIPPEN'S Anatomical Lectures will begin to morrow Evening, at six o'clock, at his Father's house in Fourth street.

"Tickets for the course to be had of the Doctor, at five Pistoles each; and any Gentlemen who incline to see the subject prepared for the Lectures, and learn the art of Dissecting, Injecting, &c., are to pay five Pistoles more."

Those lectures were repeated during the winters of 1763-64 and of 1764-65, three courses.

Dr. Shippen had thus established a private school of anatomy. The announcement of these lectures does not suggest that he regarded them as first steps in the formation of a complete medical college in which he expected to have, in time, the coöperation of competent teachers; nor has any testimony been found to show that he intended to make his private school a part of the College of Philadelphia. Some months after Dr. Morgan had presented his plan of establishing a public school of medicine, he became a candidate for the professorship of anatomy. His enterprise, the first of the kind in America, for which he has been justly praised, had, no doubt, a

quickenings influence, and prepared the way to the adoption of Dr. Morgan's scheme. He was a pioneer.

Nevertheless, the credit of founding the first school of medicine established in America under a chartered institution belongs exclusively to Dr. John Morgan. The importance of the foundation is manifest in the palpable advantages which the community has derived from it. Their consequence enhances the merit of his work, and that gives interest to whatever relates to his career.

Dr. Morgan was buried beside his wife, under the middle aisle of St. Peter's Church, October 17, 1789.

Angelica Kauffman painted a portrait of him while he was in Rome, in 1764. The picture is in the possession of his relatives at Morganza, Pa. A copy of it is in the Wistar and Horner Museum of the University. A photograph of an etching from the original was made, not very long ago, by F. Gutekunst, of this city.

The record of proceedings of the College shows that during the year 1790, nineteen meetings were held, all occupied chiefly by the affairs of the College.

On the 21st of April, twenty Fellows, in a body, to represent the Society, attended the funeral of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

The by-laws were printed for the first time and presented to the Fellows, June 1st.¹

At a special meeting, held on Friday, at 5 o'clock, P. M., July 9th, "in the Grammar School," twenty-five Fellows being present, Dr. Rush delivered an eulogium on Dr. William Cullen, late Professor of the Practice of Physic in the University of Edinburgh, in compliance with the unanimous wish of the College, May 4, 1790, to do honor to his distinguished character, and to express its sense of the loss which the republic of medicine has sustained in his death.

October 5th, Dr. Samuel Duffield was elected treasurer of the College, *vice* Dr. Gerardus Clarkson.

¹ At that time the Fellows of the College numbered 28.

Sect. 1, Art. VIII. of the by-laws: "No member shall divulge the private transactions of the College."

NOTICE OF DR. GERARDUS CLARKSON.

Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, the youngest of the six children of Mathew Clarkson and his wife, Cornelia Banker de Peyster, was born in the city of New York, in 1737. His father died at the age of forty years. His mother removed to New Brunswick, N. J., and there married the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Shortly afterward, in 1743, Mr. Tennent was called to the New Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia.

Gerardus was educated under the supervision of his stepfather, at Log College, Bucks Co., Pa., then under the direction of the Rev. William Tennent, father of Gilbert. He studied medicine under Dr. Thomas Bond. At the close of his apprenticeship, he went to Europe in 1760, and after a prolonged absence returned and settled in Philadelphia.

Relative to the career of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, the first treasurer of the College, only meagre and unsatisfactory statements have been found in print. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* for Sept. 22, 1790, tells us that Dr. Gerardus Clarkson died on Sunday, Sept. 19th, in the fifty-third year of his age, leaving a numerous and respectable family; and that his public and private and religious character was in every sense exemplary. The compiler of the *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now deceased*, merely informs us that he was a son of Mathew C. Clarkson, of New York, and that he was practising medicine as early as 1774.

It is registered in Christ Church, Philadelphia, that Gerardus Clarkson married, May 13, 1761, Mary Flower. She died, and was buried in St. Peter's churchyard January 20, 1795.

He is named among the members of the Philadelphia Medical Society in 1766 or '67. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society Oct. 14, 1768, and a trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania July 21, 1780. The minutes show that he was rarely absent from the meetings of the board of trustees. The duties of treasurer of the College he discharged exactly. Diligent inquiry for more information about his life has been fruitless. He was buried in Christ Church cemetery Sept. 20, 1790. There is tes-

timony that he was a pious, affectionate, modest, beloved physician, and was mourned by a large circle of friends. John Swanwick has expressed lament for his loss in verses which are among his poems, published in 1797.¹

December 7, 1790, the committee on the annual statement of prevalent diseases presented a report.

Drs. Jones, Rush, and Parke were appointed to prepare an address, asking Congress to discourage the importation and use of distilled spirits.

Dr. Abraham Chovet, one of the founders, died March 24, 1790. His death is not recorded in the minutes of proceedings.

NOTICE OF DR. ABRAHAM CHOVET.²

Of the twelve senior founders of the College Dr. Chovet is one who was not born in or near Philadelphia. At the time of forming the Society his years exceeded fourscore. At such an advanced age men are not invited to engage in a new enterprise unless their qualifications are eminent in the estimation of their colleagues. And it is notable that the publications of his time tell us very little about Dr. Chovet. It is only by joining together fragments, a paragraph here and a sentence there, that an outline of his character and career can be sketched at the present time.

Mary Ann Marshall presented to the Pennsylvania Hospital an admirable miniature wrought of wax in high relief, on the back of the framing of which is deeply scratched, "Abraham Chovet, born May 25, 1704—Drawn May 25, 1784, by his servant Dr. Van Eeckhout."

In the letter, dated Christmas, 1871, which accompanied the gift, Miss Marshall states that the miniature was presented to her grand-

¹ Poems on Several Occasions, by John Swanwick, Esq., one of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1797.

² This is not a French but an English patronymic; one of a class of two syllable names ending in *et* or *ett*, as Cobbett, Collet, Corbet, Dallet, Govet, Levet, Lovet, Plunket, Nisbet.

father in 1793, by Mrs. Susannah Maria Penelope Abington, the doctor's daughter, who died in 1813. Both she and her father were buried in Christ Church cemetery, at the corner of Arch and Fifth Streets. Dr. Chovet was born in England and educated in London. He fled to Philadelphia with his widowed daughter from one of the West India islands to escape from an insurrection of slaves, some years before our revolution.

It is stated in *Memorials of the Craft of Surgery in England*, by John Flint South, London, 1886, that Mr. Abraham Chovett was appointed, Aug. 21, 1735, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the United Company of Barbers and Surgeons, and resigned Aug. 19, 1736. The identity of that demonstrator of anatomy and this founder of the College can scarcely be doubted, though the printer has given to his name a redundant t.

The tombstone of Mrs. Abington, Dr. Chovet's daughter, tells that she was born Oct. 30, 1736, and died April 3, 1813. Construed in connection with the date of his appointment in the United Company of Barbers and Surgeons, this record implies that he was married in London.

His wife died in Philadelphia, and was buried in Christ Church cemetery February 12, 1785.

A periodical of the time announces that Dr. Abraham Chovet, an eminent anatomist and extraordinary man, died, of an acute disease, March 24, 1790, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

He visited his patients in all weathers till within a few weeks before his death. A few minutes before he died he requested his family to give him a plain funeral, and by no means to have the bells rung for him, because he wished not to disturb sick people by such an unnecessary noise.

The custom of ringing a *passing bell* was originally a signal of a soul's passing from this world into the world of spirits, and intended to call upon all persons within the sound of that bell to fall on their knees and pray for that departed soul.

Dr. Chovet said, "*that* physician was an impostor who did not live till he was eighty." He devoted the early part of his life to the study of anatomy, under the ablest anatomists of Europe. He afterward settled in the island of Jamaica, where he continued his

anatomical dissections and studies. He came to Philadelphia in 1770.¹

Dr. John Morgan says, in his paper on the "Art of Making Anatomical Preparations by Corrosion:" "Dr. Chovet, now [1786] resident in this city, has indeed a good collection of wax preparations of different parts of the human body, which he made in his younger days and brought hither from Europe."²

Christopher Marshall, who had accumulated a competency as a druggist and retired from business before the American Revolution began, attended Dr. Chovet's lecture, January 27, 1775.

His advertisement was thus: "At the Anatomical Museum in Videl's Alley, Second Street, on Wednesday, the seventh of December, at six in the evening, DR. CHOVET will begin his course of Anatomical and Physiological lectures, in which the several parts of the human body will be demonstrated, with their mechanism and actions, together with the doctrines of life, health, and the several effects resulting from the actions of the parts; on his curious collection of anatomical wax-works, and other natural preparations; to be continued the whole winter until the course is completed.

"As this course cannot be attended with the disagreeable sight or smell of recent deceased and putrid carcasses, which often disgust even the students of Physic, as well as the curious, otherwise inclined to this useful and sublime part of natural philosophy, it is hoped this undertaking will meet with suitable encouragement.

"Tickets to be had for the whole course at Dr. Chovet's house in Second Street, Philadelphia."³

The price of a ticket was three guineas.

In his history of the institution, Dr. George B. Wood states that the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in April, 1793, purchased from the executors of this eminent and somewhat eccentric physician, his collection of anatomical preparations and wax models, then regarded as masterpieces of the art. They, with the Fothergill crayons

¹ The Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine, for March, 1790, p. 138.

² Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc., vol. ii. p. 366, 1786.

³ Passages from the Diary of Christopher Marshall, kept in Philadelphia and Lancaster during the American Revolution. Edited by William Duane. Philadelphia: Hazard & Mitchell, 1839-49.

and casts, were given to the University of Pennsylvania, in April, 1824. Those which have not been ruined by frequent moving are still in the Wistar and Horner Museum at the University.

It is related that a contrite Tory, Isaac Hunt, was in a cart riding through the streets, and at different halts confessing his errors and asking pardon of a following mob of persecutors, to earn exemption from a threatened coat of tar and feathers. When they stopped at his corner, Dr. Kearsley, who was known to be an enthusiastic Tory, threw up his window and snapped a pistol twice at the crowd. He was immediately seized and disarmed. They took Hunt out of the cart and allowed him to be conducted to his home. Dr. Kearsley was placed in the cart and paraded through the streets with beating drum, and, although he made no concessions, he was left at his home.

The same day, Sept. 6, 1775, Dr. Chovet, also a Tory, in dread of tar and feathers, sought asylum at the house of Christopher Marshall, but was refused entrance. Late in the evening he tapped at the window to announce his narrow escape. He had been several hours concealed under the hay in Mr. Marshall's stable, where the tar and feathering party sought him twice, and once were very near, as he believed, on the point of discovering him.

Dr. Kearsley was arrested the next day, and, being staunchly loyal to the king, was imprisoned, sent to Carlisle, Pa. and died there November, 1777,¹ still a prisoner.

Dr. Bridges announced to the College, Dec. 4, 1867, that he had received, through Dr. Alexander Wilcocks, of this city, from Mrs. L. C. Hay, of Trenton, N. J., a portrait of Dr. Abraham Chovet. At the next meeting of the College the Hall Committee was authorized to have it cleaned and framed.

The picture is in the library of the College. It is a likeness of the full face only, wearing a cheerful, animated expression.

Dr. Chovet is represented to have been a man of small, almost dwarfish stature, and of a mirthful, jocular disposition. It is related that he received and opened a ship letter at "the coffee house," and was asked what news it brought. He sedately answered, "I am in-

¹ Christopher Marshall's Remembrancer.

formed that a cobbler whose stall was on London bridge has just died, and, has left—Gentlemen, how much do you suppose?" One answered, a hundred pounds. "No," replied the Doctor, "guess again." Several sums were named, but the Doctor shook his head. One mentioned five thousand pounds. Then the Doctor pocketed his letter, and as he was passing quickly into the street, said, "Gentlemen—not a farthing."

Watson, in his *Annals of Philadelphia*, describes his appearance in advanced life. According to the tradition which he records, Dr. Chovet, enfeebled by age, might be seen almost daily, shuffling along in seeming haste. His bowed head, which leaned forward beyond the cape of his old-fashioned black coat, was covered by a small cocked hat, closely turned up behind upon the crown and cocked in front, which did not conceal his long white hair. He lacked teeth and his compressed lips were in continuous motion as if he were crunching something. He carried a gold-headed Indian cane, secured by a black silken string, dangling from his wrist. The heels of his capacious shoes, well lined in winter season with thick woollen cloth, and ferrule of his cane might be heard jingling and scraping the pavement at every step. On the street he always seemed to be hastening, as fast as his aged limbs would permit, to a patient dangerously ill, without looking to the right or the left.

It is said that he used expletives freely in his conversation, and was notable for sarcastic wit.¹

These little bits of history do not imply that his career was always smooth. Necessity to go on foot at his very advanced age—even up to a few weeks of his death—to visit patients in all kinds of weather, signifies that his was not a victorious business life. Yet, his character and the high quality of his professional acquirements entitle him to rank among the eminent seniors of the College, and with them to respectful remembrance.

The average attendance at the meetings of the College during 1791 was 12.2.

¹ Watson's *Annals of Philadelphia*, vol. 2, p. 181.

Simpson's *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now deceased*. William Brotherhead. Philadelphia, 1859.

April 1st. Dr. Benjamin Say was elected Treasurer, *vice* Dr. Samuel Duffield resigned.

July 5th. Dr. William Shippen, Jr., was elected Vice-President in place of Dr. John Jones, deceased.

August 2d. Dr. Redman thanked the College for his reëlection as President.

September 6th. To enable the College to hire a room suitable for its meetings and accommodation of its library, it was determined to increase the entrance fee to ten pounds (\$26.66), and after July, 1792, the annual contribution to four dollars.

December 6th. A room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society had been leased from December 10, 1791, till June 10, 1794, —three years and a half—for thirty pounds (\$79.80) prepaid—less than \$23 a year—and the room furnished at a cost of \$72. The thanks of the College had been presented to the Trustees of the late College and Academy of Philadelphia for the use of a room. The Society's beginning as an independent householder was modest, inexpensive.

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN JONES.

The decease of Dr. Jones is not mentioned in the record of proceedings. But in returning thanks to the College for his reëlection to the presidency, Dr. John Redman said, August 2, 1791, "I should not have been easy under the sense I had of my growing infirmities of body and mind for some time past, to have continued to accept the honor you have so repeatedly conferred upon me, but from the consideration that you always joined a colleague with me as Vice-President, whose eminence and reputation in our profession, and whose clearness of judgement, vigor of faculties, and easy manner of conveying his sentiments, together with his friendly disposition to aid me, fully obviated and prevented any ill effects, naturally to be expected from declining age, and rendered my situation more pleasant than otherwise it might have been. But though much and justly respected by us, and all connected with him in kindred, friendship, and business, he was mortal, and he has gone—no more to return, to aid by his talents, or gratify us by his presence at our

meetings, or cheer us by his affability, agreeable converse, and polite manners. And, therefore (though somewhat late and unseasonable), I must indulge myself in sympathizing with you and regretting the real loss which the republic of medicine in general, and our collegiate society in particular, have sustained thereby. Much did I expect, from his being several years younger than myself, and so well and justly esteemed by you, that he would be my next successor; and from a settled resolution soon to request my dismissal (if not otherwise removed), I sometimes flattered myself with having the pleasure to see him raised to your presidential chair—to which I should most heartily have concurred—as well on account of his own merit and qualifications, as because it would have been highly gratifying to me to be a living witness of our College being headed by one whose eminence in more than one of the material branches of medical science, and reputation among our citizens in general was still very flourishing, and whose connection with and estimation in which he was held by the higher orders and rank of them, was so conspicuous and intimate, as might contribute to the greater external dignity of the institution, and render its influence more powerful and effectual on any particular occasion of public utility, wherein it might be thought requisite or be called upon to exert it.”

The first President's tribute to the memory of the first Vice-President excites curiosity now to know something of his career. Dr. Redman speaks only of those personal qualities which made him a beloved companion, when a dozen Fellows, more or less, assembled at the afternoon meetings and discussed matters in a colloquial manner, both before the meeting was called to order and after its adjournment. The record implies that the formal proceedings seldom occupied much time. Dr. Joseph Parrish, in his obituary notice of Dr. Thomas Parke, alludes to tradition of the early meetings where the elders and juniors mingled in pleasant and profitable conversation.

Dr. John Jones, son of Dr. Evan Jones (and grandson of Edward Jones, whose wife Mary was the eldest daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne), was born at Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., in 1729. All his grandparents belonged to the Society of Friends, and were born

and lived in Wales prior to 1682. In that year Edward Jones and his family settled in Merion Township, County of Philadelphia, Pa.

After studying medicine for some time under the direction of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader and of his father, who practised medicine in Philadelphia for a while before he removed to Long Island,¹ John Jones went to Europe, continued his studies in London, Edinburgh, and Paris, and, in 1757, received the degree of M.D. from the University of Rheims.

On his return from Europe, he settled in New York and obtained practice. About the year 1758, he was a surgeon in the colonial army employed against the French. At the close of this war he resumed private practice. When a medical department was established in what was then King's College, 1768, he was appointed professor of surgery.²

He was chosen, April 21, 1769, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and elected a member of its Council, January, 1786.

In the autumn of 1775, he published *Plain Remarks on Wounds and Fractures*, for the use of surgeons of the army and navy, very many of whom at that time lacked surgical experience. In the then critical condition of American affairs, the work was regarded as opportune and valuable.

About the close of the year 1779, or the beginning of 1780, he settled in Philadelphia.

In 1780 he succeeded Dr. John Redman as one of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital; was elected the first President of the Humane Society, and a consulting physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary.

In 1786 he was elected the first Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Dr. John Jones was especially distinguished as a successful lithotomist, and also as an accoucheur. He was generally considered to be the foremost American surgeon of his day, noted for the prudence

¹ The Early Physicians of Philadelphia and its Vicinity. By James J. Levick, M.D.

² History of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. By Joseph Carson, M.D., etc. Note p. 68.

of the plan and the celerity of his operations, a quality very highly valued before the introduction of anæsthetics.¹

He was an intimate friend and the physician of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, and attended him in his last illness. He was also the family physician of President Washington after the government of the United States was removed to Philadelphia.

Dr. Jones personally was of medium but slender stature. His chest was well-formed. He was frequently afflicted with asthma. He had a quick and penetrating eye, a cheerful though sedate countenance, and his whole deportment was urbane. His gravity of appearance and dignity of manners never failed to command respect.

Few persons possessed more of those engaging qualities which render a man estimable, both professionally and otherwise, than Dr. Jones. His conversation was most pleasing. His language flowed in an easy, spontaneous manner, and was animated by a vein of sprightly but always unoffending wit, which delighted while it secured attention. He was a belles-lettres scholar; was observant, and possessed a good memory; and was ever a most agreeable, entertaining, and instructive companion.

Dr. Jones died June 23, 1791, in the sixty-third year of his age, very sincerely and widely regretted.

The average attendance at the meetings during 1792 was 10.1.

March 6th. Dr. Waters volunteered to be librarian for one year.

April 3d. The printing of a volume of transactions was discussed; Drs. Shippen, Rush, and Griffitts were appointed, June 5th, to prepare a preface for the work, and papers to be printed were selected by ballot.

¹ The Surgical Works of the late John Jones, M.D. Formerly Professor of Surgery in the College of New York, Fellow [?] of the American Philosophical Society, President of the Humane Society, and Vice-President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and Philadelphia Dispensary. The third edition. To which are added a short account of the life of the author with occasional notes and observations. By James Mease, M.D., Resident Physician of the Port of Philadelphia. Printed by Wrigley & Berriman, Philadelphia, 1795.

Copy presented by Dr. Mease to the Library Company of Philadelphia.

July 3d. The publication of *Transactions* was postponed and the committee discharged.

November 6th. At his own request, Dr. Waters was superseded as librarian by Dr. Leib; and as a member of the Committee on Meteorology by Dr. Parke.

The minutes of 1792 are brief, without interesting record. Two Fellows were elected, and one of the Seniors died. The loss is not noted.

NOTICE OF DR. GEORGE GLENTWORTH.

Dr. George Glentworth was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1735.

After completing an academic course, he was apprenticed to Dr. Peter Sonmans, a physician and surgeon of extensive practice, and a member of the American Philosophical Society from October, 1768. He died March 15, 1776, aged sixty-seven years.

At the close of his apprenticeship, Dr. Glentworth was appointed a junior surgeon in the British Army.

He went to Europe in 1755, spent three years attending hospitals and lectures, and, after defending a thesis on pulmonary consumption, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Edinburgh.

On his return to Philadelphia he became the partner of Dr. Sonmans.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society October 14, 1768.

In 1777 he relinquished a large practice, and accepted, first the appointment of a regimental surgeon, and afterward that of a senior surgeon in the military hospital of the American army. He resumed private practice in 1780.

In 1786 he joined in founding the College of Physicians, and was one of the twelve Senior Fellows.

He died from an attack of gout November 4, 1792, aged 57 years.

It is represented that he was noted for his humanity to the poor; for his good temper and agreeable deportment, and for being a constant reader of professional books.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Magaw, on the Sunday next after his

funeral, spoke of him from his pulpit. He said: "Thy fellow citizens, thy neighborhood, thy family, thy church, miss thee, venerable man, Glentworth! the faithful, the experienced, able, successful physician, whose pleasing unwearied task it was, by day and by night, to soften and relieve the ills of sickly human nature; Glentworth, the mild, the sociable, the friendly, the intelligent, the patriotic citizen; Glentworth, the amiable pattern of domestic attention, worth and respectability. The testimony to thy virtues, given in this solemn place, is short; not so shall be the remembrance of them."¹

Notable and interesting events connected with the College occurred during the year 1793. The average attendance at the nineteen meetings was 10.5.

Dr. William Clarkson resigned February 9th, because new and different engagements would prevent him from discharging his duties in the College.

NOTICE OF DR. WILLIAM CLARKSON.

Dr. William Clarkson, a son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, was born November 7, 1763. He was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, and, in 1785, of the medical department of the University of the State of Pennsylvania. After his resignation from the College of Physicians he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church. He was settled in Bridgeton, N. J.; in Schenectady, N. Y.; in Savannah, Ga., and in John's Island, S. C., where he died September 9, 1812.

He married Catharine, a daughter of William Floyd, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

May 7th. Article 7 of the Constitution was amended so as to read: "The business of the Censors shall be to inspect the records and examine the accounts and expenditures of the College, and report thereon. And all communications made to the College, after being read at one of the stated meetings, shall be referred to the President, Vice-President, Censors, and such other members of the College as

¹ *Columbian Magazine*, p. 367, vol. 9, 1792.

shall be nominated for the purpose, who shall determine by vote taken by ballot, on the propriety of publishing them in the *Transactions* of the College."

Under a rule of this kind, unimportant or imperfectly considered essays had little chance of publication

A committee to print,¹ another to publish,² and a third³ to prepare a preface for the first volume of *Transactions* were appointed.

A special meeting was held August 25th, to consider what steps the College should take, consistently with duty to their fellow citizens, in connection with "the prevalence of a fever of a very alarming nature in some parts of the city." Drs. Rush, Hutchinson, Say, and Wistar, were appointed to consider the subject and report the next day.

August 26th. It was resolved to meet every Monday at four o'clock P.M., "to confer upon the treatment of the existing malignant fever." The following "directions for preventing the further progress of the malignant fever" were adopted, signed by the Vice-President and Secretary, and a copy ordered to be sent to the Mayor of the city.

August 26, 1793. The College of Physicians having taken into consideration the malignant and contagious fever which now prevails in this city, have agreed to recommend to their fellow citizens the following means of preventing its progress:

First. That all unnecessary intercourse should be avoided with such persons as are infected by it.

Second. To place a mark upon the door or windows of such houses as have any infected persons therein.

Third. To place the persons infected in the centre of large and airy rooms, in beds without curtains, and to pay the strictest regard to cleanliness by frequently changing their body and bed linen; also by removing as speedily as possible all offensive matters from their rooms.

Fourth. To provide a large and airy hospital, in the neighborhood of the city, for the reception of such poor persons as cannot be accommodated with the above advantages in private houses.

¹ Ross, Wistar, and Griffiths.

² Leib, Currie, and Gibbons.

³ Rush, Shippen, and Griffiths.

Fifth. To put a stop to the Tolling of the Bells.

Sixth. To bury such persons as die of this Fever in carriages, and in as private a manner as possible.

Seventh. To keep the streets and wharves of the city as clean as possible. As the contagion of the disease may be taken into the body, and pass out of it without producing the fever, unless it be rendered active by some occasional cause, the following means should be attended to, to prevent the contagion being excited into action in the body :

Eighth. To avoid all fatigue of body and mind.

Ninth. To avoid standing or sitting in the sun, also in a current of air, or in the evening air.

Tenth. To accommodate the dress to the weather, and to exceed rather in warm than in cool clothing.

Eleventh. To avoid intemperance; but to use fermented liquors, such as wine, beer, and cider, with moderation.

The College conceives Fires to be a very ineffectual if not dangerous means of checking the progress of the fever. They have reason to place more dependence upon the burning of Gunpowder. The benefits of Vinegar and Camphor are confined chiefly to infected rooms, and they cannot be used too frequently upon handkerchiefs or in smelling bottles by persons whose duty calls them to visit or attend the sick.

(The original of the above, with some erasures and some words interlined, is in the writing of Dr. Rush.)

September 3d. An account of yellow fever in 1762, with the method of cure, by Dr. John Redman, was read. For his important communication the College voted him its thanks.¹

The Secretary reported that twenty-six copies of the first part of Vol. I. of the *Transactions* of the College had been received from the publisher. The printing committee was directed to send a copy to the author of each paper in the volume, and to the medical societies of the United States and of Europe.

Ordered that the College meet every Tuesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

¹ The original MS., written by Dr. Redman, is in the library of the College

September 6th. A letter was received from Dr. Rush, "recommending the liberal use of mercury, particularly in the first stage" of the epidemic! Also, from Dr. Charlton, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, asking information concerning the contagious fever now prevalent in the city.

Letters of similar import were received from the Secretary of the Treasury and Dr. Stevens, of New York, September 13th.

September 17th. Drs. Redman and Currie were the only Fellows present. After this day there was no meeting of the College till November 5th. Then the President submitted a note, in substance: October 1st. The President and Secretary, as well as many other members, being sick, several out of town, and the few remaining being very much engaged, the President and Secretary, after an exchange of letters on the subject, had determined not to issue notices of meetings.

The President had received letters of inquiry from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and from Dr. Buchanan, of Baltimore. Being too ill to answer them, the Secretary had acknowledged their receipt.

He had also received, October 30, a letter from Governor Mifflin, asking:

"Was the disorder imported or not? If imported, by what means and from what place? If not imported, what were the probable causes that produced it?"

"What measures ought to be pursued to purify the city from any latent infection; and what precautions are best calculated to guard against a future occurrence of the calamity?"

"I am persuaded that the public spirit and benevolence of the College of Physicians will induce them cheerfully to excuse and comply with this request, which is intended to establish a foundation for regulations that may coöperate with their professional labors in preserving their fellow-citizens the invaluable blessing of health."

Drs. Ross, Parke, Currie, Carson, Foulke, B. Duffield, and Wistar were appointed a committee to prepare a reply to the Governor's questions.

It is probable that Dr. Rush was acquainted with the contents of Governor Mifflin's letter, and that the members of the committee of

August 25th, of which he was chairman, were not unanimous in opinion as to the source and nature of the epidemic. At the time, Dr. Rush was confident that the origin of the disease was domestic, and that it was highly contagious. He subsequently (1798) abandoned his belief in the contagion of yellow fever. He was not in accord with some Fellows of the College on the subject which engaged so much attention.

Dr. Rush, the most renowned physician of Philadelphia, who had been an active Fellow of the College from its foundation, sent to the President the following letter :

For the President of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia :

DEAR SIR : I beg you would convey, by means of this letter, my resignation of my Fellowship in the College of Physicians.

I request at the same time their acceptance of a copy of Dr. Wallis's edition of the works of Dr. Sydenham.

With the tenderest sentiments of respect for yourself, I am, dear Sir, your sincere friend and the College's well wisher,

BENJAMIN RUSH.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1793.

The resignation was accepted, and the Secretary directed to thank him for the gift of books. Why did he resign ?

Dr. Charles Caldwell, who was a pupil of Dr. Rush, in his autobiography describes the introductory lecture delivered to the medical class at the University in November, 1793, by Dr. Rush after his resignation from the College of Physicians. He says :

"The discourse, though highly colored, and marked by not a few figures of fancy and bursts of feeling, was, notwithstanding, sufficiently fraught with substantial matter to render it no less instructive than it was fascinating. Though fifty-two years and more than seven months have passed over me since the time of its delivery, yet are many of the representations it contained as fresh in my memory as the occurrences of yesterday ; and were I master of the pencil, I could accurately delineate the figure, countenance, attitude, and entire manner of the professor, as he sat at his desk.

"Nor was the lecture entirely sombre, lugubrious, and pathetic.

Far from it. Among other topics, the Doctor referred to the abuse and persecution he had sustained from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as a body, and from several individual physicians of the place, on account of the extent to which he had carried bloodletting in his practice in the epidemic, but more especially on account of a purgative dose he had introduced, which in size was denounced as perfectly enormous. It was a mixture of ten grains of calomel and ten of jalap—a dose which is now accounted moderate, at least, if not diminutive. But previously to that time calomel had never been so copiously administered in Philadelphia, nor, as far as I am informed, in any other part of the Middle or Eastern Atlantic States. From three to five or six grains of that article had been regarded until then as an ample dose.

“In his representations of the wrongs he had thus suffered, and of the calumnies and invectives with which he and his practice had been assailed, the Doctor was sufficiently sarcastic and trenchant. Nor were his remarks altogether unspiced with humor and ridicule. Of the denunciation of his purgative dose of *ten and ten*, as it was contemptuously called by his enemies and revilers, he gave the following terse and ludicrous account:

“‘Dr. Kuhn,’ said he, ‘called it a *murderous* dose! Dr. Hodge called it a *dose for a horse*! And Barton called it a *devil* of a dose! Dr. H.,’ he continued, ‘who is *nearly* as large as Goliath of Gath, and quite as vauntful and malignant, even threatened to give me a flogging. Dr. H. flog me! Why, gentlemen, if a horse kicks me, I will not kick him back again. But here is my man Ben (his coachman) whose trade is to beat beasts. He is willing to meet Dr. H. in my place, and play brute with him as soon as he pleases. I have that to do which belongs to a man.’”¹

November 12th. The committee appointed to prepare a reply to the Governor’s communication submitted a report which was recom-

¹ Autobiography of Charles Caldwell, M.D. With a preface, notes, and appendix. By Harriot W. Warner. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia, 1855. Pages 183, 184.

Possibly Dr. H. means Dr. Hutchinson, who had been dead, at the time of the lecture, about two months.

mitted with a request to have the facts authenticated. Drs. Say, Leib, and Barton were added to the committee.

November 19th. The committee was discharged; and Drs. Parke, Carson, and Griffiths were appointed to answer the Governor's communication.

November 26th. A reply to the Governor was adopted; substantially, that the fever was imported in vessels arriving in the port after the middle of July. Cleanliness of the streets, the use of gunpowder as a disinfectant, and of unslacked lime in privy wells were recommended.

December 3d. Drs. Samuel Duffield and Caspar Wistar were elected Censors in place of Dr. Hutchinson, deceased, and Dr. Rush, resigned.

Dr. Hugh Hodge was elected a Fellow.

NOTICE OF DR. JAMES HUTCHINSON.

In his autobiography, Charles Biddle states that Dr. James Hutchinson "was fat enough to act the character of Fallstaff without stuffing." His portrait, which is in the Wistar and Horner Museum at the University of Pennsylvania, does not suggest that his person was of such size or figure. Mr. Biddle says: "He took a warm interest in the politics of the State, and was an active member of the then rising Democratic party. Eminent as a practitioner, he fell a victim to his noble efforts in behalf of the humbler class of his fellow citizens in September [7th], 1793."

Yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 1793, created much alarm among the citizens. Very many left the city in fear of it. Mr. Biddle says: "Although almost afraid to let him come into my house, I sent for Dr. Hutchinson, to advise with him about removing. Before Mrs. Biddle he just mentioned that there was a dangerous fever in town, and that we had best leave it, but when I went to the door with him he told me he had never seen anything so alarming, and desired me to get Mrs. Biddle out of town immediately, and to go myself as soon as I could. He said that, as a physician, he thought it his duty to remain, and let the disorder be ever so bad, he would

not leave town. I walked a little way down the street with him. At parting, he gave me his hand, and said it was doubtful whether he should see me again. I laughed at him, little suspecting this would be the last time we should ever meet. It was some days before I could arrange matters so as to leave the city, before this worthy man was taken with the disorder, and died in a few days. He was a very able physician, and one of the best of men. A student of his, who staid with him, said he went to all the poor people who sent for him. Visiting one of them, who was a poor old woman, he caught the infection. This student was with him, and said when the doctor opened the door of the sick woman's room there was such a stench came from it that he ran out of the house. The doctor went in, opened the windows, and sat some time in the room. That night he was taken with the fever, which proved fatal to him. His death increased the alarm very much, and occasioned many to leave the city. He had a great deal of practice, and was respected and esteemed by men of all parties that knew him."

In this connection, Mr. Biddle says: "What added greatly to the distress of those unhappy persons who took the fever, was the difference of opinion among our most eminent physicians respecting the proper treatment of it. What one recommended, another would condemn, so that all confidence in them was lost. I believe that, in general, too much medicine was given. I was reminded at this time of an anecdote I had often heard Dr. Franklin tell, respecting a malignant fever that was in Barbadoes, which swept off great numbers of the inhabitants. At last they were out of medicine, and it was expected they would all die. It happened, however, otherwise; for after the medicine was gone, every person that had the disease recovered."¹

Dr. Adam Kuhn, in his lectures on yellow fever, says that Dr. Shippen informed him that "Mr. Pryor has an account of thirty-three persons who were sick in the part of the city in which he lived. Of these, seventeen had medical assistance, and of the whole number

¹ Autobiography of Charles Biddle, Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1745-1821. Privately printed. E. Claxton & Co. Philadelphia, 1883.

one recovered ; the other sixteen were not attended by any physician, and of this number one died ! Mr. Pryor had the disease when it prevailed in 1762. He is a man of observation, and assisted his neighbors, and in his own family directed what he thought proper. His method consisted in fomentations with vinegar to bring on perspiration, and in recommending wine whey to support it, by which means, he says, all who followed his directions recovered.

“The Rev. Mr. Helmuth, Rector of the German Lutheran congregation in this city, and who probably saw as many in the disease as any person among us, and who is a gentleman of observation, informs me that some persons, not regularly bred, succeeded much better in the treatment of this disease than the regular physicians.

“A number of physicians and students of medicine fell victims to the fever. They contracted the disease by their attendance on the sick. They were treated differently, according to the ideas which they or their medical friends entertained of the nature of the fever. Much the greater number, however, of those who died, as I am informed, were attended by gentlemen who were advocates of plentiful bleeding, and purging with calomel and jalap. Another circumstance which always appeared to me decisive against this mode of practice, is that the great mortality in the city happened after the time that this method became more generally employed.”¹

At the beginning of his illness, Dr. Hutchinson sent for Dr. Kuhn, who, in his lectures on yellow fever, says, substantially, “On Saturday, the 31st of August, and within five hours from the time of the attack, I saw him, and received this account from him : That at three o’clock that morning he was seized with a most violent headache, attended with fever. He had gone to bed about eleven o’clock, perfectly well ; indeed, he never felt better, or in higher spirits. He was not sensible of any chilliness, pain in the back, or sickness of the stomach. He had no pain anywhere, except in his head, which he described as excruciating. His skin was dry ; his pulse was not much more frequent or fuller than in health. It was determined he

¹ Lectures on Yellow Fever. By Adam Kuhn. MS. Libr. Coll. Phys. Philadelphia. No. F., 844.

should take some laxative, and as he preferred cream of tartar, that was directed.

"Mrs. Hutchinson, with great anxiety, asked me whether it was yellow fever. Observing my embarrassment, he immediately answered, 'there is no doubt of it,' for he had that day week examined the houses in Water Street.

"At my evening visit, I found the laxative had operated once. He was directed to use the cold bath, to take the elixir of vitreol, to drink Rhenish and water, lemonade, and eat ripe fruit.

"Next morning, I found he had passed a restless night. The pain in the head continued. The cream of tartar had not operated a second time. The bath had refreshed him much. He was desired to repeat the cream of tartar and cold bath.

"In the evening he informed me that the cream of tartar had operated three times, and to my extreme regret I learned that at each time he had gone down two pair of stairs, besides the steps into his yard, which had fatigued him considerably. He was to repeat the bath, continue the elixir of vitreol and regimen.

"The next morning, September 2d, he informed me that the cream of tartar had operated eight times after I saw him, and that he was obliged to check it with laudanum, as he felt himself much weakened by it. He was to continue the bath and take an ounce of bark in substance in the course of the day. He had no sickness of stomach; the headache had abated, though it was not removed.

"In the evening, I found the bark had purged him violently; he had not less than ten stools without using any means to check it. I could not help expressing to him my chagrin at so unexpected an effect. I desired him to take fifteen drops of laudanum after every evacuation, until they were suppressed; to continue the bath, etc. He had no sickness of stomach from the beginning; nothing appeared unfavorable except debility from too much unintentional purging.

"Next morning, I found that a single dose of laudanum had checked the purging. Though the pain in the head was abated, he had been restless in the night. He was to continue the bath, bark, and vitreol, and to use laudanum if necessary.

"In the evening, he had taken six drams of bark; had three or

four stools; the bark had sickened him; it was therefore discontinued, but he was to persevere in the use of the wine, bath, and vitriol. This was the fourth day of his disease. There was no unfavorable symptom, except debility, which was far from considerable; no sickness of stomach; no delirium; pulse regular, good.

"This was the last time I saw him, for that evening I was so much more indisposed than I had been, that I found myself unable to go out. I therefore, early the next morning, sent him notice of my indisposition, and requested him to call some physician."

Dr. Currie visited him that day, and daily until he died.

A few hours after his message had been sent, a pupil of Dr. Hutchinson called on Dr. Kuhn, and informed him that "Dr. Rush had visited Dr. Hutchinson and had recommended him to take jalap and calomel, which the Doctor wished me to know and to have my opinion. My answer was that it was impossible for me to give an opinion; to acquaint Dr. Rush that he had had near thirty stools in three days, and if Dr. Rush thought further purging was necessary, my opinion was, he ought to follow the advice. I was at the same time informed that Dr. Hutchinson was no worse than when I left him."

In a lecture to his class Dr. Rush had charged Dr. Kuhn with misrepresenting the case of the late Dr. Hutchinson. In defending himself, Dr. Kuhn related the case in detail, and read a statement by Dr. Currie, derived from his own daily record of the case after his attendance began.

Dr. Currie wrote: "I made Dr. Hutchinson a visit on the 4th of September, about eleven o'clock A.M., which was the fourth day of his fever. He was then sitting up in bed, conversing with the Health Officer of the Port on business relative to his office.

"After the health officer left, he gave me a detail of his symptoms and treatment with permission to publish it. He spoke much in favor of the advantages he had derived from the cold bath after his bowels had been evacuated by repeated doses of cream of tartar. Bark had deranged his stomach, but the vitriolic acid agreed well, and was grateful to his palate. He was now so well that he discontinued every kind of medicine, and made use of lime-juice punch occasionally for drink.

"In the afternoon he went down stairs, and as he returned to his chamber his nose began to bleed, and continued bleeding until he was much debilitated and faint.

"At bed-time he took forty-five drops tinct. opii, rested the forepart of the night, but awoke before morning with sickness and great distress.

"I visited him about ten o'clock with Dr. Barton. His pulse was then low, skin cold and dry, his face bloated and livid, and his mind was considerably deranged. His thirst became insatiable. He cast up all he drank as soon as his stomach became full, with straining and noise. In the intermission of puking he was frequently affected with singultus. From this time he obstinately refused making use of any kind of remedy, except one or two enemas, constantly assuring his friends that there was nothing the matter with him, till the seventh day of the disease, when he became comatose and expired on the eighth."

The records furnish very little to be added to this sad story.

The first secretary of the College of Physicians, Dr. James Hutchinson, was born in Wakefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., January 29, 1752. His father, Randal Hutchinson, was a farmer, and a member of the Society of Friends.

James began his primary education in a school under Paul Preston. Afterward he was at the Burlington Academy, New Jersey, at another in Virginia, and received his bachelor's degree with the first honor from the College of Philadelphia.

He studied medicine under Dr. Evans, of this city. In 1774, the College of Philadelphia awarded him a gold medal for proficiency in chemistry. The same year he went to London where he was a pupil of Dr. John Fothergill. He returned home in 1777, by way of France, bearing with him important dispatches to Congress from Dr. Franklin, then American Minister at the French Court. The ship in which he was passenger, when in sight of the American coast, was chased by a British cruiser. To save the despatches, Dr. Hutchinson left the ship in an open boat under fire, and safely reached the shore. He saw her captured by the enemy, with all his

baggage, including a collection of medical books he had made in England and France.

Soon afterward he joined the American army as Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania, and served throughout the war.

The Legislature appointed him, 1779, a Trustee of the University of the State of Pennsylvania, an office he held at the time of his death. He was also professor of *materia medica* in that institution until it and the College of Philadelphia were merged, 1791, into the University of Pennsylvania. Then he was elected professor of chemistry.

During several years he was Physician of the Port, and one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which positions he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Hutchinson was an influential democrat, and was warmly interested in Pennsylvania politics. He always declined to accept office, though often solicited. After the British evacuated Philadelphia, he served as one of the Committee of Safety. Being an intimate and confidential friend of the leading men of the Revolution, he was received at headquarters at all times, and the Commander-in-Chief often invited his opinion in reference to the medical department.

Dr. Hutchinson married Miss Sydney Howell, by whom he had two sons. One of them was a lawyer in Philadelphia, and the other was for some years Consul of the United States at Lisbon.¹

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN MORRIS.

Another of the founders of the College, Dr. John Morris, one of the class of juniors, died of yellow fever in September, 1793. He was born September 27, 1759, studied medicine under Dr. Charles Moore at Montgomery, Pa. He practised medicine in Burlington, N. J., for a time before he removed to Philadelphia.

¹ *American Medical Biography: or Memoirs of Eminent Physicians who have Flourished in America.* By James Thacher, M.D., etc. Richardson & Lord, and Cottons & Barnard, Boston, 1828.

The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now Deceased. By Henry Simpson. William Brotherhead, Philadelphia, 1859.

The average attendance at the fifteen meetings of 1794 was 10.4.

At a special meeting March 10th, it was announced that the chairman of a Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed to prepare a bill "to regulate the practice of physic within this State," had requested the assistance of the College. Drs. Samuel Duffield, Parke, and Say were appointed to wait upon the Assembly's Committee in the State House, the next day at four o'clock P.M.

The following was ordered to be published in the newspapers:

College of Physicians of Philadelphia, March 10, 1794. Present 15 members.

The College, taking into consideration the disagreeable tendency of the many alarming reports which have prevailed for some time past respecting the existence of the disease called the yellow fever in the city, and being desirous to relieve the minds of the inhabitants from any unnecessary apprehensions, unanimously agreed to inform their fellow citizens that, to the best of their knowledge, there is not a single case of the above-mentioned fever in the city or Liberties.

Published by order of the College.

JOHN REDMAN,
President.

March 14th. The Committee on the bill to regulate medical practice submitted a report.

The College substantially recommended that, except graduates of the University, applicants for license to practise physic within the State should be examined by persons appointed by the College for the purpose, and that the penalty for non-compliance with the law should be considerable. Also, that apothecaries should be examined and licensed.

December 2d. Drs. Wistar, Say, and Benjamin Duffield were appointed to consider the defects of the health laws and suggest suitable amendments in a report to the College.

Their report, January 6, 1795, may be found in the published *Proceedings of the College of Physicians.*

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN CARSON.

Dr. John Carson, a son of William Carson, who had emigrated from Antrim, Ireland, was born in Philadelphia November 12, 1752. No record of his career has been found. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, and while abroad married Agnes Hunter.

In 1786 he participated in the organization of the Philadelphia Dispensary; and from May 11, 1786, till July 4, 1788, he was surgeon of the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry.

While a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania, he was elected, January 7, 1794, a professor of chemistry in place of Dr. James Hutchinson, deceased. Dr. John Carson died October 26, 1794.

December 17th. A committee from the Board of Health submitted plans of a proposed hospital for contagious diseases, which were freely discussed.

The average attendance at the fourteen meetings of 1795 was 10.2.

January 26th. The report of the committee on the health laws was sent, as a memorial of the College, to the Legislature.¹

At a special meeting February 10th, the Board of Health asked the coöperation of the College in devising a plan of a hospital for the accommodation of persons afflicted with contagious diseases.

Drs. Kuhn, Parke, and Wistar were appointed to confer with the Board of Health on the subject.

July 7th. In a letter to Dr. Samuel Duffield the Governor requested the College to nominate four of its members to advise the consulting physician of the Port (Dr. Samuel Duffield) respecting the quarantine and purification of vessels, and the removal of persons infected with contagious diseases.

Under instructions, the President sent to the Governor a list of the Fellows of the College from which he might make the appointments desired. The Governor appointed Drs. Kuhn, Parke, Wistar, and Griffiths.

¹ Proceedings of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, p. 9. Philadelphia, 1798.

October 6th. Dr. Nicholas Way—appointed an associate, 1790—appeared and took his seat as a Fellow of the College, having been elected at the previous meeting.

Drs. John Cumming and Thomas C. James were elected Fellows.

The average attendance at the twelve meetings of 1796 was 10.

June 7th. Dr. William Annan was elected a Fellow.

July 5th. Dr. Thomas C. James was elected Secretary. The College unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Samuel P. Griffitts for his punctual and assiduous attention to the duties of Secretary during eight years.

The average attendance at the twenty-one meetings of 1797 was 9.6.

August 15th. The Governor of the State addressed the President of the College requesting information in reference to the presence of yellow fever in the neighborhood of Penn Street; and the opinion of the College upon the best mode of averting the threatened calamity.

The receipt of the Governor's letter was acknowledged, informing him that a malignant contagious fever had appeared in Penn Street. Drs. Currie, Wistar, and Griffitts were appointed to report on "the measures necessary to prevent the introduction and prevention of contagious diseases." The report was made and sent to him August 17th in form of a letter.

August 23d. The inspectors of the Board of Health requested the College to meet daily, or as often as may be convenient, to publish such information, and offer such advice to the citizens as, in its judgment, may tend to check the progress of contagion; and to communicate to the Board, from time to time, such information as may be deemed necessary.

Drs. Kuhn, Wistar, and Hodge were appointed to report the next day on the method of purifying houses, regulating funerals, restricting intercourse with houses in which contagious disease exists, and of checking the progress and extension of contagion.

August 24th, 5 P.M. The committee reported, and on the 25th the report was amended and adopted, and ordered to be laid before the inspectors of the Health Office.

September 5th. A letter, dated August 26th, was received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, requesting the College to communicate to the Governor now whatever information it may have on the existing malignant fever; and as frequently as may be convenient during the session of the Legislature, which was to meet the following Monday, that he might lay reliable statements on the subject before the members.

The President acknowledged the receipt of the letter the same day.

October 30th. A letter, dated October 24th, from the Governor was read, asking "What measures ought to be pursued to purify the city from any latent infection; and what precautions are best calculated to guard against the future occurrence of a similar calamity?"

Drs. Wistar, Griffiths, and James were appointed to prepare a reply to the questions.

An answer was submitted and unanimously adopted November 7th.

The same committee was instructed to draft a memorial to the Legislature to carry into effect the propositions contained in the answer to the Governor's letter, and, December 5th, after its adoption by the College, to present it.

Dr. Adam Seybert was elected a Fellow.

Governor Mifflin did not regard the College of Physicians as the only source of reliable information on yellow fever. He addressed the following communication to Dr. Rush, which implies that his authority in the premises was highly estimated at the time.

PHILADELPHIA, 6th November, 1797.

SIR: I am desirous to obtain, for the information of the Legislature, the most correct account of the origin, progress, and nature of the disease that has recently afflicted the City of Philadelphia, with a view that the most efficacious steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of so dreadful a calamity. I have requested the opinion of the College of Physicians on the subject; but as I understand that you and many other learned members of the Faculty do not attend the deliberations of that institution, the result of my inquiries cannot be perfectly satisfactory without your coöperation and assist-

ance. Permit me, therefore, Sir, to beg the favor of you, and such of your brethren as you shall be pleased to consult, to state in answer to this letter the opinion which your researches and experience have enabled you to form on the important subject of the present investigation. I am respectfully, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

A reply, without date, to this letter signed by Benjamin Rush, Charles Caldwell, William Dewees, John Redman Coxe, Philip Syng Physick, James Reynolds, Francis Boyes Sayre, John C. Otto, William Boys, Samuel Cooper, James Stuart, Felix Pascalis, and Joseph Strong, is published with the Governor's letter. It covers six octavo pages. The doctrine of local origin of the fever is advocated in it. It is notable that the signers were among the founders of the American Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia.¹

The average attendance at the seventeen meetings during 1798 was 10.

January 2d. It was resolved to publish the proceedings of the College relative to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases.

At a special meeting on the 23d, Drs. Wistar, Griffiths, and James, who had been appointed to superintend the publication, reported that the work had been printed. Its distribution was ordered. The title is as follows :

"Proceedings of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia relative to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases. Printed by Thomas Dobson, at the Stonehouse, No. 41 South Second Street, Philadelphia, 1798." 8vo. pp. 37. *Lewis Library—Coll. Phys. of Philada. Pamphlets*, No. 1558.

It contains all the correspondence, memorials, etc., in connection with the proceedings from August 25, 1793, till December 26, 1797, inclusive.

May 1st. Dr. James Hall, one of the junior founders, having returned to the city, after an absence of some years, resumed his fellowship in the College.

¹ The Medical Repository, vol. i. pp. 391-98. New York, 1797.

August 6th. The President called a special meeting in consequence of a report made to him by Dr. Wistar that malignant fever existed in the city. The College directed the information to be given to the Board of Health.

August 7th. Drs. Parke and James were instructed to wait upon the Board of Health this evening, to learn what measures have been taken in connection with the subject of the communication made to it on the 6th.

November 13th. Drs. Wistar, Griffiths, and James were appointed to investigate the origin and progress of the malignant contagious fever of this year. Their report was submitted and read December 4th.

December 11th. Drs. Kuhn, Currie, Parke, Wistar, Griffiths, and James were appointed to draw up a narrative of the proceedings of the College in 1793 and 1797, and the facts relative to the origin and progress of the malignant fever of 1798, with a statement of the best methods of preventing the introduction of similar diseases in the future.

December 24th. Their report was adopted and ordered to be published.¹

It is entitled: "Facts and observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in this City in 1793, 1797, and 1798. By the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Printed by Thomas Dobson, at the Stonehouse, No. 41 South Second Street, Philadelphia, 1798-1800." Pp. 52. No. 485, *Lewis Library—Coll. of Phys. of Philada.*

The opinion of the College, expressed in this pamphlet, is that yellow fever is imported and its extension is a result of contagion.

The average attendance at twenty meetings during 1799 was 10.7.

January 1st. A copy of the pamphlet, "Facts and Observations," etc., was sent to each member of the State and of the Federal Legislatures, of the City Corporation, of the Board of Health, as well as to corresponding medical societies.

Letters on the origin of fever, addressed to Dr. Currie, by Dr.

¹ Five members of the committee with Drs. Dorsey, Seybert, and Say, constituted the meeting.

Edward Miller, of New York, and by Drs. Isaac Rand and John Warren, of Boston, were read.

February 5th. Drs. Wistar, Griffiths, and Leib were appointed to confer with members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth in reference to amending the health law then under consideration, and to draft a memorial on the subject.

February 8th. The memorial submitted was adopted by the College, and the committee directed to present it to the Legislature.

It is as follows:

To the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The Memorial of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia respectfully represents—that they have considered the bill for establishing an health office, now before your house, with that attention which a subject so important to every member of the community naturally excites, and are convinced that it is materially defective in several respects, which they beg leave to specify.

1st. The Board of Health is enjoined and empowered to perform several duties, viz., to appoint a resident and consulting physician, to make regulations for the Lazaretto, and the vessels under quarantine, to prescribe the mode of visiting vessels, persons, and houses. “To determine, when any suspicion arises in the mind of the resident physician or quarantine master respecting the infectious state of any vessel, cargo, or crew,” what measures shall be taken to purify the cargo and restore the health of the diseased persons—which said duties can only be performed by persons who are acquainted with the nature of diseases and the effects of the operations of contagion—but that bill does not provide for the formation of a Board of Health possessed of such information; on the contrary, each board, probably uninformed, is directed to nominate its successors, whereby errors, if any arise, may be perpetuated. By repeated experience the College is induced to believe that the most important objects of the law, the prevention of the introduction and extension of pestilential and contagious diseases, will be lost if the Board of Health have not this information.

2d. The law allows an annual rotation of the members of the Board of Health, whereby it will probably be composed of new mem-

bers in the season of danger when the experiences of former years will be necessary. Whereas, the only principle upon which men originally unacquainted with the object of their appointment can be supposed capable of performing the duties of it, is their long continuance in office.

3d. The law makes no special provision for preventing the introduction of the plague to which we are exposed at all seasons of the year, more especially by the constant intercourse between this country and Algiers, which has lately taken place.

By order of the College of Physicians.

JOHN REDMAN, *President*.

THOMAS C. JAMES, *Secretary*.

June 4th. The proposition offered May, 1798, to make the annual contribution of fellows three dollars, was adopted.

July 1, 1799—present 15. A special meeting was called by the President in compliance with a request of the Board of Health, in consequence of the prevalence of an alarming fever. After a free interchange of opinion, it was resolved that—

From information which the College has received from several of its members, it appears that there exists in Penn Street and its vicinity, a malignant fever of the same nature with that which prevailed in Philadelphia in 1793, 1797, and 1798: and it is the opinion of the College that, taking early and proper precautions, such as separating the diseased from the healthy, removing the shipping which lie from South to Pine Street, to a safe distance from the city; and evacuating and carefully inspecting the dwelling-houses, stores, and counting-houses, and the wharves, within the limits aforesaid, will be the most effectual means of checking the further progress of the disease.

Dr. Griffiths was desired to hand a copy of the above to the Board of Health.

July 2d. The following reply was received:

HEALTH OFFICE, 7th mo. 2d, 1799.

To the College of Physicians:

The Board of Health received with gratitude the communication from your College. They have endeavored to give it the weight a

communication from so respectable a source demanded, but they cannot coincide in sentiment with you regarding the propriety of issuing a proclamation, or giving a direction for the removal of the inhabitants from the part of the town you mention, or the vessels from the wharves adjoining. A public notification would perhaps create a terror that might add to the predisposing cause of the sickness, if any such cause exists. They are convinced of the necessity of early precaution, but they also dread to give an alarm, which must injuriously affect the welfare of the city, and which may, perhaps, eventually be unnecessary, the consequences of which as it regards the health are doubtful, but which would certainly operate powerfully against the interest of the citizens. They solicit your attention to the effects of a publication from you on this subject, and shall be obliged by every information which can be had to assist them in maturing their opinions at this eventful period.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD GARRIGUES, *President*.

PASCHALL HOLLINGSWORTH, *Secretary*.

It was resolved that each Fellow give formal information to the Board of Health, and also to the College, of every case of malignant fever which may come under his notice, as soon as its nature has been ascertained; and, until further notice, the College meet every other evening at 8 o'clock.

August 21, 1799. The President, at the instance of several Fellows of the College, called a special meeting to consider the present state of health in the city. After discussion, it was agreed to send the following to the Board of Health:

GENTLEMEN: The College of Physicians conceive it to be their duty to inform you that recent events have confirmed the opinion which they have lately expressed to your board, and they feel it incumbent on them to repeat, that a malignant contagious fever, of the same nature with the disease which raged here in the years 1793, '97, and '98, prevails among us at this time to a very alarming degree.

By order of the College.

WM. SHIPPEN, *Vice-President*.

THOS. C. JAMES, *Secretary*.

Sept. 24th. The President called a special meeting to consider the following communication from the Governor of the State :

FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL, 20 Sept., 1799.

SIR: At the instance of many of our fellow-citizens, I am induced to request that you will obtain from the College of Physicians a representation, whether, in their opinion, the lives of the electors will be in danger from the prevalence of any malignant or contagious fever by attending at the place fixed by law for holding the ensuing general election, within the city and suburbs of Philadelphia? The Act of Assembly renders such a representation necessary before the places of election can be changed; and therefore I hope the College will favor me with an early communication of the result of their deliberations on the subject. I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

DR. REDMAN,

President of the College of Physicians.

The College answered as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24, 1799.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 20th inst. I am directed by the College of Physicians to inform you that from present appearances they judge it will not be safe to hold the election at the Commissioners Hall in Southwark—that the Town House in the Northern Liberties will be safe, and that it will be most advisable not to hold the election at the State House.

I have the honor to be with great respect and esteem, sir, your friend and servant,

JOHN REDMAN.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, ESQ.,

Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 26th. The President called a special meeting to consider the following communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth :

SIR: The Governor directs me to request that you will favor him with the sentiments of the College of Physicians on the origin and

nature of the late fever, and any improvement that can be made in our system of health laws.

I am, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

A. J. DALLAS, *Secretary*.

DR. REDMAN.

November 20, 1799.

Drs. Wistar, Griffitts, Currie, and James were appointed to draft an answer, which was submitted and approved Nov. 28, and is as follows:

SIR: In compliance with your request, expressed in Mr. Dallas's note of the 20th inst., the College was convened on the 26th, by their direction. I now inform you that they believe the origin and nature of the late fever to be precisely similar to those of 1793, 1797, and 1798.

In our memorial to the Assembly in 1797, as well as in our publication of last year, entitled *Facts and observations relative to the nature and origin of pestilential fever*, etc., we gave our sentiments fully on this important subject, accompanied with a minute detail of facts in support of our opinions.

Without entering at present into any further relation of facts, which time will not permit, and a repetition of which we suppose to be unnecessary, we shall remark generally that the parts of the city and of Southwark contiguous to the river, where the fever this year, as heretofore, appeared, its symptoms and progress all tend to confirm our former opinions that it is a pestilential contagious disease introduced amongst us by the shipping.

With respect to the health laws, we repeat that the Board of Health ought to consist of persons who have a competent knowledge of the subject.

Every law for securing the city against the destructive effects of any pestilential contagious disease should have for its second object the speedy extinction of such contagions when they appear.

Measures for the purpose can be of no avail unless they are undertaken soon after the disease is known to exist, but the experience of the last two years has been that those who are not qualified to judge promptly may doubt of the existence of the disease until the oppor-

tunity of preventing its extension is lost. And that, notwithstanding the difference of opinion amongst physicians respecting the origin, yet they have generally been agreed as to the existence of the fever very soon after its appearance.

No person whose private interest may be affected by quarantine laws should be a member of this board, the business of which would be more usefully conducted if the change of members were not so frequent, as the experience gained by one year's service is lost by the customary rotation.

The laws might be more simple.

The quarantine should commence on the first day of May, after which time no vessels subject thereto should be permitted to come up to the city until the middle of October.

By order of the College.

JOHN REDMAN, *President*.

November 28, 1799.

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Esq.,

Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The average attendance at the twelve meetings during the year 1800, was 9.8; and of the thirteen meetings of 1801, 8.7.

One Associate and one Fellow were elected in 1800, and two Fellows in 1801.

It is noted, in 1800, that the rent of the apartment occupied by the College was fixed at \$40 a year; and, Dec. 1, 1801, twelve members present, the by-laws were amended so as to make seven a quorum for election of Fellows.

At the fourteen meetings of 1802 the average attendance was 9.

Feb. 2d. Dr. Glentworth proposed Dr. Jenner, and Dr. Parke nominated Dr. Lettsom as Associates.

March 2d. Dr. Lettsom was elected an Associate of the College, but Dr. Jenner's nomination was not approved, or noted on the minutes.

July 6th. Dr. Thomas T. Hewson was elected Secretary of the College.

July 16th. Present, 12 Fellows. The Vice-President called a special meeting at the instance of the President of the Board of

Health, in consequence of the prevalence of an alarming fever in the vicinity of Vine and Front Streets.

After a free interchange of views, it was resolved :

“From information which the College has received from several of its members, it appears that a malignant fever of the same nature with that which prevailed in 1793, '97, '98, and '99 has existed for ten or twelve days past in the vicinity of Vine and Front Streets, and it is the opinion of the College that the most effectual means of checking the progress of the disease will be an immediate separation of the sick from the healthy, and a recommendation to the healthy in the neighborhood of the sick to remove into the country, and a general suspension of intercourse with the infected houses.”

The Secretary was desired to present to the Board of Health a copy of the resolution, with the two pamphlets published by the College.

Nov. 2d. Drs. Griffiths, Currie, and Wistar were appointed to consider the present state of the health laws. They submitted a report Nov. 16th. Drs. Wistar, Griffiths, Currie, and Leib were appointed to draft a memorial on the subject to the Assembly of the Commonwealth, which was adopted Dec. 7th; and copies of it were distributed to members of both houses of the Legislature. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania: The Memorial of the College of Physicians respectfully sheweth—That your memorialists have a common interest with their fellow-citizens in the prosperity of this city; that prompted by this common interest they submit to you their opinions, the result of experience and mature consideration, on the system necessary to be adopted to guard against the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases from foreign countries. They conceive that the inefficacy of the existing regulations contained in the present health laws is not only known to you, but that it is universally acknowledged, and that public opinion and public safety call for a more efficient system. Your memorialists forbear entering into the subject; they apprehend it to be unnecessary to enter into a detail of the minor points of regulation; they mean only to suggest the general principles of the law, leaving the development to the wisdom of the Legislature.

Under these impressions your memorialists beg leave to submit the following propositions:

That a Board of Health, to consist of not more than five persons, be appointed by the Governor, who shall be commissioned during good behavior, and receive an adequate compensation for their services.

That no vessel from any port or place specified in the fifth section of the present health law, the European ports of the Mediterranean excepted, be permitted to come up to the city from the 1st of May till the 1st of October.

That the Board of Health have full power, in case of the appearance of pestilential and contagious disease in the city or its suburbs, to remove the persons infected, their attendants, and the families in which the disease occurs.

The Board of Health, your memorialists conceive, requires a new organization; its duties are arduous and not without hazard; they require time and attention, and necessarily interfere with the avocations of men of business who are competent to the situation. It cannot therefore be expected that they can be effectually performed unless some emolument be attached to the service. Its members ought to be few, to hold their offices during good behavior, and be appointed by the Governor, inasmuch as promptitude and vigor are more the attributes of small than of large bodies, as experience is necessary to the due performance of their duty, and as an efficient responsibility will thereby be annexed to the appointment.

Such is the subtle nature of contagion and such the inefficiency of means hitherto employed to prevent its introduction, that nothing short of an actual interdiction of intercourse with the infected places appears competent to its prevention; your memorialists are therefore of opinion that the only actual security of the citizens against the importation of diseases of a malignant and contagious character from foreign countries must be found in the total exclusion of vessels from infected ports during the period above recited.

That the Board of Health ought to have a plenary power to remove persons infected with malignant and contagious diseases and

those who have been within the sphere of their action, your memorialists conceive has been amply demonstrated by the sad experience of several years. The arrestation of such diseases depends more upon the removal of the sick than of the healthy, as the records of the years '93, '97, '98, '99, and the present year will evince, for even the almost entire depopulation of the city unaided by frost was insufficient to its extinction.

These general propositions are submitted by your memorialists with deference, but with a sincere conviction that on their adoption depends the future safety of Philadelphia against the ravages of that disease which has impoverished many a worthy family, and consigned many a valuable citizen to the grave.

By order of the College.

JOHN REDMAN, *President*.

THOS. T. HEWSON, *Secretary*.

At the twelve meetings of 1803, the average attendance was 7.7.

January 4th. Drs. Robert Harris and Charles Caldwell, by declining to pay the annual contribution for three successive years, have vacated their seats. The Secretary was directed to furnish them with a copy of this minute.

At the twelve meetings of 1804, the average attendance was 7.

July 3d. Previous to the annual election, a letter was read from Dr. Redman, expressing a desire that another should be elected President in his place. No change of officers was made. The Secretary was directed to inform Dr. Redman of his election, and to assure him of the respect and esteem of the College.

October 2d. Drs. Currie, Seybert, and Hewson were appointed to assist—as prescribed by Article 7 of the Constitution of the Society—the Presidents and Censors to consider what papers in possession of the College are proper for publication.

The average attendance at the seventeen meetings of 1805 was 7.5.

January 1st. The Committee selected thirteen papers to be published.

The Committee on Publication was requested to examine the papers on malignant, contagious fever, and report what measures in reference to them are proper to be taken by the College.

April 2d. The Vice-President was requested to ask Dr. Munson, Sr., of New Haven, as to the authenticity of Coleman's "History of the Importation of Yellow Fever into New Haven in 1794."

June 4th. The use of the room occupied by the College was granted to the Agricultural Society on condition that it pay half the yearly rent of the room, \$20.

July 2d. William Shippen was elected President; Adam Kuhn, Vice-President; Samuel Duffield, Thomas Parke, Caspar Wistar, and Samuel P. Griffiths, Censors; Thomas Say, Treasurer; and Thomas T. Hewson, Secretary.

August 20th. At a special meeting, called at his request, Dr. Currie stated that a malignant fever had appeared in the neighborhood of Catharine and Water Streets.

September 10th. Dr. Currie stated that the malignant fever had spread considerably in Southwark, but the number of cases within the city limits had not increased; also, that he and Dr. James had been appointed by the Board of Health to request the College to point out the means of preventing the contagion from extending in the city.

Drs. Griffiths, Wistar, and Parke were appointed to confer with the Board of Health on the subject.

September 19th. A special meeting, called at the request of the Board of Health, in reference to the following letter from the Secretary of the Commonwealth:

LANCASTER, September 15, 1805.

SIR: The Governor directs me to call the attention of the Board of Health to the 25th Section of the Act of Assembly, passed the fifteenth day of February, 1799, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," and request that the Board will be pleased to inform him whether the state of the malignant fever at present prevailing in the suburbs and City of Philadelphia will render it necessary to change the places fixed by law for

holding the next general elections within the same, and if so, to point out the places they may deem most convenient for said purposes. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,

T. M. THOMPSON.

EBENEZER FERGUSON, ESQ.,

President of the Board of Health.

P. S.—Be pleased to communicate this to the College of Physicians of the City of Philadelphia.

The College directed the Secretary to furnish the Board of Health with a copy of the following resolution: That it is the opinion of the College, that, from present appearances, it will not be safe to hold the election at the Commissioners' Hall in Southwark; that the usual places of holding the elections in the City and Northern Liberties will be safe.

October 1st. In a letter to the Vice-President, dated New Haven, May 3, 1805, Dr. Eneas Munson confirmed his account of the origin of the yellow fever at New Haven in 1794.

December 10th. Drs. Griffitts and James were appointed to superintend the publication of the papers on malignant fever.

The work is entitled: "Additional Facts and Observations Relative to the Nature and Origin of the Pestilential Fever." By the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. 8vo., pp. 99. Printed by A. Bartram. For Thomas Dobson, at the Stonehouse, No. 41 South Second Street. Philadelphia, 1806. *Lewis Library, Coll. Phys. of Philada., No. 485.*

Copies of the work were distributed February 4, 1806.

The average attendance of the 12 meetings of 1806 was 6.7; of the 12 meetings of 1807, was 7.2; of the 12 meetings of 1808, was 6.5; of the 12 meetings of 1809, was 6.5; of the 12 meetings of 1810, was 6.3; of the 13 meetings of 1811, was 6.6, and of the 12 meetings of 1812, was 5.9.

During the first twenty years of the recorded existence of the College, ending January, 1807, the average attendance at the meetings was numerically small; but relative to the number of Fellows it was as large as it is now. In January, 1787, the College consisted of

24 Fellows; the founders. Between that time and January, 1807, 22 were elected, making an aggregate of 46. From this are to be deducted three who forfeited their fellowship; three who resigned, and six who died, making 12, leaving the number 34. And two or three were absent from the city during months at a time. From these data it is conjectured that about one-third of the Fellows in the city attended the stated and special meetings.

Many of the Fellows of the College were members of other societies of the time, which claimed their attention and presence; and the Fellows generally were actively engaged in professional business.

The American Medical Society still existed. The Philadelphia Medical Society was carried on with spirit, and held weekly meetings. Those Fellows of the College who were professors in the University, as well as others, were very frequently present, and the fortnightly stated meetings of the American Philosophical Society were usually attended by some of the Fellows of the College, many of whom were members of it, as well as of the Philadelphia Medical Society.

The Chemical Society of Philadelphia, which was instituted in 1792, held stated meetings weekly, in the Philadelphia Laboratory, or Anatomical Hall. Some of the Fellows of the College were members of it. The chief purpose of this Association was to acquire information relative to the minerals of the United States. A standing committee of five was charged with the duty of analyzing any mineral which might be submitted to it, provided it were sent free of expense, with an account of the locality and situation in which it was found. The analyses were made without charge. Notice of these terms was published in several newspapers of the United States. In 1797 the members of the Analyzing Committee, to either of whom a mineral might be submitted for examination and report were:

Thomas Smith, No. 19 North Fifth Street.

James Woodhouse, No. 13 Cherry Street.

Samuel Cooper, No. 178 South Front Street.

Adam Seybert, 191 North Second Street.

John C. Otto, 37 North Fourth Street.¹

¹ The Weekly Magazine, Philadelphia, February 3, 1798.

In April, 1798, Thomas P. Smith delivered a "learned and ingenious oration" before the Society, a copy of which was requested for publication. George Lee was the Junior Secretary.

The officers of the Chemical Society of Philadelphia in 1802, were James Woodhouse, *President*; Felix Pascalis and John Redman, *Vice-Presidents*; William S. Jacobs, *Librarian*; William Brown, John S. Dorsey, *Curates*; John Y. Bryant, *Treasurer*; Thomas Brown, *Secretary*.¹

A Society for investigating the causes for the late mortality in this city is about to be instituted, and a book for the subscription of such as mean to become members of it, lies at the bookstore of Mr. Armrod, No. 41 Chestnut St.²

This public notice probably relates to the Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia.

From the mutilated record of proceedings of this short-lived society, bits of its history, the names of some of its members may be learned.

January 15, 1798. Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia. Present, Physick, President; Caldwell and Reynolds, Vice-Presidents; Rush, Strong, Cooper, Otto, Coxe, Budd, Dewees, Pascalis, Heylin, Gallaher, and Sayre.

The by-laws were discussed. Adjourned to meet January 22d, 6 o'clock P.M. at Mr. Lee's school-room in Norris's Alley.

January 22d. In addition to those named above Dr. Mease is noted among those present.

July 9, 1798. Roll of members to be called, and fines of absentees to be collected.

August 8th. The Academy presented to the Board of Health a document embracing its views on the yellow fever, then prevailing, which was published for the information of the public and signed by the President, Philip Syng Physick, and Secretary, Francis Bowes Sayre.³

¹ The Philadelphia Directory, City and County Register for 1802. By James Robinson.

The names of Fellows of the College are in *italics*.

² The Weekly Magazine, vol. i. p. 31. Philadelphia, 1798.

³ History of Yellow Fever, 1798. By Thomas Condie and Richard Folwell.

November 20th. Francis Bowes Sayre and Cooper reported dead. Dr. Mease was appointed to read a memoir of Sayre, and Dr. Coxe a memoir of Cooper. J. C. Otto, Secretary.

December 10th. A seal of the Society was adopted, with the legend, "The Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia. Instituted January 8, 1798."

The incorporation of the Society was proposed.

It was resolved to meet in the future at Mr. Pool's school-room in Cherry Alley.

December 17th. Dr. Caldwell delivered the semi-annual address, a copy of which was requested for immediate publication.

Dr. Mease read the report of a committee appointed to draft an answer to the publication of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Coxe delivered an eulogium on Dr. Sayre.

January 15, 1799. The answer to the College of Physicians was ordered to be inserted in the several newspapers of the city.

Dr. Mease read his eulogium on Dr. Cooper.

February 11, 1799. Ordered that 6 copies of Dr. Caldwell's semi-annual address be given to each member of the Academy; that 300 copies be retained by the librarian, and the rest to be disposed of by Mr. Bradford.¹

At a stated meeting of the Academy of Medicine, the following were elected officers for 1799: Philip Syng Physick, President; Charles Caldwell and William Dewees, Vice-Presidents; John C. Otto, Secretary; James Gallaher, Librarian; William Budd, Treasurer.

Charles Caldwell, William Dewees, James Mease, Felix Pascalis, and James Reynolds, Committee on Correspondence.

John Redman Coxe, John C. Otto, James Stewart, and René La Roche, Committee on Meteorology.

Benjamin Rush, Philip Syng Physick, and Joseph Strong, Committee on Revision.

William Budd, James Gallaher, and Isaac Heylin, Committee on Annual bills of Mortality.

¹ Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Collection of Manuscripts.

The Academy will publish a volume of transactions in the course of a few weeks.¹

The Academy of Medicine of Philadelphia did not long survive.

The Medical Lyceum of Philadelphia was founded in 1804.

The following list of its officers is given in Robinson's Philadelphia Directory for 1806.

Drs. John Redman Coxe, William P. Dewees, N. Chapman, and John S. Dorsey, Presidents; Dr. E. Griffiths, Treasurer; Dr. J. C. Rousseau, Librarian; Dr. C. Meredith, Curator; Dr. G. Farquhar, Corresponding Secretary; and Samuel Tucker, Recording Secretary.²

A prize of a gold medal worth fifty dollars was offered February 5, 1808, for the best essay on the question, "Does the human body possess the power of absorbing substances applied to its surface?"³ The essays were to be submitted before January 1, 1809. No award was made. The offer of the prize was renewed February 22, 1809.

For 1809 the officers were John Syng Dorsey, President; Messrs. Armstrong, and Mezyek, Vice-Presidents; Elijah Griffiths, Treasurer; Dr. Barton, Jun., Librarian; Dr. William Shaw, Curator; Dr. J. C. Rousseau, Corresponding Secretary; and — Clark, Recording Secretary.

Notice of the Medical Lyceum after 1819 has not been met with.

The number of Fellows habitually present at the meetings was probably somewhat restricted, not only by the meetings of several societies in which they were interested, but also by the lack of publication of transactions. Fellows of the Society in many instances published papers in periodicals, in preference to presenting them to the College.

Drs. Thomas T. Hewson, Joseph Parrish, John C. Otto, and Thomas C. James edited "The Eclectic Repertory and Analytical

¹ Medical Repository, 1799.

² Medical Museum, vol. 2, 1806.

³ Medical Museum, vol. 5, 1808.

Review, Medical and Philosophical. Edited by a Society of Physicians." The first quarterly number appeared October, 1810, and the publication continued till October, 1820. The first number of a new series was begun January, 1821, entitled "The Journal of Foreign Medical Science and Literature," being a continuation of the "Eclectic Repertory," conducted by Samuel Emlen, Jr., M.D., William Price, M.D. Vol. 3, 1823, edited by Samuel Emlen, Jr., M.D., and the 4th and last, 1824, by John D. Goodman, M.D.

Whatever may have been the cause, the College was in a languid condition during several years.

June 2, 1807, the entrance fee was reduced from \$26.67 to \$15.

NOTICE OF DR. JOHN REDMAN.

After more than eighteen years' service Dr. Redman, in compliance with his often expressed wish, was relieved of the presidency of the College July 2, 1805. He died of apoplexy at the advanced age of 86 years, March 19, 1808, two years and eight months after Dr. William Shippen had been elected in his place.

He had been a faithful and efficient officer, rarely absent from the meetings; was one of the founders of the College, and yet no notice of his death is recorded on its minutes.

The many references to him in the preceding pages imply that he was highly respected in the community on account of his benevolent character and professional skill. His deportment seems to have been always sincere, pleasant, but somewhat sedate. He is not named in connection with any occasion of mirth or festivity; but Dr. Benjamin Rush, who habitually garnered, or rather hoarded, every scrap of manuscript which came to him, has left among his papers the following: "Dr. Redman's Toast,—The dignity and success of the healing art: And long health, competent wealth, and exquisite happiness to the individual practitioner, who makes the health, and comfort and happiness of his fellow mortals one of the chief ends and delights of his life, and acts therein from motives that render him superior to all the difficulties he may have to encounter in the pursuit thereof."¹

¹ Rush MS., vol. 22, p. 8.

By preserving that bit of paper, Dr. Rush has unconsciously cast a little gem on the cairn of his dear old master. It is a witness of his devotion to "the healing art;" and indicates what the conduct and qualifications of the "individual practitioner" should be, in his opinion, to deserve the many blessings which he provisionally wishes for him. The toast was good and applicable when delivered, is now, and ever will be. It holds up precepts which, if generally followed as closely as the first president of the College seems to have followed them, would augment the worthiness of the profession, and consequently the esteem of the people for its members.

Dr. Redman was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1722. He was educated at Mr. Tennent's Academy, and studied medicine under Dr. John Kearsley. When he was qualified to practise, he went to Bermuda, where he remained several years, and thence to Europe. He passed one year in Edinburgh, attended lectures, dissections, and hospitals in Paris, and graduated at Leyden, July, 1748. After passing some time at Guy's Hospital, he returned to and settled in Philadelphia, where he soon acquired celebrity.

He was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital from 1751 to 1780; one of the trustees of the College of Philadelphia, 1765; and a member of the American Philosophical Society from January 19, 1768. When he retired from practice, 1784, he was elected an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church.

He published in 1759, *A Defence of Inoculation*.

During forty years Dr. Redman resided on the west side of Second Street, about a hundred yards south of Arch Street.

He "was somewhat below the middle stature, his complexion was dark, his eyes black and uncommonly animated; and his gesture and speech such as indicated a mind always busy and teeming with new and original conceptions of human and divine things."¹

Dr. Redman was "an antiquated looking old gentleman, usually habited in a broad-skirted dark coat, with long pocket flaps, buttoned across his under dress; wearing, in strict conformity with the cut of his coat, a pair of Baron Steuben's style of military boots, coming above the knees for riding. His hat flapped before and cocked up

¹ Medical Museum, vol. v.

smartly behind, covering a full bottomed powdered wig—in front of which might be seen an eagle pointed nose, separating a pair of piercing black eyes—his lips exhibiting (but only now and then), a quick motion, as though at the moment he was endeavoring to extract the essence of a small quid.”¹

At a special meeting, July 25, 1808, Dr. Caspar Wistar was chosen by ballot to prepare an eulogium in commemoration of Dr. William Shippen, late President of the Society, which was delivered in the college hall in Fourth Street, March 7, 1809, in presence of different societies invited to attend.²

Dr. Adam Kuhn was elected President, Dr. Samuel Duffield, Vice-president, and Dr. William Currie, a Censor, September 6, 1808.

NOTICE OF DR. WILLIAM SHIPPEN.

Much has been said of the career of Dr. Shippen in preceding pages. Yet something may be properly added.

Dr. William Shippen, Jr.—commonly called professor, to distinguish him from his eminent father, William Shippen, the elder—was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 21, 1736, and died in Germantown, July 11, 1808, aged 71 years.³

He received a bachelor's degree from the College of New Jersey in 1754. His father taught him medicine till 1758, when he went to Europe. In 1761 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of doctor of medicine. He returned to Philadelphia in May, 1762, and, the same year, Nov. 16, delivered at the State House an introductory lecture to a course of lectures on anatomy the first delivered in Philadelphia, if not in America. The regular course began at his father's house in Fourth St., Nov. 26th. His lectures were repeated yearly till Sept. 23, 1765, when he was elected

¹ Watson's Annals, vol. ii. p. 382.

² This discourse was not printed till after Dr. Wistar's death, 1818.

³ Descendants of Dr. William Shippen. Compiled by Mr. Charles R. Hildeburn.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, vol. i. p. 109, 1877.

professor of anatomy and surgery in the Medical School of the College of Philadelphia, which had been planned and inaugurated by Dr. John Morgan, May, 1765.

After the College was superseded by the University of the State of Pennsylvania its trustees elected him, May 11, 1780, professor of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery. Afterward he was professor of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania till 1806, when he retired.

He was appointed, July 15, 1776, "chief physician of the flying camp." He submitted to Congress, March, 1777, a plan for the organization of a hospital department, which, with some modification, was adopted. Congress elected him, April 11, 1777, "Director-General of all the military hospitals of the Armies of the United States," an office from which he resigned Jan. 3, 1781.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society Nov. 1767, one of its Curators for 1771, and one of its Secretaries for 1772.

If he contributed anything to the literature of either medicine or science, it has not been found. His claim to the enduring approbation of his fellow-citizens mainly rests on his being the pioneer of systematic teaching of anatomy and surgery in Philadelphia, for which he was eminently qualified. His skill, his eloquence as a teacher, exercised during forty years in the first medical school of the country, made him widely known at home and abroad, and won for him permanent distinction and respect in the medical world.

Nov. 5, 1811, Drs. Parke and Griffiths were appointed to confer with the Board of Health in compliance with its request. They reported, Feb. 4, 1812, that the Board of Health urged the coöperation of the College in an application to the Legislature for renewal of the health law.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the senior class of founders of the College, died April 19, 1813. He resigned in 1793. Though he has been the subject of many eulogies his life has not been precisely described.

NOTICE OF DR. BENJAMIN RUSH.

Dr. Rush was born on his father's farm, twelve or fourteen miles northeast of Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1745. Both his grandfather, James Rush, who died in 1727, and his father, John Rush, were gunsmiths. Their ancestors, most of them members of the Society of Friends, followed William Penn to this country 1683.

While Dr. Rush was very young his father died, and left him to the care of his mother, to whose affectionate effort he was indebted for his education. Her very limited means prompted her, for the welfare of her son, to establish herself on Market Street east of Second, in a retail trade of groceries and provisions. Her place of business was indicated by a sign, and known as the "Blazing Star." The crown of her enterprise, industry, and maternal devotion is seen in the renown of her son: she alone enabled him to achieve it.

About the age of eight or nine years Rush was placed in the West Nottingham grammar school, sixty miles southwest from Philadelphia, then in charge of his uncle, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley. After due preparation he was transferred to the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he received the bachelor's degree in 1760, before he had completed his fifteenth year.

He was next apprenticed to Dr. John Redman for six years. He kept a common-place book, and in it made notes of his observations on the yellow fever prevalent in 1762. During his seventeenth year he translated the Aphorisms of Hippocrates from Greek into English.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he went to Europe, and after publicly defending a thesis, *De Coctione ciborum in ventriculo*, the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him, in 1768, the degree of doctor of medicine. Then he passed some time in London, attending hospitals and lectures. After a visit to Paris, he returned to Philadelphia in the spring of 1769, started in the practice of medicine and was soon elected professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia.

February 26, 1768, he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society; a curator, 1770-72; one of the secretaries,

1773-76; one of the councillors, 1786; and one of the vice-presidents, 1797 to 1801. He contributed six papers to the Transactions of the Society.

He was active among those who planned and established the Philadelphia Dispensary, in 1786, and was one of its attending physicians.

In 1789 he was elected professor of the theory and practice of medicine, *vice* Dr. Morgan, deceased; and was one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital during thirty years.

He was a member of Congress six and a half months, from July 20, 1776, and, after it had been engrossed, signed the Declaration of Independence, which had been adopted prior to his election.

He was appointed, in 1777, physician-general of the military hospital of the middle department.

In 1789 he was a member of the convention of Pennsylvania for the adoption of the federal constitution.

President John Adams appointed him Treasurer of the Mint of the United States; he held the office during the last fourteen years of his life.

Dr. Rush possessed quick perception and tenacious memory. He was an early riser, persistently industrious, and his facility in the use of language in writing, conversation, and public speaking was eminent.

“His gentleness of manner, his sympathy with the distressed, his kindness to the poor, his varied and extensive erudition, his professional acquirements, and his faithful attention to the sick, all united in procuring for him the esteem and respect, and the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and thereby introducing him to an extensive and lucrative practice.”

During several years he had from fifteen to thirty private pupils, students in his office.

His philanthropy was manifested in promoting whatever seemed to him likely to ameliorate the condition of mankind. He favored all means of education, recommended the establishment of free schools in every county of the State. He was active in promoting the interests of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pa. He advocated temperance, and was president of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

He condemned the use of tobacco and was opposed to capital punishment.

In spite of his general benevolence he was dogmatic, impatient of contradiction, and often unreasonably resentful. Some conflict of opinion on College affairs with the Provost, the Rev. Dr. John Ewing, prompted him to sever his membership with the Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. was pastor. His attitude was unfriendly and resentful to those medical friends whose opinions in connection with yellow fever were in conflict with his own. His relations with many of the medical men of Philadelphia became so unpleasant to his sensitive nature that, in 1797, he expressed readiness to remove to New York, provided he were appointed to a medical professorship in Columbia College.

Aug. 13, 1813. Dr. Samuel Duffield declined reëlection to the office of Vice-President, because his condition of health prevented him from attending the meetings of the College.

Aug. 2, 1814. Arrears of rent for three years were ordered to be paid.

An ineffectual application to reduce the rent of the room occupied by the College to less than forty dollars a year was made Dec. 6, 1814, and again March 7, 1815.

July 4, 1815, the reported balance in the treasury was \$141.81.

Jan. 2, 1816, an examination and selection of papers in possession of the College suitable for publication was ordered.

Aug. 5, 1817. The decease of our much respected President, Dr. Adam Kuhn, having taken place since our last meeting, the Secretary is directed to record it.

NOTICE OF DR. ADAM KUHN.

Dr. Adam Kuhn was born in Germantown, Philadelphia, November 17, 1741, old style. His grandfather, John Christopher, and his father, Adam Simon Kuhn, were natives of Furfeld, a small town

on the Neckar in the circle of Suabia. Both came to Philadelphia in 1733.

Adam Simon Kuhn was a bright man, improved by a liberal education, and was considered a very skilful and successful practitioner of medicine. He was a magistrate of the borough of Lancaster and an elder of the Lutheran Church.

Dr. Adam Kuhn's first studies in medicine were directed by his father. In the autumn of 1761, he left Philadelphia and arrived at Upsal, by way of London, early in January, 1762, having traversed Norway and a part of Sweden. He studied botany and medicine under Linnæus and the other professors of the University of Upsal until July or August, 1764. Then he returned to London and remained about a year. He went to Edinburgh and received the degree of M.D. from the University, June 12, 1767, his thesis being *De Lavatione Frigida*.

While abroad he visited France, Holland, and Germany.

He returned from London, and settled in Philadelphia, January, 1768. He soon acquired a respectable practice and a high degree of estimation among his elder medical brethren.

In January, 1768, he was appointed professor of materia medica and botany in the College of Philadelphia; and in January, 1774, one of the physicians of a society instituted for inoculating the poor for smallpox. During the preceding year, 1773, above 300 persons died of smallpox. The unsettled state of public affairs put an end to the society in April.

He was elected one of the Physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital, May, 1775, and after serving the institution more than twenty-two years, he resigned in January, 1798.

He was one of the consulting physicians of the Philadelphia Dispensary, founded 1786, and was always among the foremost of its steady friends and patrons.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society from January 19, 1768; one of the curators from 1769 to 1771, and a councillor from 1796 till 1802.

He was one of the founders of the College of Physicians, of which he was elected President, September 6, 1808.

He was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medi-

cine, November, 1789, in the University of the State, and to the same chair, in January, 1792, in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he resigned in 1797.

He married, in the island of St. Croix, May, 1780, Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Hartman, Esq., and had two sons.

He relinquished practice in the autumn of 1815. Fully sensible of his approaching dissolution, he died July 5, 1817, aged seventy-five years.

His thesis, and a short letter to Dr. John C. Lettsom, on diseases succeeding the transplantation of teeth, printed in the *Memoirs of the Medical Society of London*, vol. i., are his only publications. "This is not the only instance in which a dislike to appear before the public has deprived us of the experience of those who were best qualified, by their talents and observations, to communicate instruction."

"Dr. Kuhn was not remarkable for the powers of imagination; but in sound judgment he greatly excelled. His talent for observation was profound. He was through life a studious reader; a lover of music from his youth; remarkably abstemious and regular in his diet, and neat in his person."

He was reserved in his general intercourse, but affable and communicative in the company of his friends. His manners were void of ostentation or assumption. In conduct he was firm and decisive; and he was strictly punctual and observant of all his engagements.¹ His sincerity is manifest in the following extract from his MS. lectures on yellow fever:

"The consequences that have attended it [yellow fever of 1793] have interested the feelings of the whole community in the highest degree; but the practitioners of physic in this city are more particularly concerned, as it has not only brought the spirit of discord among them, but has certainly lessened the confidence in the art and the professors of it which they heretofore possessed in an eminent degree.

¹ The *Eclectic Repertory and Analytical Review*, vol. viii. p. 235. Philadelphia, 1818.

Reprinted in separate form. See Pamphlets, vol. 8. Library of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

Also, in Thacher's *American Medical Biography*.

As I mean to confine my remarks in a great measure to what came under my own observation, it may be proper to mention that I saw the first patient in this fever on the 23d of August [1793], and the last on the 12th of September. The state of my health then rendering me incapable to continue my attendance on the sick, I quitted the city on the 14th of September, and returned on the 1st of November. Within that period I visited near 70 different patients; of these, 10 only had the yellow fever, including two for whom I prescribed, though I had it not in my power to visit them, and three whom I attended in consultation, being patients of other gentlemen of the profession. I ought to observe that I was confined by indisposition from the 3d to the 10th of September; that I then visited a few patients until the 12th, but finding my strength not equal to the task, and my headache and fever returning, I left the city, as before observed, on the 14th. Of these ten five died, but it is with a satisfaction I want words to express that I can with truth declare that every person for whom I prescribed within 48 hours of his being seized with the fever recovered and continues in health, except the mode of treatment was changed, which happened in the case of the unfortunate Dr. Hutchinson, after sickness prevented me from continuing my attendance on him. Of the other patients whom I attended within that period, some labored under diseases peculiar to the climate at all seasons of the year, and others were attacked with influenza, which prevailed generally as an epidemic in the city at the same time."¹

March 3, 1818. The Secretary was directed to record the death of Dr. Caspar Wistar, which occurred January 22, 1818, in his 58th year.

April 7th. Drs. Parke and Griffitts were appointed to publish Dr. Wistar's eulogium on Dr. William Shippen.

NOTICE OF DR. CASPAR WISTAR.

Dr. Caspar Wistar was born in Philadelphia September 13, 1761, and educated at the Penn Charter School. His discernment of the

¹ MS. Lectures on Yellow Fever. By Adam Kuhn. Libr. Coll. Phys. Phila., F. 844.

need and comfort of medical aid to those hurt at the battle of Germantown in 1777 determined his choice of profession. He became a pupil of Dr. John Redman, and during the last year of his apprenticeship attended the practice of Dr. John Jones. In 1782 the University of the State of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. He sailed for England October, 1783, and, after spending a year in London, went to Edinburgh. The University of that city conferred upon him, June, 1786, the degree of M.D., after publicly defending his thesis, *De Animo Demisso*. After an absence of more than three years, he returned to Philadelphia January, 1787. He was appointed an attending physician of the Philadelphia Dispensary the same year.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society July 20, 1787; was one of the curators 1792-94; one of the vice-presidents 1792-1814; and succeeded Thomas Jefferson as President, January 6, 1815. He contributed six papers to the *Transactions of the Society*.

In 1788 he married Isabella Marshall, who died in 1790.

In 1789 he was elected professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia.

In the autumn of 1793 he was appointed a physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and resigned in 1810.

He married Elizabeth Mifflin in 1798.

He was elected to the professorship of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania in 1808, and filled the office at the time of his death.

He succeeded Dr. Rush as President of the Society for the Abolition of Slavery; and was one of the censors of the College of Physicians from December 3, 1793, till he died, January 22, 1818.

Dr. Wistar was in every respect an exemplary man, remarkable for his strong good sense, amiable deportment, professional skill, and superior qualifications as a teacher of anatomy. His social disposition induced him to entertain in a modest way at his home, every Saturday evening, medical and other friends, as well as distinguished strangers who came to the city. To continue those pleasant gatherings, members of the American Philosophical Society, soon after his

death, instituted a social club, and, as a token of appreciation of his worth, called it the Wistar Party. Every Saturday evening each member of the club in turn entertained a company of invited guests, spreading before them a repast of such solids as may be taken with fork or spoon without the aid of knife.

Circumstances connected with the civil war brought the Wistar Party to an end in 1863, or 1864. Only one or two of the members at that time have survived the suspension. The places of the deceased have been filled. The party has been revived. The archives of the club, and the old copper-plate from which the notable cards of invitation (illustrated by a portrait of Dr. Wistar) were printed, have been conveyed to it. Dr. Caspar Wister, a kinsman of the eminent professor, gave the first Wistar Party of the repaired organization on Saturday evening, January 8, 1887; and so, what was for very many years a prominent feature in the social character of Philadelphia, has been restored, and is likely to be permanent.

The following verses, by Dr. George Bensell, of Germantown, express the general sense of the public loss at the time, caused by the death of Dr. Wistar:

Wistar is dead! his gentle spirit's flown,
In blessed trust, to happier worlds unknown;
And many an aching heart and tearful eye
Give the sad proof, the best of men must die.
The good, the wise, the multitude deplore,
The virtues that they loved are now no more.
Thou, who from others oft the stroke did stay,
While Death hung o'er his seeming destin'd prey,
Fate turn'd aside, and oh! could no one save
And rescue thee, like others, from the grave!
Alas! could no one of the Healing Art
Save from the tomb, that good, that generous heart.

While genius, learning, wisdom bow the head
And deeply mourn their favorite, Wistar, dead.

Under instructions, Drs. Griffiths and Parrish had printed a hundred copies of the by-laws corrected up to April 7, 1818.

When the by-laws were first printed, 1790, the College consisted of 28 Fellows.

Thirty-one years after its foundation only 18 names are on the roll of Fellows :

Thomas Parke, F.,	Nathaniel Chapman,
William Currie, F.,	Henry Neill,
Samuel Powel Griffitts, F.,	Samuel Stewart,
Thomas T. Hewson,	Edwin A. Atlee,
Thomas C. James,	Wm. P. C. Barton,
Joseph Parrish,	Isaac Cleaver,
Michael Leib,	John Moore,
Plunket F. Glentworth,	Samuel C. Hopkins,
Adam Seybert,	John W. Moore.

Seven Associates:

James Tilton,	John R. B. Rodgers,
David Hosack,	Lewis Jones Jardine,
Samuel Bard,	William Boys,

Joseph P. Minnick.

Between Jan. 2, 1787, and April 7, 1818, 33 had been elected Fellows, making, with the 24 founders, an aggregate of 57. Of these 32 had died, 3 were dropped, and 4 were placed on the roll of Associates.

Of 11 Associates elected prior to 1818, 1 had become a Fellow, and 3 had died, leaving 7 on the list.

A list of all deceased Fellows and Associates is printed with the by-laws.¹

The entrance fee was fifteen dollars—reduced to ten dollars, December 5, 1820—and the annual contribution was three dollars. Provided every Fellow was punctual in the payment of his contribution, the yearly income of the College was fifty-four dollars.

July 7, 1818. Thomas Parke was elected President; Samuel P. Griffitts, Vice-President; William Currie, Thomas T. Hewson, Plunket F. Glentworth, and Henry Neill, Censors; Thomas C. James, Treasurer; and Joseph Parrish, Secretary.

¹ Charter, Constitution, and By-Laws of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 1818.

Lewis Libr. Coll. Phys., Med. Tracts, vol. x. No. 1383.

The active interest of the College in forming, establishing, and maintaining the Pharmacopœia of the United States, renders a somewhat detailed account of its proceedings in this connection appropriate.

CONNECTION OF THE COLLEGE WITH THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Napoleon the Great, in 1803, ordered to be prepared the *Codex Medicamentarius seu Pharmacopœia Gallica*. An ordinance of the King of France, August 8, 1816, directed it to be printed forthwith, and every apothecary to procure a copy of it within six months of the date of its publication, and prepare his medicines according to its formulas, under a penalty of 500 francs.¹

Long before that work was begun the College of Physicians of Philadelphia endeavored to interest the medical public in the formation of a pharmacopœia for the United States.

At a stated meeting of the College, June 3, 1788, John Redman, John Jones, Adam Kuhn, William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, Samuel P. Griffitts, Caspar Wistar, and James Hutchinson were appointed a committee to form a pharmacopœia for the use of the College. As a result of their discussion of the subject the idea of preparing a work for local use seems to have been abandoned.

Nine months after the appointment of this committee, the College ordered, April 7, 1789, a copy of the following circular to be sent "to the most respectable medical characters in the United States:"

SIR: The Physicians of this city, from a desire of extending medical knowledge, and of promoting harmony and uniformity in the practice of physic, have associated themselves under the name of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

With a view to render their institution more extensively useful, they have resolved to address the most respectable medical characters in the United States, intimating their Designs, and requesting such information as may be most conducive to carry them into effect.

One of the Objects of the College has been that of forming a Pharmacopœia adapted to the present state of medicine in America;

¹ Eclectic Repertory, vol. vii. p. 267.

for which purpose a committee of their members has been some time since appointed, who have made some progress in their work.

When we consider the great number of publications of this kind which Europe has been, and is annually producing, we think no doubt can arise of the absolute necessity of some standard amongst ourselves to prevent that uncertainty and irregularity which in our present situation must infallibly attend on the compositions of the Apothecary and the prescription of the Physician.

And as we wish this Work may be accommodated to the practice of medicine throughout the United States, and that every useful addition may be made to former publications, we request that you will favor us with your sentiments on the subject, and particularly inform us what Native American Remedies have been discovered amongst you. It will be necessary to give the botanical and vernacular names of such substances, and to ascertain their virtues with most scrupulous Precision.

As we are desirous of publishing a volume of *Transactions* as often as materials are afforded, we shall be much obliged to you for whatever Communications you may favor us with on medical subjects.

Although we particularly address those Physicians who are best known to us, yet as there must be many others, men of learning and rank in the Profession, the knowledge of whom has not yet reached this place from the want of that intercourse which would be so desirable and useful to the Advancement of Medical Science, we wish that you would communicate to them our intentions and that they would excuse this unavoidable omission, and furnish us with their assistance as though they were severally addressed.

Letters and communications are to be directed to the President or Secretary of the College.

Signed by order of the College,

JOHN REDMAN, *President*.

SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS, *Secretary*.

PHILADELPHIA.

One hundred copies were ordered to be printed and the Censors directed to forward them to the proper persons.

May 4, 1790. A letter from Dr. James Tilton, President of the

Medical Society of the State of Delaware, relating to the Pharmacopœia was read.

August 3, 1790. A letter, July 18, 1790, from the Medical Society of New Haven, addressed to the President of the College, Dr. John Redman, was read: Substantially that the Society will be happy, if in its power, to afford the smallest assistance to the laudable design of forming a pharmacopœia adapted to the present state of medicine in America. The letter is signed by the committee of correspondence, Leverett Hubbard, Eneus Munson, Ebenezer Beardsly, Ebnathan Beech, and Samuel Nesbett.

The subject was not abandoned. May 3, 1791, Dr. Benjamin S. Barton was appointed a member of the committee on the pharmacopœia. The committee reported to the College November 6, and December 4, 1792; and January 1, and April 2, 1793, and was continued. Dr. Thomas Parke was added to the committee January, 1794.

Drs. Griffiths, Barton, and James were appointed June 6, 1797, to prepare and submit to the College a statement "of all medicinal substances and pharmaceutical processes" which seem proper to be included in the intended pharmacopœia.

It is not doubted that leading physicians in different sections of the country felt the need of a pharmacopœia, and that the proceedings of the College in this connection had increased their interest in the subject, and led the way to the formation of the Pharmacopœia of the United States.

The Pharmacopœia of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the first of the kind in the United States, was published in Boston, 1808. It was fully noticed and commended for its accuracy.¹

A printed circular, dated New York, November 21, 1818, and signed by David Hosack, John R. B. Rogers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Stearns, John Watts, Jr., T. Romeyn Beck, Lyman Spalding, Wright Post, and Alexander H. Stevens, was sent by Lyman Spalding, secretary of the committee, to Dr. Joseph Parrish, Secretary of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, with a request that he

¹ The Medical Repository. Second hexade, vol. 5, p. 396. New York, 1808.

would hand it to the President that it might be laid before the College at its next meeting.

The plan proposed—detailed in a circular issued March 4, 1818—was :

1. That the Pharmacopœia should be formed by and under the authority of the several incorporated Medical Societies, the several incorporated Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, or medical schools, and such medical schools as constitute a Faculty in any university or college in the United States; and in case there should be any State or Territory in which there was no incorporated medical society, medical college, or school, that voluntary associations of physicians and surgeons in such State or Territory should be respectfully invited to unite in the undertaking.

2. That the formation of a pharmacopœia may not be undertaken unless it should receive the approbation of a majority of the aforesaid institutions in the United States.

3. That a convention should be held in each of the four grand divisions of the United States to be composed of delegates from the medical societies, schools, and associations.

4. That each district convention should form a pharmacopœia, or select one in general use, and make therein such alterations and additions as may adapt it to the present state of medical science; and elect delegates to meet in general convention in the city of Washington on the 1st of January, 1820.

5. That the convention should form the national work from the district-convention pharmacopœias.

6. That each district convention should be held at such time and place as may be agreed upon by a majority of the aforesaid institutions in the respective districts.

Dr. Lyman Spalding devised the plan just described and submitted it, January, 1817, to the New York County Medical Society.¹

Feb. 2, 1819. A circular was received from the Medical Society of the State of New York, proposing the above plan for the forma-

¹ Report on the Pharmacopœias of all Nations. By J. M. Flint, Surgeon, U. S. Navy. In the Sanitary and Statistical Report of the Surgeon-General of the Navy for the year 1881.

tion of a national pharmacopœia, and that delegates from the middle district should meet in Philadelphia, June 1, 1819.

The plan proposed in circulars, dated March 4 and Nov. 21, 1818, from the Medical Society of the State of New York, was approved. Drs. Parke, Griffitts, Hewson, Jones, Stewart, Atlee, and Parrish were appointed delegates from the College to meet delegates from other societies, June 1.

The chamber of the College was offered as a place of meeting.

To aid the preparation of the work, the College had printed, May, 1819, the outline of a pharmacopœia.¹

The Convention of the Middle States for the formation of a National Pharmacopœia met June 1, 1819, in the chamber of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The following named delegates were present:

From the *College of Physicians of Philadelphia*: Drs. Thomas Parke, Samuel P. Griffitts, Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson, Edwin A. Atlee, Joseph Parrish, Samuel Stewart.

Medical Society of the State of New York: Drs. Samuel L. Mitchell, John R. B. Rodgers, John Watts, Jr., Lyman Spalding, Alexander H. Stevens.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State of New York: Drs. Wm. J. Macneven, John W. Francis.

College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Western District of New York: Dr. Lyman Spalding.

New Jersey Medical Society: Drs. Charles Smith, John Van Cleve.

The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland: Drs. Samuel Baker, Elisha De Butts.

The Medical Society of Delaware: Dr. Allen McLane.

Medical Society of the District of Columbia: Drs. Henry Hunt, Thomas Henderson.

Dr. Thomas Parke was elected President; Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Vice-president; Lyman Spalding and Samuel Baker, Secretaries of the Convention.

¹ Pharmacopœia. 8vo. pp. 40. An interleaved copy, presented by Dr. Edwin A. Atlee, is in the Library of the College, No. 3362.

Two pharmacopœias in outline and a code of ethics were submitted to the convention and considered.

Samuel L. Mitchell, Alexander H. Stevens, Lyman Spalding, John Watts, Jr., of New York; Thomas Parke, Thomas T. Hewson, of Philadelphia; Allen McLane, of Wilmington, Del.; Elisha De Butts, Samuel Baker, of Baltimore; and Henry Hunt, of Washington, D. C., were appointed to represent the body at the general convention for the formation of a pharmacopœia, to meet in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1820.

The convention of the Middle States adjourned *sine die*, June 4, 1819.

A convention of delegates from societies and institutions of the eastern district of the United States met in Boston, June 1, 1819.

Medical Society of New Hampshire: Drs. Reuben D. Mussey, Ebenezer Learned, Matthias Spalding, and John P. Batchelder.

Medical Society of Massachusetts: Drs. John C. Warren, John Goram, Jacob Bigelow, James Thacher, and George C. Shattuck.

Medical Society of Vermont: Drs. Erastus Torrey, and Selah Gridley.

Brown University in Rhode Island: Dr. William Ingalls.

Medical Society in Rhode Island: Dr. Solomon Brown.

Medical Society in Connecticut: Dr. Eli Ives.

Dr. Warren was chosen Chairman, and Dr. Bigelow Secretary.

The delegates from Massachusetts submitted a plan of pharmacopœia, which was referred to Drs. Mussey, Goram, Torrey, Ingalls, and Ives for examination and amendment. On their motion the pharmacopœia of the Massachusetts Medical Society, as now revised, was adopted by the convention to be presented to the general convention at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1820.

Drs. Ives and Bigelow were chosen, by ballot, to represent the eastern district in the general convention.

The convention adjourned June 2, *sine die*.

The national convention for forming a pharmacopœia met at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1820, and, on the 8th, announced that the faculty, by a spontaneous effort, and without public summons or compensation, had compiled a *Codex Medicamentarius*, or Book of Rules and Directions, for selecting and compounding the articles

employed in practice. The whole civilized world may behold a great and growing nation, speaking a similar language, possessing the same general laws, using a uniform denomination of value, and conforming to each other in the rules of preserving health, and of preparing remedies.

A committee of five was appointed to superintend the publication of the work of the convention.

Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell was President, and Dr. Thomas T. Hewson Secretary of the convention, which ceased January 8, 1820.

February 1, 1820. The delegates from the College to the general convention at Washington submitted their report.

The undersigned, who were deputed by the district convention held in this city, in the month of June, 1819, as members of the College, to meet the delegates in the general convention assembled in Washington, D. C., on the 1st of January, 1820, for the purpose of forming a National Pharmacopœia, have the honor to report:

That in addition to the prospectus agreed upon in the convention of the middle district, the delegates from the northern district presented a regular manuscript pharmacopœia. After a mature examination of the list of simples, preparations, and compounds contained in these two plans, the general convention agreed upon the several articles deemed necessary to be introduced into the work which had been confided to them.

In forming the materia medica list some difficulties arose, occasioned principally by the multifarious articles presented, whose virtues were not generally known, though according to reports, made on very respectable authority, they appeared to be well entitled to the attention of the medical practitioner.

Wishing not to exclude articles of real value, as not yet introduced into general practice, desirous at the same time of not overloading the catalogue of simples to be kept in the apothecary shop as essential articles of the materia medica, the general convention determined on forming two lists according to the circumstances predicated above.

In the arrangement of the materia medica the plan proposed in the middle district convention has been departed from. From the variety and confused character of the synonymes employed to designate par-

ticular articles great difficulties presented, to obviate which appeared to be an object of primary importance. By selecting the article to be employed in medicine, and giving it an alphabetical arrangement, according to the most approved nomenclature, in the leading column, and referring, in the second column, to such authors as had described the sources from which the article was derived, it was believed that a clear and scientific list of the materia medica would be found accessible to the common apothecary, at the same time affording that degree of precision required in a wide extent of country where so many and discordant denominations prevail. In this plan a preference is given to the writers of this country for the most obvious reason, the desire of rendering the work intelligible to every American.

The list of preparations and compounds is pretty nearly what was agreed on in the convention of the middle district. Few additions have been made, and where several preparations of nearly the same character had been introduced, it was deemed advisable to make the selection according to the most approved formula, so that the list has been increased.

A committee of five persons has been appointed to arrange and prepare the work for the press, who will be glad to receive aid of those who take an interest in the work.

THOMAS PARKE.

THOMAS T. HEWSON.

PHILADELPHIA, 1st February, 1820.

February 1, 1820. The expenses of the delegates of the College to the general convention, \$119.33, were ordered to be paid; and, May 17, those of Dr. Hewson while in New York as one of the publication committee.

The College was admitted to be entitled to a share of the copyright of the Pharmacopœia, which amounted to \$246.

September 4, 1821. Drs. Samuel P. Griffitts, Thomas C. James, and Thomas T. Hewson, who had been appointed for the purpose, August 7, reported that they had carefully revised the Pharmacopœia, and presented a list of suggested alterations, to be sent to the publication committee to aid in a further revision of the work.

At the first meeting of the general convention at Washington,

January, 1820, it was determined that the pharmacopœia should be revised every ten years, and to this end the President of it was directed to notify all the incorporated State medical societies, colleges, and schools, on the first of January, 1828, to elect delegates to represent them in the general convention to be assembled at Washington, D. C., January, 1830.

April 29, 1828. A printed circular from the President of the general convention of January, 1820, Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, notifying the institutions concerned that each is authorized to elect three of its members to represent it in the convention to meet in Washington, January 1, 1830, and requesting that the names of the delegates chosen be sent to him before April 1, 1829, was presented by Dr. Hewson.¹

Drs. Hewson, Joseph Hartshorne, and George B. Wood, were appointed to examine the national pharmacopœia, and, before the election of delegates to the convention is held, report any amendments, corrections, and additions, which they may deem advisable.

January 27, 1829. On motion of Dr. Hewson, the Secretary was directed to send to each Fellow a copy of a resolution that the mem-

¹ "Writ for the Medical Convention of 1830."

"Whereas, the Convention that was held at the city of Washington in the month of January, 1820, for forming a Pharmacopœia for our United States of America did resolve that the President of that Convention should, on the first day of January, 1828, issue writs of election to the several incorporated State Medical Societies in the Northern, Middle, Southern, and Western districts of the Nation, requiring them to ballot for three delegates to a General Convention to be held at Washington, on the first day of January, 1830, for the purpose of revising the American Pharmacopœia; and whereas, the several institutions, as aforesaid, are by the same authority requested to forward to the President on or before the first day of April, 1829, the names of the three persons chosen; with sundry other provisions contained in the historical introduction to the work, to which the reader is referred.

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel L. Mitchell, give notice to all the incorporated Medical Societies, Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Schools, and Faculties of Universities, Colleges, and all other authorized bodies that they choose proper persons to represent them in the General Convention to be held in January, 1830, for revising the Pharmacopœia.

"Given under my hand, this first day of January, 1828, at the city of New York.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, *President.*"

bers be requested to furnish the committee on the pharmacopœia a statement of their observation or experience in connection with articles of *materia medica* not in the national pharmacopœia, and suggestions for its improvement.

Dr. Bache was added to the committee.

June 30, 1829. The committee on the pharmacopœia was authorized to employ Mr. D. B. Smith, at the expense of the College, to make some experiments for the use of the committee.

November 24, 1829. The committee presented a final report, of which the concluding paragraph is as follows: "The critical examination of formulas and processes, the collating of authorities, both chemical and pharmaceutical, and the discussions incident to their inquiries, have imposed on your committee the necessity of holding not less than one hundred meetings, have protracted their labors beyond what was anticipated, and have prevented them from making an earlier report."

Drs. George B. Wood and Franklin Bache were appointed delegates to represent the College in the general convention of January 1, 1830, and their expenses were directed to be paid.

January 26, 1830. They reported in substance that very few of the delegates were in Washington on Friday, January 1st, the day appointed for the meeting of the convention, and, therefore, organization was deferred until Monday, January 4th. Those then present were Drs. Lewis Condict and Isaac Pearson, from the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey; Dr. John L. Morris, from the Medical Society of Delaware; Dr. James H. Miller, from the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Drs. Thomas Henderson and N. W. Worthington, from Columbia College, D. C.; and Drs. Wood and Bache, from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia: eight in all.

Dr. Lewis Condict was elected President, and Dr. Thomas Henderson, Secretary.

Believing that the number of delegates present was inadequate to impart to the action of the convention the authority and influence requisite to secure the object in view, it was determined to invite the assistance of all congressmen present who were also members of the profession, as well as of the Surgeon-General of the Army, and the Senior Surgeon of the Navy.

January 5th. Surgeon-General Joseph Lovell, Dr. Nathan Gaither, of Kentucky, and Dr. G. E. Mitchell, of Maryland, members of Congress, joined the convention.

The revised draft of a pharmacopœia from the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was presented, and referred to a committee of five, including the delegates from the College.

A committee was appointed to devise a method for assembling the next convention.

January 6th. The convention met in one of the rooms of the Capitol, occupied by the Columbian Institute. Dr. Samuel Swan, member of Congress from New Jersey, and Dr. Bailey Washington, Surgeon U. S. Navy, took their seats.

January 7th. The committee to which it had been referred, reported that in its opinion, "the draft of pharmacopœia presented by the Philadelphia delegates was decidedly superior to the original work, and should be adopted as the basis of the new edition," and recommended that it should be referred to a committee composed of members from each of the large cities of the Union, authorized, after diligent examination, to amend or alter, and then publish it, as the National Pharmacopœia. The appointment of members of the committee was not restricted to the delegates present. They were selected on account of their supposed interest in the subject, which was inferred from their connection with the convention of 1820. The committee consisted of Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, chairman, and two members from each of these cities: Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, D. C., Charleston, S. C., Lexington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio.

A copy of the draft of the pharmacopœia was to be furnished to the members of each city, which, after due consideration, was to be returned with amendments suggested to the chairman, who will notify all the members to meet in Philadelphia at any time he may, at his discretion, determine.

At this meeting the proposed amendments will be adopted or rejected after due discussion.

The chairman was authorized to fill vacancies in the committee, with the consent of the President and Secretary of the convention.

The method of assembling the National Convention of 1840 requires the President to notify the institutions concerned, through the medical journals, January 1, 1839, to elect delegates, and report their names to him immediately after their election. The names reported are to be published by him, October, 1839, in the medical journals, with a request that these delegates meet in convention at Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in January, 1840.¹

When the reading of the report, summarized above, was concluded, the College voted its thanks to the delegates for their services, and authorized Drs. Hewson, Wood, and Bache, to have a copy of the draft of the pharmacopœia made for each city named, at the expense of the College.

The founding and publishing of this very important work is ascribable very largely, if not exclusively, to the enterprise of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. It was the only institution represented in the very slenderly attended national convention that presented a draft of a pharmacopœia. Without it there would have been no basis for the revision of the work by this convention.

General interest in the subject seems to have flagged after the publication of the pharmacopœia of 1820. No medical institution of New England or New York sent delegates to the National Convention of 1830. Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, of New York, the president, did not appear at the meetings.

An explanation may be interesting at this time.

An attempt was made, either designedly or through misunderstanding, to forestall the national convention, and so supersede its work.

The prescribed method of constituting a convention to meet January 1, 1830, was that the president should, on the first of January, 1828, "issue writs of election to the several incorporated

¹ The gentlemen appointed on the committee were Dr. Thomas T. Hewson chairman; Drs. Jacob Bigelow and John W. Webster, for Boston; Alexander H. Stevens and John Watts, for New York; George B. Wood and Franklin Bache, for Philadelphia; Samuel Baker and Elisha De Butts, for Baltimore; Thomas Henderson and N. W. Worthington, for Washington; John R. Trescott and James Moultrie, for Charleston, S. C.; W. H. Richardson and R. W. Dudley, for Lexington, Ky.; John Morehead and Charles E. Pierson, for Cincinnati.

State medical societies, etc., in the northern district, requiring them to ballot for three delegates to a general convention to be held at Washington on the first of January, 1830, for the purpose of revising the American pharmacopœia; and that these several institutions be requested to forward to the president, on or before the first day of April, 1829, the names of three persons thus designated by ballot; and the president of the convention is hereby requested, on the said day, to assort and count the said votes, and to notify the three persons who shall have the greatest number of votes of their election; and in case there should not be three persons who have a greater number of votes than others, then the said president is desired to put a ballot into the box for each of those persons who have an equal number of votes, and draw therefrom such number of ballots as shall make the number of delegates three, and notify as before." This method to be applicable alike to the middle, southern, and western districts.

The prescription for constituting the second convention was construed to mean that it was limited to twelve members, three representing each of the four districts—that the institutions of the districts were not severally authorized to representation, and that the president, Dr. Mitchell, the sole judge of the district election, was to receive and count the ballots cast in each.

Proceeding in accordance with this view, Dr. Mitchell decided that Drs. Eli Ives, of New Haven, Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, and Daniel Oliver, of Hanover, had been elected delegates from the *Northern District*, and Dr. James McNaughton, of Albany, John B. Beck and A. W. Ives, of New York, delegates for the *Middle District*.

These six delegates and the president regarded themselves to be the duly constituted National Convention for revising the pharmacopœia; and by mutual consent, previously ascertained, they met in New York, Jan. 1, 1830, "for the sake of convenience," instead of proceeding to Washington.

They resolved "to prepare and publish an improved edition" of the pharmacopœia, and, for the purpose, to meet again on the first Wednesday of June, 1830, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York. By means of a circular, they invited the

medical societies and institutions not represented to send a delegate to this convention of seven to assist in the revision. On the second day of June ten delegates were present—five from New York, two from Yale, one from South Carolina, one from Ohio, and one from Berkshire.

They issued a volume entitled—*The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By the Authority of "General Convention for the formation of the American Pharmacopœia," held in 1830. Second edition: from the first edition, published in 1820, with additions and corrections. S. Converse, New York, November, 1830.*"

A reviewer says that book-agents were employed to sell it to the apothecaries of different towns, going from shop to shop chanting its worth. Nevertheless, the spurious work was not largely sold. The authors of it were disappointed. Their work did not earn for them a character for eminently precise learning, or very scrupulous dealing.¹ No one seems to have supposed that they were ignorant of the proceedings of the National Convention at Washington. Be that as it may, no conclusive reasons are now apparent to justify their course in the premises.

The Pharmacopœia of the United States of America. By Authority of the National Medical Convention, held at Washington, A.D. 1830. John Grigg, Philadelphia, 1831, was published early in the year, and was well received by the profession.² Its New York counterfeit lost the little circulation it may have had when first uttered.

In July, 1831, Drs. Wood and Bache announced that they would publish a *Dispensatory of the United States*, designed especially to illustrate the pharmacopœia. It was issued in January, 1833. The fifteenth edition appeared in March, 1883. This excellent work helped to give currency to the first, as well as to the subsequent decennial revisions of the Pharmacopœia.

July 2, 1839, the College, in compliance with due notice, elected Drs. George B. Wood, Franklin Bache, and Henry Bond delegates

¹ The North American Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. xi., January, 1831, pp. 178-200.

² Ibid., April, 1831, pp. 441-455.

to the National Medical Convention for the revision of the pharmacopœia. Subsequently Dr. Wood, having been appointed to represent the University of Pennsylvania, resigned, and Dr. Joseph Carson was elected in his place.

December 24, 1839. Drs. Thomas T. Hewson, George B. Wood, and Franklin Bache, who had been a committee to revise the pharmacopœia of 1830, reported, in substance, that they had begun work toward the close of May and up to date had given close attention to it, meeting usually three times a week. Availing themselves of permission granted by the College they had engaged the assistance of practical pharmacists, William Hodgson, Jr., and William Proctor, Jr. They had noted in an interleaved copy of the first decennial revision of the pharmacopœia the amendments which they proposed, and prepared also explanatory notes on the alterations recommended, combined with the reports of Messrs. Hodgson and Proctor on particular processes, which, should the report be adopted, may be useful to the delegates by enabling them to understand the aims of the committee.

March 3, 1840. The report of the delegates, dated January 20, was presented. Substantially, that they had assisted in the organization of the National Medical Convention at Washington, Jan. 1, 1840, and besides themselves were present: Theophilus Dunn, of the *Rhode Island Medical Society*; Lewis Condict, of the *New Jersey Medical Society*; G. B. Wood, from the *University of Pennsylvania*; Robley Dunglison, from the *Jefferson Medical College*; Wm. W. Morris and James Couper, from the *Delaware Medical Society*; John R. W. Dunbar, John C. S. Monkur, and Edward Foreman, from the Washington University, Baltimore; Joshua J. Cohen, from the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Thomas Sewall and N. W. Worthington, from the *Medical Society of the District of Columbia*; Thomas Miller, Harvey Lindsley, and John M. Thomas, from *Columbia College, Washington, D. C.*; John W. Davis, from the Vincennes Medical Society, Indiana; and William Bacon Stevens¹ from the *Georgia Medical Society*, twenty in all. It is notable—in connection with the proceedings of 1830—that no

¹ Bishop of Pennsylvania from January 2, 1862.

delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, or New York were present.

Dr. Condict was elected President, Dr. Wood, Vice-President, Dr. Worthington, Secretary, and Dr. Harvey Lindsley, Assistant Secretary. The Surgeon-General of the Army and the Senior Surgeon of the Navy were invited to participate in the proceedings.

Again the only papers submitted to the Convention were from the College. They were referred to a committee (Bache, Davis, Stevens, Cohen, and Dunn) to report a plan of revision and publication.

The communication from the College of Physicians and all communications thereafter received were referred to the committee of revision and publication, consisting of seven (Wood, Bache, Dunglison, Cohen, Dunn, Stevens, and Sewall) of which three were a quorum. The committee, which was to meet in Philadelphia at the call of the chairman, was authorized to request the coöperation of the Colleges of Pharmacy of the United States, to fill vacancies, to publish the revision and take whatever measures necessary to accomplish the object of this convention. The committee was directed to report, on the conclusion of its labors, its proceedings to the Secretary of this Convention, to be laid by him before the next one.

The time of meeting of the National Medical Convention was changed from January to May, because the difficulty of winter travel prevented many delegates from being present.

The President was instructed to notify all institutions concerned, May 1, 1849, to elect three delegates to attend the National Medical Convention on the first Monday of May, 1850, and request each body to make a careful revision of the pharmacopœia and report the result to the meeting. He was also to request medical and pharmaceutical institutions to send the names of their delegates to him as soon as elected that they may be published in the medical journals and newspapers in February or March, of 1850.

The College voted its thanks to Drs. Bache, Bond, and Carson, for their services, and ordered their expenses, in all \$112.47, to be paid.

The committee of revision held its first meeting February 10, 1840. Their work was published in Philadelphia in 1842.

As stated already, the College of Physicians of Philadelphia assisted to create and form the pharmacopœia published in 1820. In the manner described, the College contributed the result of careful reviews of the work in aid of the revisions made under the authority of the National Medical Conventions of 1830, '40, '50, '60, '70, and '80. Except the sixth, all the revisions of the pharmacopœia were prepared and published in Philadelphia.

The convention of 1850 consisted of thirty members present, of whom five were the first delegates ever admitted from colleges of pharmacy. Of the seventy-nine delegates present in the convention of 1880, twenty-one—little more than a fourth—were from pharmaceutical institutions. Of these thirteen were appointed on the committee of revision and publication, consisting of twenty-five members. It was instructed to award the publication to the publishing house offering the best terms. In the execution of this instruction there was disagreement. The work was issued in New York, 1882, by publishers whose bid, in the opinion of many, was the least eligible of all the bids made. Had the best terms offered been accepted, the publication would have continued in Philadelphia.

The value of the labors and incidental expenses of the College in aiding to establish and foster the pharmacopœia through many years—more than a half century, is measurable by the degree of importance accorded to the work. It is for the common benefit of the people. This fact is a very cogent if not conclusive reason why it should be hereafter maintained under the authority and at the expense of the United States, and cease to be among the charitable cares of local medical institutions. Pharmacopœias of European States are compiled and published at national expense, under authority of each government.

The Pharmacopœia is not the only work for the common welfare to which the College has given efficient help. It has always been ready to aid in the preservation of the public health, and in the promotion of investigations likely to benefit it, directly or indirectly.

The desire to print the *Transactions* of the College was manifested at long intervals. Drs. J. W. Moore and Otto were appointed February 1, 1820, to assist the censors in selecting those papers in possession of the College which they might consider suitable for pub-

lication. The poverty of the Society at the time made such occupation premature.

The College consented, August 1, 1820, to examine such essays as might be submitted for prize medals offered by the Humane Society for the best two dissertations on Suspended Animation from Submersion, and express its opinion of the comparative merits of the essays.

December 5, 1820. The entrance fee to the College was reduced to ten dollars.

The following, addressed to the President of the College, was read:

The Select and Common Councils at their last meeting appointed a joint committee "to inquire into the facts connected with the appearance and prevalence of malignant or pestilential disease during the past summer and present autumn, and report those means they may deem best adapted to prevent its recurrence or to check its progress." That Committee respectfully invites the College of Physicians, the Academy of Medicine, the Board of Health, the Lazaretto physician, the Port physician and others, to communicate answers to the following questions, directing to No. 225 Spruce Street.

By order of the joint Committee,

JOHN R. COATES, *Chairman*.

November 29, 1820.

1st. Had you an opportunity of observing any cases of malignant fever in Philadelphia in the months of July, August, September, and October, 1820?

2d. In those districts which, according to your experience, were most affected by disease, what peculiar causes were discovered which did not exist in other parts of the city?

3d. Did the disease abate in any considerable degree before the appearance of frost?

4th. What means should be adopted with a view of preventing the recurrence, or of checking the progress of malignant autumnal fever in this city?

Drs. Hewson, Griffitts, and Emlen were appointed to prepare answers.

At a special meeting, Dec. 20th, they submitted a report which was

ordered to be transmitted to the chairman of the joint committee of the Select and Common Council of the city, as follows :

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia have deliberately considered the questions proposed by you on the 29th of November last, and have directed the following replies thereto to be communicated to you :

1st. Most of the members of the College had an opportunity of observing cases of malignant fever in Philadelphia, in the months of July, August, September, and October last. The type was as malignant as we have ever known it. Those persons who remained in the infected district, after being taken sick, seldom recovered. Remedies did not appear to have the usual effects in these cases.

2d. The Board of Health, from their more correct knowledge of the facts, are best qualified to give satisfactory answers to these particulars.

3d. The disease, though malignant, was partial. It gave way in appearance to frost, but not in that striking manner which had occurred in years when it was more widely spread.

4th. During the months of June, July, August, and September every vessel from the coast of Africa, West Indies, and Continent of America to the southward of Cape Fear, should undergo a strict search and perform an effectual quarantine. This proceeding should take place during the whole year with respect to vessels from the Mediterranean.

To prevent the spreading of malignant fever amongst us, the Board of Health should have full power to remove vessels and persons, and prevent communication with infected places ; also, to have infected houses and bedding thoroughly cleansed. And, lastly, we would advise strict attention to the means for producing cleanliness and free ventilation, especially in those parts of the city near the Delaware, where the malignant fever has always made its first appearance.

This cannot be done whilst Water Street continues in its present confined situation, with the accumulated filth of many years, and, for the most part, without privies. We, therefore, strongly recommend the prosecution of the plan now in contemplation for removing the whole of the buildings from the east side of Front St., inclusive,

to the river, beginning at Vine and ending at South St., according to the original plan of William Penn, the wise and intelligent founder of our city.¹

April 3, 1821. The College was pressed for its rent, which had not been paid during more than four years. A committee appointed for the purpose, reported that it had borrowed \$250, for ninety days, at the usual rate of bank discount. The arrears of rent, \$228.33, were paid.

July 3d. The note was due. Its payment, as far as the condition of the treasury would allow, was ordered; and the treasurer reported, Aug. 7, that he had paid \$150 on account of the note, and had a balance of \$27.87 in the treasury.

Feb. 5, 1822. The rent for the preceding year, \$20, was paid.
July 2d, the treasury had been overdrawn \$6.66.

July 3, 1823. Bills for fuel and rent, and balance of the note, with interest, \$110, had been paid, leaving the College still in debt to the treasurer, \$18.62.

These records of financial deficiency should not be forgotten.

April 6, 1824. Drs. Neill, James, Parrish, Hewson, and Otto were appointed to prepare a fee bill, which was considered at subsequent meetings and adopted Nov. 2d.

June 1st. A proposition to reduce the entrance fee from ten to five dollars was ordered to lie over for three months.

Oct. 5th. It was proposed that the meetings of the College during the winter season should be at seven o'clock P.M.

Nov. 2d. Dr. Joseph Parrish stated to the College that John Zimmerman, a prisoner at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., was to be

¹ A detailed history of this fever may be found in "An Account of the Yellow or Malignant Fever in the City of Philadelphia, in the summer and autumn of 1820, with some observations on that disease. Read before the Academy of Medicine. By Samuel Jackson, M.D., President of the Board of Health." Published in the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences, vol. 1, 1820, and vol. 2, 1821.

executed on the 30th instant, for the murder of his daughter, and that there were strong reasons for believing that he was insane when he committed the crime and is still.

Drs. Griffiths, James, Otto, and Parrish were instructed to ascertain the facts of the case, and, if deemed expedient, to request a special meeting of the College.

Nov. 9th. Special meeting. The committee confirmed Dr. Parrish's report, and submitted a memorial which was adopted, as follows :

To John Anthony Shultz, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia, in conformity with the nature of their institution and of their practice in important cases, respectfully call the attention of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth to a subject which is deeply interesting to humanity and to civil society.

We have learned from the public papers that John Zimmerman is now in the prison of Orwigsburg, Schuylkill Co., Pa., under sentence of death for murder of the first degree, and that the 30th of the present month is the day appointed for his execution. From information received by members of the College, there appear to them sufficient grounds to conclude that the murder was committed by said Zimmerman in a state of insanity.

We have ascertained that the prisoner's mother was for many years afflicted with mental derangement, and that two of his sisters have been, for some time, also insane.

The illness of the prisoner's daughter at the time he destroyed her, with the unremitting attention he is said to have paid her during her sickness, subjected him to the combined operation of great bodily fatigue and mental anxiety, which were causes especially calculated to produce a malady, to which it would appear he possessed a very strong hereditary predisposition.

Medical men, whose opportunities for acquiring information in mental diseases are most extensive, are fully aware of the difficulty of arriving speedily at correct judgment in some cases of most decided insanity, for it is a well-known fact that maniacs who are necessarily placed under confinement, from a regard to the safety of the

community, will often display astonishing acuteness and system in accomplishing plans that are founded on the most inconsistent and irrational premises.

Under these views, and deeply impressed with the awfulness of consigning to death a fellow-man, who, if insane, cannot be regarded as accountable for his actions, we do, as Christians and citizens of Pennsylvania, most respectfully and earnestly entreat that the Governor will cause to be delayed the execution of the sentence of death on the prisoner Zimmerman until his real condition can be satisfactorily ascertained.

Jan. 22, 1825. The Governor replied to the memorial, Jan. 17, that he had respited the execution of the unfortunate Zimmerman from time to time, and caused his mental condition to be examined by three respectable neighboring physicians, who do not agree in opinion; and now, under the circumstances, he felt it to be his duty to respite him till March 30th. He requested that the College would appoint some of its members to visit the unfortunate Zimmerman.

The committee to which the Governor's letter was referred, requested, in a communication adopted by the College, Feb. 1st, to be furnished with the notes of evidence taken by the presiding judge at Zimmerman's trial, previous to visiting the prisoner. The Governor could not comply with the request, because he had not possession of the notes of testimony asked.

The Fellows selected to visit Zimmerman plead the inconvenience of leaving their business in the city during the prevalence of an epidemic influenza, and were excused. In their places, Drs. Parke, James, Otto, J. Wilson Moore, and Parrish, or any two of them, were appointed, and instructed, March 26, 1825, to go to Orwigsburg, and, armed with the Governor's commission, examine Zimmerman.

April 5th. They reported that they reached Orwigsburg in the evening of March 28th, and remained until the morning of the 30th. Within that time they had four interviews with Zimmerman, heard the testimony of the sheriff and his deputies, and carefully considered the judge's notes of evidence taken at the trial. The result of this investigation, they said, "leaves not a doubt in our minds that for

several days previous to the death of Rosina Zimmerman, up to the period when the prisoner came under our observation, he, the said John Zimmerman, has been afflicted with insanity."

THOS. PARKE,

JOS. PARRISH,

JOHN W. MOORE.

April 2, 1825.

An authenticated copy of this report was sent to the Governor. Zimmerman's sentence was not executed. The intervention of the College in this case cost the Society \$50.25, travelling expenses of the committee.

Nov. 2, 1824. The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy represented that there was reason to believe that some practitioners received a royalty on prescriptions, as a consideration for sending them to certain apothecaries, and asked the College of Physicians to aid in extinguishing the evil practice.

The subject was referred to a committee, and after receiving its report, the College of Physicians assured the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Dec. 7th, that none of its Fellows had ever degraded himself by such collusion, and hoped that the College of Pharmacy may be able to restrain its members from such improper conduct. At the same time attention was invited to those apothecaries who habitually prescribe for those who neglect to apply for proper medical advice.

March 1, 1825. The College of Pharmacy appointed a committee—Messrs. D. B. Smith, Henry Troth, and Peter Lehman—to confer with committees constituted by the medical profession on "the most advisable means of discountenancing and checking the evil."

The College of Physicians considered its participation in the proposed action inexpedient, because it would be "assuming authority over the members of another association," and, therefore, declined the conference, and at the same time expressed its opinion that the laudable efforts of the College of Pharmacy to check the improper practice of medicine by apothecaries would be effectual.

As long as there are medical practitioners and apothecaries whose conduct is not controlled by professional ethics or rules of honor, irregularities and vicious practices of the kind just referred to will

continue to exist, and measures to repress them will be always required.

June 6, 1826. The secretary was directed to record "the death of our much respected vice-president," who died May 12th, in his sixty-seventh year.

NOTICE OF DR. SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITTS.

Samuel Powel Griffitts, the third and last child of William Griffitts and his wife Abigail Powel, who were members of the Society of Friends, was born in Philadelphia, July 21, 1759.

He was educated at the College of Philadelphia, studied medicine under Dr. Adam Kuhn, and received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine from the University of the State of Pennsylvania, July, 1781.

He went to Paris the same year, and spent some time there attending lectures and visiting the hospitals. In the fall of 1782, he repaired to Montpellier; and at the Medical School there, which was then famous, he followed a course of lectures. He devoted a part of the spring and early summer to visiting various places on the continent, and reached London in June, 1783. In the autumn he went to Edinburgh and returned to London in the spring of 1784. After an absence of three years, diligently employed in observation and study, he returned to Philadelphia in the autumn of the same year.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, January, 1785, and was one of its Council 1791-97.

In 1786 he took an active part in founding the Philadelphia Dispensary. Many ascribe this work to his exertions alone. But in a short manuscript found among his papers Dr. Griffitts gives the credit to another. He says: "In the spring of 1785, Dr. Henry Moyes, who was then in Philadelphia giving a course of lectures upon natural philosophy, proposed to some persons of his acquaintance there, the instituting a public dispensary for the medical relief of the poor, much on the same plan as those of London and other large cities of Great Britain. The Doctor drew up the plan thereof, assisted by S. Powel; but on account of his short stay in Philadelphia, delayed making any further progress in the business, except

talking of it amongst his friends, and desiring me to keep it in mind, and to look out for a proper house. On the return of the Doctor to the city, the subject was revived; and after several conversations between Dr. Moyes, S. Powel, Drs. Rush, Hall, Morris, and himself, a plan was agreed upon by them, and the institution organized. The first meeting of the managers and physicians was held at the City Tavern, February 10, 1786, when it was resolved, as the first step, that the managers and physicians should collect subscriptions. At the next meeting, February 24th, they reported 320 subscribers.

Dr. Griffitts was a manager, and for seven years an attending physician of the institution. During forty years, with very few exceptions, he was a daily visitor at the Dispensary. To meet the demands of the poor for medical relief, caused by a large increase of population, a dispensary was established in Southwark and one in the Northern Liberties in 1816. In the foundation of these additional charities he was probably no less actively interested than he had been, thirty years before, in instituting the first; so that, as Dr. Emerson says, "he may be fairly considered as the father of the dispensaries of his native city."

He was a member of the Humane Society from 1786, and joined the Pennsylvania Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, which was chartered in 1789.

He married Mary, a daughter of William Fishbourne, in 1787, who, with their six children survived him.

He was appointed professor of materia medica in the University of Pennsylvania, 1792, and resigned the office after four years' service, 1796.

During the prevalence of yellow fever in 1793, '97, '98, '99, 1802 and 1805, his services were conspicuous. "He stood in the midst of the desolation, and, regardless of personal danger, was solely intent upon extending relief to his suffering fellow-citizens."

When the French refugees from St. Domingo, who escaped from the successful insurrection there in 1793, arrived in Philadelphia, destitute of all but their lives, they found Dr. Griffitts to be their efficient friend. He spoke their language fluently. He was very active in procuring money and means and applying them to relieve the necessities of the sufferers. In a short time \$12,000 were

collected from our citizens for their use, a large part of which was confided to Dr. Griffiths for distribution among them.

When the Philadelphia yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, in 1811, proposed to make suitable provision for the care of such of its members as were deprived of their reason, Dr. Griffiths eagerly enlisted himself in the cause. The subject had been on his mind many years. As soon as the Society had determined that an institution should be founded and placed under the direction of the contributing members of the Philadelphia yearly meeting, he drew up the plan and took a most active part in all the duties connected with the erection of the buildings and arrangements for the reception of patients. His labor contributed largely to the institution of the Friends' Asylum, near Frankford.

Dr. Griffiths was an early riser, and always began the day by reading some part of the New Testament in Greek or Latin. "Impressed with a deep sense of the paramount obligations of religion, he was seldom known to be absent from the meetings of worship or business of his society." All his conduct was characterized by punctuality.

"The private worth and domestic virtues of Dr. Griffiths will forever endear his memory to his family, and to all who knew him intimately. As a friend, he was kind, sincere, and obliging; as a husband attentive and affectionate: as a father fond and indulgent. His piety was founded on the Christian dispensation, as inculcated in the precepts, and maintained in practice by the religious Society of Friends."

July 4, 1826. Thomas C. James was elected Vice-President of the College, in place of Dr. Griffiths deceased.

May 1, 1827. A resolution, introduced at a previous meeting, was adopted that each member, in turn, beginning at the head of the list, shall, at each stated meeting, read an original or selected paper which shall be the subject of discussion; and that "every person failing to perform the duty shall pay the sum of one dollar."

Dr. Parke read the first paper, *On the Use of Cold and Warm Bathing*, July 3d. At each subsequent meeting during many years a paper was read. To create and foster a custom of presenting

contributions of the kind, in spite of lack of means to publish the *Transactions*, it was resolved, January 29, 1828, that the author of any paper read before the College might publish it in the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*. October 24, 1829, when it was his turn to read a paper, Dr. Parke excused himself, and paid the fine, one dollar.¹

September 4, 1827. The stated meetings of the Society were up to this time held in the afternoon. It was resolved, the proposition having been submitted March 6, 1827, that the hour of meeting in future be at seven o'clock P.M. from October until March, and at eight o'clock P.M. from April till September.

A motion, made October 2d, that the stated meetings be held on the last Tuesday in each month, was adopted December 4, 1827.

At this meeting Drs. Neill, Meigs, Ruan, Mitchell, and Hodge submitted a proposition that the number of fellows of the College shall not exceed forty. It was considered January 29, 1828, and postponed.

In consequence of the change in the time of meeting, the bill for rent included a charge of \$6 a year for candles.

July 29, 1828. The death of Dr. William Currie, one of the founders of the College, who died June 13th, is recorded.

NOTICE OF DR. WILLIAM CURRIE.

WILLIAM CURRIE, a son of an Episcopal clergyman, who was a native of Scotland, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 1754. It was designed that William should become a clergyman. With this view his education was directed. Under the instruction of his father and competent teachers, he acquired thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, and a superficial knowledge of the Hebrew languages.

It is stated that at an early age he had imbibed opinions in conflict with those inculcated by the Thirty-nine Articles, and for this reason he was not willing to become a public teacher in the Church. He

¹ The treasurer reported, November 26, 1833, that the fines paid up to date amounted to \$17.

preferred the medical profession, and was apprenticed to Dr. Kearsley. After the close of his apprenticeship he attended the medical lectures of the College of Philadelphia. No diploma was conferred upon him. Whether he obtained from the professors (as his contemporary and fellow constituent of the College of Physicians, Benjamin Duffield, did, because no commencement was held in 1774) certificates that he had attended their lectures has not been ascertained. It is certain, however, that he did not write M.B. or M.D. after his name on the title-page of any one of the several books and pamphlets which he published.

He entered the American Army as a surgeon early in the revolutionary conflict. In 1776 he was attached to the military hospital on Long Island, and subsequently at Amboy.

His father was a tory, and viewed the resistance of the colonies to the authority of the mother country as highly improper. He earnestly endeavored to dissuade his son from entering the army, and promised, if he had determined to engage in military service, to use his influence to obtain for him a surgeon's commission in an English regiment. Young Currie was inflexible. He conceived it to be his duty to prefer the service of his country, in spite of the toil, danger, and privations incident to it, rather than that of its oppressors with all its advantages then seemingly in prospect.

At the close of the war he began to practise medicine in the town of Chester, and soon afterward married.

The Philadelphia Directory for 1785 records his residence at the corner of Second and Pine Streets.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society July, 1792, and contributed to the *Transactions*, vol. iv., a paper *On the Insalubrity of Flat and Marshy Situations; and Directions for Preventing or Correcting the Effects thereof*.

For many years he was a member of the Board of Health, and senior physician of the Magdalen Asylum.

His first wife having been dead some time, he married, 1793, the widow of Dr. Busch. They had one son and three daughters. The son and one daughter survived their parents. The death of Mrs. Currie, in 1816, made upon him a profound and lasting impression. From that time it is stated that his mental vigor gradually abated, but he

addressed a bright communication, December 6, 1820,¹ to the joint committee of the City Councils on the yellow fever of that year. He became hopelessly childish later, and so continued till his death in 1828.

Dr. Currie was well acquainted with medical literature, and was highly estimated by cotemporary physicians. He was a successful practitioner, and amassed considerable wealth. He was always, however, extremely plain in his dress and manners, and strictly temperate in all things. To the deserving poor he freely gave his professional services, and, in cases of need, money also.

"In private life, Dr. Currie presented a truly amiable disposition. It must be acknowledged that in the warmth of conversation his love for satire would lead him occasionally to place in a ludicrous light the foibles of his professional opponents, but for this he in some measure compensated by always giving them full credit for whatever talents or estimable qualities they might possess. Throughout life he observed a stern integrity, which would never permit him to do injustice knowingly even to the character of an enemy."

Though he did not assent to the doctrines of the trinity and of eternal punishment, he was a member and constant attendant of the Episcopal Church. He was an attentive student of the Bible. Before retiring to rest at night he habitually read a chapter in the Greek or English Testament, and so manifested his spirit of religious devotion.

June 30, 1829. The censors reported the balance in the treasury \$109.42.

Jan. 31, 1832. The college appointed Drs. Otto, Bache, and Wood, to confer with a committee of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy on the means of introducing the Pharmacopœia into general use. As the result of the conference the original of the following paper was ordered, March 27th, to be preserved in the archives, and a copy of it to be sent to the College of Pharmacy.

¹ Report of the Joint Committee of Councils, relative to the Malignant or Pestilential Disease of the Summer and Autumn of 1820, in the City of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1821.

The undersigned members of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, convinced of the importance of having a uniform standard for the preparation of medicines, and believing the Pharmacopœia prepared by the National Medical Convention of 1820, and revised by that which met at Washington in January, 1830, to be the best adapted to meet this object, do hereby recognize the authority of the same, and agree to use their influence with the apothecaries to procure the adoption of its formulæ in the shops.

Thomas Parke,	N. Chapman,	John Moore,
Thomas C. James,	Henry Bond,	J. K. Mitchell,
John C. Otto,	Hugh L. Hodge,	John Bell,
Joseph Parrish,	Franklin Bache,	R. M. Huston,
Joseph Hartshorne,	George B. Wood,	George Fox,
Thomas T. Hewson,	William Darrach,	R. La Roche,
Henry Neill,	Charles Lukens,	J. P. Gebhard,
J. Wilson Moore,	B. H. Coates,	Thos. H. Ritchie,
Charles D. Meigs,	John Ruan,	Joseph Togno.

April 12. The Board of Health requested the college to appoint a committee "to institute an impartial examination into all the facts in relation to the epidemic cholera, and to report in detail the result of the investigation for the benefit and satisfaction of the unprofessional as well as of the medical part of the community."

Drs. Thos. C. James, T. T. Hewson, H. L. Hodge, John Bell, C. D. Meigs, B. H. Coates, and R. La Roche, were appointed in accordance with the request, which was amended and adopted May 31st, and sent to the Board of Health.

May 28, 1833. In accordance with instruction, the secretary reported that he had prepared lists of all the fellows and associates elected since the origin of the society. He was directed to have blank leaves inserted in the first volume of minutes, and record upon them the names, with a note of loss by death, resignation, and forfeiture of membership, according to his plan.

Nov. 26. The balance in the treasury was \$308.42. The treasurer and secretary were directed to invest the surplus in some productive stock. They reported, Dec. 31st, that they had purchased

\$308 of the six per cent. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal loan for \$298.76. This is the first indication of financial ease noted on the minutes in forty-six years.

The By-laws being out of print, they were referred, June 25, 1833, to Drs. Bond, Bache, and Hodge, to examine and report "whether it is expedient to make any alterations in them." They suggested amendments in September. The by-laws were considered at the subsequent meetings, section by section, and unanimously adopted, May 27, 1834. They were printed, with a list of the fellows,¹ 250 copies, and each fellow supplied with one July 1st.

Notable changes were made. The charter superseded the constitution. The by-laws were made to conform to its provisions. The number of associates was limited to forty, ten of whom should be foreign. Candidates for fellowship, instead of applying for admission, were to be proposed by three fellows, and balloted for at the next or subsequent meeting. The entrance fee was fixed at ten, and the annual contribution at three dollars.

The stated meetings were to be held on the first Tuesday of every month; from October to March at 7, and from April to September at 8 o'clock P.M.

The by-laws provided, besides a committee of three fellows on the library, standing committees, 1, on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; 2, on Surgery; 3, on Midwifery; 4, on Diseases of Children; 5, on Materia Medica and Pharmacy; 6, on Meteorology and Epidemics; 7, on Public Hygiene. It was a duty of the president and vice-president, at the stated meeting in August of every year, to assign the fellows to one or other of these committees. Each committee was required to submit an annual report at stated times.

Each paper intended for the *Transactions* was to be referred to a special committee.

The duties of the committee on the library were to purchase books, take care of the library, as well as of all papers confided to it by the college, and cause them to be published under its direction.

¹ Included in vol. iii. Summary of Transactions of College of Physicians, 1849-50, printed 1834. Number of Fellows then 31.

Feb. 3, 1835. Dr. Parrish announced the death of the president, Dr. Thomas Parke, the last survivor of the founders of the college, who died January 9th, in the 86th year of his age.

NOTICE OF DR. THOMAS PARKE.

His biographer, Dr. Joseph Parrish, said, June 7, 1836: "I have often listened with delight to conversations in this room [hall of the American Philosophical Society] many years ago, and from aged lips have heard many interesting facts and anecdotes they derived from those who were *old* when they were *young*. I might enumerate the venerable Kuhn, Duffield, Parke—and of lesser age—Wistar, Griffiths, Glentworth, etc. These, with many more, may be remembered as links in that chain which connects us with an honorable generation that has now passed away."

Thomas Parke, the fourth president, and the last one who was a founder of the college, was born in Chester County, Pa., August 6, 1749, O. S. He became a pupil of Robert Proud, then, 1765, a celebrated classical teacher in this city. He studied medicine during three years, under the direction of Dr. Cadwalader Evans. The College of Philadelphia conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, June 5, 1770. He seems to have been always content with this. At that period as much, and perhaps considerably more, study and preparation were necessary to obtain that degree than have been requisite since to secure, from some of our many competing institutions, the degree of Doctor of Medicine.

He went to London in 1771, attended the clinical practice of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, heard a course of lectures at Edinburgh, and returned to Philadelphia in 1773. He at once began to practise in partnership with Dr. Evans, his former master.

He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, Jan. 21, 1774, and was one of the curators, 1795-96.

He married, April, 1775, Rachel, eldest daughter of James Pemberton, who died in 1786, leaving a daughter and two sons. They survived their father, who remained a widower, and, during his long life and declining years, were pleased to minister, in the most affectionate manner, by day and by night, to his happiness and comfort.

Their filial devotion was most loving and exemplary; it is cited as conclusive evidence of the excellence of their father's nature.

Dr. Parke was elected one of the physicians of the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1777, and served till 1823—a term of $45\frac{1}{2}$ years. None was more faithfully assiduous in attention to his duty.

His abilities were marked more by solidity than brilliance; more by plain common sense than by flights of genius. In his intercourse with his professional brethren, his deportment was always dignified and courteous. Dr. Parrish says, “He was truly a peacemaker, and as such was blessed with the respect and kind feeling of his medical associates. Amidst all the collisions which may have agitated our community he held the even tenor of his way, maintaining his own opinions without unfriendly collision with others.

“In the memorable and deeply to be deplored controversy about the contagion and non-contagion of yellow fever, he has told me how he labored, in the early stage, to preserve harmony in the profession by personal and friendly efforts extended to prominent and estimable characters who held conflicting opinions. He saw, as he expressed it, the small spark; but he was unable to extinguish it and prevent the conflagration. Still such was the discretion which marked his course, so convinced were all parties of the purity of his motives that he retained their universal esteem.

“In the discharge of his duty to his patients and the community at large he was faithful and intrepid. No circumstances of personal danger, of privation, or fatigue would induce him to abandon his post during those awful epidemics of yellow fever which have consigned so many thousands of our citizens to the grave.

“Nothing could move him; and although in the year 1793, in common with many of his professional brethren, he was laid prostrate by the disease, not a few of whom fell victims to its violence, yet he rose from his attack to renew his best efforts to stay the progress of the destroyer. Noble, indeed, is such an example, and worthy to be followed.

“He was always alive to the active duties of his profession, and the calls of humanity, even in advanced age.

“For some years previously to his death I attended him through

several severe attacks of illness; one, a remittent fever then prevalent through all parts of our country.

“His fine and vigorous constitution rose above these depressing causes, and he still continued his usual avocations. He always visited his patients on foot, and in this respect was similar to Drs. Kuhn and Griffiths.”

Feeling unable to discharge his duties in the college, owing to his advanced age and declining health, Dr. Parke resigned his fellowship Nov. 30, 1830. Drs. Otto and Parrish were instructed to request him to withdraw his resignation, and assure him that the college excused him from involuntary attendance. At the meeting of Dec. 28th he occupied the chair.

Again, Jan. 31, 1832, he tendered his resignation, but at the request of the fellows, he consented to continue his connection with the college. Bodily infirmities prompted him to offer his resignation, for a third time, July 30, 1833, but Drs. Otto and Parrish, at the instance of the college, induced him to withdraw it.

June 2, 1835. The treasurer reported that the income of the college for the preceding year was (fines \$13, annual contributions \$84, entrance \$10) \$107; and the total expenditures were \$82.82.

July 6. A special meeting was held on account of the death of the president, Dr. Thomas C. James, who died the day before at 8 o'clock P.M. Resolutions of regret; that a fellow be appointed to prepare a memoir of the deceased, and that the college adjourn to meet the next day at his late residence to attend his funeral at 4 o'clock P.M., were adopted.

Oct. 6. Drs. Coxe, Bond, and Moore, were appointed to arrange for the convenient and safe keeping of the records of the college and for the better accommodation of the library.

Feb. 2, 1836. On motion of Dr. R. M. Huston, certain remarks about the college, published in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal* of January 6, 1836, were referred to the censors for investigation and report.

March 1. Dr. Henry Neil, in behalf of the censors, reported that they had fully examined the observations alluded to, as follows:

"When empiricism shields itself under the cloak of regular fellowship with those who are bound by the laws of honor to sustain the dignity of the medical profession, it is extremely mortifying; and the man who deliberately demeans himself and degrades the order to which he may have been admitted deserves pointed reprobation, even though enveloped in collegiate parchment."

This remark occurs in a short notice of a pamphlet entitled, "Annual Medical Statistical Report of Dr. J. Togno's Infirmary for the Cure of Deafness, from 1834 to 1835. 'To prejudge other men's notions before we have looked into them, is not to show their weakness but to put out their own eyes'—Locke. By J. Togno, M.D. Univ. Penna.; Member of the Philadelphia Medical Society and of the Philadelphia College of Physicians. 'Let the deaf hear.' Philadelphia, 1835."

The censors call attention to an important distinction between *empiricism* properly so-called, and the *modes of proceeding* usually followed by empirics in the furtherance of their views. The former is highly disgraceful and criminal; in themselves the latter may not be dishonorable or vicious, but become so in connection with the interest they are intended to promote. To employ a secret remedy, or to recommend the indiscriminate use of any one remedy is strictly empirical; to be liberal in self commendation, to take every opportunity to advertise one's supposed special or general competence, and to strengthen one's claim to favorable notice by certificates from others, though not in accord with the generally accepted rules of professional propriety, do not involve any immorality, unless the object aimed at be immoral.

The censors condemned the tone, as well as some substantial parts of the pamphlet; but did not feel justified in recommending any course of action in the premises by the college.

Dr. Togno read a paper in reference to his case, consisting chiefly of charges of misconduct in one or more fellows of the college. He demanded that his paper should be recorded on the minutes. It was referred to the censors.

They reported, May 3, 1836, in substance, that Dr. Togno had read before them, April 9th, the paper to which he had referred in his communication to the college, and at the same time stated that

having instituted legal proceedings against Dr. Coates he did not ask redress from the college. At a meeting of the censors on the 19th, Dr. Coates said that, as well as he could recollect, Dr. Togno's communication was substantially correct, and had the investigation been restricted to a professional tribunal, he would have adduced evidence to justify his remarks, but as the matter had been referred to a law court, he was not willing to communicate anything which might reach Dr. Togno and be prejudicial to his defence.

The censors declined to express any other opinion in the case than that the request of Dr. Togno to record his communication on the minutes should not be granted.

May 10. A special meeting to consider the case. After the report of the censors was read, Dr. Togno read a communication containing his views on professional deportment, and comments on the report of the censors, and immediately retired from the hall.

After discussion of the subject it was "*Resolved*, That this college is not satisfied with the reply of Dr. Togno to the report of the censors, acting as a special committee, made on the 5th of April, 1836, and that it regards as unprofessional and injurious both to the cause of medical science and to the interests of the community, reports addressed to the general public in which statements of cases are given without any detail or specification of the mode of treatment."

The presence of Dr. Togno at any meeting subsequent to this is not recorded.

Sept. 6. A committee of the trustees of the Preston Retreat—a lying-in charity hospital—applied to the college for advice in reference to a plan of building for the institution. The application was referred to the committee on midwifery. The committee submitted a report, a copy of which was sent the trustees Nov. 15th.

Nov. 22. A fee bill was adopted. The secretary was instructed to have 2000 copies of it printed, and to send one to each practitioner in the city. It retained a place among the by-laws till April 5, 1871, and was then abolished.

Jan. 3, 1837. A half century had elapsed since the foundation of the college; but the fact is not noted in the minutes.

June 6. The treasurer reported a balance of \$212.70.

August 1. A communication from the Board of Health, asking the opinion of the college as to the comparative insalubrious influence of ponds full of clear water and of ponds partially full which contain decaying animal and vegetable matter, also as to the proper season for draining and filling ponds with earth and rubbish containing more or less animal and vegetable matter, was received and referred. The committee submitted a reply, August 15th, and a copy of it was sent to the Board of Health.

Nov. 7. The Treasurer and Secretary reported that, in obedience to instructions, they had purchased four shares of Lehigh Coal and Navigation stock, at 84, amounting, with brokerage, to \$336.84.

Jan. 1, 1839. The college recommended the Legislature to establish a public square with a fountain in each district of the city.

May 7. A resolution that the number of fellows of the college shall not exceed 65, was informally submitted, and withdrawn Sept. 3d.

Dec. 3. The treasurer and secretary reported that, in compliance with instructions, they had invested, of surplus funds, \$222.23 in the Schuylkill Nav. Co. 6 per cent. loan, at 99.

June 2, 1840. When the by-law in reference to standing committees was adopted, the college consisted of 31 fellows, and four members were assigned to each committee. Now the number of fellows was more than double, and the working of the committees had become cumbersome. For this reason, and to impose a direct responsibility, the by-law was amended so as to require the president, at the meeting in June, to nominate a committee on the library, and appoint a member to report annually on each one of the following subjects: 1, Public Hygiene; 2, Theory and Practice of Medicine; 3, Surgery; 4, Midwifery; 5, Diseases of Women; 6, Diseases of Children; 7, Materia Medica; 8, Meteorology and Epidemics. These committees were active for sixteen years, till January, 1851. The annual reports made by them were published in the *Transactions* of the college.

July 7. The censors reported a number of papers in possession of the college worthy of publication.

Aug. 4. The secretary reported that 250 copies of the amended by-laws had been printed.¹

Oct. 5, 1841. It was resolved to publish a quarterly summary of the *Transactions*, and, Nov. 2d, a committee of publication was appointed. The secretary reported, March 1, 1842, that the first number had been printed and distributed to the fellows and others.

June 1, 1842, the treasurer's balance was \$113.40.

Jan. 3, 1843, Dr. Henry Bond resigned the office of secretary. The college voted him its thanks, Feb. 7th, for his faithful discharge of duty during eleven years. Of nine nominated, Dr. D. Francis Condie was chosen to fill his place.

Nov. 7. The college sent to the chairman of a joint committee of the councils of the city, having charge of the subject, a preamble and resolutions recommending the purchase of Lemon Hill, with a view to the preservation of the purity of the water supplied to the city from the Schuylkill River.²

Feb. 2, 1844. The secretary reported that 250 copies of the by-laws had been printed; and, March 5th, 250 copies of the fee bill were ordered.

June 4. The treasurer reported that the aggregate of expenses for the year ending June 4th, was \$429.30, and that the balance in treasury was \$68.07.

June 29. A special meeting was held at 5 o'clock P. M., to manifest respect for the memory of the late Vice-President, Dr. John C. Otto. Twenty-nine fellows were present. The meeting adjourned to attend the funeral in a body.

¹ A copy is bound with Summary of Trans. of Coll. of Phys. of Philada., vol. iii., 1849-50. The number of Fellows was 66.

² Summary of Trans. of Coll. of Phys., vol. i. p. 178.

Fairmount Park had its origin in this purchase. Horace J. Smith's reprint of papers by S. Keyser, 1856, and Thomas Cocheran, 1872, relative to a public park. Philada., 1886.

Jan. 7, 1845. The treasurer reported that, including the Schuylkill Nav. loan, which had been paid, he had invested \$300 in the District of Spring Garden loan.

Oct. 10. A special meeting was held at 3 o'clock P. M., on account of the death of the late Vice-President, Dr. Henry Neill. After appointing a committee to prepare appropriate resolutions, the college adjourned to attend the funeral.

Nov. 3. Resolutions in reference to Dr. Neill were unanimously adopted.

A circular letter from the New York State Medical Society was read, announcing that a national medical convention, consisting of delegates from the medical institutions of the United States, would be held in the city of New York, May, 1846; and also a letter from Dr. N. S. Davis to the president, requesting that the college appoint delegates to represent it.

The matter was referred to Drs. Wood, Moore, Bond, Bell, Condie, and Hewson. On their report, it was resolved, Dec. 2d, that "While the college cordially approve of the proposed object, they do not under present circumstances deem it expedient to appoint delegates to represent them in the convention."

March 6, 1846. "A communication was received from Dr. Sharpless, and, after some discussion as to the light in which the said communication was to be viewed, it was, on motion, unanimously resolved [14 fellows present], that the name of Dr. John T. Sharpless be 'removed from the list of fellows' of this College."¹

The college had been long desirous to obtain more convenient quarters than the hall of the Philosophical Society afforded. In Feb. 1832, Drs. James, Wood, and Meigs were appointed to confer with a committee of the Atheneum on a proposition to erect a building suitable for the joint accommodation of several societies. Dec. 1838, a committee was appointed to inquire whether it was practicable to obtain apartments better adapted to the convenience of the

¹ Trans. of Coll. of Phys., vol. i. p. 375.

This expulsion—the only one in the century—had its origin in a paper read by Dr. Sharpless before the College, "On the Use and Abuse of Pessaries," and the discussion which it provoked.

society. A room offered by the University of Pennsylvania was declined, Sept. 1840.

A joint committee, composed of representatives of the Philadelphia Medical Society, the Philadelphia Medical College, and the College of Physicians, proposed, Oct. 1840, to form *The Medical Hall Association of Philadelphia*, to procure "an edifice suitable to accommodate the meetings of various medical associations," and be a convenient and safe depository for their libraries and museums. To accomplish the object it was proposed to sell 300 shares of stock, with certain privileges, for \$50 each.

The college considered it inexpedient for medical institutions in their corporate capacity, either singly or jointly, to undertake the work.

Feb. 2, 1841. Drs. Fox, J. R. Paul, and Condie, appointed for the purpose, Nov. 3, 1840, reported that the cost of a proper building for the college would probably exceed \$15,000; that the plan proposed was generally approved and many liberal subscriptions were promised, but as an amount sufficient to justify the college in undertaking its erection cannot be immediately raised, the committee asked to be discharged.

Oct. 5. A committee was directed to ascertain whether the college could be accommodated in the hall recently purchased by the Philosophical Society [Chinese Museum, 9th South of Chestnut St.], and if not, to inquire for a room elsewhere. Nov. 1, 1842, the secretary reported that no definite information about a room had been obtained.

April 4, 1843. The Philosophical Society increased the rent of the room occupied by the college to fifty dollars a year.

Dec. 3, 1844. A committee was directed to inquire whether an apartment for the college could be had in a building nearly completed for the Mercantile Library Company at the S. E. corner of Fifth and Library Streets. The committee reported, March 4, 1845, that an airy, well-lighted room, on the third floor, separate and distinct from the rest of the building, having an entrance from Fifth Street, suitable for the meetings and accommodation of the library,

was offered at an annual rent of \$185, including attendance and heating. After duly considering the ability of the college to afford the increased expense, the committee was directed, June 3d, to engage the room at \$175 a year, from July 1st, and have it fitted and furnished suitably to accommodate the library and the sessions of the college; it was also authorized to solicit "voluntary contributions" from the fellows to defray the cost.

The spirit of the college was stirred by this undertaking as it had not been before.

July 1, 1845, the entrance fee was increased to \$15 and the annual contribution to \$5. The college had been a tenant of the American Philosophical Society more than fifty-three years, from Dec. 10, 1791. The treasurer was instructed to give notice that the college "will cease to occupy its present room after to night," and to pay the amount of rent now due. The balance in the treasury was \$16.43. The fellows contributed liberally. The library committee was instructed to move the property of the college to the new apartment.

For the first time, the record of proceedings was headed, "Hall of the college, August 5, 1845."

The cost of fitting and furnishing the "Hall of the College" was \$280.42½. It was met by subscriptions, \$213, sale of old book-cases \$9.45; leaving a deficit of \$57.97, which the treasurer was ordered to pay.

The meetings were more numerous attended in the new quarters than they had been previously. The proceedings from Nov. 1841, are published in detail in the *Transactions*, which were issued quarterly. The financial condition of the society improved. The expenditures for the year ending June 2, 1846, were \$375.33, and the balance in the treasury \$201.45.

A new edition of the by-laws and of the fee bill were issued, June, 1848.

The year 1849 was notable in the progress of the college. A building fund, which enabled the society to construct the building which it now occupies, was started, and the pathological museum was

begun. The importance of these measures entitles them to separate consideration.

Sept. 4, 1849, an amendment of the by-laws was adopted, to exempt from the annual contribution those fellows who may be away twelve months or more on army or navy service, during their absence.

Jan. 6, 1851. All the committees, except that on meteorology and epidemics, were abolished.

March 2, 1852. Twenty-nine fellows, who were members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, represented to the college in a memorial that, as the two societies met on the same night, they were obliged to be absent from the meetings of one or of the other. For this reason it was determined, April 6th, that the stated meetings of the college should be held thereafter on the first Wednesday instead of the first Tuesday of the month.

To obtain more convenient apartments for the use of the college "the picture house of the Pennsylvania Hospital,"¹ No. 820 Spruce St., was leased at \$250 a year. The furniture was at once transferred, and the first meeting of the society in it was held July 4, 1854. It remained there till its final removal to its new and permanent home, March, 1863.

THE MUSEUM.

June 5, 1849, Dr. Isaac Parrish moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The institution of a cabinet of pathological specimens, under the control of this college, would greatly facilitate the promotion of science and secure to the profession a valuable amount of material of this kind which would otherwise be lost;

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the means of effecting the object.²

¹ The picture house was erected for the accommodation and exhibition of the paintings presented to the hospital by the artist, Benjamin West. They are now in the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

² Isaac Parrish, John Neill, John Bell, Henry H. Smith, and Edward Hallowell were appointed.

June 19. The committee submitted a report and resolutions :

That it is expedient to found a museum of pathological anatomy, to be under the direction and control of the college, and that a sum not exceeding \$50 be appropriated for the erection of the necessary cases within the hall, and for the preparation and arrangement of such specimens as may be presented.

That a curator and committee on the museum be appointed as officers of the college, in the same manner as the librarian and library committee are appointed, and that their duties shall be defined by the by-laws.

The measure was adopted Aug. 7, 1849, and the by-laws were amended accordingly, Sept. 4th.

Oct. 2, Dr. John Neill was elected curator, and Drs. Moreton Stillé, Edward Hallowell, and Isaac Parrish, the Committee on the Museum.

In Nov. the committee reported that a considerable number of pathological specimens, many of them from the collection of the late Dr. Joseph Parrish, had been received, and that a microscope of low power had been presented by Dr. B. H. Coates. A case for their accommodation had been erected at a cost of \$25.

The museum grew very steadily during more than thirteen years, until June, 1863, when it was united with the collection of Dr. Mütter.

June 19, 1856, a special meeting was held to hear a communication from Dr. Mütter. In his behalf, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell stated that Dr. Mütter's collection of pathological and other specimens consisted of 474 bones, 215 wet preparations, 200 casts, 20 wax preparations, 8 papier-maché models, 5 dried preparations, 4 oil and 376 water-color paintings; and that he proposed to give this collection to the college, and also a bequest of \$30,000 to increase the museum and pay the salary of a lecturer, on condition that the college shall provide a fireproof building suitable for their preservation.

Dr. Mütter, in his letter addressed to the college, May 20, 1856, says :

" Gentlemen : In consequence of ill health, I find myself obliged to resign, for a time at least, the office and duties of a teacher of surgery.

" With the view of rendering some return to my profession for the

benefits derived from its prosecution for so many years, and, above all, to serve at once the cause of science and of humanity, I have determined to found a pathological museum which shall be open to all physicians and to all students of medicine without fee or charge of any sort. I herewith offer the guardianship of this museum to the Philadelphia College of Physicians as the body best qualified by the character of its members and the nature of its pursuits for undertaking the trust."

He then states, in substance, that he had been offered \$20,000 for his collection; that it had cost more money, besides his attention and labor during twenty-four years; that, in his opinion, it is for illustrative purposes "almost unrivalled." He says he will hand over "my museum" to the Philadelphia College of Physicians as soon as a suitable building shall be provided for its reception, and will bind himself to keep the said museum in order, free of cost to the college, during his life. "At my death my executors are ordered to pay over to the trustees of my museum (already named) the sum of \$30,000, to be devoted by them to objects hereinafter specified."

Among other things, he proposed that the "Curator of the Museum of the College of Physicians shall also be the Curator of my collection," implying that he did not then contemplate a junction of the two.

In conclusion, he said: "I desire the museum to receive the following designation: Pathological Museum of the College of Physicians, Founded A. D. 1856, by Thomas Dent Mütter, M.D., LL.D."

The proposition was referred to Drs. Bache, Paul, Norris, Jewell, Stillé, and Wood.

They reported, July 2, as follows:

"Having carefully examined the proposals of Dr. Mütter, they find that his purpose is to establish a great "pathological museum," of which his own ample collection shall form the basis, and to place this museum under the "guardianship" of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia as the body "best qualified for undertaking the trust."

It is not therefore a gift that Dr. Mütter makes to the college. It is in fact a gift to the whole profession which he proposes to deposit

with the college as a trust, to be applied by them under certain regulations and restrictions to the objects for which the museum is to be established.

Considering the amount of pecuniary sacrifice made by himself, the cabinet having cost him \$20,000 or upward, he very reasonably expects that the college will be disposed, in the interests of the profession, to contribute toward the cost of its proper accommodation and preservation.

The committee have no hesitation in recommending the college to join in the noble enterprise proposed by their fellow Dr. Mütter; but as there are a number of conditions in the proposals presented by him to the college which require a much more careful consideration than the committee has yet been able to give them, and which, if accepted, will place the college under very serious responsibilities, the committee requests to be continued with authority to consult with Dr. Mütter on the subject and report to the college the result.

They submitted resolutions, 1, approving of Dr. Mütter's purpose; 2, thanking him in behalf of the profession; and 3, expressing the willingness of the college to coöperate with him in the establishment of the proposed pathological museum.

The committee discussed the details of his proposition with Dr. Mütter without conclusion. In a note, dated Sept. 25, 1856, he informed the committee that he was greatly disappointed that matters had not been arranged—that his “papers are all packed up and in bank,” and “I am too ill and too busy to give the proper *time* and *care* to the arrangements between the college and myself. All I can do is to leave the matter open until I return, which may be next spring.”

The committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Two years afterward, Dr. Mütter informed Dr. George B. Wood, Oct. 27, 1858, that he was ready to confirm his proposal in reference to the pathological museum.

The committee was reappointed and instructed to complete the arrangements with Dr. Mütter.

Dec. 1, 1858, the committee reported that Dr. Mütter desired the college to agree that the building shall be finished in three instead

of five years from the date of the agreement,—that the committee deems it inexpedient to accede to this desire, and that Dr. Mütter is ready to execute the agreement, in its present shape.

The college instructed the committee to have the document legally prepared for execution.

At a special meeting, Dec. 6, the action of the committee was unanimously approved.

Dr. Mütter signed the agreement Dec. 11, 1858, and the officers of the college Jan. 8, 1859.

The committee reported, Jan. 5, 1859, that previous to his departure for Europe, Dr. Mütter had placed his museum in charge of three trustees to be delivered to the college as soon as the building shall be completed. A certified copy of the deed of trust, and of a catalogue of the collection, by which it may be identified, was obtained Feb. 2, 1859.

Dr. Franklin Bache announced, April 6, that Dr. Mütter died March 16, 1859.¹

According to the terms of agreement with Dr. Mütter the college, in order to acquire his bequest, was bound to erect within five years a fireproof building in which there should be an apartment of dimensions sufficient to accommodate the museum which he had formed, and additional room for its probable increase.

Within the period stipulated, the trustee of the Mütter fund and the trustees of the Mütter collection were duly notified that the building required by the terms of the agreement had been erected, and was ready to be occupied, March, 1863. The committee on the Mütter Museum had been appointed, Jan. 1863; and the curator of the museum of the college was appointed in June curator of the Mütter Museum. But the trustees of the Mütter fund doubted whether the building was fireproof according to the requirements of the agreement; and also whether the application of the income to purposes recommended by the building committee was in conformity to its spirit.

June 3, 1863, the building committee reported that these objections had been removed. The President of the Pennsylvania Company

¹ Dr. Joseph Pancoast was requested to prepare a memoir of Dr. Mütter.

for Insurance on Lives, etc., trustee of the Mütter fund, addressed to Dr. Isaac Hays, chairman of the building committee, the following note:

Dear Sir: We have received the certificate of Mrs. M. W. A. Mütter that she is satisfied that the building erected at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets by the college is a fireproof building, and that she agrees and desires us to pay to the chairman of the committee of the Mütter Museum the income of the fund appropriated by Dr. Mütter for the use of said museum according to the deed of trust. We have also the certificate of Mr. Errickson that the building is fireproof, and will comply with the direction of the said deed and her wish.

Respectfully yr. obt. svt.

CHARLES DUTILH.

The deed-poll states in substance that the late Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter, in an agreement dated Dec. 11, 1858, covenanted to convey to the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives certain real and personal estate, the income from which "to be appropriated for the support, preservation, and maintenance of a certain Museum of Pathological and Anatomical Preparations and Specimens in a fireproof building to be erected" by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. It is agreed, *inter alia*, "that said income shall be devoted to the following purposes, and to no other, namely, 1st, for the salary of a curator, \$300; 2d, for the salary of a lecturer, \$200; and the remainder of said income to the preparing, fitting up, keeping in order, increasing and insuring of pathological and anatomical preparations and specimens, etc."

In order to remove doubt about the use of the income for certain other objects or purposes than those specified, Mary W. A. Mütter, the executrix, declares: "I am satisfied that, according to the true intent and meaning of the said articles of agreement, the putting up of cases to contain and preserve the said preparations and specimens is included in the provision for preparing and fitting up and keeping in order the said preparations and specimens, and therefore that the expenses thereof may properly be defrayed from said income, and that the providing of chairs, tables, pens, ink, and

paper for the said museum is one of the trusts to the performance of which the said income is to be exclusively devoted."

August 5, 1863. The college presented its thanks to Mrs. Mütter for her "promptness, courtesy, and liberality," in carrying the agreement into effect.

The pathological and anatomical specimens—more than one hundred—collected by the college between 1849 and 1863, were arranged in the same apartment with those of Dr. Mütter, and placed in the immediate custody of the curator, under the supervision of the committee on the Mütter Museum.

In fact, the method of managing the affairs of its museum, through the agency of a curator and a committee of three annually elected, devised by the college in 1849, was continued after the reception of the bequest. All the collections of the college and of Dr. Mütter were then joined in one museum, and was named the Mütter Museum. The official functions of the committee on the Mütter Museum were not changed, except that the chairman of the committee, under a provision of the agreement between the college and Dr. Mütter, became the lawful agent to receive and receipt for the income of the Mütter fund in behalf of the college; but responsibility for its expenditure rests exclusively in the college. Misappropriation of any part of this income may forfeit the bequest. This possibility makes it eminently proper that the committee on the Mütter Museum especially should act, as it always has, in strict subordination to the authority and laws of the college. Unusual expenditures are sanctioned before they are made, and the treasurer pays no bills until they are formally approved by the society.

Jan. 6, 1864. Cases had been provided, and the collections had been removed from the Jefferson Medical College and arranged. The Mütter collections consisted of 1139 specimens, 200 casts, 48 oil paintings, and 364 water colored drawings. These, with the numerous preparations previously acquired by the college, constituted the Mütter Museum of the College of Physicians. Many specimens were added at different times. In October, 1867, Dr. W. F. Atlee presented his entire pathological cabinet, and subsequently added to it.

The expenditures on account of the Mütter fund did not absorb

the income. As early as Dec. 6, 1865, the college authorized the chairman of the committee of the Mütter Museum to invest \$2000 of the accumulated fund.

In May, 1867, Dr. Robert Bridges was paid \$300 for analyzing the urinary calculi of the collection. The expenses incidental to the Mütter lectureship were properly charged to the fund. In 1873, after obtaining legal advice on the subject, the purchase of some costly books desirable for use in connection with the Museum was authorized. Still the income accumulated. July 2, 1878, the balance was \$4891.29. The college directed \$4000 to be invested in such manner that it might be readily converted into cash in case of need. This investment was sold, by direction of the college, August 4, 1874, in order to pay for the Hyrtl collection, bought for \$1800 gold. In July, 1876, \$800 were paid for the Politzer collection. In July, 1877, the balance was \$2943.81. The college directed, Oct. 2, 1878, the accumulated income to be invested, from time to time, in legal securities.

The apartment had become so much crowded by the end of 1876, that considerable increase of the number of specimens by purchase was considered not expedient till room should be provided for their preservation and proper display. Consequently the income of the Mütter fund accumulated; the balance at the close of 1883 exceeded \$7000.

It had been foreseen ten years previously that space for the accommodation of the rapidly growing library and museum would be needed; and, to provide means to enlarge the college hall, a building fund was begun. It increased so slowly, however, that it was yet quite inadequate to meet the demand.

Under the circumstances, it was suggested that the college could be justified in borrowing \$5000 of the surplus income of the trust fund, giving a mortgage to insure payment of the debt; and that as much more as might be necessary should be obtained elsewhere on like security.

Upon the propriety of adopting such a financial plan opinion was divided. Discussion resulted in referring the question to the committee on finance, and, at last, to a legal tribunal.

It was argued that the college could legitimately use accumulated

income to extend the space for museum purposes, for the reason that a chief object of the Mütter trust is to provide for the maintenance and continuous increase of a free medical museum. It is obvious that the increase of the number of objects must be limited by the space afforded for their display, and, therefore, opportune expansion of that space is fairly a part of the cost of increasing the contents of the museum.

Some were confident, on the other hand, that, under the terms of its agreement with Dr. Mütter, the college is bound to augment the capacity of the building continuously, *pari passu*, with the increase of the museum, and to apply the income of the fund exclusively according to a literal construction of its specifications.

Two eminent lawyers separately gave opinions on these points, based on partial data submitted to them by the different parties. Their opinions did not coincide; had they been alike, their authors lacked the official position which is needed to make legal opinion authoritative, decisive.

The committee on finance engaged legal counsel, Feb. 16, 1884. An eminent lawyer gave notice, a day or two later, that he had been retained by the committee on the Mütter Museum, and that, inasmuch as this committee occupied the position of lender, it should be the plaintiff in the proposed amicable suit.

The chairman of the committee on the Mütter Museum, in a petition to the Court of Common Pleas No. 2, dated March 27, stated in substance that the College of Physicians had not, in answer to its application, instructed the committee in reference to the disposition to be made of the accumulated income of the Mütter fund in such manner and form as would justify and protect the action of the committee in the premises, and, therefore, the Court was asked to order the College of Physicians to answer the application of the committee and abide by the directions which the Court might give. The fact that the college had authorized, Oct. 2, 1878, the chairman of the committee to invest in legal securities from time to time such parts of the income as may seem desirable, was not mentioned.

It will be observed that the chairman of the committee on the Mütter Museum—an agent elected annually by the college for specified purposes—assumed that the committee is a body somehow

separate from the college, having in some limited sense a discretion and responsibility independent of it, with a *quasi-veto* right to control all uses of money on account of the museum. On such assumption only is based its call on a legal tribunal to intervene and compel the college to act in the premises as the Court might be pleased to direct.

In behalf of the College of Physicians, the chairman of the committee on finance answered the petition, claiming substantially that the accumulated income of the Mütter legacy may be used in building whenever the growth of the museum is arrested by lack of space, for the reason that the maintenance and continuous increase of the museum are chief purposes of the trust, which cannot be realized without provision of sufficient room in which newly acquired objects may be preserved and exhibited; and this the college is not bound to supply.

The Court referred the petition and answer to a master. He heard testimony and arguments, prepared a report, and, on exceptions made in behalf of the college, amended it. Then it was duly submitted, and the matter was debated before the Court.

The Court decreed in substance that henceforth the college is "bound only to take care of the museum and expend the income of the fund in accordance with the directions of the agreement, and can, in no contingency, be called on to provide other or additional accommodation for the museum."

The Master recommended in his report that the petitioners—the members of the committee on the Mütter Museum—have leave to pay to the College of Physicians \$5000 of surplus income upon the execution and delivery of a mortgage for the amount on the college building, with a stipulation in it that if the college shall expend the money in enlarging its premises, neither principal nor interest thereon for any period shall be due or collectable so long as the college shall comply with the terms of the trust. The Court objected that a mortgage on the building of the College of Physicians might work destruction of the Mütter Museum through foreclosure. If the college should be unable to pay the sum borrowed, its building would be sold, and, as a consequence, accommodation of the museum would be taken away. Therefore the court decreed, in place of a mortgage, Articles of Covenant in which it is stipulated that the petitioners

shall have leave to pay \$5000 to the college provided that it agrees to expend the said sum in building an enlargement of the premises; to accommodate the said collection as heretofore, and in all respects comply with its agreement with Dr. Mütter; and at all times hereafter indemnify and save harmless the said petitioners, their heirs, executors, and administrators from all liability whatsoever by reason of the premises. And the Court "further ordered that this decree shall be a complete and full discharge of the petitioners of and from all liability in the premises," and that the costs of the case be paid by the petitioners.

The college executed the articles of covenant. Without incurring debt, the premises were enlarged, and the museum was transferred into the spacious apartment provided for it in November and December, 1886.

MÜTTER LECTURESHIP.

The museum was not the sole object of Dr. Mütter's legacy. The agreement provides, Article 16, that the college "will appoint, once in every three years, a lecturer, whose duty it shall be, during that period, to deliver annually a course of lectures on some point or points connected with surgical pathology. The same lecturer shall not be appointed for two such successive terms of three years. Such lecturer shall be subject to directions from the college in regard to the period and duration of his course; but no such annual course shall consist of less than ten lectures."

Under this provision the college appointed, March 2, 1864, Dr. John H. Packard lecturer for three years. "Inflammation" was the subject of his lectures.

Dr. Harrison Allen was appointed March 6, 1867, gave one course of lectures, and resigned Nov. 1868.

Dr. John H. Brinton was appointed Jan. 6, 1869, gave a course of lectures on gunshot injuries, and resigned Jan. 5, 1870.

No candidate for the lectureship appeared during the year 1870.

In view of the difficulty of obtaining competent persons to lecture under the terms of the agreement, the college determined, Feb. 1, 1871, with the consent of the executors of Dr. Mütter's will previously

secured, that one course of lectures should be delivered triennially, and that the lecturer should receive the whole compensation provided for three years.

Dr. J. Solis Cohen was appointed lecturer April 5, 1871.

Dr. W. F. Jenks was appointed, Nov. 4, 1874, to deliver a course of lectures on the surgical pathology of the female sexual organs; but ill health compelled him to withdraw from the engagement Oct. 6, 1875.

Dr. R. M. Bertolett was appointed the same day. He resigned Nov. 7, 1877.

Dr. S. W. Gross was appointed, Feb. 6, 1879, for the three-year term ending 1876, and delivered a course of lectures on the surgical pathology of tumors.

Dr. E. O. Shakespeare was appointed, June 6, 1879, for the term of 1877-8-9, to give a course of lectures on the nature of inflammation.

Dr. H. Formad, the last upon whom this honor has been conferred, was appointed Nov. 1, 1882, the subject of his course of lectures being gangrene and blood poisoning.

The college has earnestly endeavored to execute every part of Dr. Mütter's trust; but the result has not been equal to the effort, nor to probable expectation in all respects. The lectureship on surgical pathology has procured only eight courses of ten lectures each since its foundation, at a cost of at least \$3000. The average attendance at any one course has not been stated; but it was never sufficient to imply that the medical community in general very highly appreciated the opportunity of improvement which they offered.

Whether the museum is worth the labor, care, and money necessarily expended to maintain and increase it continuously, without end, is a question not easily answered. While the usefulness of such collections to help teachers of medical science in their demonstrations may not be doubted, their value in possession of a medical society composed chiefly of busily employed practitioners of medicine and surgery is not quite certain. Many visit the museum merely to gratify curiosity. How many resort to it only for study, or consult it for information alone, has not been ascertained. Possibly the founder did not underestimate the general benefit which would flow

from his munificent gift; but, up to this time, conclusive evidence that medical science has gained anything from it is wanting.

THE BUILDING FUND.

On motion of Dr. George Fox, Nov. 6, 1849, a committee¹ was appointed to ascertain the probable cost of a lot, and the sum necessary to erect thereon a building suitable for the college, and to submit a plan for raising the money.

The committee reported, Dec. 4, that the cost of a lot and of the erection of a building were estimated at \$20,000, and recommended that the securities (\$945) now held by the college, with contributions which might be received from fellows and others, be vested in a trust, composed of three fellows of the college, and held by them until the fund shall amount to \$20,000, which shall be then expended exclusively in the purchase of a lot and the erection of a building. The report was adopted, and Drs. George B. Wood, George Fox, and J. Rodman Paul were elected trustees of the building fund, Jan. 15, 1850.

A committee to solicit contributions was appointed.²

Considered in connection with the previous history of the college, its meagre income and very modest expenditure from the beginning, the institution of this building fund was a long step forward. There was nothing apparent in the immediate surroundings to encourage belief that the project would be very soon realized. Few were interested in its success, but they were sagacious and patient and hopeful, and did all in their power to promote the enterprise. Their work laid the foundation of the stability and progress of the college by securing for it a permanent abode, a fixed home. No doubt the fellows then active, but now in final repose, hopefully awaited the periodical reports of the growth of the fund, and indulged in pleasing conjectures about the coming fortune of the society; every fresh report cheered their efforts to augment the sum of contributions, and

¹ George Fox, George B. Wood, Isaac Hays, J. R. Paul, and Charles D. Meigs.

² Drs. Fox, Condie, Moreton Stillé, West, and Norris.

so each succeeding report was made better. The trustees announced January 6, 1851, investments at par \$6,546.16, and cash \$73.40.

They reported January 6, 1852, the investments at market rate \$7,400.

Jan. 5, 1853.	Contributions during the year . .	\$3,795
	The present value of the fund . .	11,295
" 4, 1854.	" " " . .	12,000
" 3, 1855.	" " " . .	15,000
" 2, 1856.	" " " . .	15,907
" 7, 1857.	" " " . .	18,145
" 6, 1858.	" " " . .	19,745
" 5, 1859.	" " " . .	21,545

The object for which the trust was created had been attained. The chairman asked the fellows of the college "to take such action as they may deem best."

Feb. 2, 1859. Measures were adopted to continue the trustees of the building fund for five years. A committee was appointed, March 4, to purchase a lot. It announced, Jan. 4, 1860, that a lot at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets had been bought for \$10,867.93, and the deed delivered to the trustees of the building fund. The committee was discharged.

The trustees reported that the cash and securities amounted, Jan. 1, 1860, to \$12,682, and that the estimated value of the whole of the property, real and personal, in their hands was \$24,373.41.

Dr. George B. Wood promised, April 4, to advance \$5,000, which he thought would be needed in addition to \$25,000 to be raised, in order to finish the building in time to secure the Mütter legacy.

A committee¹ was appointed, Dec. 5, to procure plans of building.

Jan. 2, 1861, the trustees reported that the building fund amounted to \$15,845.15; and, Feb. 6, that they had purchased a lot, 18 by 118 feet, joining the eastern boundary of the college property, for \$3,540.67, thus securing an increase of the site for the college building.

¹ Isaac Hays, J. R. Paul, G. W. Norris, Edward Hartshorne, and George Fox.

May 8. A plan of building was submitted, the erection of which the architect estimated would cost \$28,000. Further consideration of the subject was postponed till the next meeting.

June 5, 1861. Dr. Wood said, in a letter read at the meeting: "The college, therefore, has to raise \$12,000 before they have the requisite amount. Cannot this be done in any way? I do not, as I before told you, like the idea of a mortgage, which, should any serious calamity occur to the city, might imperil, through the depreciation of property, the whole of the money which has been raised with so much difficulty, and might even put Dr. Mütter's museum in danger."

July 3. The chairman of the committee on plans read a letter from Dr. Wood, in which he urged the adoption of a plan of building such as might be completed within the means of the building fund, satisfy the terms of agreement with Dr. Mütter, and be afterward extended.

Sept. 4. A plan of building was submitted by the committee, the southern part of which embraced two apartments on the ground floor, each 44 by 23 feet, one designed for lectures and the other to receive the Mütter collections, and so secure the bequest. The entire plan covered an area of 73 feet on Thirteenth Street by 56 feet on Locust Street.

Oct. 2. Swayed by the idea that builders' estimates are uncertain, and that the fund was still insufficient, the college determined that it was "not expedient to take measures forthwith for the erection of a new hall;" but resolved, Dec. 18, to begin to build. The plans were approved. A building committee was appointed, and authorized to invite proposals for supplying material and labor, and to appoint W. H. Windrim, architect, to supervise the proposals.

The trustees stated, Jan. 1, 1862, that the market value of the invested fund was about \$10,000, besides rents, cash, and contributions, amounting to \$2,268. A motion that it was inexpedient at that time to erect a building, was laid on the table.

Feb. 19, 1862. The committee was authorized to make contracts for the construction of the southern part of the hall, covering an area of 78 by 56 feet, the whole cost not to exceed \$13,700; and, April 2, for the completion of the whole of the exterior, the ground plan of

which measures 110 by 56 feet, at an additional cost of not more than \$7,000.

The building was so nearly ready to accommodate the society that the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital were notified in Nov. 1862, that the college would give up the "Picture House" at the end of the year, or a month or two later.

The college met in the new hall for the first time, March, 1863.

The final report of the trustees of the building fund was presented and the trust annulled.

The treasurer reported, June 3, that \$5,000, loaned on the security of a mortgage, had been deposited in bank to the credit of the college. The payment of interest on that loan continued to be a serious incumbrance, and there was no prospect at any time that the society would ever be able to pay the principal. It would still be a burthen, had not Dr. George B. Wood generously provided in his will for the extinguishment of the debt.

July 1. The building committee was constituted the hall committee until the next annual election. It reported, Jan. 6, 1864, that the hall was in complete repair, but the rooms were unfurnished.

The building committee presented its final report, Feb. 3, 1864, and was discharged with a vote of thanks for "the energetic and successful manner" in which its work had been done.

The committee reported that the site of the college cost	\$14,408
Building, paving, etc.	25,250
Furniture, book-cases, gas-fixtures, etc.	1,100
Total	<u>\$40,758</u>

"It must be manifest," the committee remarks, "that we have reason to be proud of what the profession of our city has done for the promotion of our science, the improvement of the healing art, and the relief of human suffering. And this has nearly all been accomplished by the contributions from our hard-worked and inadequately compensated profession; the whole sum furnished from other sources amounting to only about twenty-five hundred dollars.

"We are gratified, also, to be able to state that this great enter-

prise has been achieved without involving the college in any debt except the mortgage for five thousand dollars."¹

Not many years after the society was fixed upon its own premises the rate of increase of the library warned the fellows that room in the building for its accommodation would be insufficient at no very distant day in the future. Taught by past experience how discouragingly tedious is the work of gathering a considerable sum of money in numerous gifts from a small community, not many members of which are beyond the need of working daily for support, the college, in order to provide in time for the foreseen want, appointed a committee,² Jan. 6, 1875, to devise a plan for collecting a building fund at the earliest day practicable. The proposition of the committee, which was adopted April 7, was that all entrance fees and any annual surplus which the college could afford, should be appropriated to the building fund, and that subscriptions, donations, and legacies to it should be encouraged. Dec. 1, \$400 were transferred from the treasury of the college to the fund.

Want of room increased more rapidly than the building fund.

The committee of the Mütter Museum and the Hall committee were instructed, Jan. 4, 1882, to inquire "whether part of the accumulated interest of the Mütter fund could not be borrowed, to be invested in the contemplated addition to the building, and the remainder to be raised on mortgage at five per cent, to be paid off by the establishment of a sinking fund."

Dr. J. M. Da Costa presented, March 3, 1883, a thousand dollars to begin a special building fund, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions to it.³

Feb. 6, 1884, Dr. Mitchell reported that on the first of July the available fund would amount to about \$7515, and proposed to augment this sum by the issue of bonds for suitable amounts, not to

¹ Summary of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, vol. iv., new series, 1874.

² Drs. George Fox, J. R. Paul, L. Rodman, Ellerslie Wallace, and I. Minis Hays.

³ S. Weir Mitchell, C. S. Wurts, J. M. Da Costa, I. Minis Hays, and J. L. Ludlow.

Dr. Da Costa declined, and Dr. J. C. Wilson was appointed in his place, April 4.

exceed \$20,000, to be secured to trustees by a mortgage on the building; \$5000 of the bonds to be purchased by the committee of the Mütter Museum, and the rest by fellows of the college.

The proposition was referred to the committee on finance, which reported at a subsequent meeting against its adoption.

A committee on building was appointed.¹

March 4, 1885, the aggregate of the building fund was \$14,581.

April 1. The thanks of the college were presented for donations to the building fund to Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, of Chicago, \$1000; Mr. Hartman Kuhn, \$500; Mr. Samuel Clarkson, \$400; Mrs. Mifflin Wistar, \$100; and, April 8, to

Mr. William Disston,	\$500	Mr. A. J. Drexel,	\$250
“ Ed. H. Fitler,	250	“ A. H. Moore,	250
“ George W. Childs,	250	“ J. F. Sinnott.	125

The committee on building was authorized to proceed at once to construct a third story on the hall at a cost not exceeding \$24,500, exclusive of heating apparatus, and, if necessary to borrow \$6000, secured by a mortgage on the hall, a fellow having volunteered to pay the interest thereon for three years.

The necessary scaffolding was erected; the work of construction, begun May 27, 1885, was completed May 31, 1886.

In Dec. 1885, Mr. George W. Childs contributed \$2500 to finish the work.

The interior was not completed till some time in November.

Thanks to the generosity of many of the fellows and the bounty of their friends, whose contributions exceed \$6000, the college has enlarged its premises without incurring any debt, at a cost of \$26,498.50.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE COLLEGE.

A proclamation to the people that the College of Physicians of Philadelphia had been founded, which was printed in *The Pennsyl-*

¹ John H. Brinton, E. Hartshorne, Ellwood Wilson, J. H. Hutchinson, and C. S. Wurts.

Dr. Hartshorne resigned from the committee March 5, and Dr. Robert P. Harris was appointed in his place.

vania Packet and Daily Advertiser, February 1, 1787, with the form of its constitution and list of members, was the first publication of the society.

The college published an eulogium on Dr. William Cullen by Dr. Rush, delivered July 9, 1790.

A desire to publish the *Transactions* of the college had been long manifest before its realization was effected. The importance of such method of publication was comparatively great, because it was at that time almost the only way by which professional essays could be presented to the public. Now, periodicals, issued weekly, monthly, quarterly, are open to competent writers on every imaginable subject of special or general interest to society.

The first part of volume 1 of *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia* was published in July, 1793. Among other things it contains a discourse on the objects of the institution, read before the college by Dr. Benjamin Rush, Feb. 6, 1787.

A pamphlet entitled *Proceedings of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia relative to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases* was published in 1798.

Another, *Facts and observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in this city in 1793, 1797 and 1798. By the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, was issued in 1800.

Dr. Wistar's eulogium on Dr. Wm. Shippen delivered in March, 1809, was published by the college April, 1818.

The college was inactive during many years. Hoping to revive the spirit which characterized the early times of the society, measures were adopted to publish quarterly a summary of its transactions. Between Nov. 1841 and Jan. 1850 three volumes were issued under the direction of a committee on publication.

To reduce the cost of production, so that it would be less inconvenient to defray, an agreement was made with a firm of book publishers to print and sell the work. A new series of the summary of transactions was begun Nov. 1850, and continued until the end of July, 1857. Then, the importance of curtailing the expense induced a change in the method of publication. An arrangement was made with the proprietors and editor thereof to publish, free of cost, in

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences, the written and verbal communications, and abstracts of discussions, and supply a sufficient number of separate copies for the use of the college after the publication of each number of the journal. Under this arrangement the new series was continued to the completion of the fourth volume, Jan. 1874.

In Nov. 1874, the contract with *The American Journal of the Medical Sciences* was annulled, and the college resumed the publication. The first volume of the third series of the *Transactions* was issued in 1875, and the eighth volume in 1886. Timely and substantial aid received from Dr. DaCosta in 1885, prevented a threatened suspension of the publication for lack of means.

An essay on the yellow fever of 1762, in Philadelphia, by Dr. John Redman, read Sept. 3, 1793, was printed by the college in 1865.

From first to last, amendments to the by-laws of the society have caused them often to be printed.

"The charter, constitution, and by-laws of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia," were first printed separately for the use of the fellows in 1790. Article 8, Section 1, provides that "no member shall divulge the private transactions of the college."

A list of the names of the fellows is contained in this, as well as in all subsequent issues of the by-laws. They show the number of fellows at the date of publication of each, as follows:

1790,	28 fellows.	1863, ¹	134 and 22 N. R.
1818,	18 "	1864, ¹	129 " 23 "
1834,	31 "	1870, ¹	181 " 31 "
1840,	66 "	1875,	203 " 31 "
1848,	94 "	1882,	180 " 24 "
1856,	119 " and 11 N. R.	1886,	207 " 31 "

THE LIBRARY.

The record of the society shows that the question of forming a library was first formally considered in 1788. A committee was appointed in reference to the matter June 3; and its report laid on

¹ The articles of agreement between the college and Dr. Mütter are appended to this edition.

the table, July 1. It was resolved Aug. 5, "That the several members of the college be requested to send to the secretary such books as they mean to present to the college."

In December Dr. John Morgan presented twenty-four volumes, and added others in Jan. 1789.

The committee appointed June 3, 1788, to prepare a plan for the formation of a library submitted the following, which was adopted March 3, 1789: First. That the business of collecting books from the members by way of donation to the library, of procuring a suitable place for keeping them, and a person to attend at stated times for lending them to the members, be committed to the Censors and Secretary, who shall consult the college respecting the time and manner of lending them.

Second. That on the first Tuesday of July of every year, as soon as the treasurer has made his annual report of the balance remaining in his hands, the college do grant such sums as they may think proper for the service of the library for the ensuing year.

These primary enactments distinctly imply that the acquisition of a suitable library was very desirable in the opinion of the college.

In Oct. 1789, Dr. William Shippen presented the works of five authors, Dr. John Morris eight volumes, and Dr. John Jones several. In Nov. the president was authorized to draw fifty pounds (\$133) for the purchase of books. Some were imported in 1790. In 1793 Dr. Rush presented a copy of Sydenham's works. A copy of the catalogue of the library of the Pennsylvania Hospital was received from Dr. Parke; and the pamphlets of the college were ordered to be bound in 1794. In 1795 Dr. Parke sent £35 to purchase books, and reported, Aug. 4, the receipt of twelve volumes from London. July 5, 1796, a hundred and twenty dollars were appropriated for the use of the library, and the censors were directed, Aug. 5, to prepare a list of books to be procured in Europe. Books purchased in Amsterdam arrived in 1797; and books of nineteen titles submitted by the censors were ordered. In 1798 the censors were directed to prepare a list to be purchased. Between June, 1800, and July, 1818, additions to the library were made by gift and purchase every year. The censors reported, July 7, that some volumes were missing, and recommended that a catalogue be made. The committee

appointed for the duty,¹ reported January 5, 1819, that the catalogue had been completed.

The number of books increased slowly. In 1825 the library of the Kappa Lambda Society was deposited in the college. On their report the censors were directed, Nov. 28, 1828, to have the book-cases repaired.

The library committee stated, Jan. 6, 1835, that the library was in bad condition, going to decay, and was instructed to take measures for its preservation.

The committee reported, June 7, 1836, that, besides a number of unbound pamphlets, the library contained 291 volumes, namely, 31 folios, 67 quartos, and 193 octavos; and was in condition for use were it more conveniently placed.

According to the annual reports of the library committee from this date till the close of 1843 very few volumes had been added, and the library was "rarely, if ever, used."

In May, 1844, the medical library of Dr. Otto was purchased for \$200, and in July placed in a room over the office of Dr. Hodge, N. W. corner of Walnut and Ninth Streets. June 4, an appropriation of \$50, to arrange and catalogue the library, was made; and the library committee recommended that a librarian be present one hour twice a month to loan books.

The committee reported, June 3, 1845, that one case of books stood on the landing of the stairway leading to "our room;" that the Otto collection was at Dr. Hodge's office, and that the library was very little used. Drs. Bond, Condie, Parrish, and Wood had presented 137 volumes during the year.

It was ordered, August 5, that the library should be open from eleven o'clock A. M. till two o'clock P. M. Most of the medical periodicals published in the United States and one from Canada were received in exchange for the *Transactions* of the college.

The Philadelphia Medical Society deposited its library in the college Dec. 1, 1846, and claimed its restoration Dec. 7, 1859. During this period the books were accessible to the fellows of the college.

¹ William Currie, Samuel P. Griffiths, and Thomas T. Hewson.

The committee reported, March 6, 1849, that the library continued "to steadily increase," and was "entitled to more attention than it received."

June 6, 1855. The committee reported, that soon after the removal to Spruce Street the library had been rearranged and catalogued, and that 350 volumes had been added during the past year. Dec. 5, Mrs. Moreton Stillé presented 119 volumes as a "memorial of her late husband."

Jan. 2, 1856, \$125 were appropriated for binding, and the same sum for the use of the library, Jan. 7, 1857.

Nov. 4. The committee reported the receipt of more than 900 volumes from Dr. Thos. F. Betton, including some rare and important works; and, Dec. 1, 1858, that the library contained about 3560 volumes, and during the past year had been much more frequently consulted. The Betton collection numbered 1265 volumes.

May 4, 1859. Ordered that the library be open one evening in the week.

June 1. A selection of books from the library of Dr. Bond, bequeathed by him, had been received.

Dec. 7. The committee reported that Mrs. Mütter had deposited 40 works; that 397 volumes had been contributed during the year; and that the library contained about 4000 volumes, besides pamphlets.

Dec. 3, 1862. The State Medical Society presented a complete set of its *Transactions*, and fellows of the college 192 volumes of French theses.

Jan. 7, 1863. The executors of Dr. Isaac Remington presented 90 works, including 195 volumes, and 188 numbers of 10 periodicals.

The library committee was authorized to move into the new building.

Nov. 4. Ordered that cases be prepared to receive books to be presented by Dr. Samuel Lewis. The librarian reported the receipt of a large number of books from Dr. Thos. F. Betton.

March 2, 1864. The chairman of the library committee, Dr. Alfred Stillé, read the following:

Feb. 27, 1864.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: The books promised to the college some time ago have been placed in the library.

I now beg to present them through you to the college, with the earnest wish that they may tend, in some degree, to advance its interests and usefulness.

Very truly yours,
SAML. LEWIS.

DR. ALFRED STILLÉ,
Chairman of the Library Committee.

On motion of Dr. Stillé, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the college are hereby presented to Dr. Samuel Lewis for his munificent gift of more than 2500 volumes of medical books, and that they shall be preserved as a separate collection under the name of the LEWIS LIBRARY.

Drs. Isaac Hays, John H. Packard, and others, contributed a number of books and pamphlets during 1864.

April 5, 1865. Dr. Samuel Lewis presented a MS. on the yellow fever of 1762, by Dr. John Redman, which was referred to the publication committee with power.

Sept. 25. Mr. George Ord presented his general library to the college on condition that the books be safely kept in the building of the institution. Mr. Ord died before the library was delivered, and the college paid \$330 collateral inheritance tax on its appraised value, in Feb. 1866. Subsequently, July 5, 1882, it was sold for \$550, which were ordered to be expended in the purchase of desirable books to be credited to the bounty of Mr. George Ord.

April 4, 1866. In order that the library might be open daily, Dr. George B. Wood agreed to give \$500 annually, as stated in the following communication:

March 17, 1886.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:

It has occurred to me that the library of the college of physicians is not so useful to the fellows as it ought to be, in consequence of the

short space of time during which it is accessible. It often happens that a practitioner wishes to decide some point hastily by consulting the books; or he may have a leisure hour or two which he could very profitably spend in a large medical library; or he may be investigating a point in relation to which it may be expedient to glance at a large number of authorities; in short, it would be easy to indicate many ways in which our great collection might be made much more serviceable than it now is, if the library could be kept longer open. Knowing that the college has little money to spare, I have thought that I could not better dispose of a portion of my income than, with the approval and under the direction of the college, to apply it to this purpose. I would, therefore, propose to pay annually to the treasurer of the college five hundred dollars, provided that with this sum arrangements can be made for keeping the library open every day, Sundays excepted, throughout the year, from 9 or 10 A.M. to 2 or 3. P.M.; the rooms being comfortably warmed, and the librarian, or an assistant, present to hand the books wanted, and attend generally to the interests of the concern.

In the uncertainty of human affairs, it might happen, from unforeseen misfortunes, that it would be inconvenient to me to pay this sum; and I am compelled, therefore, to ask of the college an acceptance of the grant subject to this contingency. If the college will, with this limitation, receive the proposed payment for the purpose mentioned, and direct and superintend its application, I assure you that I shall consider that they are doing me a favor.

I shall probably be unable to be present at the next meeting, and I would thank you, if you find the proposed measure in accordance with your own views of what may be expedient in the case, to bring the subject before the college for their consideration.

Sincerely your friend,

GEORGE B. WOOD.

DR. ISAAC HAYS.

May 2, 1866. Dr. Wood presented the portraits of three of the former presidents of the college.

Jan. 1, 1868. The library committee reported the state of the library as follows :

	Volumes.
Ord Library . . .	2,068
Lewis Library . . .	3,229, increase 264.
East room . . .	3,299
West " . . .	3,987 " 387.
	<hr/> 12,583
Duplicates . . .	591, decrease 65
Volumes loaned from Dec. 1, 1865, to Dec. 1, 1866, 197.	
" " " " 1866, " 1867, 388.	

Feb. 5. Mr. Ferdinand Coxe presented a MS. note book of Dr. John Redman.

March 4. Ordered that \$500 be invested, including a donation of \$445.90 from the Philadelphia Medical Society, and that the interest thereof be applied, in accordance with the condition of the gift, to increase the library of the college.¹

July 2, 1879. Books bequeathed to the college by Dr. George B. Wood were received.

Nov. 5, 1880. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell presented a thousand dollars to establish a Journal Fund, or for such other disposition of its income for the benefit of the library as the college may from time to time determine.

The treasurer was directed to invest the gift and keep it separate under the title of the Weir Mitchell Library Fund. Dr. Mitchell

¹ The Philadelphia Medical Society, founded 1789, was discontinued in 1868. Its archives are in the college. In *The Medical News*, Jan. 1843, is the following: "The Philadelphia Medical Society, for example, a mere acorn once, has grown into a huge oak whose branches extend from the north to the south of this Union, and whose motto might have been *quantum latet*, in allusion to its origin, instead of *ex collisione scintilla*. This society had a very humble beginning; its junior members held their meetings in Lyttle's school house, a small frame building next to Genl. Cadwalader's house, south Second Street, below Spruce Street; each junior member carried his candle with him, and friend Lyttle's ink pots, in the desks, were the sockets for our candles; then and there were discussed, as we thought, *learnedly, of course*, the merits of the Cullenian and Brunonian doctrines."

made a second contribution of one thousand dollars to this fund March 1, 1882.

Feb. 2, 1881. Miss Emily Thomas began to make a card catalogue of the library.

Jan. 4, 1882. Mrs. Helen C. Jenks presented a large number of medical books.

Nov. 5, 1884. Dr. Alfred Stillé presented 695 volumes.

April 1, 1885. The Samuel D. Gross library of the Academy of Surgery was deposited: it is to be the property of the college on the dissolution of the academy.

Dr. I. Minis Hays presented 901; and, Jan. 6, 1886, Mr. George I. McKelway 166 volumes.

June 2, 1886. Mrs. J. F. Weightman presented 512 volumes, 351 of which were new to the library. With few exceptions they all treat of ophthalmological subjects, and with the Lewis collection make the library very full in this department.

Mr. William Weightman presented, Jan. 1887, \$1000, on condition that the income from the investment thereof be used to purchase books on ophthalmic surgery to be added to the collection given by the widow of Dr. Weightman.

The Parry library and the obstetrical library were received June 2, 1886, as a permanent deposit, the books to be catalogued and cared for as a part of the college library, to be used by the fellows, and members of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia.

At the close of 1886, the contents of the library were as follows:¹

	Volumes.		Volumes.
General library,	20,016	and duplicates,	1,718
Lewis “	9,276		
Mütter “	94		
<i>On special deposit:</i>			
Sam'l D. Gross library,	3,250	“	1,882
H. Lenox Hodge “	1,665		
Obstetrical “	33	“	326
	<hr/> 34,234		<hr/> 3,926

¹ Annual Report of the Honorary Librarian, November 1, 1886.

A journal club or association was formed in March, 1871, which has since annually contributed to the library 16 medical periodicals. The Weir Mitchell fund supplies 14. Twenty-two journals, and the transactions of 20 societies are received in exchange for the transactions of the college. Many come from other sources, so that the recent issues of about 200 American and foreign periodicals are constantly on the racks or tables.

These records of medical thoughts, creeds, and facts, past and present, here gathered together, constitute a source of knowledge, long ago opened and enriched, from time to time, both by modest and generous gifts from philanthropic men according to their means. They afford opportunity to all who desire to avail themselves of it to help themselves to information. Their use is not restricted to the fellows of the college. Any respectable person may freely consult them under the rules.

The utility of a library is measured by the numbers who resort to it. If it be true that "supply creates demand," the number of readers should increase proportionately to the number of books placed at their service.

The library has a progressive rate of increase which is great. Unless abated or arrested, which does not now seem likely, need of room for its accommodation is sure to come. Foreseeing the approach of that need, possibly afar off, provision to meet it might be prudently made now, by starting a building fund—a plant of slow growth at best—to be ready not alone for construction, but also to extend the site for building whenever opportunity may offer. The entrance fees, and balances of every description annually appropriated to it, under an economical administration of the affairs of the college in every department, might accumulate a very respectable fund by the time it will be wanted—ten or fifteen years hence.

DIRECTORY FOR NURSES.

Feb. 1, 1882. On motion of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell a committee was appointed to inquire whether the college shall assume the duty of establishing a registration for nurses.

The committee instructed to organize a Directory for Nurses¹ reported, March 1, that more than a thousand dollars had been subscribed to secure the object by

Mrs. E. W. Biddle,	Mrs. Powers,	Miss Bohlen,
" T. W. Biddle,	" W. H. Rawle,	" Fox,
" Clarence Clarke,	" Rhoads,	" Mary R. Fox,
" Coles,	" T. A. Scott,	" Meredith,
" A. F. Franciscus,	" G. Roberts Smith,	" Paul,
" G. L. Harrison,	" W. P. Tatham,	" Mary Paul,
" Harry Hart,	" Tobias Wagner,	" Pendleton,
" Lippincott,	" J. Lowber Welsh,	" C. M. Rush,
" Thos. McKean,	" C. Wister.	" Mary Rush.
" Mitchell,		
Mr. A. Biddle,	Mr. A. Haller Gross,	Mr. C. Platt,
" G. W. Childs,	" H. C. Lea,	Dr. C. B. Cadwalader,
" D. B. Cummings,	" J. S. Newbold,	" J. H. Hutchinson,
" A. J. Drexel,	" Wm. Rawle,	" Samuel Lewis,
" W. Reid Fisher,	" Howard Roberts,	" J. F. Meigs.

Arrangements were completed and the office opened for business, May 15.

Miss Emily Thomas was elected Secretary Feb. 7, 1883.

The Directory for Nurses is under the direct control of a committee of three fellows of the college, annually elected, assisted by four ladies appointed by the committee.

The ladies first appointed assistants were Mrs. M. Fulton, Mrs. Theodore Justice, Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, and Miss S. Stevenson. Mrs. Moncure Robinson was appointed, March 3, 1885, in place of Mrs. Fulton, resigned. No other change has been made in the committee first selected.

For a moderate fee, skilled nurses, both male and female, are quickly furnished on personal application; also, by telegraph from distant points, or by telephone in urgent cases. The office is open at all hours.

About 500 names are on the register of nurses in the directory. Of these 86 are male, and 175 are graduates of training schools. During the year 1886, 1155 applicants were supplied with nurses.

The income of the directory exceeds its expenses. The surplus is annually appropriated to the use of the library.

¹ W. W. Keen, Albert H. Smith, S. Weir Mitchell.

ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Nov. 7, 1877. On motion of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, seconded by Dr. S. D. Gross, the council was requested to consider whether it is advisable that the President should give, at the expense of the college, a reception in the hall once each year. The council reported, Jan. 2, 1878, that the state of the treasury alone rendered the proposition inexpedient.

Feb. 7, 1883. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell presented five thousand dollars to establish an Entertainment Fund.

The first fruit of this generous gift was a reception given, Sept. 8, 1884, by the college to the medical members of the American and British Associations for the Advancement of Science, assembled together in Philadelphia at that time.

A dinner was given, with the aid of the fund, April 14, 1886, at which the LOVING-CUP presented to the college by some ladies, at a suggestion of Dr. Mitchell, was introduced and used for the first time.¹

CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

In accordance with the plan devised by a committee, appointed for the purpose Nov. 5, 1885,² the president of the college, S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., delivered a "Commemorative Address," Monday, January 3, 1887, at 7.30 P. M. in Association Hall (S. E. corner of Chestnut and Fifteenth Streets), in presence of the fellows of the college and many distinguished guests. After the address, at nine o'clock, there was a general reception in the hall of the College of Physicians.

¹ Sir Matthew Hale said, the pledge of any health is one of the greatest artifices of drinking and leads to quarrelling in the kingdom.

² Committee on Centennial Anniversary, Nov. 5, 1884. Alfred Stillé, I. Minis Hays, S. Weir Mitchell, S. W. Gross, and J. Ewing Mears.

Different days were proposed for the celebration. Some suggested September, some April, and others fixed upon January 2, 1887, because, according to precise reckoning of time, that is the hundredth anniversary of the first meeting of the society which is recorded. The college decided, Sept. 1, 1886, by a vote of 59 to 41, that January 2d was the appropriate date of the centennial anniversary.

A special meeting of the college was held at noon Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1887.

Professor Alfred Stillé, M.D., LL.D., delivered an address, "Reminiscences of the College."

Eleven recently elected associate fellows were individually introduced. The president, appropriately addressing each in turn, delivered to him a diploma of his associate fellowship.

Then, Professor J. M. Da Costa, M.D., LL.D., welcomed them all to the college roll in an address.

As soon as the meeting adjourned those present were entertained at luncheon in the department from which the Mütter Museum had been very recently removed.

At seven o'clock in the evening a hundred and twenty fellows, associates and guests of the college assembled in a hall of the Union League (Broad and Sansom Streets) and dined. There were toasts, the loving cup was circulated, and speeches were made. The company separated at midnight.

From ten o'clock A. M. till five o'clock P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday, Jan. 5th and 6th, a collection of portraits of eminent physicians and objects of professional interest, borrowed for the occasion, were exhibited in the hall of the college to hundreds of visitors.

The demonstrations of satisfaction, and the interchange of cheering words about them, among the fellows and their friends, because the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, still of good repute, had attained the age of a hundred years, closed with this display. Attention of the local public had been attracted. The institution was published more widely than it had been. The centennial celebration, which in no sense affected the intrinsic worth of the college, simply made its existence more broadly known in the community, and in some degree spread knowledge of its value as an agency in fostering the cultivation of medical science in many ways—an object of much general importance, which is not justly appreciated, nor encouraged as it deserves to be outside of the profession.

In comparing the past with the present, the fellows of the college at this time may find reason to be boastful, if sedate men may

ever boast at all. Several cotemporaneous medical societies in the city, ably conducted, tried for years to secure permanency, each hoping all the while to own a hall and in it a library and museum. Some of those societies, after ten, twenty, fifty, or more years' activity ceased to exist. With a single exception, all of them were discontinued without possessions to divide or bequeath. They left no sign of substantial progress, or evidence that they had contributed to the advancement of medical science. Their failure, in some mysterious way free from a spirit of exultation, imparts a zest to our success, rendering apt La Rochefoucault's assertion, that there is something pleasant in the contemplation of the misfortunes of our best friends.

At the close of 1849, when the society had existed sixty-three years, including the founders, 180 fellows had been elected. As a rule, they were dignified men, without exuberant estimate of themselves, and therefore free from the littleness of self-commendation, notable for persevering and industrious ways, probity and frugality, discernment, caution, and professional ability, qualities which secured general confidence and respect, and enabled them to surmount obstacles which insufficient means from time to time opposed to the progress of the society. They laid the foundation of the respectability, the reputation of the college, and sustained it. Its present satisfactory condition is ascribable largely to their acumen and wisely prudent management, without which occasion for a centennial celebration might have never come. The building fund, started in 1849, strengthened the attractions and ties of fellowship, and by its completion gave stability to the institution.

More than twenty-eight hundred dollars, contributed by the fellows, were expended on this rare anniversary. A comparison of the state of the college a hundred years ago with its present condition may be interesting in this connection. The annual contributions paid by the fellows during the year 1787 amounted to \$54, and the entrance fees to \$216. With such moderate income the college willingly accepted the use of a room for its meetings in the Academy, rent free, during nearly five years. To obtain more convenient accommodations the entrance fee was increased to £10, or \$26.66, and the annual contribution was doubled. In December, 1791, the

college leased a room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society for three years and a half, ending June 10, 1794, paying the rent for the whole term in advance, \$79.80, at the rate of little less than \$23 a year. The furniture of that room cost the college \$72.

Neither Redman, nor Morgan, nor Shippen, nor Kuhn, nor any founder, ever dreamed of or foresaw the day when the college would willingly see expended in the celebration of one anniversary of the institution five or six times as much as the income of a whole year of that period. The fellows of the olden time were careful that the slender income of the college should not be expended for any purpose unlikely to promote the objects for which the society was instituted—to increase and diffuse knowledge of the healing art. They did not consider that the intervention of college festivity on any occasion was necessary to ease the task or enhance the worth of the labors of the fellows, or promote the interests of the institution. Their acts and words, as the record shows, imply that such was their opinion. They were right; but changed conditions justify different conduct. Had they been present with us (wearing queues as of old), they might have called our attention to the ancient views of the college on temperance, and turned away; or they might have cheerfully acquiesced in the methods of the present day, and congratulated the college on its prosperity, the contents of its published *Transactions*, the possession of a great library and museum; and possibly have been pleased to join in rejoicing over the harvest grown from seeds of their planting.

APPENDIX.

FORM OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 2, 1787.

THE Physicians of Philadelphia, influenced by a conviction of many advantages that have arisen in every country from Literary institutions, have associated themselves under the name and title of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The objects of this College are, to advance the Science of Medicine, and thereby to lessen Human Misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to our Country, by observing the effects of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the Human body, by recording the changes that are produced in diseases by the progress of Agriculture, Arts, Population, and Manners, by searching for Medicines in our Woods, Waters, and the bowels of the Earth, by enlarging our avenues to knowledge; from the discoveries and publications of foreign Countries; by appointing stated times for Literary intercourse and communications, and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of Physick.

For the purpose of obtaining these objects, the following Rules have been adopted:

1st. The College shall consist of twelve Senior Fellows and of an indefinite number of junior Fellows and Associates.

2d. The Senior and junior Fellows shall reside in the City or District of Southwark, or Liberties of Philadelphia.

3d. The Associates shall consist of such persons of merit in the profession of Medicine who do not live within the limits described for Fellows, without any regard to Diversity of Nation or Religion.

4th. The junior Fellows shall consist of such Practitioners of Physic as are of good moral character and decent deportment, and who are not under twenty-four years of age.

5th. The Senior Fellows shall be chosen from among the Juniors, by the Seniors only, within one month after a vacancy is declared. The Junior Fellows and Associates shall be chosen by the joint votes of all the Fellows. Three-fourths of the whole number of Senior Fellows shall concur in the admission of Seniors, and three-fourths of the Fellows shall concur in the admission of Juniors and Associates.

6th. All Laws, Regulations, and Appointments to offices shall be made by a Majority of the joint votes of all the Fellows.

7th. The officers of the College shall consist of a President, Vice-President, four Censors, a Treasurer, and Secretary, who shall be chosen annually from amongst the Senior Fellows on the first Tuesday in July.

8th. The Stated Meetings of the College shall be on the first Tuesday in every month.

Besides these meetings, the President, or in his absence or indisposition the Vice-President, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings whenever important or unexpected business shall require, of which he shall be the judge.

It shall likewise be in the power of any six Fellows of the College who concur in their desires of a meeting to authorize the President or, in his absence, the Vice-President to call it.

9th. The business of the Censors shall be to inspect the Records and examine the accounts and expenditures of the College and report thereon; and all communications made to the Society, after being read at one of their stated meetings, shall be referred to the Censors, and such other members of the College as shall be nominated for the purpose to examine and report thereon to the College, who shall determine by a vote taken by Ballot, on the propriety of publishing them in their transactions.

10th. The business of the Secretary shall be to keep minutes of the meetings and transactions of the Society, and to record them in a Book provided for that purpose. Likewise to receive and preserve all books and papers belonging, and letters addressed to the College.

11th. The business of the Treasurer shall be to receive all the monies of the College, and to pay them to the order of the President or Vice-President only, which order shall be the Voucher of his expenditures.

12th. Every member of the College shall have a certificate of his election, with the seal of the College affixed thereto, signed by the President and Vice-President, and countersigned by the Censors and Secretary. The style of the certificates and all addresses from the College, shall be as follows: The President (or the Vice-President), and College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

13th. No associate who comes to reside within the limits mentioned in the Second Rule shall be admitted to a Fellowship in the College without being elected in the manner prescribed for the admission of Junior Fellows. No new member shall be chosen who has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

14th. No Law or Regulation shall be adopted that has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting, nor shall any part of the Constitution be altered without being proposed for consideration for three months. The President, or the Vice-President when he takes the chair, shall have no vote, except in questions where there is an equal division of voices.

Two-fifths of the Fellows shall be a quorum for all Business, except the

election of members, the expenditure of money, the making of Laws, or the altering of the Constitution; in the three last cases, a majority of the Fellows shall be a quorum.

15th. Every Fellow upon his admission shall subscribe to the above Rules, as a Testimony of his consent to be bound by them. He shall at the same time pay into the hands of the Treasurer the sum of eight dollars, towards establishing a fund for the use of the College; he shall likewise pay two dollars annually for the same purpose.

Senior Fellows.

John Morgan,	Gerard Clarkson,
John Redman,	Samuel Duffield,
John Jones,	Thomas Parke,
William Shippen, jr.,	James Hutchinson,
Adam Kuhn,	George Glentworth,
Benj'n Rush,	Abra: Chovet.

Junior Fellows.

Andrew Ross,	Nathan Dorsey,
Wm. W. Smith,	B. Duffield,
James Hall,	John Carson,
William Clarkson,	John Foulke,
William Currie,	Robt. Harris,
Benj'n Say,	John R. B. Rodgers,
Samuel P. Griffiths,	Caspar Wistar, Jun'r,
J. Morris,	Jas. Cunningham.

This first constitution, signed by the 12 senior and 16 junior fellows, was superseded by an amended form, submitted by "a member" Aug. 7, 1887, and adopted Nov. 6, when 17 members were present. No change was made in the preamble. The following rules were substituted for those of the first constitution.

1. The college shall consist of fellows and associates.
2. The fellows shall consist of practitioners of physic of character in their profession who reside in the city, or district of Southwark, or Liberties of Philadelphia, and are not under twenty-four years of age.
3. The associates shall consist of persons of merit in the profession of medicine who do not live within the limits above described.
4. Three-fourths of the whole number of fellows shall concur in the admission of a fellow or associate.
5. The officers of the college shall consist of a president, vice-president, four censors, a treasurer and secretary, who shall be chosen annually, from amongst the fellows, on the first Tuesday in July.

6. The stated meetings shall be on the first Tuesday of every month.¹ Besides these meetings the president, or in case of his absence or indisposition, the vice-president, shall have power to call extraordinary meetings, whenever important or unexpected business shall require, of which he shall be the judge. It shall likewise be in the power of any six fellows of the college who concur in their desires for a meeting to authorize the president, or in case of his absence or indisposition, the vice-president, to call it.

7. The business of the censors shall be to inspect the records and examine the accounts and expenditures of the college and report thereon; and all communications made to the society, after being read at one of their stated meetings, shall be referred to the censors and such other members of the college as shall be nominated for the purpose, to examine and report thereon to the college, who shall determine by a vote, taken by ballot, on the propriety of publishing them in their transactions.

8. The business of the secretary shall be to keep the minutes of all the meetings and transactions of the society and to record them in a book provided for that purpose. Likewise to receive and preserve all books and papers belonging, and letters addressed to the college.

9. The business of the treasurer shall be to receive all the monies of the college, and pay them to the order of the president or vice-president only, which order shall be the voucher for his expenditures.

10. Every member of the college shall have a certificate of his election, with the seal of the college affixed thereto, signed by the president and vice-president, and countersigned by the censors and secretary. The style of the certificates, and all addresses from the college shall be as follows: The president, vice-president, and college of Physicians of Philadelphia.

11. No associate who comes to reside within the limits mentioned in the second rule shall be admitted to fellowship in the college, without being elected in the manner prescribed for the admission of fellows. No new member shall be chosen who has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting.

12. No law nor regulation shall be adopted that has not been proposed at a previous stated meeting, nor shall any part of the constitution be altered without being proposed for consideration for three months. The president or vice-president when he takes the chair shall have no vote, except in questions where there is an equal division of voices. Two fifths of the fellows shall be a quorum for all ordinary business;² but for the expenditure of

¹ This rule was amended April 6, 1852. It was ordered that hereafter the meetings of the college shall be held on the first Wednesday instead of the first Tuesday in the month. The change was made in compliance with a request of 29 fellows, members of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which holds its meetings every Tuesday.

² Amended, April 1, 1788, so that seven fellows shall constitute a quorum for ordinary business.

money, the making of laws, or altering the constitution, the majority of the fellows shall be a quorum.

13. Every fellow upon his admission shall subscribe to the above rules, as a testimony of his consent to be bound by them. He shall at the same time pay into the hands of the treasurer the sum of eight dollars towards establishing a fund for the use of the college: he shall likewise pay two dollars annually for the same purpose.

This amended constitution of November, 1787, has been signed by every fellow elected since that date. It has not been heretofore printed.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS,
MADE TO THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, BY THE FIRST PRESIDENT THEREOF,
DR. JOHN REDMAN.

GENTLEMEN: At our first meeting to form a society under the style and title of a College of Physicians, and to organize ourselves by choosing proper officers and members, so as to constitute a body, you were pleased to honor me with your suffrage and elect me your President. Upon that occasion I felt myself oppressed, and, for some reasons, undetermined whether I should continue in the office; I therefore signified my acceptance only by a tacit consent rather than otherwise. On my return home, under a strong impression of the weight, both of the office and my obligations to you, I sat down and wrote what occurred to me as a suitable address to you at our next or some future meeting, that might be most proper. Being unavoidably prevented, I had not the pleasure of attending your next meeting. But having now the peculiar happiness of seeing you convened in a body, and, I trust, united in those bonds which are the result of most benevolent principles, and may be efficacious for the most beneficent purposes, I feel highly honored in appearing before you as your official head, and therefore deem it a proper opportunity to express my respects to you and regards for the society, by addressing you in the very words I then wrote, which I the rather chose to do, as they are dictated by the high sense I then had of the importance of the institution and its future eminence if rightly conducted, and were suggested by the immediate effusions of gratitude, without any exaggerations or artificial colorings, and for which, indeed, I have no talents, if I had even desired or designed it. Being not used to speak in public, I must beg leave rather to read it than attempt to pronounce it from memory, which, at my age, is not much to be depended on, and, while I bespeak your patient attention, I hope, cannot but assure myself of your candid and favorable construction of the matter, and benevolent excuse of any defects in the manner of delivering it.

When I look round me and see so many gentlemen of character for learning, ingenuity, and integrity in the profession and practice of physick, and some whose talents have early called them forth into public notice and offices of dignity in the medical line, and who have conducted therein for many years, so much to their own reputation and to the satisfaction and advantage of their pupils and of their fellow-citizens; and then look within myself and consider my own powers and the time allotted to me by Providence, from the state of those powers, and also that time of life which I have walked in from choice, having in my constitutional frame no great desires of exaltation above the middle state, nor higher ambition than to conduct therein rather with integrity and usefulness than eclat. After such a view I said it would be vanity or arrogance in me not to suppose that my election was more owing to the generous benevolence of your own minds, as a mark of respect to my age and long standing in the profession, and as a kind and disinterested testimony of approbation of my general conduct in life, and regularity in the practice of our art, than to any peculiar merit of mine. Nevertheless, I am equally bound in duty and gratitude to return you my best thanks for the honor you have done me, which I now do most heartily, to you gentlemen the senior fellows who elected me, and also to you gentlemen junior fellows, who, I am informed, unanimously approved of my election; more especially as it places me first on the list of presidents of the College of Physicians, both in the State of Pennsylvania, and, I believe, in all the United States of America. This reminds me of two things, which I cannot recollect but with concern, and indeed I ought to regret. The first of them is that this institution did not commence at an earlier period, and in the lifetime of one whose person, age, character, and reputation for medical abilities and respectable deportment to and among us, as well as his generous, just, and benevolent temper of mind, and great acquaintance with books, men, and things, and proper attention to times and seasons, would, I am persuaded, have pointed him out as our first object. And it would have been the highest gratification to me, as I believe it would to you all who knew him, to have given our suffrages unanimously to place him at the head of such an institution. Having said this much, I am sure his name will readily recur to you all; nor need I mention it, but that I always recollect with pleasure the name of our worthy and well-respected elder brother, and my much esteemed friend, Dr. Thomas Cadwalader.¹ Though it is now but a melancholy pleasure when joined with the reflection on the loss we sustained by his death. It would also have been very pleasing to have seen another of our elder brethren, my predecessor in the presidentship of this institution. I

¹ Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, a member of the American Philosophical Society from January 19, 1768, and one of its Vice-Presidents during the year 1769, died November 14, 1779, aged 72 years.

doubt not you all easily judge that I mean Dr. Thomas Bond,¹ more lately taken from us, and who so long and deservedly maintained a reputation for judgment and skill in the profession, and indefatigable assiduity to the last in the practice of physick and surgery. But they are no more—*Et Heu! Hinc illæ lachrymæ, Mors fuit ut semper inexorabilis. Et Tempus quod omnia devorat, homines quæ bonos medicosque humi prosternit.* And there may they rest in peace till old time itself shall expire, and that scene commences when these mortals shall put on immortality. The other circumstances I have to regret is the loss of that spirit of business, and that activity and vigor of body and mind, with their several faculties (such as they were), which I was once possessed of. Whence I fear I may not be able to comport myself so fully up to the dignity of the station you have placed me in, and the credit of the institution as may yield the complete satisfaction to you or myself could wish. These considerations occasioned some hesitation in my own mind at first in accepting it, at least no small apprehensions in myself, as feeling the weight rather oppressive, and overcome by the height of the prospect to which my imagination fondly raises the institution in dignity and utility if rightly conducted; and to which our united wisdom, prudence and steady perseverance, will be found competent, even though my declining powers should not be equal to the part allotted me. But as I can be sure of the most candid construction of my actions and most benevolent excuse of my defects, which they will bear, with such friends with whom I have been long connected, and always transacted business to our mutual satisfaction and advantage. And I am confident of all needful aid from every member, not only on duty as such, but considered as medical gentlemen, whose peculiar characteristics is to succor those who labor under infirmities and diseases; and if you live long enough you will all be convinced by experience (as I am already) that old age, even in its commencement, partakes more or less of them both; and as I am peculiarly happy, in not only the future expectation, but present enjoyment of all possible assistance from those of you whom I have the honor to call my professional children, and the happiness to esteem and be esteemed and respected by them as such on all occasions; I have, therefore, ventured to accept the honor you have conferred on me, and to undertake the trust you have reposed in me with a good will; nor, indeed, could I have refused them without acting contrary to that kind of gratitude which both the laws of generosity and morality require of us; and although I do it with some fears, yet also with a resolution to exert in the best manner I can all the powers I have still remaining, to which I hope your generosity will add new vigor and strength to promote the credit and usefulness of our well intended institution; reserving to myself the liberty and determination, that

¹ Dr. Thomas Bond, an original member of the American Philosophical Society, and one of the Vice-Presidents, from 1770 until he died, March 26, 1784, aged 72 years.

if I find myself oppressed with the weight, or my infirmities increase so as not to be able to conduct in my station with constant attention or full propriety, to be the first to request and insist upon my resignation of it to those whose vigor and activity of mind and body may render them more competent and proper for your election; in which I shall heartily join, and in everything as a private member, as long and as far as my age and powers will carry me, that tends to the welfare of the society, and its useful influence for the good of our fellow mortals. This leads me to conclude and declare that though you have been pleased to honor me so far as to place me at the head of your body, and thus to make me in a collective sense your superior, yet I shall ever count it my best honor, and feel it one of my greatest pleasures to be the devoted servant of the institution, and, gentlemen, your respectful humble servant,

J. R.

Respected Brethren: After I had writ the preceding address my mind took a more serious turn, which I willingly indulged, as the current of my thoughts related to the most substantial good of the institution, and in a certain degree evidenced the earnestness of my desires to promote it. Under that view, craving your indulgence a few minutes longer, I will venture to read them as they were hastily written, exactly according to their rise, progress, and termination in my own mind, and though the manner in which they are expressed may not bear every kind of criticism, yet I trust the matter of them is such as will give offense to none, but be approved by you all; especially as the principles and grounds of them are the words of one of the wisest of men—I mean King Solomon in his 3d chapter of Proverbs—"Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and leave not to thy own understanding; in all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths;" the antiquity of which words I hope will be no objection to them, with medical gentlemen who acknowledge that some of their oldest authors are equal if not superior to many of the moderns. Be that as it may, they led me to consider that in one place of the Scriptures of truth it is declared (and believed by all who count them authentic, and have made them the subject of their rational attention and serious meditation), that by the God of Heaven kings reign and princes decree justice; and elsewhere, that except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, except the Lord keep the city the watchman watcheth but in vain. Taking these for granted, which I do most heartily, I am convinced that it highly becomes rational men in all their lawful enterprises and undertakings of importance, especially those which require wisdom and judgement, prudence and perseverance, effectually to accomplish them, to acknowledge God to be their sovereign Ruler and the Over Ruler of all events, in wisdom, justice, goodness and truth; and also to acknowledge their obligations to him for every good they have or do enjoy, as well as their dependence upon him for any good they still hope for, or expect in the prosecution of affairs public or private, and for his protection,

direction and success therein, and accordingly to invoke his aid, and implore his blessing thereon. Hence it is that I feel it both my duty and inclination, as your oldest member, and especially as your president, and as very becoming to us at the Commencement of this our Institution in your name and on your behalf, to acknowledge the Supreme Being to be our Sovereign, Lord, and Ruler, and also our obligations to him for every mercy and blessing we have been the subjects of, and especially for giving us capacities for such an undertaking, and influencing our wills to engage in so good a design at this time. In the same manner I do also acknowledge our dependence upon him for protection, direction, blessings, and success; and furthermore I do, also in your name and behalf, invoke his aid and implore him to grant unto us in this and all our lawful enterprises, all that wisdom, prudence, discretion, and judgement, which are necessary to conduct it in a proper manner, to good effect and useful purposes; and also that grace which may enable us to act herein from right principles, with just motives, to good ends, and according to the best rules and regulations, so that in this and all our works and ways, we may glorify God, and do good in our days; and finally that after we have publicly or privately served our generation faithfully according to the will of God, we may be fitted for and admitted into his Kingdom and glory, through Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour.

MEMORIAL ON TEMPERANCE, 1787.

To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania :

The Memorial of the College of Physicians of the City of Philadelphia, respectfully sheweth,¹

That your memorialists have seen, with great concern, the numerous evils which have followed the intemperate use of distilled spirituous liquors in the State of Pennsylvania. They decline taking notice of the baneful effects of these liquors on property and morals, and beg leave to confine their memorial to their influence upon the health and lives of their fellow citizens, and the population of their country.

That among the numerous diseases which are produced by the use of distilled spirituous liquors, they would only mention, the Dropsy, Epilepsy, Palsy, Apoplexy, Melancholy and Madness; which too seldom yield to the powers of medicine. That where distilled spirituous liquors do not produce these terrible and obstinate diseases they generally impair the strength of the body so as to lessen its ability to undergo that labour, either in degree or duration, which it is capable of without them. That the prevailing ideas of

¹ Adopted at a stated meeting Nov. 6, 1787, presented by Drs. Jones, Rush, and Griffiths, the Committee appointed Sept. 4, 1787.

the necessity and advantages of using distilled spirituous liquors to obviate the injurious effects of extreme heat or cold upon the human body are altogether without foundation, and that they increase the evils they are taken to remove. That the inconvenience arising from excessive labor, heat, or cold, is to be removed with much more safety and certainty by the use of Cider or malt liquors. Your memorialists therefore pray that your Honorable House would take the facts herein stated into their serious consideration, and as Guardians of the health and lives, no less than of the liberties and morals of their constituents, that they would enact such a law, for the checking the improper use of distilled spirituous liquors as to their wisdom and humanity may seem proper.

Signed by the President and attested by the Secr'y, presented with a request that it may be inserted in the journals of the House.

LINES OCCASIONED BY THE DECEASE OF DR. GERARDUS CLARKSON,
OF THIS CITY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1790.¹

Farewell, my friend, it seems we meet no more,
Amid the perils of this hostile shore ;
These eyes no more thy form rever'd shall see,
Nor more thy friendly councils visit me,
Amid the gloom of sickness or of woe,
No further solace shall thy cares bestow,
Nor 'mid the mazes of this checquered scene,
Thy wisdom aid me, or thy bosom scene !

Gone are the days of friendship so sincere,
Tho' once they sooth'd me, they now urge the tear,
As flowers of spring—so lovely once to view,
But now turned painful, what regrets pursue ;
With unavailing grief, I seek thy urn,
And look for pleasures that are past return !

Thine now are joys beyond what thought can paint,
Such as the just console, and bless the saint,
Crown'd with rich fruits beneath autumnal skies,
The master saw thee, and bestowed the prize ;
He spared thee winter's desolating sway,
And took to regions of perpetual May !

¹ Poems on several occasions. By John Swanwick Esq., one of the representatives in the Congress of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, 1797.

There rest in peace—the Sabbath of the tomb
For thee prepares an everlasting bloom ;
Let not thy friend then foolishly repine
As pleasures lost to him, so well exchanged for thine !

LINES SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF DR. HENRY STUBER.

What beckoning ghost beside yon ancient towers,
Invites to tread the melancholy isle,
Where awful death has deck'd her lonely bowers,
And sits in triumph o'er the dreary pile.

Is it some statesman weary of the load,
Which mad ambition on her sons bestows,
That calls to view that desolate abode,
Where ends at last his labours and his woes ?

Is it some miser, whose usurious soul
Could not enjoy what fortune chanc'd to give,
That now in others would the sense controul,
That took from him—the faculty to live ?

Ah no—'tis Stuber, whose enlightened face,
Dispell'd the mists of error where it shone :
He still, in death, instructs the rising race,
And bids them gather knowledge at his stone.

Teaches by early industry to save,
The fleeting moments of all precious time,
If tears of friendship wishing at their grave,
They pant like him, for laurels in their prime.

Teaches, like him, with early zeal to tread
The paths of honor, learning and renown,
If like himself beloved—and mourn'd when dead,
They'd wish in youth an everlasting crown.

JOHN SWANWICK, Esq.

MEMORIAL ON TEMPERANCE, ADDRESSED TO THE CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES, DECEMBER, 1790.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled. The Memorial of the College of Physicians of the City of Philadelphia respectfully sheweth:*¹

That they have seen with great pleasure the operation of the National Government, which has established order in the United States.

They rejoice to find, amongst the powers which belong to this government, that of restraining, by certain duties, the consumption of distilled spirits in our country. It belongs more peculiarly to men of other professions to enumerate the pernicious effects of these liquors on morals and manners. Your memorialists will only remark that a great proportion of the most obstinate, painful, and mortal disorders which affect the human body are produced by distilled spirits—that they are not only destructive to health and life, but that they impair the faculties of the mind, and thereby tend equally to dishonor our character as a nation, and to degrade our species as intelligent beings.

Your memorialists have no doubt that the rumor of a plague or any other pestilential disorder, which might sweep away thousands of their fellow-citizens, would produce the most vigorous and effectual measures in our government to prevent or subdue it.

Your memorialists can see no just cause why the more certain and extensive ravages of distilled spirits upon human life should not be guarded against with corresponding vigilance and exertions by the present rulers of the United States.

Your memorialists beg leave to add further that the *habitual* use of distilled spirits, in any case whatever, is wholly unnecessary—that they neither fortify the body against the morbid effects of heat or cold, nor render labor more easy, nor more productive—and that there are many articles of diet and drink, which are not only safe and perfectly salutary, but preferable to distilled spirits for each of the above-mentioned purposes.

Your memorialists have beheld with regret the feeble influence of reason and religion, in restraining the evils they have enumerated.

They centre their hopes, therefore, of an efficient remedy for them in the wisdom and power of the Legislature of the United States; and in behalf of the interests of humanity, to which their profession is closely allied, they thus, publicly entreat the Congress, by their obligations, to protect the lives of their constituents, and by their regard to the character of our nation, and to the rank of our species in the scale of beings, to impose such heavy duties upon all distilled spirits as shall be effectual to restrain their intemperate use in our country.

¹ Adopted December 27, 1790.

THE ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, DR. JOHN REDMAN, THANKING THE
COLLEGE FOR HIS REELECTION, AUGUST 2, 1791.¹

GENTLEMEN: Having by indisposition of body been prevented from joining you at your last meeting and annual election, when you honored me with your suffrages, and reelected me to the Presidency of the College, I now take the first opportunity of returning you my hearty thanks for this renewed instance of your respect, the continuance of which, notwithstanding my infirmities, so evidently increasing with my years, leads me to add, that such kind indulgence toward an aged brother, arising chiefly from the benevolence of your own minds, demands my particular acknowledgements, and under that view gratitude obliges my acceptance of the office again at this time, which, otherwise in regard to myself, I should have wished to decline. For, to be candid and tell you the truth, I should not have been easy under the sense I had of my growing infirmities of body and mind for some time past, to have continued to accept the honor you have so repeatedly conferred upon me, but from the consideration that you always joined a colleague with me as Vice-President, whose eminence and reputation in our profession, and whose clearness of judgment, vigor of faculties, and easy manner of conveying his sentiments, together with his friendly disposition to aid me, fully obviated and prevented any ill effects, naturally to be expected from declining age, and rendered my situation more pleasant than otherwise it might have been. But though much and justly respected by us and all connected with him in kindred, friendship, or business, he was mortal, and he has gone—no more to return, to aid by his talents, or gratify us by his presence at our meetings, or cheer us by his affability, agreeable converse, and polite manners. And therefore (though somewhat late, and almost unseasonable), I must indulge myself in sympathising with you, and regretting the real loss which the republic of medicine in general, and our collegiate society in particular, have sustained thereby. Much did I expect, from his being several years younger than myself, and so well and justly esteemed by you, that he would be my next successor; and from a settled resolution, soon to request my dismissal (if not otherwise removed), I sometimes flattered myself with having the pleasure to see him raised to your presidential chair—to which I should most heartily have concurred, as well on account of his own merit and qualifications, as because it would have been highly gratifying to me to be a living witness of our college being headed by one whose eminence in more than one of the material branches of medical science, and reputation among our citizens in general was still very flourishing, and whose connections with and estimation in which he was held by the higher orders and ranks of them, was so conspicuous and intimate, as might contribute to the greater external dignity of the institution, and render its influence more powerful and effectual

¹ The college requested him to accept its thanks for his address, and directed that it be preserved on the minutes.

on any particular occasion of public utility, wherein it might be thought requisite, or be called to exert it.

But that I may not detain you longer on a subject now hopeless, with respect to him, I shall conclude it only with one observation or reflection, which, though partaking of the same gloomy complexion with the circumstance which occasions it, yet may be useful in application, and I doubt not may have occurred to many of you, as well as myself, that though our loss in members since the commencement of our institution may not have exceeded the usual proportion, yet I think it a little remarkable that the lot has hitherto only fallen on our officers (except one who had previously resigned his membership), though no certain, or even plausible inference can be drawn from it, respecting those in that capacity more than others, still I thought it a remark worth noticing, as it may be of use to them, as well as all, if duly and seasonably attended to and improved; and to none is application more proper than to him who makes it, and is the oldest among you.

And now, gentlemen, as it doth not become us to murmur at, and much less to arraign, any of the dispensations of that Providence, which we believe is ever conducted in its arrangements by infinite wisdom and goodness, and always for the best on the whole, or be so absorbed in regretting our losses, as not to remember and thankfully improve the blessings we still enjoy—leaving the mournful scene we have just been contemplating. I now feel myself equally incited by duty and inclination to congratulate you on the judicious and prudent measure you have taken to fill up the vacancy which the death of our late worthy Vice-President had made, by electing to the office a gentleman so properly qualified for it; who being born and educated among us, and after considerable expense of time and fortune had completed his studies abroad, was one of the first of those whose liberal minds and patriotic regards for their native country, led them to concert the plan for a complete medical instruction among ourselves; and was the very first who stepped forth with manly firmness and becoming confidence in the utility and dignity of the plan, in the execution of it—and whose steady perseverance and judicious prosecution of the particular and important branch he first engaged in, in conjunction with those who followed him, and his example, in the several departments which, by mutual agreement, they undertook, have not only accomplished their design completely, but in such a manner as doth them much credit, and gained them great approbation and applause, both at home and abroad, and to the great emoluments of our country and the students of medicine, who may now, under their tuition, be as regularly instructed in medical science, and as fully and honorably qualified for practice, as in any of those foreign seminaries which are much older, many instances of which have been exhibited much to the honor of the professors of our medical school. All which considerations pointed him out as the proper object of our choice on the late occasion. And, therefore, as I had not the pleasure to be present and join my suffrage, I now think myself bound to express my

heartly concurrence, and sincerely congratulate you, Sir, on your election to the Vice-Presidency of the first College of Physicians in America, and thus receiving in the midtime of life, and while your faculties are still vigorous and animated, this further reward of your merit and labors for the public good; as well as on that of your late election into another institution founded on the principles of humanity and charity for the pious purpose of affording relief to the indigent sick and deranged; where you will have the heart-affecting opportunity of exercising the virtues of the man, the physician, and Christian, and thereby insure and enhance the comforts of your declining years.

Nor can I omit congratulating myself on the well-grounded hope I entertain of receiving from the abilities of our new Vice-President (and from the goodwill and politeness I have always experienced when conjoined with him on other occasions), that aid and support in my office which my advanced age, and debilitated powers and defective senses make requisite; and which may render my situation the more easy and pleasant while I remain in it, which cannot now be long, as I am persuaded I must soon recede either from prudential choice, or from necessity of another kind, needless here to mention: but which puts me in mind to conclude with declaring (as possibly this may be the last opportunity I may have of so doing on such an occasion), my hearty goodwill to and wishes for the prosperity and success of the College of Physicians in everything that may render it honorable and useful to our native country, now risen into empire, and rising in fame, and to the relief and solace of our suffering fellow mortals, and also for the peace and happiness of each of you its members in your several stations and relations, civil and social, both here and hereafter.

MEMORABLE DATES IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE.

Institution of the College	Jan, 2, 1787.
Institution of the library	March 3, 1788.
Incorporation of the College	March 26, 1789.
Institution of the pathological museum	June 5, 1849.
Institution of the building fund	Nov. 2, 1849.
Institution of the Mütter Museum	Dec. 11, 1858.
Institution of the second building fund	April 7, 1875.

BUILDING FUND.

1849.

After it had been determined to continue the building-fund trust, Drs. Francis West, T. Hewson Bache, Edward Hartshorne, S. Weir Mitchell, Wm. Byrd Page, James J. Levick, and Robert P. Thomas were appointed March 2, 1859, "to solicit from the fellows additional contributions to the building fund of the college." They were authorized, April 6, 1859, "to

solicit contributions from the citizens generally as well as from the fellows of the college; but so many of the elders disapproved of the method that it was abandoned.

This committee reported, Dec. 5, 1860, that it had procured subscriptions amounting to \$4665, of which \$2700 had been paid; and, on its request, was discharged.

From the minutes of proceedings of the committee on collections, appointed Dec. 4, 1849 (see page 154), and the final report of the above-named committee, the following list of payments to the fund, up to Dec. 1860, has been compiled. It includes the original contributors.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE FUND

To erect a hall for the accommodation of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, paid prior to Dec. 5, 1860, \$10,635.

George B. Wood	\$4000	G. Emerson	\$50
George Fox	500	S. D. Gross	50
Hugh L. Hodge	500	Benjamin S. Janney	50
Charles D. Meigs	500	J. Forsyth Meigs	50
George W. Norris	500	Wm. Byrd Page	50
John Rodman Paul	500	Isaac Parrish	50
Franklin Bache	300	Lewis Rodman	50
J. Wilson Moore	250	H. H. Smith	50
Edward Peace	250	M. C. Shallcross	50
Caspar Morris	200	H. Tiedeman	50
William Pepper	200	Francis West	50
Moreton Stillé	200	L. P. Gebhard	40
William Ashmead	100	Theophilus Beasley	25
Henry Bond	100	J. H. B. McClellan	25
J. H. Bradford	100	W. H. Klapp	25
Henry E. Drayton	100	Squire Littell	25
R. M. Huston	100	Wm. Mayburry	25
Samuel Jackson	100	Washington L. Atlee	20
Samuel Lewis	100	Robert Bridges	20
J. Pancoast	100	T. Hewson Bache	20
C. W. Pennock	100	Thomas Dillard	20
Alfred Stillé	100	W. W. Gerhard	20
Joseph Warrington	100	W. R. Grant	20
Caspar Wister	100	Ed. Hartshorne	20
Charles Evans	75	R. A. F. Penrose	20
Isaac Hays	75	John J. Reese	20
John Bell	50	Alexander Wilcocks	20
D. Francis Condie	50	Wm. H. Hooper	15
Joseph Carson	50	Anthony E. Stocker	15
R. Dunghson	50	Wm. R. Bullock	10

B. H. Coates	\$10	John H. Packard	\$ 5
John D. Griscom	10	<i>Citizens—</i>	
Samuel L. Hollingsworth	10	Blanchard & Lea	300
William Hunt	10	J. B. Lippincott & Co.	200
William V. Keating	10	C. H. Fisher	100
D. Paul Lajus	10	John J. Kramer	100
Gotthilf Mochring	10	Blair & Wyeth	100
W. S. W. Ruschenberger	10	Isaac Lea	100
A. M. Slocum	10	Lindsay & Blakiston	100
Francis G. Smith	10	George Ord	50
R. H. Townsend	10	Henry Seybert	50
Robert P. Thomas	10	Robert P. De Silver	25
J. B. Biddle	5	William Hembell	20

At a meeting of the college, April 4, 1860, Dr. Geo. B. Wood stated in substance that this would probably be the last opportunity he would have before going to Europe to express the strong interest he felt in the concerns of the college—that at the time when it would be necessary to begin the work in order to complete the edifice at the period stipulated to secure the Mütter endowment, the fund, exclusive of unpaid subscriptions, would be about \$16,000, or \$9000 less than the estimated cost of the building—that if the college would raise the amount needed to make the \$25,000, he himself would contribute the \$5000 additional which would probably be necessary to finish and furnish satisfactorily the proposed hall—that he wished the college to consider him formally pledged to pay this sum after his return from abroad, on the conditions mentioned. He stated also that “he had taken measures to secure the sum of \$5000 to the college, should any contingency occur by which his return” would be prevented.

OFFICERS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA,
FROM 1786 TILL JANUARY, 1887.

PRESIDENTS—12.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	
John Redman,	Oct. 1786	George B. Wood,	Mar. 7, 1848
William Shippen,	July 2, 1805	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,†	May 7, 1879
Adam Kuhn,	Sept. 6, 1808	Alfred Stillé,	Jan. 3, 1883
Thomas Parke,	July 7, 1818	Samuel Lewis,‡	Jan. 2, 1884
Thomas C. James,*	Mar. 3, 1835	J. M. Da Costa,	May 7, 1884
Thomas T. Hewson,	July 7, 1835	S. Weir Mitchell,	Jan. 6, 1886

* Died July 5, 1835.

† "It was enacted July 2, 1879, that no fellow shall be eligible to the office of president more than five years in succession." An amendment of 1882 limits the tenure of the presidency to three years.

‡ Resigned on account of impaired health May, 1884.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—20.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	
John Jones,	Oct. 1786	Henry Neill,	July 2, 1844
William Shippen, Jr.,	July, 1791	George B. Wood,	Nov. 3, 1845
Adam Kuhn,	July 2, 1805	Charles D. Meigs,†	July 4, 1848
Samuel Duffield,*	Sept. 6, 1808	Franklin Bache,	Jan. 3, 1855
Thomas Parke,	Aug. 13, 1813	George W. Norris,	June 1, 1864
Samuel P. Griffitts,	July 7, 1818	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	May 5, 1875
Thomas C. James,	July 25, 1826	Alfred Stillé,	June 4, 1879
Thomas T. Hewson,	April 7, 1835	J. M. Da Costa,	Jan. 3, 1883
Joseph Parrish,	July 7, 1835	S. Weir Mitchell,	June 4, 1884
John C. Otto,	July 7, 1840	John H. Packard,	Jan. 6, 1886

* Declined reëlection July 3, 1813.

† Declined reëlection June, 1855.

CENSORS—31.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
John Morgan,	Oct.	1786	George B. Wood,	May	5, 1835
William Shippen, Jr.,	"	"	Charles D. Meigs,	July	7, 1835
Adam Kuhn,	"	"	J. Wilson Moore,	July	7, 1840
Benjamin Rush,	"	"	Henry Bond,	July	2, 1844
Samuel Duffield,	July	1, 1788	Samuel Jackson,*	Dec.	2, 1845
John Morgan,	July	7, 1789	George W. Norris,	July	4, 1848
Thomas Parke,	Nov.	16, 1789	R. La Roche,	Jan.	6, 1858
James Hutchinson,	July	5, 1791	Isaac Hays,	Jan.	4, 1860
Caspar Wistar,	Dec.	3, 1793	Joseph Carson,	"	"
Samuel Duffield,	"	"	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	"	"
Samuel P. Griffiths,	July	2, 1805	Lewis Rodman,	Jan.	2, 1861
William Currie,	Sept.	6, 1808	Edward Hartshorne,	July	6, 1864
Thomas T. Hewson,	Aug.	13, 1813	Alfred Stillé,	Jan.	3, 1877
Plunket F. Glentworth,	July	7, 1818	William Goodell,	"	"
Henry Neill,	"	"	Samuel Lewis,	Jan.	1880
Edwin A. Atlee,	July	6, 1819	Alfred Stillé,	Jan.	1884
Joseph Parrish,	July	2, 1822	Samuel Lewis,	Jan.	6, 1886
John C. Otto,	July	3, 1823			

Censors, Jan. 5, 1887: Lewis Rodman, William Goodell, Alfred Stillé, and Samuel Lewis.

* Of Northumberland.

SECRETARIES—18.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
James Hutchinson,	Oct.	1786	D. Francis Condie,†	Feb.	7, 1843
Samuel P. Griffiths,*	July	1, 1788	Francis West,‡	July	4, 1854
Thomas C. James,	July	5, 1796	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	July	19, 1854
Thomas T. Hewson,	July	6, 1802	Alfred Stillé,	Oct.	4, 1854
Joseph Parrish,	July	7, 1812	Edward Hartshorne,	Jan.	6, 1858
J. Wilson Moore,	July	6, 1819	John H. Packard,	Jan.	1, 1862
Samuel Emlen,	July	4, 1820	Wm. G. Porter,	Jan.	3, 1877
Charles D. Meigs,	April	29, 1828	Richard A. Cleemann,¶	Jan.	1, 1879
Henry Bond,†	Aug.	27, 1833	Isaac Norris, Jr.,	May	6, 1885

* Declined reëlection.

† Declined July, 1854.

|| Resigned Sept. 21, 1854.

‡ Resigned Jan. 3, 1843.

§ Declined to accept.

¶ Resigned May, 1885.

TREASURERS—7.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Gerardus Clarkson,	Oct. 1786	J. Wilson Moore,*	July 25, 1825
Samuel Duffield,	Oct. 5, 1790	J. Rodman Paul,	July 2, 1839
Benjamin Say,	Apr. 1, 1791	Charles Stewart Wurts,	Nov. 21, 1877
Thomas C. James,	July 4, 1809		

* Declined reëlection July 17, 1838. John Bell was elected Oct. 2, 1838, but refusing the office, Dr. Moore was reëlected

LIBRARIANS—8.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Nicholas B. Waters,*	Mar. 6, 1792	J. H. Slack,	Jan. 4, 1865
Michael Leib,	Nov. 6, 1792	Robert Bridges,†	Jan. 1, 1868
T. Hewson Bache,	Jan. 3, 1855	Frank Woodbury,‡	Mar. 3, 1881
C. S. Boker,	Jan. 6, 1864	Charles F. Fisher,§	July 1882

Honorary Librarian, James Hutchinson, Jan. 3, 1883.

Assist. in the library, Miss Emily Thomas, Jan. 30, 1883.

* Drs. Waters and Leib were volunteers. The library was in charge of the censors, till 1834. Then the standing committee on the library was created, the chairman of which was regarded as librarian. The office was created in 1854, and the first librarian elected Jan. 3, 1855.

† Resigned March 1, 1881.

‡ Resigned July 5, 1882.

§ Mr. Charles F. Fisher was engaged temporarily, and continued to be Assistant Librarian.

COUNCILLORS—25.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Wilson Jewell,	Jan. 6, 1864	James Tyson,	Jan. 4, 1882
Francis W. Lewis,	" "	Wharton Sinkler,	" "
Squire Littell,	" "	Louis Starr,	" "
Alfred Stillé,	" "	S. Weir Mitchell,	Jan. 3, 1883
Ellerslie Wallace,	" "	S. W. Gross,	" 1884
Francis West,	" "	J. C. Wilson,	" "
Caspar Morris,	Jan. 1, 1868	I. Minis Hays,	" 1885
W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	Jan. 6, 1869	Arthur V. Meigs,	" "
James H. Hutchinson,	Jan. 1, 1873	Rich'd A. Cleemann,	" 1886
John S. Parry,	June 2, 1875	William Thomson,	" "
William S. Forbes,	Jan. 3, 1877	Charles W. Dulles,	Nov. 3, "
H. Lenox Hodge,	Mar. 7, 1877	Morris J. Lewis,	Jan. 5, 1887
John H. Brinton,	Jan. 2, 1878		

New appointments are made only when vacancies occur.

Councillors, Jan. 1887, Charles W. Dulles, Arthur V. Meigs, Richard A. Cleemann, William Thomson, Morris J. Lewis, James Tyson.

RECORDERS—3.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Edward Rhoads,	Jan, 5, 1870	J. Ewing Mears,	Jan. 3, 1872
Frederick W. Lewis,	" 4, 1871		

CURATORS OF THE MUSEUM—4.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
John Neill,	Oct. 2, 1849	John H. Packard,	Jan. 2, 1861
William Hunt,	Jan. 6, 1858	Thomas G. Morton,	Jan. 1, 1862

CURATORS OF THE MÜTTER MUSEUM—4.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Thomas G. Morton,	June 3, 1863	William Hunt, temp.,	Feb. 1874
T. Hewson Bache,*	Jan. 3, 1866	Guy Hinsdale (act'g),	Nov. 1885

* Declined reëlection Jan. 1884. Dr. Hinsdale was Curator Jan. 1887.

STANDING COMMITTEES—26.

Library Committee.—27.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
John Jones,	June 3, 1788	Samuel Lewis,	June 19, 1854
Caspar Wistar,	" "	S. Paul Lajus,	Jan. 3, 1855
Samuel P. Griffiths,	" "	Thos. F. Betton,†	Jan. 4, 1860
Thomas Parke,	Mar. 3, 1789	W. F. Atlee,	Jan. 2, 1861
J. Wilson Moore,	Oct. 7, 1834	Alfred Stillé,	Jan. 6, 1864
William S. Coxe,	" "	Robert Bridges,‡	June 6, 1866
Simon A Wickes,	" "	John Ashhurst, Jr.,	" "
Henry Bond,	Oct. 6, 1835	I. Minis Hays,	Jan. 1, 1873
Squire Littell,	Aug. 1, 1837	S. W. Gross,	Jan. 3, 1883
Francis West,	June 6, 1843	Samuel Lewis,	" "
Benjamin H. Coates.	" "	Morris Longstreth,	" "
J. Wilson Moore,	June, 1844*	S. Weir Mitchell,	Jan. 7, 1885
William Pepper,	June 2, 1846	George C. Harlan,	Mar. 4, 1885
John J. Reese,	" "	William Osler,	Jan. 6, 1886
Francis West,	June 1, 1847†		

Jan. 1887. Library Committee consisted of I. Minis Hays, Samuel W. Gross, Morris Longstreth, George C. Harlan, and William Osler, with the Honorary Librarian *ex officio*.

* Second election.

† Second election.

‡ Resigned Oct. 1860.

§ Number of committee increased to five.

Committee on Publication—27.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
Andrew Ross,*	May,	1793	Francis G. Smith,	Nov. 1,	1854
Caspar Wistar,	"	"	Saml. L. Hollingsworth,	"	"
Samuel P. Griffiths,	"	"	R. P. Thomas,	Nov. 7,	1860
Michael Leib,	"	"	Henry Hartshorne,	Jan. 6,	1864
William Currie,	"	"	W. F. Atlee,	"	"
John H. Gibbons,	"	"	Samuel Lewis,	June 1,	1864
Benjamin Rush,	"	"	J. M. Da Costa,	Jan. 4,	1865
William Shippen, Jr.,	"	"	John Ashhurst, Jr.,	Jan. 1,	1868
D. Francis Condie,	Nov. 2,	1841	James H. Hutchinson,	"	1873
Isaac Parrish,	"	"	I. Minis Hays,	Jan. 4,	1882
John Bell,	"	"	Roberts Bartholow,	Jan. 3,	1883
Samuel Jackson,	"	1846	Robert P. Harris,	Jan. 2,	1884
Alfred Stillé,	Nov. 5,	1853	Arthur V. Meigs	"	"
W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	"	"			

Jan. 1887. The Committee consisted of James H. Hutchinson, Robert P. Harris, Arthur V. Meigs, and the Recorder *ex officio*.

* The first three were to prepare the "copy," the second three to superintend the publication, and Drs. Rush, Shippen, and Griffiths to write a preface, of the first volume of the Transactions.

Committee on the Museum—8.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
Moreton Stillé,	Oct. 2,	1849	William Hunt,	Jan. 7,	1857
Edward Hallowell,	"	"	R. P. Thomas,	"	"
Isaac Parrish,	"	"	William Gobrecht,	Jan. 6,	1858
Edward Hartshorne,	Jan. 7,	1857	James Darrach,	Jan. 2,	1861

Committee on the Mütter Museum—5.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
J. R. Paul,	Jan. 6.	1863	John H. Brinton,	Nov. 7,	1878
William Hunt	"	"	Morris Longstreth,	Jan. 6,	1886
S. Weir Mitchell,	"	"			

Jan. 1887. Committee consisted of William Hunt, John H. Brinton, and Morris Longstreth.

Committee on Lectures—9.

<i>Elected.</i>			<i>Elected.</i>		
George B. Wood,	Jan. 6,	1864	D. Francis Condie,	June 1,	1864
S. D. Gross,	"	"	William Goodell,	Jan. 4,	1871
Joseph Leidy,	"	"	William F. Norris,	May 5,	1875
George W. Norris,	"	"	John H. Packard,	July 2,	1879
Franklin Bache,	"	"			

Jan. 1887. Drs. Leidy, Goodell, Norris, Packard, constituted the committee.

Hall Committee—17.

<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>	
Isaac Hays,	July 1, 1863	T. Hewson Bache,	Jan. 1, 1873
Edward Hartshorne,	" "	Robert P. Harris,	May 5, 1875
J. Rodman Paul,	" "	R. H. Alison,	Jan. 4, 1882
George W. Norris,	" "	William S. Forbes,	Jan. 3, 1883
George Fox,	" "	H. Y. Evans,	Jan. 2, 1884
Franklin Bache,	" "	J. Ewing Mears,	Jan. 7, 1885
Lewis Rodman,	Jan. 6, 1864	Morris J. Lewis,	" "
D. Francis Condie,	" "	William B. Hopkins,	" "
Caspar Morris,	" 4, 1871		

Jan. 1887. The committee consisted of Drs. Evans, Bache, Mears, M. J. Lewis, and Hopkins.

Committee on Finance—5.

<i>Appointed.</i>		<i>Appointed.</i>	
George Fox,	Dec. 7, 1882	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	Jan. 3, 1883
Caspar Wister,	" "	John Ashhurst, Jr.,	Jan. 1886
Lewis Rodman,	" "	William F. Norris,	Feb. 1887

Jan. 1887. The Committee consisted of Drs. Ruschenberger, Wister, and Ashhurst, with the President and Treasurer *ex officio*.

Committee on the Directory for Nurses—8.

<i>Appointed.</i>		<i>Appointed.</i>	
S. Weir Mitchell,	Feb. 1, 1882	Robt. P. Harris,	Feb. 1, 1882
W. W. Keen,	" "	Albert H. Smith,	Mar. 1, 1882
Samuel Lewis,	" "	Wharton Sinkler,	Jan. 2, 1884
John H. Brinton,	" "	J. C. Wilson,	Jan. 5, 1887

Jan. 1887. The Committee consisted of Drs. Keen, Sinkler, and Wilson.

Committee on Entertainments—9.

<i>Appointed.</i>		<i>Appointed.</i>	
Samuel W. Gross,*	Jan. 2, 1884	J. Murray Chester,	Jan. 1886
W. W. Keen,	" "	Louis Starr,	Mar. 3, 1886
Richard J. Duglison,	" "	John M. Keating,	Jan. 1887
Rich'd A. Cleemann,	" "	J. Madison Taylor,	" "
J. Ewing Mears,	Mar. 5, "		

Jan. 1887. The committee consisted of Drs. Cleemann, Starr, Keating, and Taylor, with the President *ex officio*.

* Resigned from the Committee March 5, 1884.

Committee on William F. Jenks Prize—3.

	<i>Appointed.</i>			<i>Appointed.</i>	
Ellwood Wilson,	Jan.	1886	Theophilus Parvin,	Jan.	1886
Robert P. Harris,	"	"			

Jan. 1887. The committee consisted of Drs. Wilson, Harris, and Parvin.

Mrs. Helen C. Jenks, in order to found a memorial of her late husband, William F. Jenks, M.D., in November, 1885, confided to the custody of three trustees, Drs. James H. Hutchinson, James V. Ingham, and W. S. W. Ruschenberger, and their successors, five thousand dollars to be invested, the income thereof to be used for the payment of a Prize to be awarded, once in every three years from Jan. 1, 1886, to the author of the best dissertation upon obstetrics, or upon the diseases of women and children, by a committee to be appointed by the president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. For details, see Trans. Coll. Phys. Philad., page xxxi. vol. 8, 1886.

STANDING COMMITTEES FROM 1834 TO 1851.

Committee on Public Hygiene.

Oct. 7, 1834. John Bell, William Darrach, Ed. Y. Howell, Joseph Togno.

Oct. 6, 1835. John Bell, Thomas T. Hewson, John C. Otto, Joseph Parrish.

Aug. 2, 1836-39. John Bell, D. Francis Condie, Thos. T. Hewson, John C. Otto, Joseph Parrish.

July 7, 1840. John Bell, until Jan. 6, 1851, when this and the six following committees were abolished:

Committee on the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Oct. 1834, 35. Benj. H. Coates, Wm. W. Gerhard, John C. Otto, Caspar W. Pennock. In 1836, Thomas Stewardson was added to the committee.

1837. A. Bournonville, Squire Littell, J. Rodman Paul, John Revere, F. A. Vandyke were added, and in 1838 Robley Dunglison.

1839. A. Bournonville, James H. Bradford, W. D. Brincklé, B. H. Coates, Robley Dunglison, Wm. W. Gerhard, Ed. Hallowell, Samuel Jackson (Northumberland), Squire Littell, C. W. Pennock, Edward Peace, William Pepper, John Revere, Thomas Stewardson, Fred. Turnpenny, F. A. Vandyke, Rush Vandyke, Francis West.

July, 1840. Benj. H. Coates.

June, 1841. Samuel Jackson (Northumberland) till Jan. 6, 1851 (excepting the year 1848, when B. H. Coates served.

Committee on Surgery.

Oct. 1835. William Ashmead, Reynell Coates, Joseph Hartshorne, who declined in Nov., Joseph Pancoast, Thos. H. Ritchie, Joseph Togno. I

1836, George Fox, Isaac Hays, Thomas D. Mütter were added, and in Nov. Joseph Pancoast was appointed Chairman, vice Ritchie, deceased. In 1837, Isaac Parrish and John T. Sharpless; in 1838, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, and in 1839, Thos. S. Kirkbride, George McClellan, and Jacob Randolph were added. 1840, Joseph Pancoast. 1841, 1848, G. W. Norris. 1842-47-49 till Jan., 51, Isaac Parrish.

Committee on Midwifery.

Oct. 1834-35. Lewis P. Gebbard, R. M. Huston, Chas. D. Meigs, John Moore, John Ruan. In 1836, John Moore is omitted; David Rutter was added in 1837, and in 1839 Theophilus E. Beesley, B. D. Neill, J. R. Paul, Joseph Warrington.

July, 1840 and 41. Charles D. Meigs; 1842-43, Hugh L. Hodge.

Aug. 1844-47. Joseph Warrington.

June, 1848. John D. Griscom until Jan. 1851.

Committee on the Diseases of Women.

July, 1840 and 41. R. M. Huston; 1842 and 43, Joseph Warrington; 1844, Hugh L. Hodge.

1845, 46, 47. Henry Bond.

1848. Lewis Rodman till Jan. 1851.

Committee on the Diseases of Children.

Oct. 1834 and 35. Theophilus E. Beesley, Hugh L. Hodge, Charles Lukens, Henry Neill; 1836, J. Marshall Paul; 1837, Charles Noble; and 1838, J. R. Paul were added.

1839. Hugh L. Hodge, Charles Lukens, Henry Neill, Charles Noble.

1840. Henry Neill.

1841-47. D. Francis Condie; 1848, Edward Hallowell.

1849. D. Francis Condie till Jan. 1851.

Committee on Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

Oct. 1834-35. Franklin Bache, George Fox, John K. Mitchell, George B. Wood.

1836. George Fox was omitted. 1839, Joseph Carson was added.

1840-41. George B. Wood; 1842, Franklin Bache; 1843-45, Joseph Carson; 1846, Francis West; 1848, Joseph Carson till Jan. 1851.

Committee on Meteorology and Epidemics.

March 6, 1787. John Carson, William Clarkson, Saml. P. Griffiths, James Hall, John Morris.

Jan. 4, 1790 till Nov. 1792, Nicholas B. Waters.

Nov. 6, 1792. Thomas Parke.

After the publication of the Transactions in 1793, the committee is not mentioned in the minutes.

Oct. 7, 1834. Nathaniel Chapman, R. La Roche.

Oct. 6, 1835. William Darrach, Thomas T. Hewson, J. W. Moore, J. Marshall Paul, Thos Stewardson.

Aug. 1836-39. Wm. Darrach, Thos. T. Hewson, J. W. Moore.

July, 1840-42. J. W. Moore; 1843, Wm. Darrach.

1844-47. J. W. Moore; 1848, Gouverneur Emerson.

1849. Henry Gibbons.

1850-54. W. S. W. Ruschenberger.

1855-63. Wilson Jewell.

1864-66. James M. Corse.

1866-73. W. Lehman Wells.

1874-80. Richard A. Cleemann.

1881 (April). Joseph G. Richardson till the committee was abolished in 1882.

Committee on the Pharmacopœia, from 1788 to 1798.

John Redman,	William Shippen, Jr.,	Caspar Wistar,
John Jones,	Benjamin Rush,	James Hutchinson,
Adam Kuhn,	Saml. P. Griffitts,	Thomas Parke.
Thomas P. James,	Benjamin S. Barton,	

	<i>Appointed.</i>		<i>Appointed.</i>
Samuel P. Griffitts,	Sept. 4, 1821	Robert Bridges,	Feb. 1868
Thomas C. James,	" "	Horatio C. Wood,	" "
Thomas T. Hewson,	" "	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,	Sept. 5, 1877
Thomas T. Hewson,	April 29, 1828	Robt. Bridges,	" "
Joseph Hartshorne,	" "	John B. Biddle,	" "
George B. Wood,	" "	H. C. Wood,	" "
Franklin Bache,	Jan. 1829	R. J. Dunglison,	" "
George B. Wood,	Feb. 1, 1848	I. Minis Hays,	Oct. 25, "
Franklin Bache,	" "	Samuel Lewis,	Dec. 14, "
Joseph Carson,	" "	Theodore G. Wormley,	June 8, 1878
George B. Wood,	Feb. 1868	John J. Reese,	March 1879
J. Carson,	" "		

A year or two previously to each decennial revision of the pharmacopœia, a committee was appointed, by the college, to revise the last edition of the work, and suggest such amendments as it might deem proper to be made under the authority of the National Convention at its next meeting.

Delegates to the National Convention for Revising the Pharmacopœia.

	<i>Elected.</i>		<i>Elected.</i>
Thomas Parke,	1820	George B. Wood,	1860
Thomas T. Hewson,	"	Robert Bridges,	"
George B. Wood,	1830	R. P. Thomas,	"
Franklin Bache,	"	George B. Wood,	1870
Franklin Bache,	1840	Robert Bridges,	"
Henry Bond,	"	Horatio G. Wood,	"
Joseph Carson,	"	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,	1880
Joseph Carson,	1850	Alfred Stillé,	"
Henry Bond,	"	I. Minis Hays,	"
Francis West,	"		

Delegates to the Pennsylvania State Convention, elected Feb. 8, 1848.

Joseph Carson,	Isaac Hays,	J. Forsyth Meigs,
Victor L. Godon,	René La Roche,	Lewis Rodman,
John D. Griscom,	Squire Littell,	F. Gurney Smith,
Samuel Jackson.		

*Delegates to the National Quarantine and Sanitary Convention.**Elected April 1, 1857.*

Réne La Roche,	John Bell,	Gouverneur Emerson,
Edward Hartshorne,	D. Francis Condie.	

Elected March 3, 1858.

Réne La Roche,	John Bell,	Gouverneur Emerson,
Edward Hartshorne,	D. Francis Condie.	

Elected April 6, 1859.

R. La Roche,	Wilson Jewell,	W.S.W. Ruschenberger,
John Bell.		

Elected in 1860.

Wilson Jewell,	John Bell,	Wm. Maybury,
W. S. W. Ruschenberger.		

Delegates to the International Medical Congress at Paris, elected May 1, 1867.

William F. Norris,	John L. Le Conte,	Wilson Jewell,
Francis W. Lewis.		

Delegates to the Centennial Medical Commission and International Medical Congress of 1876, elected June 2, 1875.

John Ashhurst, Jr.,	W. H. Ford,	Thos. S. Kirkbride,
T. Hewson Bache,	W. K. Gilbert,	J. Ewing Mears,
John H. Brinton,	S. W. Gross,	George R. Morehouse,
Joseph Carson,	Ed. Hartshorne,	Wm. F. Norris,
Richard A. Cleemann,	I. Minis Hays,	Jacob Roberts,
J. M. Da Costa,	William Hunt,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger
Horace Y. Evans,	W. W. Keen,	Horatio C. Wood.

Dr. Caspar Wister, Treasurer of the International Medical Congress of 1876, transferred to the College, February 4, 1880, the residuary fund of the Congress, \$800, to establish the International Medical Congress Trust, the income thereof to be applied to the illustration of the Transactions of the College.

DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Appointed December 1, 1846.—17.

Robert Bridges,	Isaac Hays,	J. W. Moore,
H. Bond,	Thomas T. Hewson,	J. Rodman Paul,
D. F. Condie,	Saml. Jackson,	Wm. Pepper,
George Fox,	Caspar Morris,	Jacob Randolph.

Alfred Stillé, and C. D. Meigs, February 8, 1847. Joseph Carson, Chas. R. King, and René La Roche, May 4, 1847.

Appointed February 1, 1848—10.

Henry Bond,	Samuel Jackson,	William Pepper,
D. F. Condie,	Chas. D. Meigs,	Alfred Stillé,
George Fox,	J. Rodman Paul,	Charles R. King.
Isaac Hays,		

Elected February, 1849—10.

Henry Bond,	Isaac Hays,	A. Stillé,
D. F. Condie,	Saml. Jackson,	Francis West,
Gouverneur Emerson,	G. W. Norris,	G. B. Wood.
George Fox,		

Elected January, 1850—12.

B. H. Coates,	R. La Roche,	J. Rodman Paul,
Charles Evans,	Chas. D. Meigs,	Lewis Rodman,
Saml. L. Hollingsworth,	Casper Morris,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Wm. H. Klapp,	W. Byrd Page,	F. Gurney Smith.

Elected February 4, 1851—12.

Joseph Carson,	Caspar Morris,	J. R. Paul,
D. F. Condie,	John Neill,	Wm. Pepper,
George Fox,	George W. Norris,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Isaac Hays,	W. Byrd Page,	Geo. B. Wood.

Elected March 2, 1852—14.

G. Emerson,	John Neill,	A. E. Stocker,
J. D. Griscom,	J. R. Paul,	F. West,
Isaac Hays,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,	Caspar Wister,
S. L. Hollingsworth,	F. G. Smith,	Geo. B. Wood.
R. La Roche,	A. Stillé,	

Elected February, 1853—15.

William Ashmead,	Gov. Emerson,	Isaac Hays,
John Bell,	Charles Evans,	R. La Roche,
Henry Bond,	George Fox,	J. R. Paul,
Robert Bridges,	Ed. Hallowell,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Joseph Carson,	Ed. Hartshorne,	Alfred Stillé.

Elected February 1, 1854—12.

John B. Biddle,	Isaac Hays,	John Neill,
Robt. Bridges,	S. L. Hollingsworth,	L. Rodman,
James M. Greene,	Saml. Lewis,	F. G. Smith,
John D. Griscom,	C. D. Meigs,	Geo. B. Wood.

Elected February 7, 1855—12.

Franklin Bache,	Ed. Hartshorne,	J. R. Paul,
John B. Biddle,	Bernard Henry,	Francis G. Smith,
Robt. A. Given,	John Neill,	Francis West,
P. B. Goddard,	Geo. W. Norris,	Geo. B. Wood.

Elected February 6, 1856—12.

Franklin Bache,	C. D. Meigs,	Alfred Stillé,
J. B. Biddle,	Geo. W. Norris,	R. P. Thomas,
Henry Hartshorne,	W. Byrd Page,	Geo. B. Wood,
Wm. V. Keating,	J. R. Paul,	Thos. H. Yardley.

Elected April 1, 1857—12.

Franklin Bache,	Ed. Hartshorne,	C. D. Meigs,
Thomas Dillard,	S. L. Hollingsworth,	Geo. W. Norris,
W. W. Gerhard,	Jos. Hopkinson,	Francis West,
D. Gilbert,	B. S. Janney,	Geo. B. Wood.

Elected March 3, 1858—13.

Thos. F. Betton,	Samuel Lewis,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger
John B. Biddle,	Geo. W. Norris,	Francis West,
Joseph Carson,	J. R. Paul,	Caspar Wister,
Isaac Hays,	Lewis Rodman,	Geo. B. Wood.
S. L. Hollingsworth,		

Elected April 6, 1859—13.

Addinell Hewson,	J. R. Paul,	R. H. Townsend,
S. L. Hollingsworth,	James E. Rhoads,	E. Wallace,
William Hunt,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,	Caspar Wister,
R. La Roche,	A. Stillé,	Geo. B. Wood.
S. W. Mitchell,		

Elected April 4, 1860—12.

James M. Corse,	Wm. Hunt,	J. R. Paul,
Henry E. Drayton,	Squire Littell,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
James M. Greene,	Caspar Morris,	Francis West,
Addinell Hewson,	Geo. W. Norris,	Caspar Wister.

On account of the disturbed state of the country no meetings were held in 1861-62.

Elected May 6, 1863—12.

W. F. Atlee,	George Fox,	J. R. Paul,
Charles S. Boker,	J. Cheston Morris,	Alfred M. Slocum,
Joseph Carson,	Geo. W. Norris,	W. D. Stroud,
J. M. Corse,	John H. Packard,	Caspar Wister.

Elected May 4, 1864—13.

D. F. Condie,	J. H. Hutchinson,	John J. Reese,
J. M. DaCosta,	John F. Lamb,	Lewis Rodman,
Augustine H. Fish,	Squire Littell,	A. M. Slocum,
D. Gilbert,	S. W. Mitchell,	W. D. Stroud.
H. Lenox Hodge,		

Elected April 5, 1865—14.

D. F. Condie,	J. J. Levick,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
J. M. Da Costa,	Wm. Maybury,	Alfred M. Slocum,
S. D. Gross,	Caspar Morris,	R. H. Townsend,
J. H. Hutchinson,	Geo. W. Norris,	Owen J. Wister.
Wilson Jewell,	John H. Packard,	

Elected April 11, 1866—14.

Augustine H. Fish,	W. Maybury,	R. H. Townsend,
Isaac Hays,	S. W. Mitchell,	W. L. Wells,
C. Percy La Roche,	J. C. Morris,	Caspar Wister,
Squire Littell,	Geo. W. Norris,	Geo. B. Wood.
J. H. B. McClellan,	A. Stillé,	

Elected April 3, 1867—15.

W. F. Atlee,	L. D. Harlow,	Wm. Maybury,
W. S. Forbes,	H. Lenox Hodge,	A. Nebinger,
F. H. Getchell,	Wm. Hunt,	A. M. Slocum,
D. Gilbert,	J. F. Lamb,	A. Stillé,
S. D. Gross,	J. J. Levick,	Caspar Wister.

Elected April 15, 1868—16.

John Ashhurst, Jr.,	S. L. Hollingsworth,	J. H. Packard,
T. Hewson Bache,	J. J. Levick,	L. Rodman,
D. Francis Condie,	Samuel Lewis,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Emil Fischer,	S. W. Mitchell,	A. M. Slocum,
G. P. Gebhard,	Geo. W. Norris,	Caspar Wister.
Ed. Hartshorne,		

Appointed by the Council April 9, 1869—16.

T. H. Bache,	Ed. Hartshorne,	Geo. W. Norris,
John H. Brinton,	Isaac Hays,	John H. Packard,
D. Murray Cheston,	C. D. Meigs,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
D. F. Condie,	S. W. Mitchell,	Alfred Stillé,
J. M. Da Costa,	Caspar Morris,	George B. Wood,
A. D. Hall.		

Elected April 6, 1870—15.

John Ashhurst, Jr.,	J. Ewing Mears,	J. G. Richardson,
John H. Brinton,	J. C. Morris,	F. G. Smith,
J. M. Da Costa,	Geo. W. Norris,	A. Stillé,
H. Lenox Hodge,	J. H. Packard,	W. L. Wells,
William Hunt,	Wm. Pepper,	Caspar Wister.

Elected April, 1871—18.

John M. Adler,	Horace B. Hare,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
John H. Brinton,	O. A. Judson,	F. G. Smith,
J. M. Da Costa,	W. W. Keen,	A. Stillé,
Wm. Goodell,	S. W. Mitchell,	Ralph M. Townsend,
Saml. D. Gross,	W. F. Norris,	Richard H. Townsend,
Wm. S. Halsey,	Isaac Ray,	Geo. B. Wood.

Elected April 3, 1872—20.

John H. Ashhurst, Jr.,	A. Douglas Hall,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
T. Hewson Bache,	S. B. Howell,	F. G. Smith,
Robert Bridges,	Wm. Hunt,	A. Stillé,
J. M. Da Costa,	F. F. Maury,	R. H. Townsend,
Horace Y. Evans,	J. H. Packard,	Ellerslie Wallace,
R. J. Duglison,	B. H. Rand,	H. C. Wood, Jr.
Ed. Hartshorne,	Isaac Ray,	

Elected April 2, 1873—19.

D. Hayes Agnew,	Joseph Leidy,	Isaac Ray,
John Ashhurst Jr.,	J. Aitkin Meigs,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Joseph Carson,	Geo. W. Norris,	Wm. Thomson,
J. Solis Cohen,	Joseph Pancoast,	Ellerslie Wallace,
Saml. D. Gross,	J. S. Parry,	George B. Wood,
W. F. Jenks,	Wm. Pepper,	H. C. Wood, Jr.
W. W. Keen,		

Elected April 2, 1874—17.

Harrison Allen,	William Goodell,	W. S. W. Ruschenberger,
Charles S. Boker,	Samuel D. Gross,	F. G. Smith,
C. H. Burnett,	H. Lenox Hodge,	A. Stillé,
Richard A. Cleemann,	James V. Ingham,	W. L. Wells,
L. A. Duhring,	J. Ewing Mears,	H. C. Wood.
Horace Y. Evans,	J. Aitkin Meigs,	

At the meeting of the American Medical Association, held at Detroit, Michigan, June, 1874, the plan of organization was amended so that only State, County, and District medical societies are entitled to be represented in it.

ROLL OF FELLOWS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA,
ELECTED DURING THE CENTURY ENDING JANUARY, 1887.

ABBREVIATIONS.

* Died while a fellow, d.	Sec., Secretary.
† Resigned, Res.	Sect., Section.
‡ Forfeited fellowship by negligence of timely payment of annual contributions, Ft.	Comp., Companion.
N. R., Non-resident.	Constit., Constituent member.
b., born.	Milit., Military.
P., President.	The date placed immediately after a name is the date of election.
V. P., Vice-President.	—, following a title, signifies that it is still held.

FELLOWS.

ABBOTT, GRIFFITH E. Oct. 1883. b. Feb. 7, 1850.

A.B. 1871, A.M. 1874, M.D. 1879, Univ. Pa., Ph.D. 1875, Jena. Memb. Chem. Geschel. Berlin 1873; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1878; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; Amer. Acad. Med. 1882; Demonstrator Chemistry Med. Dep. Univ. Pa. 1877-79.

ADLER, JOHN M. April, 1870. b. Aug. 9, 1828.

A.B. 1847, A.M. 1851, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1851, Columbia Coll. Washington, D. C. Phys. Panama R. R. Co. 1852-55; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1861-65; Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1856; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

AGNEW, D. HAYES. January, 1859. b. Nov. 24, 1818.

M.D. 1838, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1876, Coll. N. J.; Lecturer Philad. School Anat., Surg. Philad. Hosp. 1854; Demonstrator Anat. and Asst. Lect. Surgery 1863, Univ. Pa.; Surg. Wills Hosp. 1864; Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1865-71-1877—; Orthopædic Hosp. 1867; Prof. Clinical Surg. 1870; Prof. Principles and Pract. Surg. 1871—, Univ. Pa.; Prof. Clinical Surgery Univ. Hosp. 1874; Consult. Surg. Orthopædic Hosp., Germantown Hosp. 1880; Philad. Dispens.; Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1872, Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872, Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1877; Manager House of Refuge 1871—; Incorporator Amer. Soc. for Prevent. Adulterat. of Food, March, 1885; Constit. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Acad. Surg. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

ALISON, ROBERT H. (N. R.) April, 1876.

M.D. 1869, Univ. Pa.

ALLEN, HARRISON. January, 1867. b. April 17, 1841.

M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1862, Corresp. Sec. Feb. 1867-Jan. 1868; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1868; Boston Nat. Hist. Soc. 1878; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1864-78, V. P. 1877; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1875; Biological Soc. Washington, D. C. 1880; Amer. Laryngological Assoc. 1883, P. 1886; Amer. Assoc. Naturalists, 1883, P. 1886; Neurological Soc. Philad. 1887; Historical Soc. Texas 1887; Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65; Comp. Milit. Order Loyal Legion, U. S. 1887; Asst. Surg. Wills Hosp. 1868-70; Surg. Philad. Hosp. 1870-78; St. Joseph's Hosp. 1870-78; Prof. Compar. Anat. 1865-78, Physiology 1878-85, Emeritus, Univ. Pa.; Prof. Anat. Philad. Dental Coll. 1867-78.

*ALLEN, JONATHAN M. July, 1852.

M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852.

ALLIS, OSCAR H. April, 1873.

M.D. 1866, Jefferson Med. Coll. Attend. Surg. Presbyterian Hosp. and Howard Hosp.

ANDREWS, THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH. January, 1869. b. Feb. 15, 1843.

M.D. 1864, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1866; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1868; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1869; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1870; Historical Soc. Pa. 1872; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1878; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885. Resid. 1864-66, Surg. Out-patient Dep. 1874-76 Pa. Hosp.; Assist. Surg. U. S. A. Hosp. 1863; Surg. Howard Hosp. 1868-75; Consult. Surg. Hosp. Good Shepherd, Radnor, Pa. 1872; Coronor's Phys. 1874-77; Demonstrator Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1872-79.

*ANNAN, WILLIAM. June, 1796. d. Oct. 4, 1797.

ASHBRIDGE, RICHARD, U. S. N. (N. R.) April, 1882. b. July 10, 1854.

A.B. 1872, Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1875, Univ. Pa.

*ASHBRIDGE, WILLIAM. Jan. 1872. b. March 15, 1846. d. Dec. 13, 1884.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Surg. German Hosp. Philad.; Phys. Out-patients, Pa. Hosp. and Univ. Hosp.

ASHHURST, JOHN, JR. July, 1863. b. Aug. 23, 1839.

A.B. 1857; A.M. M.D. 1860, Univ. Pa. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1861-62; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65; Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1863-80, Manager 1880; Children's Hosp. 1870; Consult. Surg. Hosp.

Good Shepherd 1874, St. Christopher's 1875, Woman's Hosp. 1880; Prof. Clinical Surg. Univ. Pa. 1877—; Memb. Centennial Med. Commission 1875-76; V. P. Surg. Sect. International Med. Congr. 1876; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1861, P. 1870; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1874; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; Constit. Fellow Acad. Surgery 1879; Constit. Memb. Amer. Surgical Assoc. 1880; Memb. Historical Soc. Pa. 1859; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1860; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1884.

ASHHURST, SAMUEL. April, 1865. b. Sept. 14, 1840.

M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Board of Health Philad.; Alumni Soc. Med. Dep. Univ. Pa., Chair. Exec. Comt. 1886; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1867. Act. Assist. Surg. U.S.A. 1863.

ASHMEAD, WILLIAM. Jan. 1835. b. July 2, 1801.

M.D. 1826, Univ. Pa. Surg. Philad. Hosp.; Phys. Philad. Dispens., Magdalen Asylum, Philad.; Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847.

†ATLEE, EDWIN AUGUSTUS. July, 1815. b. Nov. 16, 1776. Res. Aug. 16, 1822. d. March 8, 1852.

M.D. 1804, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1819.

ATLEE, WALTER FRANKLIN. April, 1857. b. Oct. 12, 1828.

A.B. 1846, Yale; M.D. 1850, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1857; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

*ATLEE, WASHINGTON L. June, 1846. b. Feb. 22, 1808. d. Sept. 7, 1878.

M.D. 1829, Jefferson Med. Coll. Prof. Chemistry Pa. Coll. 1845-53. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P. 1874; P. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1875; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V.P. 1876-77; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1874; Constit. Amer. Gynecological Soc.; Phys. Lancaster Co. Hosp. 1854. Treasurer of Commissioners of Lancaster Co. Pa.

*BACHE, FRANKLIN. April, 1829. b. Oct. 25, 1792. d. March 19, 1864.

A.B., M.D. 1814, Univ. Pa. Phys. Walnut St. Prison 1824-36; Eastern Penitentiary 1829-39. Prof. Chemistry, Franklin Inst. Pa. 1826-32; Philad. Coll. Pharmacy, 1831-41; and Jefferson Med. Coll. 1841-64. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1816; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1817-Nov. 1822; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1820, Sec. 1825-42, V. P. 1843-52, P. 1853-55; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852.

BACHE, THOMAS HEWSON. April, 1852. b. Sept. 16, 1826.

A.B. 1846, A.M. 1849, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1850, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855. Resid. Phys. 1852-53 Pa. Hosp.; Surgeon Western Clinic. Infirm. (Howard Hosp.); Attend. Phys. Children's Hosp. *ab origine* 1870; Surgeon 17th Reg. Pa. Volunteers 1861; U. S. Vols., 1861-65 (Major and Bvt. Lt. Col.); Manager and Treasurer Children's Hosp. Philad.; Director and V. P. Pa. Instit. for the Deaf and Dumb.

BAER, BENJAMIN F. June, 1883. b. Jan. 29, 1846.

M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad., P. 1885-87. Maternity Hosp. Demonstrat. Clinical Surg. Univ. Pa., 1878-85; Prof. Obstetrics and Gynecology Philad. Polyclinic 1885—.

BAKER, WASHINGTON H. April, 1879.

M.D. 1875, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1876.

BALDWIN, LOUIS K. April, 1876. b. March 27, 1836.

M.D. 1862, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1870, Treasurer, 1883—.; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1871; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1883. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65. Phys. Charity Hosp. 1868-70.

BARTHOLOW, ROBERTS. Oct. 1879. b. Nov. 18, 1831.

A.B. 1848, A.M. 1854, M.D. 1852, Univ. Maryland; LL.D. 1877, Mt. St. Mary's Coll. Emmetsburg, Md. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1880; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; (Honorary) State Med. Societies of Connecticut, of New York, and of Ohio; Société Medico-Pratique, Paris; Richmond Med. Soc.; Cincinnati Acad. Med. Assist. Surg. U. S. Army 1856-64. Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics 1867, afterward Theory and Pract. Med. Med. Coll. Ohio; Prof. Mat. Med. Therapeutics and Hygiene, Jefferson Med. Coll. 1879—. Phys. Cholera Hosp., and Hosp. Good Samaritan, Cincinnati 1866; Philad. Hosp. 1886—.

*BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH. April, 1790. d. Dec. 15, 1815, æt. 48.

Presid. Philad. Med. Soc. 1808-12. Prof. Mat. Med. and Botany, Institutes and Practice, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1789, V. P. 1802-16. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1798-1815.

||BARTON, WILLIAM P. C. June, 1815. b. Nov. 17, 1886. ft. Jan. 1822. d. Feb. 29, 1856.

A.B., Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1808, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1809. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1806, Orator 1817; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1813, Sec.

1817-20; P. Linnean Soc. Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry, 1808; Surg. U. S. N. June, 1809, Chief Bureau Med. and Surg. Navy Dep. Sept. 1842-March 31, 1844. Prof. Botany Univ. Pa. 1820; Prof. Mat. Med. and Botany, Jefferson Med. Coll.

BAUM, CHARLES. Jan. 1883. b. Jan. 1, 1855.

A.B. 1874, A.M. 1877, Pa. Coll. Gettysburg; M.D. 1877, Ph.D. 1878, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1879-80; Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1883. Attend. Phys. Northern Home for Friendless Children, 1878-86; Visit. Phys. Northern Dispens. 1881.

BAXTER, HENRY F. April, 1873. b. June 26, 1843.

A.B. 1860, A.M. 1865, Central High School, Philad.; M.D. 1864, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1868; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1873-June, 1874; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1876; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880. Phys. 3d Poor Dist. 1864-72; Vaccine Phys. 3d Dist. 1872-82.

BEATES, HENRY, JR. Nov. 1883. b. Dec. 20, 1857.

M.D. 1879, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1880; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1884-85, P.; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1884; Med. Soc. State Pa.

||BEECHER, A. C. W. Jan. 1874. ft. Nov. 7, 1883. b. March 26, 1845.

M.D. 1867, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1872; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1873; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1886, Sec. 1887. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1867-69. Assist. Demonstr. Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1869-77; Clinic. Lect. Diseases of Women 1869-74; Dist. Phys. Guardians of Poor 1870-74. Demonstr. Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1886.

*BEESLEY, THEOPHILUS ELMER. Oct. 1832. b. Dec. 5, 1796. d. Oct. 17, 1867.

M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc.; V. P. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852.

*BELL, JOHN. Feb. 1827. b. 1796. d. Aug. 19, 1872.

M.D. 1817, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1816; Philad. Co. Soc. Jan. 1849, P. 1858; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1832, Councillor 1858-64.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846-47. Lecturer Institutes of Med. Philad. Med. Institute; Prof. Med. Inst. Med. Coll. Ohio 2 years. Phys. City Hosp. 1859.

BENNER, HENRY D. April, 1860. b. Oct. 7, 1833.

M.D. 1854, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

BENNET, W. H. April, 1874.

M.D. 1869, Univ. Pa. Phys. Episcopal Hosp.; St. Christopher's Hosp.

*BERKELEY, CARTER N. June, 1840.

M.D. 1837, Univ. Pa. Phys. Episcopal Hosp., St. Christopher's Hosp.

*BERTOLET, R. M. July, 1871.

M.D. 1868, Univ. Pa. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1873.

*BETTON, THOMAS FORREST. June, 1846. b. July 29, 1809. d. May 22, 1875.

M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1828-Dec. 1838; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1829, Sec. 1831; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849, P. 1854; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1857; V. P. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1848. Phys. House of Refuge 1836-37; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65; Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry, 1833. Prof. Surgery, Franklin Med. Coll. 1846-48.

BIDDLE, ALEXANDER W. Oct. 1884.

M.D. 1879, Jefferson Med. Coll.

*BIDDLE, JOHN BARCLAY. Jan. 1851. b. Jan. 3, 1815. d. Jan. 19, 1879.

A.B. 1834, St. Mary's Coll., Baltimore; M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa. Prof. Mat. Med. Franklin Med. Coll. 1846-48; Prof. Mat. Med. Pa. Med. Coll. 1842-59; Prof. Mat. Med. and Gen. Therapeutics Jefferson Med. Coll. June, 1865, Dean of the Faculty. Phys. Pa. Instit. Deaf and Dumb 1841. Phys. Girard Coll. 1856. Inspector Philad. Co. Prison, P. of Board; Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1853; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1837, Corres. Sec. 1859; P. Assoc. Amer. Med. Colleges; Med. Soc. State Pa.

BIDDLE, THOMAS. April, 1884.

M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1877.

BLACK, JOHN JANVIER. (N. R.) April, 1866. b. Nov. 6, 1837.

A.B. Coll. N. J. 1858; M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Resid. U. S. Marine Hosp. San Francisco, Cal. 1858-60; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-64; Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1864-65; Trustee for the Poor, New Castle Co. Del. 1872-78; Phys. New Castle Co. Del. Prison 1878—; P. Board Trustees New Castle Commission 1879; Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1864; P. Del. State Med. Soc. 1877; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1876; Assist. Demonstrator Anat. Univ. Pa. 1864; P. Farmers' Bank State Del. 1885.

BOARDMAN, CHARLES HODGE. (N. R.) Jan. 1867. b. May 25, 1838.

A.B. 1859, Yale; M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Ramsey Co. (Minn.) Med. Soc., P. 1876; Minn. State Med. Soc., Record. Sec. 1877; Assist. Surg. U. S. V.

BOKER, CHARLES STEWART. July, 1859. b. Oct. 22, 1828.

A.B. Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1852, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1866. Surg. St. Joseph's Hosp.

*BOLLES, LUCIUS S. April, 1871. b. April 21, 1837. d. Aug. 15, 1873.

A.B. 1859, Brown Univ.; M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1868; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1866; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870; Med. Soc. State Pa. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-64; Phys. St. Mary's Hosp. 1868-72.

||BOLLING, ROBERT. July, 1864. b. Dec. 11, 1832. ft. July 3, 1878.

A.B. Univ. Va.; M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa.; Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1860-March '69; Assist. Ex. Off. Mower U. S. A. Hosp. 1862; Phys. Charity Hosp. 1860; St. Joseph's Convent 1861; Bethesda Home 1862; Phys. Hosp. for Consumptives Philad. 1886.

*BOND, HENRY. July, 1825. b. March 21, 1790. d. May 4, 1859.

A.B. 1813, M.D. 1816, Dartmouth Coll. Memb. Honorary, Philad. Med. Soc. 1819, V. P. 1844; Honor. Anatom. Soc. Edinb. 1819; New Hampshire Med. Soc. 1820; Philad. Acad. Med. 1820; Memb. Board of Health Philad. 1833-38, P. 1837-8; Philad. Med. Lyceum; Kappa Lambda Soc. 1823; a Corporator of Philad. Coll. Med. 1835; Constit. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1847; Constit. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Franklin Instit. Pa.; Soc. for Alleviating Miseries of Public Prisons; Corres. New England Hist. Soc.; Amer. Statistical Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1830; Corres. National Instit. Washington D. C.; Northern Acad. Arts and Sciences, New Hampshire; Phys. Philad. Disp.; Southern Disp. Philad. 1822; Amer. Statistical Assoc.; New England Historic. Genealogical Soc.; Amer. Antiquarian Soc.; Historical Societies of Pa., New York, Maryland, Wisconsin, and Massachusetts.

*BOURNONVILLE, ANTHONY. May, 1837. b. Aug. 6, 1797. d. Feb. 27, 1863.

A.B., A.M., M.D., 1818, Copenhagen, Denmark; 1828, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1828; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852.

*BOYS, WILLIAM. Nov. 1798, elected Assoc.

*BRADFORD, JAMES H. Jan. 1839. b. Nov. 4, 1802. d. April 9, 1859.

M.D. 1823, Univ. Pa. Phys. Chinese Amer. Hosp. Canton, China, 1825-35. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1839-July, '43.

BRADFORD, THOMAS HEWSON. April, 1884. b. July 16, 1848.

M.D. 1874, Jefferson Med. Coll. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. Feb. 1875-

Oct. '76; District Phys. Philad. Disp. Nov. 1876–Oct. '79; Phys. Charity Hosp. Nov. 1880; Howard Hosp. 1882; Disp. Phys. St. Christopher's Hosp. 1884; Phys. Children's Hosp. 1886; Gynecologist Out-patient Dept. Pa. Hosp. May, 1887; Late Surg. 3d Reg. Inf. N. G. P. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1884; Med. Soc. State Pa.

*BRIDGES, ROBERT. July, 1842. b. March 5, 1806. d. Feb. 20, 1882.

A.B. 1824, Dickinson Coll.; M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1826; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1835, Libr. 1836–39, Corres. Sec. May, 1840–Dec. '41, V. P. Sept. 1850, Dec. '64, P. Dec. 1864–Dec. '65; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1836; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1844, Councillor 1859–77; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Coll. Pharmacy 1838, Trustee 1839, Prof. General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry 1842–79; Prof. Chemistry Franklin Med. Coll. 1846–48.

*BRINCKLÉ, THOMAS R. Jan. 1845. b. Sept. 20, 1804. d. July 8, 1853. M.D. 1826, Univ. Pa.

*BRINCKLÉ, WILLIAM DRAPER. May, 1839. b. Feb. 9, 1798. d. Dec. 16, 1862.

A.B. 1816, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa. Phys. City Hosp. 1827–39; Buttonwood St. Cholera Hosp. 1832. Memb. Pa. Horticult. Soc. Sept. 1843; Honorary Genesee Valley Horticult. Soc. 1852; New York Horticult. Soc. Feb. 1853; Constit. Amer. Pomological Soc., P.; Memb. Board of Health, Philad. 1852; Bishop White Prayer Book Soc. 1834.

BRINTON, JOHN H. Oct. 1856. b. May 21, 1832.

A.B. 1850, A.M. 1853, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1852, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1851; Institutent, Pathological Soc. Philad. Oct. 1857; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Surg. Club 1877; Institutent, Acad. Surg. Philad. April, 1879; Institutent, Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1880; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. 1886. Surg. and Brigade Surgeon U. S. V. Aug. 1861–March, '65; Lecturer Operat. Surgery 1853–61; Principles and Pract. Surgery 1861; Philad. Med. Summer Assoc.; Operat. Surgery Summer Course Jefferson Med. Coll. 1867–82; Mütter Lecturer on Surgical Pathology (5th Course, Gun-shot Injuries) 1869; Surgeon St. Joseph's Hosp. 1859; Philad. Hosp. 1867–82; Jefferson Coll. Hosp. 1877—; Prof. Practice and of Clinical Surgery Jefferson Med. Coll. 1882—.

BRUEN, EDWARD TUNIS. Oct. 1878. b. Aug. 12, 1851.

Ph.D. 1872, M.D. 1873, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1877, V. P. 1886–87; Patholog. Soc. Philad. 1874; Amer. Med. Assoc.

1880; Climatological Soc. 1884; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1885; Soc. Amer. Phys. 1886. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1874; Assist. Phys. Univ. Hosp.; Assist. to Prof. Physical Diagnosis Univ. Pa. 1884; Lecturer on Pathology Woman's Med. Coll. 1878; Lately Phys. Out-patient Dept. Children's Hosp.

†BUCK, WILLIAM PENN. April, 1879. res. Dec. 5, 1883. b. July 22, 1845. M.D. 1869, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1875; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1877.

BULLOCK, WILLIAM R. (N. R.) Jan. 1851. b. Oct. 4, 1824. M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa.

BURNETT, CHARLES HENRY. July, 1870. b. May 28, 1842. A.B. 1864, A.M. 1867, Yale Coll.; M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1867-79; Otological Soc. 1872, V. P. 1878-82, P. 1883-85; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1876; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883. Resid. Episcopal Hosp. 1867-68; Aurist Presbyterian Hosp. 1872; Consult. Aurist Pa. Instit. for Deaf and Dumb 1878; Prof. Otology Philad. Polyclinic 1883—.

*BURNS, ROBERT. Oct. 1875. b. Nov. 7, 1809. d. March 12, 1883. M.D. 1839, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1866, V. P. Med. Soc. State Pa.; Northern Med. Soc. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1865; St. Andrew's Soc.; Historical Soc. Pa.; Sydenham Soc.

*BURPEE, DAVID. April, 1863. b. April 14, 1827. d. Sept. 14, 1882. M.D. 1851, Pa. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872 Phys. Diseases of the Skin, Howard Hosp. Philad.; Director U. S. Army Hosp. Race St. Philad. 1862.

CADWALADER, CHARLES E. March, 1886. b. Nov. 5, 1839. A.B. 1858, A.M., M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc.; Amer. Acad. Med.; Mut. Aid Assoc. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Phys. Church Home for Children 1874; Lincoln Instit. 1876; Home for the Homeless 1874—.; Philad. Dispens. 1874—.

||CALDWELL, CHARLES. July, 1795. ft. Jan. 4, 1803. b. 1772. d. July 9, 1853. M.D. 1796, Univ. Pa. Prof. Geology and Philosophy of Nat. Hist. Univ. Pa. 1815-18; Prof. Institutes Med. Transylvania Univ. 1819, and Univ. Louisville.

*CARSON, JOHN. Jan. 1787. b. Nov. 12, 1752. d. Oct. 26, 1794. M.D. Univ. Edinb. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786.

Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry, May, 1786, July, '88; Phys. Hibernian Soc. 1793. Trustee Univ. Pa. 1794. Deputy Grand Master Grand Lodge Pa.

*CARSON, JOSEPH. Dec. 1838. b. April 19, 1808. d. Dec. 30, 1876.

A.B. 1826, M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa.; Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1830-31; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1849-54; Foster Home 1840; Consult. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1852. Prof. Mat. Med. Philad. Coll. Pharmacy 1836-50; Lecturer Mat. Med. and Pharm. Med. Institute Philad. 1844; Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics Univ. Pa. 1850-76. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1828; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1833, Libr. 1834-36, Record. Sec. Dec. 1836-June, '37, V. P. Dec. 1869-Dec. '75; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1844, Curator, 1859-76; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; National Conv. Revis. Pharmacopœia 1860, P. 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P. 1862; State Med. Soc. New York; Internat. Med. Congr. 1876; Director Philad. Trust and Safe Deposit Co. 1872; Constit. Alumni Soc. Med. Dep. Univ. Pa.

CHAPIN, JOHN B. Nov. 1885. b. Dec. 4, 1829.

A.B. 1850, Williams Coll., M.D. 1853, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Assoc. Superintendents Amer. Inst. for the Insane, 1860; Ontario Co. (N. Y.) Med. Soc. 1862; Seneca Co. (N. Y.) Med. Soc. 1871; State Med. Soc. N. Y. 1880; Neurological Soc. Philad. 1885; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885. Resid. Phys. New York Hosp. 1854; Assist. Phys. New York State Lunatic Asyl. 1854-58; Res. Phys. Hosp. for Insane, Canandaigua, N. Y. 1858-69; State Commis. to locate and build Willard Asyl. for Insane 1865-69; Med. Superintend. Willard Asylum for Insane 1869-84; Phys. in Chief Pa. Hosp. for Insane 1884—.

CHAPMAN, HENRY C. Jan. 1880. b. Aug. 17, 1845.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1868, Curator 1876; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1875; Franklin Instit. of Pa.; Prosector Zoölogical Soc.; Lecturer Anat. and Physiology Univ. Pa.; Prof. Institutes Med. and Physiology, Jefferson Med. Coll. April, 1880—.

*CHAPMAN, NATHANIEL. Nov. 1807. b. May 28, 1780. d. July 1, 1853.

M.D. 1800, Univ. Pa. Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry 1804. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1807, P. 1816; Acad. Medicine, P. 1821; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1807, Councillor 1817-28, V. P. 1828-46, P. 1846-49; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, P. '48. Prof. Anat. Pa. Acad. Fine Arts 1812; Adjunct Prof. Midwifery, 1810; Prof. Mat. Med. 1813, Theory and Pract. Med. 1816-50, Univ. Pa.

CHESTON, D. MURRAY. Jan. 1868. b. Feb. 23, 1843.

M.D. 1864, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1867;

Constit. Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1866. Resid. Episcopal Hosp. 1864-65; Phys. Children's Hosp. 1865-85.

*CHOVET, ABRAHAM. Jan. 1787. b. May 25, 1704. d. March, 1790.
Demonstrator Anat. Co. Barbers and Surgeons London 1735. Lecturer on Anat.

CLARK, LEONARD S. April, 1873.
M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1873.
Med. Examiner, Order of Sparta and Philad. Relief League.

*CLARKSON, GERARDUS. Jan. 1787. b. 1737. d. Sept. 19, 1790.
Memb. Philos. Soc. 1768; Trustee Univ. State Pa.

†CLARKSON, WILLIAM. Jan. 1787. b. Nov. 7, 1763. Res. Feb. 9, 1793.
d. Sept. 9, 1812.
M.D. 1785, Univ. Pa. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786.

*CLEAVER, ISAAC. Oct. 1815. d. Feb. 10, 1822, æt. 36.
M.D. 1805, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1803, Permanent Chairman 1807, Orator 1809; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1817.

CLEEMANN, RICHARD ALSOP. Jan. 1872. b. Feb. 22, 1840.
A.B. 1859, A.M., M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1866; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1868, P. 1882-84; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1879; Amer. Acad. Med. 1879; International Med. Congress, Sect. 1876. Resid. Phys. Hosp. P. E. Church 1862; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. Aug. 1862-Sept. '64; Dist. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1865-68; Phys. St. Mary's Hosp. 1872-76, 1878-79; Phys. Church Home for Children 1868-80; Alumni Manager Univ. Hosp. 1880. Memb. Board Health 1878. Corresp. National Board Health 1879-80.

*CLEMENTS, RICHARD. July, 1854.
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1852; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1855.

CLYMER, MEREDITH. (N. R.) July, 1842. b. June 6, 1817.
M.D. 1837, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1836; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1842; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848; New York Co. Med. Soc. 1869; Soc. Neurology, P. 1874; Soc. Alumni Med. Dept. Univ. Pa., V. P. 1875, Orator 1876; New York Soc. Alumni Univ. N. Y. 1886; Honorary. Assoc. Amer. Phys. 1886. Phys. Philad. Instit. for the Blind 1842-43; St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asyl. 1843-50; Philad. Hosp. 1843-46, Consult. Phys. 1846-50. Lecturer on Instit. Med. 1843, and Pract. Med. 1849, Philad. Med. Instit. Prof. Pract. Med. Franklin Med. Coll. 1846-48; Prof. Pract. and Instit. Med. Univ. New York 1851.

- *COATES, BENJAMIN H. May, 1827. b. Nov. 14, 1797. d. Oct. 16, 1881.
M.D. 1818, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1814-19, Phys. 1828-41, Pa. Hosp.
Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1817, V. P. 1844; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.
April, 1818; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1823; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847;
Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1849, P. 1859; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1864;
Historical Soc. Pa. V. P.
- ||COATES, REYNELL. Feb. 1835. ft. 1842. b. 1802. d. April 27, 1886.
M.D. 1823, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1819-23. Memb. Philad. Med.
Soc. Nov. 1824; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1834-Aug. '48.
- COHEN, J. SOLIS. April, 1871.
M.D. 1860, Univ. Pa. Prof. Diseases of the Throat and Chest,
Philad. Polyclinic and Coll. for Graduates. Phys. German Hosp.;
Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1870-June '77; Amer. Med. Assoc.
1864; 26th Regt. Pa. Vol. 1861; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. N. Sept. 4, 1861
-Jan. 12, '64; U. S. A. Hosp. Philad. 1864.
- *COLHOUN, SAMUEL. Aug. 1839. d. April 7, 1841, æt. 54.
Resid. 1809-10, Phys. 1816-21 Pa. Hosp. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc.
- *CONDIE, D. FRANCIS. May, 1836. b. May 12, 1796. d. March 21, 1875.
M.D. 1818, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co.
Med. Soc. 1852; Soc. State Pa., P. 1859.
- *CORBITT, WILLIAM B. Jan. 1870.
Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870.
- *CORSE, JAMES M. Oct. 1857. (N. R. from Jan. 1869.) d. Aug. 10, 1885.
æt. 73.
M.D. 1851, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Acad. Nat.
Sc. Philad. Nov. 1852-Aug. '76; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.
- *COXE, WILLIAM S. Jan. 1829. b. April 16, 1790. d. July 20, 1837.
A.B. 1807, A.M. 1810, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1811, Univ. Pa.
- CRUICE, ROBERT BLAKÉ. April, 1866. b. Sept. 29, 1838.
M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1874;
Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1878; Compan. Milit. Order Loyal Legion
U. S. Jan. 1882; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1884. Assist. Surg. Pa. Vol. Aug.
1861; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. April, 1862. Resid. Aug. 1863, Attend.
Surg. Dec. 1880, Phys. and Surg. in charge Jan. 1881, St. Joseph's Hosp.
Philad. —.
- *CRUICE, WILLIAM R. April, 1873. b. Dec. 23, 1842. d. Aug. 15, 1886.
M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1876;
Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1877, V. P. 1886.

*CUMMING, JOHN. Oct. 1795.

||CUMMISKEY, JAMES. April, 1868. ft. Nov. 7, 1883.

M.D. 1856, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1860;
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1869-June, '72.

*CUNNINGHAM, JAMES. April, 1787. d. Dec. 1797.

Phys. Hibernian Soc. 1793.

*CURRIE, WILLIAM. Jan. 1787. b. 1754. d. June 13, 1828.

Memb. Board of Health, Philad.; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1792.
Phys. Magdalen Asylum.

CURTIN, ROLAND G. April, 1884. b. Oct. 29, 1829.

A.M. (Honorary), 1883, M.D. 1866, Ph.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb.
Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1870; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1871, Treasurer
1879-80; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov.
1871; Amer. Climatological Assoc. 1885, V. P. 1886; Amer. Med. Assoc.
1872; Med. Soc. State Pa. Resid. Phys. 1866-67, Visit. Phys. Philad.
Hosp. 1868; Maternity Hosp.; Phys. Throat and Chest Dept. Howard
Hosp. 1876-82; Phys. Univ. Hosp. 1879; Philad. Lying-in Charity
1871; Chief of Med. Disp. Univ. Hosp. 1872-82. Lect. Physical Diag-
nosis, Univ. Pa. 1877; Assist. Clinical Med. Univ. Pa. 1875; Assist.
Med. Director International Exhib. 1876; Assist. U. S. Geologist, 1868;
U. S. Naval Storekeeper 1861-65.

DA COSTA, JACOB M. Oct. 1858. b. 1833.

A.M. M.D. 1852; Jefferson Med. Coll., LL.D. Memb. Acad. Nat.
Sc. Philad. Feb. 1852; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1866; Amer. Acad. Arts
and Sc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855; Pathological Soc. Philad. ex-P.;
Corresp. Pathological Soc. N. Y.; New England Historical Soc.; Hono-
rary, Med. Soc. State N. Y.; Med. Soc. London. Prof. Theory and
Pract. Med. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1872—. Phys. Episcopal Hosp.;
Philad. Hosp. 1865; Pa. Hosp. 1865—. Consult. Phys. Children's
Hosp.

DA COSTA, JOHN C. Feb. 1884.

M.D. 1878, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June,
1857; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1879; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. Nov.
1880, V. P. '87; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1886. Senior Assist. Phys. Philad.
Lying-in Charity and Nurses' School 1880-84; Gynecologist Jefferson
Med. Coll. Hosp. March, 1884 —.

*DARRACH, WILLIAM. May, 1828. b. June 16, 1796. d. May 6, 1865.

A.B. 1815, A.M. Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad.
Hosp. 1818; Phys. Philad. Dispens. 7 years; Eye and Ear Infirmary;

Howard Hosp.; Eastern Penitentiary, Pa. 10 years; Southern Home for Friendless Children. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1823–March, 29. Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Pa. Med. Coll. 1843–54.

*DARRACH, WILLIAM. Oct. 1866. b. 1839. d. Jan. 28, 1881.

A.B. 1859, M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc.; Alumni Soc. Med. Dep. Univ. Pa.; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A.

DARRACH, JAMES. April, 1859. b. 1828.

A.B. 1849, A.M. 1852, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1852, Pa. Med. Coll. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1853–54. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1857; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1858. Surg. in charge Cuyler U. S. A. Hosp. 1862; Consult. Phys. Germantown Hosp. and of Jewish Hosp.

DEAKYNE, A. C. June, 1874.

M.D. 1854, Pa. Med. Coll.

DEAL, LEMUEL JACOB. (N. R.) July, 1870. b. Feb. 24, 1842.

A.B. 1860, A.M. 1863, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1865, Jefferson Med. Coll.; Ph.D. 1872 Wagner Free Institute Sc. Memb. Franklin Institute, Pa., March, 1866; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1867–June, '77; Northern Med. Assoc., P. 1863; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., Assist. Sec. 1872; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1873; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868. Attend. Phys. Northern Dispens. 1866–73; Asst. Demonstrator Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1866–73; Attend. Phys. Dispens. Episcopal Hosp. 1878–85; St. Christopher's Hosp. 1877–85; Lecturer on Chemistry Franklin Instit. Pa. 1866–67; Prof. of Chemistry Wagner Free Instit. Sc. 1866–73; Philad. Coll. Pharmacy 1877 —. Woman's Med. Coll. 1874–75.

DERCUM, FRANCIS X. Jan. 1885.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1878. Instructor in Nervous Diseases, Univ. Pa. 1885 —.

†DICKSON, S. HENRY. Jan. 1859. b. 1798; res. Oct. 5, 1864. d. March, 31, 1870.

M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa.

*DILLARD, THOMAS. Nov. 1842. b. Jan. 24, 1801. d. March 1, 1870.

M.D. 1825, Univ. Pa. Surg. Mate Nov. 1824; Surg. Jan. 1828, U. S. Navy. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

*DORSEY, NATHAN. April, 1887. d. July 2, 1806.

Lazaretto Phys. Philad. 1805.

DOWNES, ROBERT NORTON. April, 1864. b. Sept. 15, 1829.

M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. Sept. 1862-65;
Consult. Phys. Germantown Hosp.

*DRAYTON, HENRY E. April, 1851. b. Feb. 25, 1823. d. April 19, 1862.

M.D. 1845, Univ. Pa. Surg. Episcopal Hosp., P. Board of Managers;
Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851.

DRYSDALE, THOMAS MURRAY. June, 1884. b. Aug. 14, 1831.

M.D. 1852, Pa. Med. Coll.; A.M. 1879 (honorary), LaFayette Coll.
Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1853, V. P. 1875, P. 1876; Med. Soc. State
Pa., P. 1864, Corresp. Sec. 1873-74; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1873; Amer.
Acad. Med. 1879; V. P. 1882; Constit. Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1876;
British Med. Assoc. 1877; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1877; Obstetrical
Soc. Philad. 1877, V. P. 1881, P. 1887; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876.
Assist. Surg. 1st Regt. Infant. reserv, 1861, Surg. 1863.

DUER, EDWARD LOUIS. April, 1864. b. June 19, 1836.

A.B. 1857, Yale Coll.; M.D. 1860, Univ. Pa. Surg. U. S. Vol. 1861-
65. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Amer.
Med. Assoc. 1872. Accoucheur and Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of
Women and Children, Philad. Hosp.; Phys. for Diseases of Women,
Presbyterian Hosp.; Visit. Phys. Preston Retreat; also, of State Hosp.
for Women.

*DUFFIELD, BENJAMIN. Jan. 1787. b. Nov. 3, 1753. d. Dec. 13, 1799.

A.B. 1771, Coll. Philad. [The commencement for 1774 was not held.
Therefore each of the Medical Professors of the College of Philadel-
phia gave him a certificate that he had attended the full courses of
lectures.] Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1786.

*DUFFIELD, SAMUEL. Jan. 1787. b. 1732. d. Dec. 1814.

M.B. 1768, Coll. Philad. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Dec. 1768,
Curator 1774-82, 1786-91, Councillor 1783 and 1805. Wholesale and
Retail Druggist 1768; Surg. Pa. Navy Oct. 1775; Superintendent Hosp.
and Pest House, Pa. Navy April, 1776. Elected member of the Conti-
nental Congress, by the Pa. Assembly, Sunday, Sept. 14, 1777, but no
evidence that he served has been found. Phys. of Asylum for Orphans
made by Yellow Fever, Oct. 1793; Consult. Phys. Board of Health,
1798; Phys. to attend the poor of the city.

[Benjamin Duffield and Samuel Duffield were not of the same family.]

DUHRING, LOUIS A. Jan. 1871. b. Dec. 23, 1845.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Dermatological Assoc., P.;
Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Pathological Soc.
Philad.; Corres. New York Dermatological Soc.; Honorary McLain
Soc. London. Lecturer 1871, Clinic. Prof. Skin Diseases 1876, Univ.
Pa. —; Dermatologist Philad. Hosp.; Phys. and Consult. Phys. and
P. Trustees Philad. Dispens. for Skin Diseases.

DULLES, CHARLES WINSLOW. Jan. 1881. b. Nov. 29, 1850.

M.D. 1875, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1876; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1881; West Philad. Med. Soc. 1881; Philad. Acad. Surgery, 1884. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1875-76; Pa. Hosp. 1877; Registrar 1878-83, Surg. Out-patients Univ. Hosp. and of Presbyterian Hosp. 1883; lately Lecturer on Venereal Diseases Philad. School Anat.

DUNGLISON, RICHARD J. April, 1863. b. Nov. 13, 1834.

A.B. 1852, A.M. 1855, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1856, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1867, Sec. 1875; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1874-June, '77; Centennial Med. Commis. Sec. 1875-76; a Sec. Internat. Med. Congr. 1876; Amer. Acad. Med., Sec. and Treas. 1878; Amer. Med. Assoc., Assist. Sec. 1876, Treasurer 1877 ——. ; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1863 Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65; Phys. Burd Orphan Asylum; Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind 1861; Director Mutual Aid. Assoc. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Corresp. Sec. Alumni Assoc. Jefferson Med. Coll.; P. Musical Fund Soc. Philad.

*DUNGLISON, ROBLEY. June 18, 1838. b. Jan. 4, 1798. d. April 1, 1869.

Licentiate Royal Coll. Surg. London 1819; M.D. 1824, Univ. Erlangen; M.D., Honorary, 1825 Yale; LL.D. 1852, Jefferson Coll. Canonsburg, Pa. Phys. Accoucheur Eastern Dispens. Lond. 1824; Prof. Med. Sciences Univ. Va. 1825; Prof. Mat. Med. Therapeutics, Hygiene and Med. Jurispr. University Md. 1833; Prof. Instit. Jefferson Med. Coll. Philad. June, 1836-68. Phys. Philad. Hosp. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1832, Sec. 1840-52, V. P. 1853-56, 1858-59; (Honorary) Med. Soc. State of New York Feb. 1833; Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1837; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1853; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1857; Training School for Idiots, V. P.; Musical Fund Society, P.; Pa. Institution for Instruction of the Blind, V. P. 1844; Chairman of the Faculty Univ. Va.

DUNGLISON, THOMAS R. (N. R.) July, 1871. b. March 10, 1837.

A.B. 1855, A.M. 1858, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1859, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1872; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1877.

DUNOT, JUSTUS. (N. R.) Feb. 1849.

DUNTON, WILLIAM R. April, 1860. b. March 10, 1831.

A.B., M.D. 1853, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1863; Consult. Phys. Germantown Hosp.

EDWARDS, JOSEPH F. Oct. 1882. b. Dec. 8, 1853.

M.D. 1874, Univ. Pa.; A.M. 1880, Georgetown Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Philad. Medico-Legal Soc. Memb. State Board of Health, Pa. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1874; Assist. Surg. 2d Reg. Nat. Guard Pa. 1876, Surg. 1878.

EDWARDS, WILLIAM A. Jan. 1887. b. Aug. 20, 1860.

M.D. 1881, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1882; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1884; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1885. Instr. Clinical Med. and Phys. Dispensary Univ. Pa. 1882; Assist. Pathologist Philad. Hosp. 1882-83; Med. Registrar Philad. Hosp. 1884; Phys. St. Joseph's Hosp. 1885.

*EMERSON, GOUVENEUR. Feb. 1847. d. July 2, 1874.

M.D. 1816, Univ. Pa. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1821. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1813, Sec. 1816; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1833, Councillor 1837-46; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1853; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P. 1857; Med. Soc. State Pa.

*EMLÉN, JAMES V. April, 1852.

M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

*EMLÉN, SAMUEL. Aug. 1818. b. March 6, 1789. d. April 17, 1828.

M.D. 1812, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1819; Kappa Lambda Soc. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1815; Pa. Hosp. 1825-28.

ESKRIDGE, J. T. Oct. 1880. b. June, 1848.

M.D. 1875, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1876; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1877; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1879; Amer. Neurological Soc. 1883; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1884; Amer. Climatological Assoc. 1885; El Paso Co. Med. Soc. 1884, P. 1886; Phys. Eye and Ear Dept. Philad. Disp. 1876-77; Catharine St. Disp. 1876-83; Howard Hosp. 1881-83; St. Mary's Hosp. 1882-84; Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. 1883-84. Instructor in Nervous Diseases, Post-Grad. Course Jeff. Med. Coll.

*EVANS, CHARLES. April, 1842. d. April 21, 1879, æt. 77.

M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852. Attend. Phys. Frankford Asylum for the Insane.

EVANS, HORACE Y. Oct. 1868. b. Oct. 1834.

A.B. 1855, A.M. 1858, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1864, P. 1882; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872. Visit. Phys. Charity Hosp. 1864; Episcopal Hospital 1874. Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry, 1867.

†FASSITT, LOUIS. April, 1866. res. Dec. 7, 1870. d. Dec. 9, 1883, æt. 57.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1857-Sept. 66.

FENTON, THOMAS H. April, 1884. b. May 28, 1856.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1879; Patholog-

ical Soc. Philad. 1881; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1880; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1884; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. 1884; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1884; German Med. Soc. Philad. 1887. Resid. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1877; Wills Hosp. 1878; Attend. Phys. Charity Hosp. 1879; Phys. Home for Aged Couples, 1879; Clinical Assist. Wills Hosp. 1877-85; Attend. Ophthalmic Surg. House of Good Shepherd, 1880; St. Vincent's Home, 1886; Trustee Charity Hosp. 1886; Director 10th School Sect. 1882-85.

FINN, W. H. Jan. 1872.

M.D. 1863, Univ. Harvard. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1869-June, '77. Surg. St. Christopher's Hosp.

FISCHER, EMIL. Oct. 1866. b. June 22, 1832.

M.D. 1855, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1857; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1857-Dec. '63; Northern Med. Assoc. 1860; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1868; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868; Librarian Pa. Hosp. 1855-57. Phys. Northern Dispensary 1860-61; Phys. German Dispensary, and German Hosp. 1858-74.

*FISH, AUGUSTINE H. July, 1859. b. 1828. d. Aug. 3, 1872.

A.B. 1848, Coll. N. J., M.D. 1851, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp.; Phys. Philad. Dispens.; Phys. Howard Hosp.; Med. Board, Charity Hosp.; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. Hosp. West Philad. 1862. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc., V. P. 1871; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1862; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.

FISHER, HENRY MIDDLETON. May, 1884. b. May 29, 1851.

A.B. 1872, Harvard Univ., M.D. 1875, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1876; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1876; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1876. Phys. Out-patients Pa. Hosp. 1882; Attend. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1883.

FORBES, WILLIAM S. April, 1862. b. Feb. 10, 1831.

M.D. 1852, Jefferson Med. Coll., 1866, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1856-June, '77; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc. Philad. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1853-55; Surg. English Milit. Hosp. Scutari, Constantinople 1855; Surg. Episcopal Hosp. Philad. 1862-87; Chief of Coll. Avenue Anat. and Operat. Surg. School 1857-70; Demonstrator Anat. 1879-86; Prof. Anat. and Clinical Surg. 1886—Jefferson Med. Coll.

FORD, WILLIAM HENRY. July, 1870. b. Oct. 7, 1839.

A.B. 1860, A.M. 1863, Coll. N. J., M.D. 1863, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1869; Philad. Obstetrical Soc. 1872; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. 1874; Acad. Med. 1878; Board of Health, Philad. 1871, Sec. 1875-77, P. 1877-79 and 1886-87.

FORMAD, HENRY F. May, 1884. b. Feb. 1847.

B.M. 1869, Univ. Heidelberg; M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1877, V. P.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1880; Franklin Inst. Pa. 1882; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1883; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1884; Assoc. Amer. Physicians 1886; Demonstrator Pathology and Morbid Anat. Univ. Pa. 1877; Pathologist and Microscopist Univ. Hosp. and Philad. Hosp. 1878; Coroner's Phys. Philad. 1884—; Librarian Stillé Med. Library, Univ. Pa. 1878—.

***FOULKE, JOHN.** Jan. 1787. d. 1796.

M.D. 1780, Coll. Philad. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1784-94. Lecturer on Anat. 1784-96. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1784, Sec. 1786-89.

***FOX, GEORGE.** Sept. 1831. b. May 8, 1806. d. Dec. 27, 1882.

A.B. 1825, M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Surg. Wills Hosp. 1834-49; Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1848-54; St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum 1838-54. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1827; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1836-Jan. '42; Philad. Med. Soc., V. P. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Treas. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1848-52; Director National Bank of Commerce 1876-82.

FOX, JOSEPH M. May, 1885. b. July 16, 1855.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1886. Surg. Out-patients of Pa. Hosp., of Children's Hosp., and of Univ. Hosp. 1884.

FRICKÉ, ALBERT. Jan. 1864. Sept. 13, 1815.

M.D. Univ. Berlin, Prussia. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1859; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Historical Soc. Pa. 1880. Senior Phys. German Hosp. Philad. 1866-74.

GARDETTE, EMILE BLAISE. July, 1870. b. Aug. 12, 1803.

M.D. 1838, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1853-March, '65; French Soc. Bienfaisance Philad.; Historical Soc. Pa. Trustee Jefferson Med. Coll. 1856, P. Board Trustees, March, 1876—.

***GEBHARD, LEWIS P.** April, 1828. b. June 14, 1791. d. Dec. 24, 1873.

M.D. 1813, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1812; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1853, P. 1864; Northern Med. Assoc.; Soc. Prevention Cruelty to Animals; Colonization Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864.

GERHARD, GEORGE S. April, 1873.

M.D. 1870, Univ. Pa.

*GERHARD, WILLIAM WOOD. Sept. 1834. b. July 23, 1809. d. April 28, 1872.

A.B. 1826, Dickenson Coll.; M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1834-36, Phys. 1845-68; Phys. Philad. Hosp. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. June, 1827; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1835; Pathological Soc. Philad., P. 1838; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1843. Asst. Prof. Instit. Med. Univ. Pa. 1838.

GETCHELL, FRANCIS HORACE. July, 1864. b. Dec. 8, 1836.

M.D. 1859, Dartmouth Coll.; M.D. 1872, Jefferson Med. Coll. Act Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65; Gynecologist Jefferson Coll. Hosp.; Obstetrician Catharine Street Dispensary. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.

*GIBBONS, HENRY. Aug. 1846. b. Sept. 8, 1808. d. Nov. 5, 1884.

M.D. 1829, Univ. Pa. Memb. San Francisco Co. Med. Soc. P.; State Med. Soc. Cal., P. 1857; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1844; Constit. California Acad. Nat. Sc., P.; Cal. State Board of Health; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Cal. State Prison Commission; Sons of Temperance; Los Angeles Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849. Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics Med. Dept. Univ. of the Pacific, 1861; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Cooper Med. Coll. Visit. Phys. St. Mary's Hosp. and Public Hosp., San Francisco.

*GIBBONS, JOHN H. March, 1788. d. Oct. 5, 1795, æt. 36.

M.D. 1786, Edinb. Lecturer Pract. Med. 1789.

*GILBERT, DAVID. Oct. 1853. d. July 28, 1868.

Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1850. Prof. Surgery Pa. Med. Coll.

||GILBERT, W. KENT. July, 1863. b. Dec. 28, 1829. ft. July 3, 1878. d. June, 28, 1880.

A. B. 1848, Pa. Coll. Gettysburg; M.D. 1852, Pa. Med. Coll. Resid. Philad. Hosp. Memb. Hist. Soc. Pa.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1866. Coroner Philad. 1878-80.

GIRVIN, ROBERT M. March, 1885. b. Feb. 3, 1836.

M.D. 1862, Jefferson Med. Coll. Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1866-76; Gynecologist Presbyterian Hosp.—. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. —.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.—.; West Philad. Med. Soc. 1881.

GIVEN, ROBERT AIKEN. Jan. 1848. b. March 15, 1816.

M.D. 1839, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Delaware Co. Med. Soc.; Philad. Neurological Soc.; Assoc. Med. Superintendents of Amer. Instit. for the Insane; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855. Assist. Phys. Pa. Hosp. for Insane 1841-44; Phys. Eastern Penitentiary 1844-51; Superint. Burn Brae (Del. Co., Pa.) Hosp. for Mental and Nervous Diseases 1859—.

- *GLENTWORTH, GEORGE. Jan. 1787. b. July 22, 1735. d. Nov. 4, 1792.
M.D. Univ. Edinb. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1768. Reg. and
Hosp. Surg. Amer. Army 1777-80.
- *GLENTWORTH, PLUNKET F. Sept. 1792. b. July 27, 1760. d. Jan. 16, 1833.
M.D. 1790, Univ. Pa.
- GOBRECHT, WILLIAM H. (N. R.) July, 1854.
M.D. 1849, Med. Coll. Philad. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852;
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1856-March, '65; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858.
- *GODDARD, PAUL BECK. Nov. 1842. d. July 5, 1866, æt. 57.
M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Demonstrat. Anat. Univ. Pa. 1841; Prof. Anat.
Franklin Med. Coll. 1847-52. Surg. 1st Troop Philad. Cavalry 1847;
Surg. U. S. V. 1863-65. P. Board of Health Philad. 1859-63. Memb.
Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1829, Libr.
Dec. 1833-Dec. '34, Curator Dec. 1834-Dec. '35; Amer. Philos. Soc.
April, 1840; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med.
Soc. State Pa.
- GODEY, HARRY. June, 1884.
- *GODON, VICTOR L. June, 1846. d. 1849.
M.D. 1834, Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. U. S. Navy 1835-44.
- GOODELL, WILLIAM. April, 1868. b. Oct. 17, 1829.
A.B., A.M., Williams Coll.; M.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad.
Co. Med. Soc; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Pathological Soc. Philad.;
(Honorary) Edinb. Obstetrical Soc.; Detroit Obstetrical Soc.; Medico-
Chirurgical Soc. Maryland; Med. Soc. State N. Y.; Acad. Med. City
of N. Y.; Corres. Sec. Centennial Med. Commis. 1875-76; Corres. Lon-
don Obstetrical Soc.; Imperial Med. Soc. Constantinople; Amer. Med.
Assoc. 1872; Boston Gynecological Soc. Phys. in charge Preston Re-
treat. Prof. Clinical Gynecology Univ. Pa.—.
- GOODMAN, HENRY EARNEST. Jan. 1867. b. April 12, 1836.
M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1868; Oph-
thalmological Soc. Philad. 1870; Social Sc. Assoc. Philad. 1870; Amer.
Pub. Health Assoc. 1866; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Acad. Nat. Sc.
Philad. Jan. 1877; British Med. Assoc. 1868; International Ophthalmic
Congr. at Heidelberg 1868; Union League Philad. 1867—; Comp.
Milit. Order Loyal Legion U. S. 1867; Historical Soc. Pa. 1877; Philad.
Co. Med. Med. Soc., 1886; Council of Church of the Holy Communion,
V. P. 1870; Grand Army of the Republic 1866; Army of the Cum-
berland, 1870; Army of the Potomac, 1870; Internat. Med. Congr.
1876. School Director 9th Ward Philad. 1870. Resid. Philad. Hosp.

1859-60; Wills Hosp. 1860-61, Attend. Surg. 1872. Surg. 8th Pa. Cavl. May to July, 1861; 28th Reg. Pa. Vol. July, 1861-May, 1864; U. S. Vol. May, 1864-Dec. 65. Port Phys. Philad. 1866-73; U. S. Examining Surg. for Pensions 1866—. A Founder and Attend. Surg. and Sec. Med. Staff Philad. Orthopædic Hosp. 1867—. Founder Maternity Hosp. and Consult. Surg. 1868—. Surg. Out-patients Pa. Hosp. 1872; Prof. Surgery 1881-82, Prof. Principles and Pract. Surgery, Orthopædic and Clinical Surgery 1885, Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Philad.—.

[Present at the battles of Ball's Bluff, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and all the battles to Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea and to Washington. Brevetted Lieut. Col. March 10th, and Colonel April 5, 1865, for faithful and meritorious service during the war of the rebellion.]

GRAHAM, JOHN. Nov. 1885. b. June 17, 1844.

M.D. 1867, Jefferson Med. Coll. Med. Cadet U. S. A. July, 1863-April, 1865; Asst. Surg. 149th Pa. Volunteers April to June, 1865, 2d Pa. Heavy Artillery July, 1865-Jan. '66. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885.

GRANGER, WILLIAM H. Jan. 1864.

M.D. 1852, Univ. Pa.

*GRANT, WM. ROBERTSON. June, 1846. b. Dec. 22, 1811. d. March 28, 1852.

M.D. 1839, Jefferson Med. Coll. Demonstrator Anat. 1838-42, Prof. Anat. Pa. Coll. 1843-52. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1849.

*GREENE, ALFRED. Jan. 1857.

*GREENE, JAMES M. April, 1849. b. Sept. 24, 1795. d. June 9, 1871.

M.D. 1823, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1823-24; Surg. Mate April, 1825, Surg. Dec. 1828-71 U. S. Navy. Memb. Franklin Inst. Pa. Feb. 1846; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

GRIER, MATTHEW J. Oct. 1870. b. March 8, 1838.

M.D. 1863, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.

*GRIFFITHS, ELIJAH. April, 1821.

M.D. 1804, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1852.

GRIFFITH, JOHN P. CROZER. Jan. 1883. b. Jan. 5, 1856.

A.B. 1877, Ph.D. M.D. 1881, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1876; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1882; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

1886. Resid. Phys. Presbyterian Hosp. 1881-82; Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1882-86; St. Clement's Dispens. 1886; Southern Home for Children, 1883. Asst. Demonstrator Histology Univ. Pa., 1883-86—.; Asst. to Prof. Pract. Med. Univ. Pa., 1886—.; Consult. Phys. Baptist Orphanage, 1886—.

*GRIFFITHS, SAMUEL POWEL. Jan. 1787. b. July 21, 1759. d. May 12, 1826.
M.B. 1781, Univ. State Pa. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786.
Prof. Mat. Med. Univ. Pa. 1792-96. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1788, Council. 1791-97.

GRISCOM, JOHN D. (N. R.) Aug. 1842. March 25, 1809.
M.D. 1838, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1837, Sec. 1839; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Manager Will's Hosp. 1839-41; Director of Public Schools, Philad. 1839. Phys. Northern Dispens. 1840; House of Refuge Philad. 1840-43.

GROSS, FERDINAND H. May, 1883. b. Aug. 18, 1831.
M.D. 1855, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1868; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1872; Alumni Assoc. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1870; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1878; Philad. Acad. Surgery 1882; German Med. Soc. Philad. P. 1886; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1886. Surg. U. S. Vol. (Brevt. Lt.-Col.) 1861-65; Senior Surg. German Hosp. Philad. 1874.

*GROSS, SAMUEL DAVID. (Assoc. Aug. 1846.) Jan. 1857. b. July 8, 1805. d. May 6, 1884.
M.D. 1828, Jefferson Med. Coll. LL.D. 1861, Jefferson Coll.; 1884, Univ. Cambridge, Univ. Edinburgh, and Univ. Pa.; D.C.L. 1872, Univ. Oxford. Demonstrator Anat. Med. Coll. of Ohio 1833-35; Prof. Pathological Anat. Cincinnati Coll. 1835-39; Prof. Surg. Univ. Louisville 1840-49, 1851-56; Prof. Surgery Jefferson Med. Coll. 1856-82. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. P.; Constit. Pathological Soc. Philad. P.; Constit. Philad. Acad. Surgery P.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1856-Feb. '78; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1854; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. Constit. Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad., P. Constit. Amer. Surg. Assoc., P.; Massachusetts Med. Soc.; Rhode Island Med. Soc.; New York State Med. Soc.; Acad. Med. New York; Cincinnati Med. Soc.; Ohio Hist. and Philos. Soc.; Med. Soc. Louisiana; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858, P. Nat. Assoc. Protection of the Insane; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc.; Centennial Med. Commission Philad. 1875, P.; Internat. Med. Cong., P. 1876; Pa. Dental Coll., P.; Hon. Memb. British Med. Assoc.; Royal Med. and Chirurg. Soc. London; Clinical Soc. Lond.; Pathological Soc. Lond.; Medico-Chirurgical Soc. Edinb.; Imperial Med. Soc. Vienna;

Med. Soc. Christiania; Royal Soc. Pub. Med. Belgium; Med. Soc. St. Louis Potosi.

GROSS, SAMUEL W. Oct. 1868. b. Feb. 4, 1837.

M.D. 1857, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880. Surg. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. Prof. Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Jefferson Med. Coll.—.

GROVE, JOHN H. April, 1871. b. Jan. 13, 1825.

M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa.; A.M. 1880, La Salle Coll.; LL.D. 1881, Manhattan Coll. Memb. Lancaster Med. Soc. 1854; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1867; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1869; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1869; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1884. Surgeon U. S. Vol. Oct. 1861–Nov. '64; Brevt. Lt.-Col. U.S.V. Oct. 12, 1865. Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1868—; Med. Direct. St. Mary's Hosp. and St. Agnes Hosp. 1887.

HALL, ANDREW DOUGLASS. Jan. 1863. b. July 2, 1833.

A.B. 1851, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1854, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1870; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1876; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1867. Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1867–72; Wills Hosp. 1863; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862–64.

*HALL, JAMES. Jan. 1787. d. Sept. 16, 1801.

Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786–87; Phys. Lazaretto 1800.

*HALLOWELL, EDWARD. May, 1839. d. Feb. 20, 1860.

M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1828; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1834; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1851; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852.

*HALSEY, WILLIAM S. Jan. 1870. d. March, 1874.

Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1857. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858.

*HAMILTON, GEORGE. April, 1865. b. Nov. 15, 1808. d. Oct. 30, 1885.

M.D. 1831, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. P. 1868; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM ALEXANDER. (N. R.) July, 1859. b. Aug. 28, 1828.

M.D. 1848, Univ. City of New York. Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1853. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1859; New York Co. Med. Soc.; New York Neurological Soc.; New York Soc. Med. Jurisprudence; N. Y. State Med. Soc.; Amer. Acad. Arts and Sc.; Corres. Anthropological Instit. Great Britain and Ireland; Honorary, Royal Medico-Chirurgical Soc. Edinb.; British Med. Assoc.; St. Andrew's Graduates Assoc.; Württemberg Soc. Obstetricians and Surgeons; Utrecht Soc.

Arts and Sc. Assist. Surg. (Lt.) June, 1849, (Capt.) 1854-Oct. 1860; (reappt.) Assist. Surg. May, 1861, Surg.-General April, 1862-Aug. '64 U.S. Army. Surg.-General U.S. A. retired March, 1878—. Prof. Anat. and Physiol. Univ. Md. Oct. 1860. Lecturer Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. 1866-67; Prof. Diseases of the Mind and Nervous Syst. Bellevue Med. Coll. 1867-74; Univ. City of New York 1874-82; New York Post Graduate Med. School and Hosp. 1882—. Phys. in Chief New York State Hosp. for Diseases of the Nervous Syst. 1868—. Phys. Out-Dept. Bellevue Hosp. Nervous Diseases 1868—.

*HAND, FRANK C. April, 1881. d. Sept. 9, 1881.

HANSELL, HOWARD FORDE. Jan. 1886. b. Oct. 25, 1855.

A.B. 1874, A.M. 1880, Brown Univ.; M.D. 1879, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1882; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1884; Amer. Acad. Medicine 1885. Surg. Eye and Ear Dept. South Western Hosp. 1881. Adjunct Prof. Diseases of Eye, Philad. Polyclinic, May, 1885-March, '87.; Chief Clinical Asst. Eye Dept. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. March, 1887.

*HARE, HORACE BINNEY. April, 1869. d. March 25, 1879.

M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1867.

HARLAN, GEORGE C. Jan. 1865. b. Jan. 28, 1835.

A.B. 1855, A.M. 1858, Del. Coll.; M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1859; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1873; Amer. Otological Soc. 1882; International Ophthalmological Soc. 1876; Internat. Med. Cong. 1876. Resid. Phys. Wills Hosp. 1857; St. Joseph's Hosp. 1858; Pa. Hosp. 1859; Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1867; Children's Hosp. 1869; Wills Hosp. 1868; Pa. Instit. for Instruction of the Blind, 1875; Eye and Ear Dept. Pa. Hosp. 1879; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. Navy, 1861; Surg. 11th Pa. Cavalry Sept. 1861; Act. Med. Inspector June, 1863; Pension Exam. Surg. 1868; Prof. Diseases of the Eye, Philad. Polyclinic 1883; Consult. Ophthalmic Surg. Philad. Inst. for Deaf and Dumb 1885.

HARLOW, LEWIS D. Jan. 1863. b. June 16, 1818.

A.B. 1843, A.M. 1857, Dartmouth Coll.; M.D. 1845, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1857; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1860; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1869, P. 1878-80; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Amer. Acad. Med. 1880; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1884. Surg. in charge U. S. A. Hosp. George and Fourth St., Philad. 1862-63; Surg. U. S. V., in charge Hosp. No. 3, Nashville, Tenn., April, 1863-Dec. '63; in charge Officers' Hosp. Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Jan. 1864-April, '65. [Brevt. Lt.-Col. and mustered out of service Aug. 1865.] Prof. Obstetrics and

Diseases of Women and Children, Philad. Coll. Med. 1855-57, and Med. Dep. Pa. Coll. 1859-61. Consult. Obstetrician 1859-62, Philad. Hosp.

||HARRIS, ROBERT. Jan. 1787. ft. Jan 4, 1803. b. 1772. d. Jan. 1815.

The Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives give us glimpses of Dr. Robert Harris's career.

Feb. 22, 1776, the Committee of Safety loaned him £110 to "assist him in forwarding the building of a powder mill and the manufacture of gunpowder." During 1776 the records show that he was supplied by the committee with five tons of saltpetre, and paid on account of his manufacture of gunpowder £450.

When salt was scarce, and before the Pennsylvania Salt Works at Toms River, N. J., were in working condition, Dr. Robert Harris proposed, August 9, 1777, to the Supreme Executive Council to engage in the manufacture of salt, provided that three-fourths of the necessary capital were furnished by the Council.

From 1782-85 he was Surgeon's Mate of the 2d Regt. He was appointed, June 24, 1786, a commissioner from York Co., Pa., to carry out an Act of Assembly of March 31, 1784, declaring the Susquehanna and other streams public highways.

June 5, 1788, a deed was executed conveying to him 151 acres of land in York Co., Pa., confiscated from John Rankin. He bought it October, 1779, for £4815, "which the said Robert Harris hath duly paid into the treasury."

HARRIS, ROBERT P. April, 1862. b. Nov. 15, 1822.

A.B. 1841, M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa. Resid. Wills Hosp. 1844-45; Pa. Hosp. 1845-47; Ophthalmologist Demilt Dispens. 1852-55. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1856; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1858; Constit. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1868, P. 1871; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

HARTE, RICHARD H. May, 1885. b. Oct. 23, 1855.

M.D. 1878, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881. Surg. Out-patients Univ. Hosp. 1881; Out-patients Pa. Hosp. 1883; Assist. Surg. Univ. Hosp. 1883; Demonstrator Osteology Univ. Pa. 1885.

*HARTSHORNE, EDWARD. April, 1847. b. May 14, 1818. d. June 22, 1885.

A.B. 1837, A.M. Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1841-43, Attend. Surg. 1859-65 Pa. Hosp.; Resid. Phys. Eastern Penitentiary Pa. 1843-44; Attend. Phys. Wills Hosp.; Manager Episcopal Hosp.; Manager Univ. Hosp.; Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1858; Pathological Soc. Philad., P.; Ophthalmological Soc., V. P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1853; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May 1847-80; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1858; Soc. Alumni Med. Dept. Univ. Pa.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Historical Soc. Pa.; Princeton Alumni Assoc. of Philad., V. P.

HARTSHORNE, HENRY. Oct. 1851. b. March 16, 1823.

M.D. 1845, Univ. Pa.; A.M. 1860, Haverford Coll.; LL.D. 1884, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852;

Med. Soc. State Pa., Record. Sec. 1858; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1855; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1863; Amer. Assoc. Advanc. Sc.; Amer. Public Health Assoc., V. P. 1874; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1886. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1845-48; Attend. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1856; Episcopal Hosp. 1860-62; Consult. Phys. Woman's Hosp. Philad. 1865-76. Prof. Physiology Philad. Coll. Medicine 1853; Prof. Pract. Med. Pa. Coll. of Medicine 1860; Prof. Anat. and Physiology Central High School Philad. 1862-68; Prof. Hygiene, Physiology, and Diseases of Children, Woman's Med. Coll. Pa. 1865-76; Prof. Hygiene Univ. Pa. 1866-76; Prof. Physiology and Hygiene Pa. Coll. Dental Surgery, 1863-66; Prof. Organic Sc. and Philos. Haverford Coll. 1868-76; Prof. Anat., Physiology, and Nat. Hist. Girard College, 1872; P. Howland Collegiate School for Young Ladies, Union Springs, N. Y., 1876-78.

*HARTSHORNE, JOSEPH. Dec. 1824. b. Dec. 26, 1779. d. Sept. 20, 1850.
M.D. 1805, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1801-6, Attend. Surg. 1810-21 Pa. Hosp.
Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1802; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1815.

*HASSLER, FERDINAND A. July, 1868.
M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa.

HASTINGS, JOHN. (N. R.) April, 1849.
M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. U. S. Navy Sept. 1841-May, 1850.

*HATFIELD, NATHAN L. Jan. 1855. b. Aug. 2, 1804. d. Aug. 29, 1887.
A.B. Univ. Pa., M.D. 1826, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Northern
Med. Assoc. Philad., P.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Board of Health
Philad., P. 1846-48; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848; Med. Soc. State Pa.,
V.P. 1866; Alumni Assoc. Jefferson Med. Coll., P. 1874; Rocky Mountain
Med. Assoc.; California State Med. Assoc. Consult. Phys. Northern
Dispens.

*HAYES, ISAAC I. (N. R.) Jan. 1865. b. March 5, 1832. d. Dec. 17, 1881.
M.D. 1853, Univ. Pa. Surg. Second Grinnell Polar Exped. 1853-55.
Commander Arctic Exploring Exped. 1850-61. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc.
Philad. Jan. 1856; Anthracite Coal Co. N. Y., P. 1865; N. Y. State
Assembly 1875-81. Brigade Surg. U. S. V. 1861-65.

*HAYS, ISAAC. Sept. 1835. b. July 5, 1796. d. April 12, 1879.
A.B. 1816, M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa. Surg. Pa. Infirm. for Diseases of
the Eye and Ear, 1822-27; Wills Hosp. 1834-54; Phys. Philad. Orphans'
Asylum; Philad. Dispens.; Southern Dispens.; Pa. Instit. for Instruct.
of the Blind. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Philad.
Co. Med. Soc.; Kappa Lambda Soc.; Alumni Assoc. Med. Dep. Univ.
Pa., V. P.; Ophthalmological Soc. Philad., P.; Corres. Gynecological
Soc. Boston; Med. Soc. Hamburg; Société Universelle d'Ophthalmologie;
Céngrès Médicale Internationale de Paris; (Honorary) Amer.

Ophthalmological Soc.; of the State Med. Societies of New York and Rhode Island; Med. Soc. Baltimore; Acad. Med. Abington, Va.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, Treasurer 1848-52, Chair. Com. Publicat. 1847-53; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1818, Pub. Com. Dec. 1821-Dec. '25, Curator 1821-31, P. Dec. 1865-Dec. '69. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1830, Councillor 1853-77.

HAYS, I. MINIS. Jan. 1872. b. July 26, 1847.

A.B. 1866, M.D. 1868, Univ. Pa. Memb. Assoc. Amer. Phys; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. 1886; Sec.-General International Med. Congress 1876.

HEARN, JOSEPH. April, 1882.

M.D. 1867, Jefferson Med. Coll. Surg. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp.; Philad. Hosp.

*HENDERSON, ANDREW AUGUSTUS. July, 1864. b. Feb. 14, 1816. d. April 4, 1875.

M.D. 1838, Jefferson Med. Coll. Asst. Surg. Sept. 1841, Surg. March, 1856, Med. Director March, 1871, U. S. Navy. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1848; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1862.

*HENRY, BERNARD. April, 1851. d. July 4, 1860.

M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. U. S. Navy Nov. 1844-Oct. '50; Asst. Surg. First Troop Philad. Cavalry 1854. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1849.

HENRY, FREDERICK PORTEOUS. June, 1884. b. July 21, 1844.

M.D. 1868, Coll. Phys. and Surg. New York. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. (V. P. and Treasurer) 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1879; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880; Amer. Assoc. Phys. 1886. Prof. Pathology and Microscopy, Philad. Polyclinic 1882-85; Prof. Clin. Med. Philad. Polyclinic 1885. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1874; Consult. Phys. Home for Consumptives, 1882.

||HESS, ROBERT J. April, 1878. ft. Nov. 7, 1883.

M.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1876, Recorder Biolog. and Microscop. Sect. 1878—.

HEWSON, ADDINELL. Jan. 1853.

M.D. 1850, Jefferson Med. Coll. Resid. 1851-52, Attend. Surg. 1861-77 Pa. Hosp. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1853; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

*HEWSON, THOMAS TICKELL. Dec. 1801. b. April 9, 1773. d. Feb. 17, 1848.

A.B. 1789, Coll. Philad.; M.D. 1822, Honorary, Univ. Harvard. Phys. Walnut Street Prison 1806; Philad. Hosp. 1811; Phys. Orphan Asylum

1817-37; Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1818-35. Memb. Edinb. Med. Soc. 1796; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1801-39, Curator 1817-21, Sec. 1821-22; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1803. Prof. Comparat. Anat. Univ. Pa. 1816.

HINKLE, A. G. B. Jan. 1872.

M.D. 1857, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1867; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

*HODGE, HUGH. Dec. 1793. d. July, 1798, æt. 43.

A.M. 1773, Coll. N. J. Surgeon's Mate Revolutionary Army. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1796.

*HODGE, HUGH L. April, 1827. b. June 27, 1796. d. Feb. 26, 1873.

A.M. 1814, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1818, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1872, Coll. N. J. Phys. Southern Dispensary 1820; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1832-54; Lecturer on Princip. Surg. Med. Instit. Philad. 1823; Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Univ. Pa. 1835-63. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1832; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848.

*HODGE, HUGH LENOX. April, 1863. b. July 30, 1836. d. June 16, 1881.

A.B. 1851, A.M., M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1858-60; Demonstrator Surgery, Univ. Pa. 1863 Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862. Pa. Reserve Corps Surgs.; Surg. Children's Hosp. 1864; Surg. Presbyterian Hosp. 1872. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Pathological Soc. Philad., P. 1876. Demonstrator Anat. Univ. Pa. 1870-81.

HOLLAND, JAMES W. Dec. 1885. b. April 24, 1849.

A.M. 1866, Univ. Louisville; M.D. 1869, Jefferson Med. Coll. Prof. Med. Chemistry and Mat. Med. 1875, and of Theory and Pract. Med. 1883, Univ. Louisville; of Med. Chemistry and Toxicology, Jefferson Med. Coll. 1885. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. 1886.

*HOLLINGSWORTH, SAMUEL L. April, 1849. d. Dec. 14, 1873.

M.D. 1842, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1839, Censor 1859; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

*HOOPER, WILLIAM H. April, 1852. d. Dec. 18, 1883.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1854-June, 1877.

HOPKINS, WILLIAM BARTON. April, 1879.

M.D. 1874, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1875-77, Surg. Out-patients 1881, Pa. Hosp.; Out-patients Univ. Hosp. 1877-86; Episcopal Hosp. 1879-84; Attend. Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1884; Assist. Demonstrator Surg. Univ. Pa. 1877-85. Prof. Clinical Surg. Philad. Polyclinic. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*HOPKINS, SAMUEL C. Aug. 1817. d. April 28, 1818.
M.D. 1816, Univ. Pa.

*HOPKINSON, JOSEPH. April, 1852. b. March 30, 1816. d. July 11, 1865.
M.D. 1838, Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. U. S. Navy Oct. 1840–Sept. '52;
Director U. S. Army Mower Hosp. Chestnut Hill Pa. Oct. 1862. Memb.
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1852.

HORN, GEORGE H. Oct. 1867. b. April 7, 1840.
M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Entomological Soc. 1860, P.
1883; California Acad. Sc. 1862; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1866, Corres.
Sec. 1876—., Director Entomological Section 1883—.; Amer.
Philos. Soc. Oct. 1868, Sec. Jan. 1887; Société Entomologique de
Russie, 1872; Cambridge Entomological Club, 1876; Société Française
d'Entomologie 1884; K. K. Zool. Bot. Gesellschaft, Wien, 1884; Hon.
Memb. Entomological Soc. Canada 1868; Entomologische Verein zu
Stettin 1884; Brooklyn (N. Y.) Entomological Soc. 1885; Société Ento-
mologique de France, 1885. Assist. Surg. 2d Cal. Cavalry, May, 1863;
Surg. 2d Regt. Cal. Vol. Oct. 1865.

HORWITZ, PHINEAS J. June, 1884. b. March 3, 1822.
M.D. 1845, Univ. Md. Assist. Surg. U. S. Navy 1847, Surg. April,
1861, Med. Inspector March 3, 1871, Med. Director June, 1873; Chief of
Bureau Med. and Surg. Navy Dept. July 9, 1865–July '69.

||HOWELL, EDWARD Y. June, 1832.
M.D. 1822, Univ. Pa.

HOWELL, SAMUEL B. April, 1868.
M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1855,
Record. Sec. Feb. 1867–Dec. 1874; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872. Prof.
Minerology and Geology Univ. Pa.; Prof. Chemistry and Mat. Med.
Philad. Dental Coll. Phys. House of Refuge 1880—.

HUGHES, DANIEL E. (N. R.) Oct. 1882. Aug. 5, 1851.
M.D. 1878, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.;
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1883; Pathological Soc. Philad. Demon-
strator Clin. Med. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1880–85.

HUIDEKOPER, RUSH SHIPPEN. Jan. 1881. b. May 3, 1854.
M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. *Vétérinaire* 1882, Alfort, France Memb. Acad.
Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1880; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; U. S. Veterin. Med.
Assoc.; Maj. Brig. Surg. First Brigade V. G. Pa. 1878. Prof. Internal
Pathology and Zootechnics; Dean Veterinary Faculty, Univ. Pa.

HUNT, JOHN GIBBONS. May, 1884. b. July 27, 1826.
M.D. 1850, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. July, 1858, Conservator
Biol. and Micros. Sect. 1872–80. Prof. Histology and Microscopy
Woman's Med. Coll. Pa.

HUNT, WILLIAM. April, 1854. b. Sept. 26, 1825.

M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1855; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Philad. Acad. Surgery 1879; Honorary, Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1882; Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa.; Historical Soc. Pa. Director Philad. Contribution-ship 1882. Trustee Univ. Pa. 1879. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1850-52; Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1853-63; Wills Hosp. 1857-63; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-64; Attend. Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1863—.; Orthopædic Hosp.; Consult. Surg. Pa. Instit. for Deaf and Dumb.

*HUNTER, CHARLES T. Jan. 1871. b. Jan. 13, 1843. d. April 27, 1884.

M.D. 1868, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1869, Surg. Out-patients, Pa. Hosp. Demonstrator Surg. Demonstrator Anat. Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. Univ. Hosp. Memb. Acad. Surgery; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1878.

*HUSTON, ROBERT M. Sept. 1826. b. 1794. d. Aug. 3, 1864.

M.D. 1825, Univ. Pa. Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children 1838; Prof. Mat. Med. and General Therapeutics 1841-57, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. P. 1844; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848.

*HUTCHINSON, JAMES. Jan. 1787. b. Jan. 29, 1752. d. Sept. 7, 1793.

A.B., M.D. 1774, ? Coll. Philad. Surg.-Genl. Pa. Amer. Army 1777. Trustee and Prof. Mat. Med. Univ. State Pa. 1779; Prof. Chemistry Univ. Pa. 1791. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1777-78—1779-93. Phys. Port Philad. Memb. Committee of Safety. Fleet Surgeon Pa. Navy.

HUTCHINSON, JAMES H. Jan. 1863. b. Aug. 3, 1834.

A.B. 1854, A.M. 1857, M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa. Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1858, Sept. 1863-67, P. 1871-73; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1858; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1884. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1863-68; Children's Hosp. 1862; Pa. Hosp. 1868—.; Trustee Univ. Pa. 1878; Director Philad. Lib. Co.; Director Nat. Bank of Commerce—.

HUTCHINSON, MAHLON P. Sept. 1845. ft. 1848.

M.D. 1842, Univ. Pa.

INGHAM, JAMES VERREE. Jan. 1871. b. July 5, 1843.

M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1866-79; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1871; Constit. Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1876. Resid. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. Oct. 1866-Dec. '67; Visit. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1872-75; Obstetrician Maternity Hosp. 1873-82; Chair. Ex. Com. Maternity Hosp. 1882.

JACKSON, EDWARD. Nov. 1885. b. March 30, 1856.

C.E. 1874, A.M. 1879, Union Coll.; M.D. 1878, Univ. Pa. Asst. Phys. Philad. Dispensary 1878; Phys. West Chester Dispensary 1882-84; Clinical Asst. Eye and Ear Dept. Pa. Hosp. 1884-85; Chief, Eye Clinic Philad. Polyclinic 1885. Memb. Chester Co. Med. Soc. 1879-85; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1881, Sec. 1882-83; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1883; Amer. Acad. Med. 1883; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1885; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1885.

†JACKSON, SAMUEL, of Northumberland. May, 1838. res. Dec. 7, 1859. d. Dec. 17, 1869.

M.D. 1812, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. P. 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847.

*JACKSON, SAMUEL. Nov. 1848. b. March 22, 1787. d. April 4, 1872.

M.D. 1808, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1804; Med. Soc. State Pa. P. 1849; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Board Health, Philad. P. 1820; Acad. Med. P. 1821; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1823. Corres. Academie Royale de Médecine de France 1836. Prof. Mat. Med. Philad. Coll. Pharmacy 1821-25; Prof. Institutes Med. Univ. Pa. 1825-63. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1822-45.

*JAMES, THOMAS C. Oct. 1795. b. Aug. 31, 1766. d. July 5, 1835.

M.B., Univ. State Pa. 1787. Consult. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1814; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1807-32. Prof. Midwifery Univ. Pa. 1810-34. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1797, Council 1802-21; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1814. Manager Humane Soc.; Union Benevolent Soc. 1832.

*JANNEY, BENJAMIN S. Sept. 1845. b. Feb. 21, 1799. d. Jan. 8, 1859.

M.D. 1813, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1808-13. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. V. P. 1858-59; Constit. Northern Med. Assoc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847.

*JARDINE, LEWIS J. July, 1800. Elected Assoc.

*JENKS, WILLIAM F. April, 1871. d. Oct. 13, 1881.

M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

*JEWELL, WILSON. July, 1851. b. Nov. 12, 1800. d. Nov. 4, 1867.

M.D. 1824, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1820; Med. Soc. State Pa. P. 1863; Northern Med. Assoc.; Quarantine and Sanitary Assoc. P. 1857; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V. P. 1862; Board Health Philad. P. 1855-57. Phys. House of Refuge, 1835.

‡JOHNSTON, S. POYNTELL. Dec. 1840, removed 1844. d. Oct. 4, 1872.

M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. 1835-Aug. '48. Visit. Phys. Pa. Instit. for Instruction of the Blind, 1841-44.

APPENDIX.

*JOHNSTON, WILLIAM N. April, 1856. d. July, 1870.

M.D. 1829, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*JONES, JOHN. Jan. 1787. b. 1729. d. June 23, 1791.

M.D. Univ. Rheims. Surg. and Examiner Revolutionary Army;
Prof. Surgery Kings Coll. N. Y. Consult. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb.
1786; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1780-91; Health Officer Philad. 1780-89.
Memb. Humane Soc. P.; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1769, Council,
1789.

JONES, S. PRESTON. (N. R.) April, 1864.

M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa.

JUDD, LEONARDO DA VINCI. Oct. 1885. b. Jan. 11, 1842.

M.D. 1877, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881;
Pathological Soc. Philad. 1884; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1886; Med.
Soc. State Pa. 1886; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1886. Phys. Pa. Retreat for
Blind Mutes and the Aged and Infirm, 1884.

JUDSON, OLIVER ALBERT. Oct. 1867. b. Sept. 28, 1830.

M.D. 1851, Jefferson Med. Coll. Phys. Philad. Disp. 1852-56; Howard
Hosp. 1856-61; Philad. Hosp. 1858-61; Brigade Surg. Vol. 1861, Brevt.
Lt.-Col. 1865, Brevt. Col. 1865. Manager Burd Orphan Asylum 1868
-82; Manager Pa. Instit. for Instruct. Blind 1878; of Children's Hosp.
Philad. 1879.

JURIST, LOUIS. Feb. 1886. b. April 10, 1855.

M.D. 1880, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.;
Pathological Soc. Philad.; German Med. Soc. Philad. Chief of Throat
Dept. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. Lecturer on Laryngology, Jefferson
Med. Coll.

KEATING, JOHN M. Oct. 1877.

M.D. 1873, Univ. Pa. Obstetrician Philad. Hosp.; Phys. St. Joseph's
Hosp.; Maternity Hosp.

KEATING, WILLIAM V. July, 1849. b. April 4, 1824.

A.B. 1842, St. Mary's Coll.; M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med.
Assoc. 1853; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad., Jan. 1853; Amer. Philos. Soc.
April, 1854; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1884. Consult. Phys. St. Joseph's
Hosp. 1849; St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 1850. Prof. Midwifery and
Diseases of Women and Children Jefferson Med. Coll. 1860-62. [Alarm-
ing illness induced him to resign.] Med. Director U. S. A. Hosp.
(Broad and Cherry Streets, Philad.), 1862-65. Manager Philad. Saving
Fund, 1856.

KEEN, WILLIAM W. Jan. 1867. b. Jan. 19, 1837.

A. B. 1853, High School, Philad. and Brown Univ. 1859; M.D. 1862, Jefferson Med. Coll. Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-64. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1867; Sec. Philad. Pathological Soc.; Constit. Amer. Surg. Assoc.; Philad. Acad. Surg.; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad.; Clinical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., V. P. 1887; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1884. Lect. Anat. and Operat. Surg. Philad. School of Anat. 1866-75; Lecturer on Pathol. Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1866; of Women's Hosp. 1884; of Mission Hosp. and of Philada. Home for Incurables. Prof. Principles and Practice of Surgery, Woman's Med. Coll. 1884; Prof. Artistic Anat. Pa. Acad. Fine Arts, 1876.

†KELLER, WILLIAM. Jan. 1852. Res. Feb. 5, 1862.

Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1848.

||KENNEDY, ALFRED L. Jan. 1852. ft. March 7, 1883.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1853.

KING, CHARLES RAY. (N. R.) Dec. 1844. b. March 16, 1813.

A.B. 1831, Columbia Coll. N. Y., M.D. 1834, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1843; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; New York Historical Soc.; Historical Soc. Pa.; Overseer Philad. Divinity School P. E. Church 1862 —.

*KING, WILLIAM M. Jan. 1864. b. June, 1836. d. March 14, 1880.

M.D. 1858, Jefferson Med. Coll. Assist. Surg. Dec. 1858, Surg. Feb. 1870, Med. Inspector May, 1875, U. S. Navy. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1869.

KIRKBRIDE, JOSEPH J. Oct. 1875. b. Aug. 4, 1842.

Grad. Pharm. 1870, Philad. Coll. Pharm.; M.D. 1872, Univ. Pa. Memb. Alumni Assoc. Philad. Coll. Pharm. 1870; Alumni Soc. Mēd. Dept. Univ. Pa. 1872; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1879; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1879; Photographic Soc. Philad. 1883; Franklin Institute Pa. 1884; Historical Soc. Pa. 1885. Phys. Out-patients Pa. Hosp. 1872; Exam. Phys. Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. 1873.

*KIRKBRIDE, THOMAS S. Jan. 1839. b. July 31, 1809. d. April 16, 1885.

M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. LaFayette Coll. Resid. Asylum [for the Insane] at Frankford, Pa. 1832-33; Pa. Hosp. 1833-35; Phys. in Chief and Superintendent Pa. Hosp. for the Insane 1840-85; Phys. House of Refuge 1840. Memb. Assoc. Med. Superintend. Amer. Institut. for the Insane, Oct. 1844, Sec. 1844-51, V. P. 1851-58, P. 1858-66; Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1851. Trustee Pa. State

Lunatic Hosp. at Harrisburg 1851-53. Visit. Phys. 1837-41, Corres. Sec. 1854-59, V. P. 1859-85, Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind.

*KLAPP, JOSEPH. April, 1848. b. Jan. 17, 1817. d. Feb. 26, 1885.
M.D. Univ. Pa. 1839. A Corporator Howard Hosp. 1853. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*KLAPP, WILLIAM HENRY. Aug. 1839. b. Oct. 14, 1808. d. Sept. 28, 1855.
A.B. 1827, M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Assist. Phys. Catharine Street Cholera Hosp. 1832; Phys. Philad. Co. Prison, 1838-52. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*KUHN, ADAM. Jan. 1787. b. Nov. 17, 1741. d. July 5, 1817.
M.D. 1767, Univ. Edinb. Director-General of Hospital Amer. Army. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1774-81, and 1782-98; Philad. Dispens. 1786. Prof. Mat. Med. and Botany, Coll. Philad. 1768; Prof. Theor. and Pract. Med. Univ. State Pa., 1789. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1768, Curator 1769-72, Council 1788-1806.

*LAJUS, D. PAUL. July, 1849. d. Jan. 25, 1859.
M.D. 1837, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1836; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849, P. 1853; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Northern Med. Assoc. 1858.

*LAMB, JOHN FERGUSON. Jan. 1863. b. Dec. 28, 1791. d. April 26, 1869.
M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1850, V. P. '52, P. '53; Northern Med. Assoc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Med. Soc. State Pa.

*LANG, EDMUND. Nov. 1849. d. 1856.
M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1853.

LA ROCHE, C. PERCY. (N. R.) July, 1865.
M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1873.

†LA ROCHE, RENÉ. April, 1827. res. Jan. 1861. b. 1795. d. Dec. 9, 1872.
M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pa. Prison Soc. July, 1827; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1823-Dec. '38; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Med. Soc. 1818, P. 1859; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1827; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1856-57; Pathological Soc., P.; Board of Health Philad.; Trustee Univ. Pa. Capt. Volunteers 1812-15.

*LEAVITT, THADDEUS L. July, 1868. b. Sept. 20, 1840. d. Feb. 23, 1880.
M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65. Phys. Germantown Dispens. 1866-77; Germantown Almshouse 1867-80; Germantown Hosp. 1870-79.

||LE CONTE, JOHN L. Oct. 1864. b. May 13, 1825. ft. July 3, 1878. d. Nov. 15, 1883.

A.B. 1842, St. Mary's Coll. Md.; M.D. 1846, Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. Act. Surg. and Med. Director U. S. A. 1862-65. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1845, Corres. Sec. 1852-59, V. P. 1874, Director Entomological Section 1876; Amer. Acad. Arts and Sc. 1848; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1853, Sec. 1855-79, V. P. 1880-83. Amer. Assoc. Advance. Sc., P. 1874; Soc. Royale des Sciences de Liège, Jan. 1852; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1852; Nat. Hist. Soc. Montreal 1853; Die Naturforscher Gesellschaft zu Leipzig, 1854; Soc. Imper. des Sc. Naturelle de Cherbourg 1854; Acad. Imper. des Sc. Belles Lettres et Arts de Lyon, 1855; Acad. Literar. et Scientiar. Regia Borca Monachii, 1856; Royal Physical Soc. Edinb. 1857; Zoölogical Soc. London, 1857; Imper. Free Economic. Soc. St. Petersburg, 1857; Kaiserlich-Königliche Geolog. Reichsanstalt, Vienna, 1857; Soc. Entomolog. Rossica S. D. 1860; U. S. Nat. Acad. Sc. 1863; Soc. Entomolog. Belge, 1864; Linnean Soc. Lancaster, Pa. 1864; Essex Instit. Salem, Mass. 1866; Chicago Acad. Sc. 1869; Buffalo Soc. Nat. Sc. 1873; Cambridge Entomolog. Club, 1876; Davenport (Iowa) Acad. Nat. Sc. Honor. Memb. Der Entomologische Verein zu Stettin, 1859; Entomolog. Soc. London, 1863; Entomolog. Soc. Canada, 1868; Soc. Entomolog. de France, 1879; Die Deutsche Entomologische Gesellschaft, Berlin 1881.

*LEEDOM, J. M. April, 1864. d. Jan. 8, 1885.

M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa.

LEFFMANN, HENRY. Dec. 1883. b. Sept. 9, 1847.

M.D. 1869, Jefferson Med. Coll.; Ph.D. (Honorary) Wagner Free Inst. Sc. 1883; D.D.S. Pa. Coll. Dental Surg. 1884. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1879, Record Sec. 1880-84; Soc. Public Analysts of England 1881; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1883, Sec. *ab origine*; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1881. Assist. Prof. Chemistry Central High School Philad. 1876-80; Demonstrator Chemistry Jefferson Med. Coll. 1884-85; Prof. Chemistry Philad. Polyclinic 1883-84; Prof. Chemistry Pa. Coll. Dent. Surg. 1883—also in Wagner Free Inst. Sc. 1875. Port Phys. Philad. 1885-87. Incorporator Amer. Soc. for Prevent. Adulterat. of Food, March, 1885.

*LEIB, MICHAEL. March, 1788. b. 1759. d. Dec. 28, 1822.

Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1786-93; Attend. Phys. Bush Hill Hosp. Sept. 12, 1793. Memb. Pa. Prison Soc. April, 1789; Democratic Soc. and Sec. German Republican Soc. 1793. Represent. from Philad. Co. Legislature Pa. 1797-98—1815-16. Presidential Elector 1808. Lazaretto Phys. Sept. 1800. Memb. Congress 1799-1806; U. S. Senator 1808-14; Postmaster Philad. 1814; Prothonotary U. S. District Court Philad. Nov. 15, 1822.

[It was determined, Sept. 18th, that Drs. Leib, Physick, Catheral, and Annan should have entire direction of the Bush Hill Hospital, attend there daily at 11 o'clock A.M., and each receive two guineas a visit. They declined. The committee ordered, Nov. 9th, their bills to be paid, as follows: Dr. Physick 5 visits, £17.10; Dr. Catheral 2 visits, £7; Dr. Leib 3 visits, £10, and Dr. Annan 2 visits, £7.

Sept. 22. Dr. Benjamin Duffield proffered his services which were accepted, Nov. 21. The President was requested to communicate to Dr. Benjamin Duffield the thanks of the committee "for his attention to the afflicted at the hospital, and to deliver to him a check for \$500." [See, Minutes of Proceedings of the Committee, appointed Sept. 14, 1793, by the citizens of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Southwark, to attend to alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with malignant fever. 8vo. p. 223.]

[See, Martin's Bench and Bar, by John Hill Martin, Philad., 1883. Also, Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives; and Congressional Directory, by Ben. Perley Poore, Boston, 1878.]

[No record of the early life of Dr. Leib has been found. Ben. Perley Poore, in his Congressional Directory, states that he was born in Philadelphia in 1759, and died there Dec. 28, 1822. Michael Leib was one of the incorporators of the College of Physicians. He was an apprentice of Dr. Benjamin Rush. Probably he began to practise medicine as soon as he was "out of his time." His name is not on the catalogue of the only medical school in Philadelphia prior to his death. There is nothing to suggest that he was ever abroad. It is presumed, therefore, that he never obtained any collegiate degree in medicine.

The records show that he was engaged in politics during the last twenty-five years of his life. It was said that he "rocked the cradle of Democracy" in the Northern Liberties, from which it may be fairly inferred that he was an earnest and popular democratic politician.]

LEIDY, JOSEPH. Aug. 1851. b. Sept. 9, 1823.

M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1886, Univ. Harvard. Prosector Anat., Prof. Anat. 1853, Univ. Pa.—.; Director and Prof. Zoölogy and Compar. Anat. Biological Dept. 1884, Univ. Pa.—.; Prof. Nat. Hist. Swarthmore Coll. 1871–85; P. Faculty Wagner Free Instit. Sc. 1885; Demonstrator Anat. Franklin Med. Coll. 1847–52. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1845, P. 1882; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1854; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 1845; New York Acad. Sc. 1848; Hesse Nat. Hist. Soc. 1848; Amer. Acad. Arts and Sc. 1849; Biological Soc. Paris, 1851; Moscow Soc. Naturalists, 1852; Mons. Soc. Sc. 1854; Elliot Soc. Nat. Hist. Charleston, S. C. 1855; St. Louis Acad. Sc. 1856; London Zoölogical Soc. 1857; Leopold Carol. Acad. Sc., Bonn, 1857; Munich Acad. Sc. 1858; Prague Bohem. Acad. Sc. 1860; Zoölogical and Botan. Soc. Vienna, 1861; Econom. Agricult. Acad. Florence, 1861; Geological Soc. London, 1863; Nat.

Hist. Soc. Dublin, 1863; National Acad. Sc. U. S. 1863; Essex Instit. Salem, Mass. 1866; Linnean Soc. London, 1872; Anthropological Soc. London, 1872; Cherbourg Soc. Nat. Sc. 1873; Nat. Hist. Soc. Mexico, 1874; Liverpool Lit. and Philos. Soc. 1877; Washington Biological Soc. 1884; Copenhagen Soc. Sc. 1886. Pathologist St. Joseph's Hosp. 1852; Contract. Surg. U. S. A. General Hosp. Philad. 1862-65.

LEIDY, PHILIP. June, 1885. b. Dec. 29, 1838.

M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa. Memb. Medico-Chirurgical Soc. P. 1868; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1878; Juniata Valley Med. Soc. 1882; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1883; Neurological Soc. Philad. 1886; Northern Med. Soc. Philad. P. 1885. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1859-61; Surg. U. S. Vol. 1861-65; U. S. Exam. Surg. for Pensions 1866-70; Port Phys. Philad. 1874-83; Consult. Phys. Home for Incurables 1875-78; Consult. Phys. Odd Fellows' Home 1878-87; Phys. in Chief, Philad. Hosp. Insane Dept., 1886; Consult. Phys. Philad. Hosp. for the Insane, 1887; Memb. (Sectional) Board of Education.

†LEVICK, JAMES J. April, 1851. res. Sept. 1868.

M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa.; A.M. 1884, Haverford Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1853; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1865—.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864; Historical Soc. Pa. 1855. Resid. 1849-51, Phys. 1856-68 Pa. Hosp; Phys. Wills Hosp. 1853-65; Magdalen Asylum, 1852—.

LEWIS, FRANCIS W. July, 1855. b. June 17, 1825.

M.D. 1846, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1849; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1860; Pa. Prison Soc. Feb. 1865; Historical Soc. Pa. Phys. Children's Hosp. 1855-65; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. Hosp. Philad. and Harrisburg, Pa. 1862-64; Surg. St. Joseph's Hosp. 1863.

*LEWIS, FREDERICK W. Jan. 1870. d. Dec. 8, 1873.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868.

LEWIS, MORRIS JAMES. Jan. 1877. b. March 25, 1852.

A.B. 1871, A.M. Ph.D. M.D. 1874, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Philad. Neurological Soc. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1874-75; Disp. Phys. Children's Hosp. 1877; Disp. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1880-81; Assist. Phys. Orthopædic Hosp. 1877; Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1881; Children's Hosp. 1885.

LEWIS, SAMUEL. Feb. 1840. b. Nov. 16, 1813.

M.D. 1840, Edinb., M.R.C.S. Eng. 1839. Memb. of the Royal Med. and Royal Physical Societies Edinb. 1840; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1855—.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Constit. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1860; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*LITTELL, SQUIRE. May, 1836. b. Dec. 9, 1803. d. July 4, 1886.

M.D. 1824, Univ. Pa. Licentiate 1825, Acad. Med. Buenos Ayres. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1821; Soc. P. E. C. for Advancement Christianity in Pa. Dec. 1833. V. P. 1870-86, Bishop White Prayer Book Soc. Rec. Sec. 1834; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855. Surg. Wills Hosp. Feb. 3, 1834, Dec. '64; Consult. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Jan. 1866, July, '86.

*LIVEZEY, EDWARD. July, 1864. d. April 15, 1876.

M.D. 1858, Univ. Pa.

LLOYD, JAMES HENDRIE. Nov. 1886. b. Dec. 1, 1853.

A.B. 1873, A.M. 1876, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1878, Univ. Pa. Memb. West Philad. Med. Soc. 1881; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1884; Philad. Neurological Soc. (Sec.) 1884; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1885; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885; Amer. Neurological Assoc. 1886. Instructor Electro-therapeutics, Univ. Pa.; Phys. in charge, Home for Crippled Children.

*LOGAN, J. DICKENSON. Feb. 1847. b. June 21, 1817. d. April 25, 1881.

M.D. 1842, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1844-46. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. March, 1839; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1853; Biological Soc. Trustee of the Loganian Library.

LONGSTRETH, MORRIS. Oct. 1877. b. Feb. 24, 1846.

A.B. 1866, A.M. 1869, Harvard Coll.; M.D. 1869, Univ. Pa.; M.D. Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1882; Amer. Assoc. Phys. and Pathologists 1886. Resid. Phys. Wills Hosp. 1869; Pa. Hosp. 1870-71; Philad. Dispensary 1871-73; Pathologist and Curator 1871, Phys. Out-patients 1873-79, Attend. Phys. 1879, Pa. Hosp. Lecturer Pathol. Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1876.

LUDLOW, JOHN LIVINGSTON. June, 1849. b. May 14, 1819.

A.M., M.D. 1841, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Constit. Med. Jurisprudence Soc., Philad.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1847; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1857, Emeritus Phys. 1887; Senior Phys. Presbyterian Hosp. *ab origine*; P. Board Exam. Surgeons for Pensions, Aug. 1885.

*LUKENS, CHARLES. Feb. 1832.

M.D. 1816, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1815.

MACCOY, ALEXANDER W. Nov. 1886. b. 1847.

A.B. 1866, A.M. 1868, Wittenberg, O.; M.D. 1870, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1882; Philad. Laryngological Soc. 1882; Med

Soc. State Pa. 1883; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1884; Amer. Laryngological Assoc. 1886. Lecturer on Laryngoscopy, Rhinoscopy, and Diseases of the Throat and Nose, Woman's Med. Coll. Pa.

*McCLELLAN, GEORGE. May, 1839. b. Dec. 22, 1796. d. May 8, 1847.
A.B., A.M. Yale; M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1817. Prof. Surgery Jefferson Med. Coll. 1825-38, of which he was the founder. Prof. Surgery Pa. Med. Coll. 1839-43.

McCLELLAN, GEORGE. Oct. 1875.

M.D. 1870, Jefferson Med. Coll. Surg. Philad. Hosp.; Howard Hosp. Principal Pa. School of Anat.

*McCLELLAN, JOHN H. B. July, 1849. d. July 21, 1874.
M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849. Prof. Anat. Pa. Med. Coll.

McFERRAN, J. A. Jan. 1871. b. Nov. 27, 1827.

M.D. 1847, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Phys. Gynecological Hosp. and Infirmary for Children. Phys. Philad. Hosp.

*McILVAINE, WILLIAM. Nov. 1791.

MALLET, JOHN WILLIAM. (N. R.) Jan. 1885. b. Oct. 10, 1832.

A.B. 1853, Univ. Dublin; Ph.D. 1853, Univ. Göttingen; M.D. 1868, Univ. Louisiana; LL.D. William and Mary Coll. Va., also, Univ. Mississippi. Fellow Chemical Soc. Lond. 1857; F.R.S. Lond. 1877; Memb. Chem. Soc. Paris; German Chem. Soc. Berlin; Amer. Chem. Soc. New York, P.; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1885; Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland; Med. Soc. Va.; Pharmaceutic Assoc. Va. Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Alabama; Med. Coll. Ala.; Univ. La.; Univ. Va.; Univ. Texas; Jefferson Med. Coll.; Chemist, Geolog. Surv. Alabama; Reporter on Water Analysis for Nat. Board Health; Lecturer Johns Hopkins Univ. A judge in Chem. Dept. Centenn. Exposit. 1876.

†MASON, JOHN K. July, 1849. res. July 6, 1864. d. Oct. 2, 1872.

M.D. 1842, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1853.

||MAURY, F. F. April, 1866. b. Aug. 9, 1840. ft. July 3, 1878. d. June 4, 1879.

M.D. 1862, Jefferson Med. Coll. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1862-63; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. April, 1863, April, 1865; Accoucheur 1865, Surgeon 1866, Philad. Hosp.; Surg. Jefferson Coll. Hosp. 1877; Surgeon 1st Troop Philad. City Cavalry 1869. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad.

May, 1868-June, '77; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1865; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1877; Dermatological Assoc.

*MAYBURY, WILLIAM. Jan. 1852. b. June 3, 1816. d. Nov. 20, 1873.

A.B. 1840, Marshall Coll.; M.D. 1843, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. V. P. 1858; Northern Med. Assoc. 1859 P.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1860-Aug. '73; Med. Soc. State Pa. P. 1866; Historical Soc. Pa.; Franklin Instit. Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. P. Managers Episcopal Hosp.; Trustee Franklin and Marshall Coll.

MAYER, EDWARD R. (N. R.) 1850. b. July 18, 1823.

A.B. 1841, A.M., M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa. Memb. Luzerne Co. Med. Soc. April, 1861; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1873. Senior Consult. Phys. and Dean of Staff, Wilkesbarre City Hosp. 1871.

MAYS, THOMAS J. Oct. 1855. b. July 10, 1846.

M.D. 1868, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Deutsche Medizinische Gesellschaft Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1876. Adjunct. Prof. Chest Diseases, Philad. Polyclinic.

MEARS, J. EWING. Oct. 1868. b. Oct. 17, 1838.

A.B., B.S. 1858, A.M. 1876, Trinity Coll.; M.D. 1865, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1864, Sec. 1868-71, V. P. 1876-77, 1878-81; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1870-Oct. '77; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870; Constituent, Philad. Acad. Surgery, Sec. 1880-84, Recorder 1884; Constituent, Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1880, Recorder 1881; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1882; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883. Prof. Anat. and Surg. Pa. Coll. Dental Surgery, 1870; of Dental Surgery, Jefferson Med. Coll. 1872. Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1870; Gynecologist Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. 1876.

MEIGS, ARTHUR V. April, 1875. b. Nov. 1, 1860

M.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Resid. Pa. Hosp. Oct. 1872-1874; (lately) Asst. Phys. Children's Hosp. Southern Home for Friendless Children; Consult. Phys. Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind; Phys. Pa. Hosp.

*MEIGS, CHARLES D. April, 1827. b. Feb. 19, 1792. d. June 22, 1869.

A.B. 1809, Univ. Georgia; M.D. 1817, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1816; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1818-Sept. '22, and April, '48-March, '62. Consult. Phys. and Institutent Memb. Board of Managers 1833-69, Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1826, Councillor 1832-58; Kappa Lambda Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Society of Swedish Physicians

1854; Corres. Hunterian Soc. 1854. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1838-49. Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children Jefferson Med. Coll. 1841-61.

*MEIGS, JAMES AITKIN. Oct. 1856. b. July 31, 1829. d. Nov. 9, 1879.

A.B. 1848, Central High School, Philad.; M.D. 1831, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Franklin Instit. Pa.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1852, Libr. Aug. 1856-May 31 '59; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Historical Soc. Wisconsin; Medico-Legal Soc. N. Y.; Antiquarian Soc. Philad.; New York Lyceum Nat. Hist.; Société d'Anthropologie de Paris; Ethnological Soc. London; Anthropological Soc. Lond.; Societas Medicorum Svecanæ, Stockholm. Attend. Phys. Howard Hosp. 1855-68; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1868-79; Phys. Philad. Hosp. Lecturer Instit. Med. Philad. Coll. Med. 1857-59; Prof. of Pa. Med. Coll. 1859-61; Prof. Instit. Med. and Med. Jurisprudence, Jefferson Med. Coll. 1868. Trustee Polytechnic Coll.; Trustee Pa. Coll. Dental Surg.

*MEIGS, JOHN FORSYTH. June, 1843. b. Oct. 3, 1818. d. Dec. 16, 1882.

M.D. 1838, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1838-40, Att. Phys. 1859-82, Pa. Hosp. Consult. Phys. Children's Hosp. and of the Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind, 1870. Lecturer on Obstetrics, on Practice of Med., on Diseases of Children, Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruction, 1843. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1841; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1852; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1852; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

MIFFLIN, HOUSTON. (N. R.) Dec. 1884. b. Sept. 29, 1850

M.D. 1879, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. Feb. 1881-June, '82. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1884.

MILLS, CHARLES K. Jan. 1881. b. Dec. 4, 1845.

A.B. 1864, A.M. Central High School, Philad.; M.D. 1869, Ph.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1870-77; Northern Med. Assoc. Philad. 1870; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1871; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Centennial Med. Commis. 1875-76; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1876; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1878, V. P. 1884; Amer. Neurologic. Assoc. 1881, P. 1886-87; Nat. Assoc. Protection of the Insane and Prevention of Insanity, 1882; Lehigh Valley Med. Soc. 1883; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1884, V. P. 1884-87; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1884, V. P. 1885-87; Amer. Soc. Physical Research, 1885, P. Philad. Branch 1885; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., V. P. 1881-82, Censor, 1883-86. Lecturer on Physics, Wagner Free Instit. Sc. 1870-73; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1872; on Electro-therapeut. Univ. Pa. 1877-82; on Mental Dis. Univ. Pa. 1881; on Nervous,

Mental Diseases, and Electro-therapeut. Woman's Med. Coll. Pa. 1882; Phys. Northern Dispens. 1871-74; Dept. for Nervous Diseases St. Mary's Hosp. 1872-74; Dispens. Episcopal Hosp. 1874-75; Chief of Dispens. for Nervous Diseases, Univ. Hosp. 1874-82; Neurologist Philad. Hosp. 1877, and Howard Hosp. 1879-85; Consult. Phys. State Hosp. for Insane, Norristown, Pa., 1880; Consult. Phys. Pa. Training School for Feeble-minded Children, 1882; also, Insane Dept. Philad. Hosp. 1884. Prof. Diseases of the Mind and Nervous Syst. Philad. Polyclinic and Coll. for Graduates in Med. 1884.

*MINNICK, JOSEPH P. Aug. 1801. (Elected Assoc.)

*MITCHELL, JOHN KEARSLEY. Aug. 1827. b. March 12, 1793. d. April 4, 1858.

A.B. Edinb.; M.D. 1819, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1822; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1827; Philad. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1850. Lecturer on Chemistry in Philad. Med. Institute, 1823-32; in Franklin Instit. Pa. 1826-40; on Theory and Pract. Med. in Philad. Med. Instit. 1832-40; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1841-58. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1827-34.

MITCHELL, S. WEIR. Jan. 1856. b. Feb. 15, 1829.

M.D. 1850, Jefferson Med. Coll.; LL.D. 1886, Harvard Univ. Corres. British Med. Assoc. 1860; Boston Med. Soc. Nat. Hist. 1861; Société Académique La Loire Inferieure, 1872; New York Acad. Med. 1874; Honorary, Gynecological Soc. 1870; St. Andrew's Med. Grad. Assoc. 1867; London Med. Soc. 1878; Med. Soc. of New Jersey, 1870; Med. Soc. State of N. Y. 1877; Foreign Associate Med. Soc. Norway, 1871; Philad. Med. Soc. April, 1852. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1853, Biolog. and Microsc. Section 1858-77, Director 1868-71; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1862; Amer. Acad. Arts and Sc. (Associate) 1865; National Acad. Sc. U. S. Amer. 1865; Pathological Soc. Philad. P. 1869; Med. Soc. State of New Jersey, 1878; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880; Amer. Assoc. Phys. and Pathologists, P. 1886. Trustee Univ. Pa.; Director Philad. Lib. Co. Phys. Southern Dispens. Philad. 1856; St. Joseph's Hosp. 1858; Sanitary Inspector U. S. A.; Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. Army Hosp. for Diseases and Injuries of the Nervous System, 1863; Visit. Phys. Pa. Inst. for Instruct. of the Blind, 1861-67; Phys. Presbyterian Hosp. 1872; Orthopædic Hosp. and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 1872; Consult. Phys. State Lying-in Hosp. and Infirm. 1872; Insane Dept. Philad. Hosp. 1884.

*MOEHRING, GOTTHILF. June, 1842. b. Dec. 14, 1802. d. Oct. 9, 1881.

M.D. 1825, Univ. Berlin. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1849. Phys. German Benevolent Soc. Philad.

MONTGOMERY, EDWARD E. Oct. 1882. b. May 15, 1849.

B.S. 1871, Denison Univ. O.; M.D. 1874, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1882; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1885, P.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1885, V. P. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. April, 1874, Jan. '75, Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1877-80. Prof. Didactic and Clinic. Gynecology, Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Philad. 1886; Gynecologist Medico-Chirurgical Hosp. Philad. 1886.

*MOORE, CHARLES. April, 1787.

Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1773-74.

*MOORE, JOHN. Aug. 1815. b. May 4, 1778. d. May 23, 1836.

M.D. 1800, Univ. Pa. Obstetrician Pa. Hosp. 1820-29.

†MOORE, JOHN WILSON. Dec. 1817. res. Feb. 2, 1859. d. June 25, 1865.

M.D. 1812, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1808-13, Phys. 1821-27. Pa. Hosp. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1814; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1849.

MOREHOUSE, GEORGE R. July, 1863.

M.D. 1875, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1856; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1877, Council. 1882 —. Phys. St. Joseph's Hosp.

*MORGAN, JOHN. Jan. 1787. b. 1735. d. Oct. 15, 1789.

A.B. 1757, Coll. Philad.; M.D. 1763, Edinb. Corres. Royal Acad. Surgery, Paris, 1864. Memb. Arcadian Belle Lettres Soc. Rome, 1764; F.R.S., London; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and Edinb. 1765; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1766. Prof. Theory and Prac. Med. Dept. Coll. Philad. 1765. Director-General of the Military Hospitals and Phys. in Chief of the Amer. Army 1775-77. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1773-77 and 1778-83.

*MORRIS, CASPAR. Sept. 1839. b. May 2, 1805. d. March 17, 1884.

M.D. 1826, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1824-27. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1829-Dec. 1838; Bishop White Prayer Book Soc. 1834; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1857-Dec. '60. Lecturer on Pract. Med., Philad. Med. Instit. 1838-44; on Diseases of Children 1856-58 Philad. Hosp., Phys. House of Refuge 1832-34; Visit. Phys. 1834-41, a Manager 1849-59, V. P. 1860-70 Pa. Instit. for the Instruction of the Blind; an Institutent Manager of the Episcopal Hospital 1851-84.

MORRIS, CASPAR. May, 1886.

M.D. 1878, Univ. Pa.

MORRIS, HENRY. May, 1883.

M.D. 1878, Jefferson Med. Coll.

MORRIS, J. CHESTON. Oct. 1856. b. May 28, 1831.

A.B. 1851, A.M., M.D. 1854, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1854; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858; Franklin Instit. Pa. Dec. 1870; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1883; Pa. Horticultural Soc. 1886; Philad. Co. Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Amer. Acad. Med.; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1854-57; Moyamensing House of Industry; Foster Home for Children, 1857-63; Assist. Surg. 1854-57, Attend. Phys. 1857-72 Episcopal Hosp.; Consult. Phys. Sheltering Arms 1882—.

||MORRIS, JOHN. Jan. 1787. b. Oct. 27, 1759. ft. 1789. d. Sept. 1793.

M.D. 1783, Univ. State Pa. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786.

*MORTON, SAMUEL GEORGE. Jan. 1845. b. Jan. 26, 1799. d. May 15, 1851.

M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa., 1823, Edin. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1829. Lecturer Pract. Med. Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruct. 1830; Prof. Anat. Pa. Med. Coll. 1839-43. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1819; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1820, Record. Sec. 1825, '29, Curator 1831-34, Corres. Sec. 1831, May, '40, V. P. May, 1840-Dec. '49, P. Dec. 1849-May 15, '51; Pa. Prison Soc. Nov. 1827; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1828; Philad. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Massachusetts Med. Soc.; Western Acad. Nat. Sc. St. Louis, Mo.; Georgia Historical Soc.; Lyceum of Nat. Hist. of New York; Boston Soc. Nat. History; Amer. Oriental Soc. Boston; Amer. Ethnological Soc. N. Y.; Med. Soc., Sweden; Royal Botan. Soc., Ratisbon; Acad. Sc. and Letters, Palermo; Royal Soc. Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen; Acad. Sc., Letters, and Arts de Zelanti di Arci-reale; Imperial Soc. Naturalists, Moscow; Med. Soc. Edinburg; Senckenburg Nat. Hist. Soc., Frankfort-on-Mayne.

MORTON, THOMAS G. July, 1861. b. Aug. 8, 1835.

M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1856; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. (res.); Instit. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Amer. Surgical Assoc. 1880; Philad. Acad. Surgery. Commissioner of Public Charities Pa. 1883; Chairman Lunacy Commiss. Pa. 1886; Commiss. Pa. for Ereption Norristown Hosp.; Amer. Soc. for Restriction of Vivisection, P. 1885-86; Soc. for Protection of Children from Cruelty, V. P. Resid. Phys. St. Joseph's Hosp. 1856; Wills Hosp. 1857; Pa. Hosp. 1857-58, Surg. Wills Hosp. 1859-74, Emeritus '74; Consult. Surg. Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind 1862; Woman's Hosp. 1870; Surg. Feb. 1864—. Pa. Hosp.; Pathologist and Curator 1860-64, Surg. Jewish Hosp. 1870; Consult. Surg. Pa. Instit. for Deaf and Dumb, 1885; Surg. and a Founder Orthopædic Hosp. 1867; Phys. Howard Home 1865-75; Surg.-in-Chief U. S. A.

Hosp. Philad. 1863; Consult. Surg. U. S. A. (Mower) Hosp. 1863; Prof. of Clinical and Operat. Surgery, Philad. Polyclinic and Coll. for Graduates.

MOSS, WILLIAM. Oct. 1864. b. May 8, 1833.

M.D. 1855, Jefferson Med. Coll. Surg. 6th Pa. Cavalry, 1861; U. S. Volunteers 1862.

MUSSER, JOHN HERR. Oct. 1882. b. June 22, 1856.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1879; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; Neurological Soc. Philad. 1885; West Philad. Med. Soc. 1885; Amer. Climatological Soc. 1886; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883. Corres. Sec. 1881-87. Med. Registrar Univ. Hosp. 1878-81; Chief Med. Dispensary Univ. Hosp. 1881; Pathologist Presbyterian Hosp. 1884; Attending Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1885.

MUSSER, MILTON B. Oct. 1884. b. Oct. 20, 1846.

M.D. 1868, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1871; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1871; West Philad. Med. Soc. 1879, P. 1881. Phys. Old Men's Home, 1872; Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1877; Consult. Phys. Educat. Home for Boys, 1878.

*MÜTTER, THOMAS DENT. May, 1836. b. April, 1811. d. March 16, 1859.

A.B. Hampden Sidney Coll. Va.; M.D. 1831, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1829; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1853, Rec. Sec. 1835-36; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1850; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1851. Prof. Surgery Jefferson Med. Coll. 1841-56.

*NEBINGER, ANDREW. April, 1865. b. Dec. 12, 1819. d. April 12, 1886.

M.D. 1850, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. July, 1855, Treasr. V. P. and P. 1870; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1866; Med. Soc. State Pa. V. P., P. 1879; Northern Med. Assoc.; Historical Soc. Pa.; Franklin Instit. Pa. Manager Wills Eye Hosp. Memb. Board of Education Philad. 1868-86. Med. Director St. Mary's Hosp.; Surg. Cooper Shop Volunteer Hosp. Philad.; Corporator Cooper Shop Soldiers' Home.

NEFF, JOSEPH SEAL. Jan. 1886. b. Feb. 27, 1854.

A.B. 1873, A.M. 1876, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1875, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. June, 1880; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1879; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885. Phys. Out-patients Dept. Pa. Hosp. 1879-87; Attend. Phys. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. 1882—; Philad. Hosp. 1884—; Coroner's Phys. 1881-83; Assist. Phys. Orthopædic Hosp. 1879-81.

†NEILL, BENJAMIN D. Feb. 1839. res. Oct. 1840.

M.D. 1833, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831.

*NEILL, HENRY. June, 1811. b. 1783. d. Oct. 7, 1845.

M.D. 1807, Univ. Pa. Phys. Philad. Hosp.; Philad. Dispens.; Walnut St. Prison.

*NEILL, JOHN. Aug. 1846. b. July 9, 1819. d. Feb. 11, 1880.

A.B. 1837, A.M., M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Resid. 1840-41, Surg. 1847, Wills Hosp. Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1852-59; Surg. Philad. Hosp. Phys. Southeast Cholera Hosp. 1849. Contract. Surg. U. S. Army 1861-62; Med. Director Home Guard, Surg. Vol. 1862, Med. Director 1863; Post Surg. Philad. 1865-76; Surg. Pa. Instit. for the Deaf and Dumb, 1865; Surg. Presbyterian Hosp. Assist. Demonstr. Anat. 1842, Demonstrator Anat. 1845; Prof. Clinical Surgery 1874, '75, emeritus, Univ. Pa. Lecturer on Anat. Philad. Med. Inst. 1846-50. Prof. Surgery Pa. Med. Coll. 1854-59. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1838, V. P. 1859; Amer. Philos. Soc. May, 1852.

*NEWBOLD, GEORGE L. Nov. 1843.

M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1839; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

†NOBLE, CHARLES. March, 1836.

M.D. 1827, Univ. Pa.

*NORRIS, GEORGE W. June, 1839. b. Nov. 6, 1808. d. March 4, 1875.

A.B. 1827, M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Resid. Phys. 1830-33; Surg. 1836-63 Pa. Hosp.; Consult. Surg. Orthopædic Hosp.; of Children's Hosp., P. Board of Managers; Prof. Clinical Surg. Univ. Pa. Memb. Société Médicale d'Observation, Paris, 1834; Philad. Med. Soc. V. P. 1859; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V. P. 1850-51; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1858; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1844; Historical Soc. Pa. P. Director Philad. Lib. Co.; Director Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; Philad. Savings Fund Soc.; Trustee Univ. Pa.

NORRIS, HERBERT. July, 1869.

M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Phys. Catharine St. Dispens. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

NORRIS, Jr., ISAAC. April, 1865. b. June 12, 1834.

A.B. 1852, A.M., M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1861, Treas. of its Biolog. and Microscop. Sect. 1872—; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1872; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1866, Sec. March, 1879, Jan. '82, Manager; Historical Soc. Pa. June, 1859. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. Oct. 1862-65; Prof. Chemistry, Central High School, Philad. Aug. 1866-Feb. '76. Phys. Philad. Dispensary, 1865-67.

*NORRIS, JOHN C. Jan. 1870. b. Oct. 2, 1834. d. March 13, 1885.

M.D. 1862, Jefferson Med. Coll. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-64.

NORRIS, WILLIAM F. Jan. 1866. b. Jan. 6, 1839.

A.B. 1858, A.M., M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1861-63; Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1863-65. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. V. P. 1877; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1870, V. P. 1879, P. 1884-86; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1868; Amer. Philos. Soc. Dec. 1886. Surg. Wills Hosp. 1870 —. Prof. Ophthalmology Univ. P. 1876 —. Comp. Milit. Order Loyal Legion U. S. 1882.

OLIVER, CHARLES AUGUSTUS. Feb. 1884. b. Dec. 14, 1853.

A.B. 1873, A.M. 1878, Central High School, Philad.; M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1879; Historical Soc. Pa. 1882; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883; Amer. Assoc. Advance. Sc. 1884; Soc. Amer. Naturalists, 1885; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1885; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1886. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. Jan. 1877-May, '78; Assist. Phys. Univ. Hosp. 1878-80; Attend. Phys. Northern Dispensary, 1878-80; Ophthalmic and Aural Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1883; Maternity Hosp. 1886; Phys. [temporary substitute in the summers of 1885 and '86] Wills Hosp.; Visit. Phys. and Ophthalmologist, State Hosp. for the Insane, Norristown, Pa., 1886.

O'NEILL, J. W. April, 1884.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Children's Hosp. and Southern Home.

OSLER, WILLIAM. Jan. 1885. b. 1849.

M.D. 1872, McGill Univ.; Licent. Royal Coll. Phys. London, 1873, Memb. 1878, Fellow, 1883. Prof. Instit. Med. McGill Univ. 1874-84; Phys. and Pathologist, Montreal Genl. Hosp. 1878-84; P. Canadian Med. Assoc. 1885; Gulstonian Prof. Royal Coll. Phys. London, 1885; Cartwright Lecturer, Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. 1886; F.R.S. Canada. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1887; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1885; Royal Microscop. Soc. Phys. Univ. Hosp. 1884; Philad. Hosp. 1886; Orthopædic Hosp. 1884. Prof. Clinical Med. Univ. Pa. 1884 —.

*OTTO, JOHN C. March, 1819. b. March 14, 1774. d. June 26, 1844.

A.B. 1772, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1796, Univ. Pa. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1798-1803; Pa. Hosp. 1813-35; Orphan Asylum; Magdalen Asylum. Memb. Philad. Acad. Med.; Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1806; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1817.

PACKARD, JOHN H. July, 1868. b. Aug. 15, 1832.

A.B. 1850, A.M., M.D. 1853, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1856-77; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1857, Sec. 1861-62, P. 1867-68;

Amer. Med. Assoc. 1860; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1868, P. 1877-79
 Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876, V. P. 1879-80; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1877;
 Acad. Surgery Philad. 1879; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1883;
 Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1881, Treas. 1881-84. Resid. 1855-56, Surg. 1884—
 Pa. Hosp.; Phys. Foster Home 1857-73; St. Joseph's Hosp. 1881;
 Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1863-84; Sec. Surgical Section Internat. Med.
 Congress 1876; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1861-65; Surg. Woman's
 Hosp. 1876-77. Mütter Lecturer 1864-66. Director Acad. Fine Arts
 Philad.

*PAGE, EDWARD A. Jan. 1863. d. Feb. 19, 1881.

M.D. 1852, Univ. Pa. Surg. U. S. V.; St. Joseph's Hosp.; Med.
 Director Penn Mutual Ins. Co.

*PAGE, WILLIAM BYRD. Dec. 1843. d. Feb. 18, 1877, æt. 59.

M.D. 1839, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849;
 Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1853; Med. Soc.
 State Pa. Prof. Surg. Pa. Coll. Visit. Surg. 1844-54, Consult. Surg.
 1854-62 Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind.

*PANCOAST, JOSEPH. May, 1835. b. 1805. d. March 6, 1882.

M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1834-45; Surg. Pa. Hosp.
 1854-64; Prof. Surgery Jefferson Med. Coll. 1838-47; Prof. Anat.
 1847-74. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1826; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April,
 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Dec. 1847; Amer.
 Med. Assoc. 1848; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1851.

PANCOAST, WILLIAM HENRY. Jan. 1864.

A.B. 1853, A.M. Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1856, Jefferson Med. Coll.
 Demonstrator, Adjunct Prof., and Prof. General, Descript. and Surg.
 Anat. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1874-86; Prof. General and Surg. Anat.
 and Clinical Surgery, Medico-Chirurgical Coll., Philad. 1886—;
 Trustee and V. P. Medico-Chirurgical Hosp. and Coll.; Surgeon *emeritus*
 Philad. Hosp. Trustee and Consult. Surg. Charity Hosp.; Pa. Free
 Dispens. Skin Diseases. Corres. de la Société des Hôpitaux de Paris.
 Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P.; Med. Soc. State Pa., V. P.; Amer.
 Med. Assoc. 1868, V. P.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1870; Amer.
 Philos. Soc. Jan. 1883; Ninth Internat. Med. Congress, Memb. Execu-
 tive Council, P. Sect. on Anat. 1887.

PARISH, WILLIAM HENRY. Oct. 1882. b. Oct. 23, 1845.

M.D. 1870, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872;
 Pathological Soc. Philad. 1873; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1874, V. P.
 1881-82 and 1885-86; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Med. Soc. State Pa.
 1879; Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1885; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad.

1885; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1885. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1871; Howard Hosp. 1873; Visit. Phys. St. Mary's Hosp. 1874; Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1876; Prof. Anatomy, Woman's Med. Coll. Pa. 1882. Prof. Obstetrics and Gynecology Philad. Polyclinic 1883.

*PARKE, THOMAS. Jan. 1787. b. Aug. 6, 1749. d. Jan. 9, 1835.

M.B. 1770, Coll. Philad. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1777-1823. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1794, Curator 1795-96. Director Philad. Library Co. 1778-1835.

*PARRISH, ISAAC. May, 1836. b. March 19, 1811. d. July 31, 1852.

M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1830-31; Phys. Cholera Hosp. 1832; Surg. Wills Hosp. 1834. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846-47; Soc. for Abolition of Slavery; Philad. Soc. for Alleviating Miseries of Public Prisons, Nov. 1834.

*PARRISH, JOSEPH. Nov. 1810. b. Sept. 2, 1779. d. March 18, 1840.

M.D. 1805, Univ. Pa. Attend. Phys. 1806-35, Consult. Phys. 1835-46 Philad. Dispens.; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1816-29, Lecturer on Chemistry 1807-10. P. Board of Managers Wills Hosp.; Pa. Prison Soc. Dec. 1802; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec., V. P. 1806; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1815.

PARRISH, JOSEPH. (N. R.) Oct. 1854.

M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa.

PARRISH, WILLIAM H. 1882.

M.D. 1870, Jefferson Med. Coll. Prof. Anat. Woman's Med. Coll.; Obstetrician Philad. Hosp.

*PARRY, JOHN S. Jan. 1870. b. Feb. 4, 1843. d. March 11, 1876.

M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1865-66; Visit. Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1867; Distr. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1866; Phys. for Diseases of Women, Presbyterian Hosp. 1872. Surg. State Hosp. for Women and Infants, 1873. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1867, V. P.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1870, P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

*PARVIN, THEOPHILUS. Dec. 1883. b. Jan. 9, 1829.

A.B. 1847, A.M. 1850, State Univ. Indiana; M.D. 1852, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. Hanover Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1867, P. 1879; Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1876; State Med. Soc. Indiana, P. 1861; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1885; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Honorary Fellow Edinb. Obstetrical Soc. 1882. Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Obstetric Staff, Philad. Hosp. 1884.

- *PATTERSON, HENRY S. Aug. 1843. d. 1854.
M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc, 1846; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.
- *PAUL, JOHN MARSHALL. May, 1835. b. Jan. 2, 1800. d. Dec. 18, 1879.
M.D. 1824, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1819. Phys. House of Refuge 1835.
- *PAUL, JOHN RODMAN. Feb. 1836. b. Jan. 24, 1802. d. Oct. 13, 1877.
A.B. 1820, M.D. 1823, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1825-26; Manager Wills Hosp., P. of the Board 30 years. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1820; City Council 1844; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Director Girard Coll.; Treasurer Washington Manufact. Co. 1859-69; P. Gloucester Land Co.; Director Philad. Contributionship; of the Bank of Commerce; of the Philad. Savings Bank; Trustee Univ. Pa. 1869; Inspector Philad. Co. Prison.
- *PEACE, EDWARD. March, 1839. d. Sept. 9, 1879, æt. 68.
M.D. 1833, Univ. Pa. Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1840-61. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April 1859; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.
- *PEACE, JOSEPH. Oct. 1840. b. Jan. 14, 1807. d. July 25, 1845.
A.B. 1825, M.D. 1829, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1831. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1827-29; Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1832; Phys. Wills. Hosp. 1835.
- *PENNOCK, CASPAR WISTAR. Sept. 1834. b. 1801. d. April 16, 1867.
M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1834. Phys. Philad. Dispens.; Philad. Hosp. 1835.
- PENROSE, RICHARD A. F. April, 1854. b. March 24, 1827.
A.B. 1846, A.M. 1849, LL.D. 1872, Dickinson Coll.; M.D. 1849 Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1856; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1863. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1851-53; Phys. Southern Home for Children 1853; Philad. Hosp. 1854; Preston Retreat 1864; Univ. Hosp. Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Univ. Pa. 1863—.
- *PEPPER, GEORGE. April, 1867.
M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1867.
- *PEPPER, WILLIAM. May, 1839. b. Jan. 21, 1810. d. Oct. 15, 1864.
A.B. 1828, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1831; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1837; Amer. Med. Assoc.

1847; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1851; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1834; Wills Hosp. 1839-41; Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind, 1841-44; Pa. Hosp. 1842-1858. Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Univ. Pa. 1860-1866.

PEPPER, WILLIAM. April 1, 1868. b. Aug. 21, 1843.

A.B. 1862, M.D. 1864, A.M. 1865, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1881, LaFayette Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1865, P. 1873-76; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1871; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1867-Oct. 1876, Biological Sect. 1868-74, Director; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1870-82; Amer. Neurological Assoc. 1874; Corres. New York Soc. Neurology and Electrology, 1874; Honorary, N. J. Med. Soc. 1875; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872, Chairman Section on Med. 1886; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Honorary, Harrisburg Pathological Soc. 1881; Amer. Acad. Med. 1882; Honorary, Medico-Chirurgical Faculty, of Maryland, 1884; Amer. Climatological Soc. 1885, P.; Assoc. Amer. Phys. 1886. Visit. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1867-84; Phys. Lincoln Instit. 1867-70; Phys. Children's Hosp. 1870-72; Consult. Phys. St. Christopher's Hosp. 1886; Curator Pa. Hosp. 1866-70; Curator Philad. Hosp. 1867-71; P. Foulke and Long Institute for Orphan Girls, 1886. Lecturer, Morbid Anat. 1868-70, Clinical Med. 1870-74, Physical Diagnosis 1871-73, Prof. Clinical Med. 1874-84, Theory and Pract. and Clinical Med. 1884—, Univ. Pa.; Manager Univ. Hosp. 1874; Med. Director Centennial Internat. Exhibit. 1875-76; Provost Univ. Pa. 1881—.

PERKINS, FRANCIS MOORE. Feb. 1884. b. June 6, 1851.

A.B. 1872, A.M. 1880, Williams Coll.; M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa. 1876; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1879; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1879; Amer. Acad. Med. 1880; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1885; Union League Philad. 1883; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1884. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1876-78; House Surg. Wills Hosp. 1878-79; Visit. Phys. 1879-86, Consult. Phys. 1886, House of Refuge; Visit. Phys. Charity Hosp. 1880-85; Ophthalmic and Aural Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1885; Consult. Ophthalmic Surg. Hosp. Good Shepherd, Radnor, Pa., 1886.

PIERSOL, GEORGE A. May, 1883.

M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Assist. Demonstrator Normal Histology, Univ. Pa.

PORTER, WILLIAM G. Jan. 1872. b. April 25, 1846.

M.D. 1868, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc., Sec.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Amer. Surg. Assoc.; Philad. Acad. Surg. Attend. Surg. Presbyterian Hosp.; Surg. Philad. Hosp.; Consult. Surg. Educational Home; Consult. Surg. Philad. Dispensary.

POTTER, THOMAS C. Dec. 1885.

M.D. 1871, Univ. Pa.

†RAND, B. HOWARD. Oct. 1853. res. July 4, 1877. d. Feb. 14, 1883.

M.D. 1848, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1851, Rec. Sec. Dec. 1851, Oct. 31, '65.; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1857; Franklin Instit. Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868. Prof. Chemistry Philad. Med. Coll. 1859; Central High School Philad. 1859; Jefferson Med. Coll. 1864-77.

*RANDOLPH, JACOB. Dec. 1838. b. Nov. 25, 1796. d. Feb. 29, 1848.

M.D. 1817, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1815; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1833. Surg. Philad. Hosp. 1830; Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1835-48. Prof. Clinical Surg. Univ. Pa. 1848.

*RANDOLPH, NATHANIEL ARCHER. Jan. 1883. b. Nov. 7, 1858. d. Aug. 21, 1887.

M.D. 1882, Univ. Pa. Assist. Demonstrator of and Lecturer on Physiology, Univ. Pa. 1882-86. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1883; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1884; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1884; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1885. Prof. Hygiene Univ. Pa. 1886.

*RAY, ISAAC. July, 1868. b. Jan. 16, 1807. d. March 31, 1881.

M.D. 1827, Univ. Harvard; LL.D. 1879, Brown Univ. Med. Superint. State Hosp., Augusta, Me. 1841; Superint. Butler Hosp., Providence, R. I., 1845, Jan. '67. Constit. Memb. Assoc. Med. Superintendants of Amer. Instit. for the Insane, 1844, P. 1855-59; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Rhode Island State Med. Soc., P.; Constit. Social Science Assoc. Philad.; Board of Guardians of the Poor, Philad.

*REDMAN, JOHN. Jan. 1787. b. Feb. 27, 1722. d. March 19, 1808.

M.D. 1748, Leyden. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1751-80. Common Council, Philad. 1751; Trustee Coll. Philad. 1765. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1768.

*REDMAN, THOMAS. July, 1791. d. Feb. 8, 1830, æt. 70.

REED, THOMAS B. April, 1866.

M.D. Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1877. Attend. Surg. Presbyterian Hosp.

†REED, THOMAS S. Nov. 1849. res. May, 1879.

M.D. 1846, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

REESE, JOHN JAMES. Dec. 1842. b. June 16, 1818.

A.B. 1836, A.M., M.D. 1839, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. March, 1841, Treas. 1859; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad. 1835, P. 1886-87; Corres. New York Medico-Legal Soc. Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1861-63; Phys. St. Joseph's Hosp. 1864-84; Phys. Philad. Orphan Asylum 1858—; Prof. Med. Chemistry Pa. Coll. 1854-59; Prof. Med. Jurisprudence and Toxicology Univ. Pa. 1865—.

REICHERT, EDWARD T. Oct. 1855. b. Feb. 5, 1855.

M.D. 1879, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Neurological Soc. 1885; Amer. Soc. Physical Research, 1885; Amer. Soc. Naturalists, 1885; Honorary, Newark Med. Assoc. 1886. Demonstrator Experiment. Therapeutics 1879-84, Demon. Experimental Physiology 1884-86, Prof. Physiology 1886, Univ. Pa.

*REMINGTON, ISAAC. March, 1850. b. Jan. 5, 1794. d. Nov. 10, 1862.

M.D. 1824, Univ. Pa. Memb. Northern Med. Assoc. Philad.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P. 1860.

REX, OLIVER P. Oct. 1883. b. Jan. 18, 1840.

M.D. 1867, Jefferson Med. Coll. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1867-69. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.

*RHOADS, EDWARD. Jan. 1867. b. Sept. 29, 1841. d. Jan. 15, 1871.

A.B. 1859, Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1863, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1863-64; Pa. Hosp. 1864-65. Lecturer Physical Diagnosis Univ. Pa. 1870. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad., Treasurer 1864; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1868; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1868.

†RHOADS, JAMES E. Jan. 1853. res. Jan. 4, 1882.

M.D. 1851, Univ. Pa.

*RICHARDSON, ELLIOT. Oct. 1871. b. Dec. 3, 1842. d. May 9, 1887.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1869-81; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1872; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1882; Surg. Out-patients Pa. Hosp. 1872-82; Gynecologist Pa. Hosp. 1882; Accoucheur Philad. Hosp. 1886. Lecturer, Pract. Obstetrics 1877, Demonstrator Obstetrics 1883, Univ. Pa.

*RICHARDSON, JOSEPH G. Jan. 1869. b. Jan. 10, 1836. d. Nov. 13, 1886.

M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1868, Recorder Biolog. and Microscopic Section Dec. 1871-March, '77; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1870; Board of Health Philad.; Pathological Soc. Philad.;

Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Incorporator Amer. Soc. for Prevent. Adulterat. of Food, March, 1885. Prof. Hygiene Univ. Pa.

*RITCHIE, THOMAS H. April, 1828. b. March 20, 1801. d. Sept. 16, 1836. M.D. 1822, Univ. Pa.

||ROBERTS, JACOB. April, 1867. ft. Oct. 1879. b. March 21, 1836. M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Consult. Phys. Northern Home for Friendless Children and Soldiers' Orphans; Consult. Phys. House of Refuge; Surg. Traction R.R. Co.

ROBERTS, JOHN B. Oct. 1878. b. 1852. A.B. 1871, A.M. 1874, Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1874, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876, V. P. 1882; Mutual Aid Assoc. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881, V. P. 1882-83; Philad. Acad. Surgery, 1879, Recorder 1880-82; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1876, V. P. 1882; Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1882; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1884, P. 1886; Amer. Acad. Med.; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. 1886. Lect. Philad. School Anat. 1878-82; Prof. Anat. and Surg. Philad. Polyclinic 1882, and Sec. Phys. Jeff. Coll. Hosp. 1877-78; Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1883; Surg. Out-wards Pa. Hosp. 1884; Surg. Jewish Hosp. 1887.

ROBERTS, A. SYDNEY. April, 1882. b. Dec. 19, 1855. M.D. 1877, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Med. Soc. State Pa. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1877-78, Surg. 1881-87; Surg. Out-patients Episcopal Hosp. 1878-80; House Surg. Orthopædic Hosp. 1881; Orthopæd. Surg. Univ. Hosp. Instructor, Orthopæd. Surg. Univ. Pa.

*ROBINETT, G. HERMAN. April, 1854. d. April 9, 1872. M.D. 1851, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1852.

*RODGERS, JOHN R. B. April, 1787. (Elected Assoc.) d. Jan. 29, 1833. A.B. 1775, Coll. N. Y.; B.M. 1784, Univ. State Pa.; M.D. Edinb. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Jan. 1787. Prof. Midwifery and Clinical Med. Columbia Coll. N. Y., also in Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. 1811; Health Officer Port N. Y. 1809 Memb. Pa. Prison Soc. Aug. 1787; Med. Soc. City and Co. N. Y., 1807, V. P.-P. 1818; Med. Soc. State N. Y., Censor 1811, P. 1813; New York Co. Med. Soc. 1819, P.; on the Pension Roll for services as Surgeon in the Revolutionary War. Memb. State Soc. Cincinnati Pa.

RODMAN, LEWIS. Nov. 1843. b. June 12, 1806. M.D. 1827, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Med. Soc. April, 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1850; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

Censor, 1859; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. Consult. Phys. Preston Retreat; Phys. House of Refuge, 1838.

*ROGERS, ROBERT E. April, 1857. b. March 29, 1813. d. Sept. 6, 1884.

M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1883, Dickinson Coll. Chemist 1st Geolog. Survey Pa. 1836-42; Prof. Chemistry, Univ. Va. 1842-52; Univ. Pa. 1852-77; Jefferson Med. Coll. May, 1877-July, '84. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1837; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1838-45; again, 1852, Manager, 1857, V. P. 1858-75, P. 1875-79; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1853; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1855, Council, 1877.

*ROSS, ANDREW. Jan. 1787. d. 1823.

Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1791.

*RUAN, JOHN. April 1, 1823. b. June 19, 1771. d. July 2, 1845.

A.B. 1790, A.M. Coll. N. J.; M.D. Edinb. Hon. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1805.

RUSCHENBERGER, W. S. W. April, 1838. b. Sept. 4, 1807.

M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1825; Columbian Instit., Washington, D. C., 1830-31; Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. May, 1832, V. P. 1869, P. 1870-81, Chairman Trustees Build. Fund 1867 ——. Director Botanical Sect. 1876 ——, of Biolog. and Microsc. Sect. 1871-77, Conchological Sect. 1869 ——. Fellow Coll. Phys. and Surgs. Univ. State N. Y., Feb. 1845; Corres. Amer. Instit. City N. Y., June, 1845; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1849, Council. 1872-84, V. P. 1885 ——; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1850; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1854; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1853-60; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1859 ——; Historical Soc. Pa. 1865 ——; Centennial Med. Commission, V. P. 1875-76; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876; Nat. Convent. Revis. Pharmacopœia 1870, and 1880; Philad. Social Sc. Assoc. 1871 ——. Soc. Alumni Med. Dept. Univ. Pa. V. P. ——; Corres. Academia Reale Palermitana di Scienze, Lettere et Belle Arte, Oct. 1881; Pa. Prison Soc. June, 1882; Numismatic and Antiquat. Soc. Philad. Nov. 1885, V. P. 1886 ——; Hortic. Soc. Philad. March, 1886 ——; Comp. Milit. Order Loyal Legion U. S. 1886 ——. Surgeon's Mate, Aug. 1826, Surg. April, 1831, Fleet Surg. 1835, Medical Director, March, 1871, U. S. Navy.

†RUSH, BENJAMIN. Jan. 1787. b. Dec. 24, 1745. res. Nov. 5, 1793. d. April 19, 1813.

A.B. 1760, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1768, Edinb. Prof. Chemistry 1769, Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. 1779, Coll. Philad.; Prof. Institutes Med. and Clinical Pract. 1791, and in addition of Physick 1796-1813. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1783-1813; Philad. Dispens. 1786-1813; Resid. Port Phys. 1790-95; Surgeon Pennsylvania Navy, Sept. 27, 1775-July 1, '76 [The

pay was \$16 a month. *See* Pa. Archives]; Phys. General of the Military Hosp. of the Middle Dep. American Army, 1777-Jan. 30, 1778. Memb. Continental Congress, July 20, 1776-Feb. '77; Pa. Convention for the adoption of the Federal Constitution, 1787; Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. 1768, Curator, 1770, Sec. 1773-76, V. P. 1797-1800. Treasurer U. S. Mint, 1799-1813.

||RUTTER, DAVID. Jan. 1837.
M.D. 1823, Univ. Pa.

SARGENT, FITZWILLIAM. (N. R.) April, 1852.
M.D. 1843, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1843-45. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1841.

SARGENT, WINTHROP. (N. R.) April, 1864. July 8, 1822.
A.B. 1842, Dartmouth Coll.; M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa. Memb. Montgomery Co. Med. Soc. ex-P., ex-Sec. 1848; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1856, Sec.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Surg. in charge U. S. Army Hosp. 1862; Consult. Phys. Jewish Hosp. 1874.

*SAY, BENJAMIN. Jan. 1787. b. 1756. d. April 23, 1813.
M.D. 1780, Univ. State Pa. Memb. Pa. Prison Soc. July, 1790; P. Humane Soc. April, 1798. M. C. 1808.

SCHÄFFER, CHARLES. Oct. 1866. b. Feb. 4, 1838.
M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1861; Historical Soc. Pa. 1863; Pa. Horticultural Soc. 1864; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1877; Amer. Assoc. Advanc. Sc. 1880; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1880. Attend. Phys. Bedford St. Mission Hosp. 1874; Attend. Phys. Mission Hosp. and Dispensary, 1875-80.

SHELL, HENRY SAYLER. Jan. 1870. b. June 1, 1835.
A.B. 1853, A.M. 1858, Central High School, Philad.; M.D. 1857, Univ. Pa. Memb. Union League, 1862—.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1869; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1869; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1858-70; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1878; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1877—.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1878. Assist. Surg. 1861-69 (Brevt. Capt. 1863, brevt. Major, 1864, brevt. Lt.-Col. 1865), Med. Inspector Centre Div. Army of the Potomac, 1862, Med. Insp. Dept. of the South, 1863, U. S. Army; Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1869-78; Dispens. Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1872-75; Surg. Children's Hosp. 1877-1884; Wills Hosp. 1876—.; Comp. Milit. Order Loyal Legion U. S. 1879—.

*SCHOLFIELD, EDWIN. July, 1865. d. 1871.
M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864.

SCHWEINITZ, G. E. DE. Jan. 1887. b. Oct. 26, 1858.

A.B. 1876, M.A. 1886, Moravian Coll. Pa.; M.D. 1881, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1883; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1884; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1886; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1886. Assist. Surg. Dispens. Diseases of Eye, Univ. Hosp. 1882; Prosect. Anat. Univ. Pa. 1883; Surg. Registrar Univ. Hosp. 1883-85; Ophthalmic Surg. Children's Hosp. 1885; Ophthalmologist, Orthopædic Hosp. 1887.

†SEYBERT, ADAM. Nov. 1797. res. Aug. 11, 1818. d. May 2, 1825.

M.D. 1793, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1797, Sec. 1798-1809, Council, 1811; Philad. Chemical Soc.; Philad. Med. Soc.

SEYFERT, THEODORE F. April, 1875.

M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Phys. Gynecological Hosp. and Infirmary for Diseases of Children.

SHAFFNER, CHARLES. June, 1884. b. March 14, 1846.

A.B. 1867, A.M., M.D. 1870, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1870. Assist. Surg. Eye and Ear Dept. Philad. Dispensary 1871-87.

SHAKESPEARE, EDWARD O. April, 1877. b. May 19, 1846.

A.B. 1867, Dickenson Coll.; M.D. 1869, Univ. Pa. Memb. Del. Med. Soc.; Northern Med. Assoc.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880. Ophthalmologist, Philad. Hosp.; Lecturer on Refraction and Accommodation of the Eye, and Ophthalmic Surgery, Univ. Pa.

*SHALLCROSS, MORRIS C. June, 1846. d. Nov. 28, 1871, æt. 80.

M.D. 1813, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1849.

SHAPLEIGH, ELISHA B. April, 1868. b. Nov. 6, 1824.

A.B. 1846, Yale; M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. July, 1853; Northern Med. Assoc.; Pathological Soc. Philad. Surg. to Coroner, Philad. 1862-74.

SHARPLESS, JOHN T. March, 1837. dropped Jan. 1846. d. April 22, 1883, æt. 82.

M.D. 1822, Univ. Pa. Memb. Board of Health Philad. 1832.

The following note, dated Jan 1st,—“John T. Sharpless’ particular respects to the Fellows of the College of Physicians, and wishes to have his name removed from the list of members”—was read at a stated meeting, Jan. 6, 1846. After some discussion it was “unanimously resolved,” [14 Fellows present] that the name of Dr. John T. Sharpless be “removed from the list of Fellows.” Trans. Coll. Phys., Philad., Vol. I., p. 375, 1846. His recommendation of a method of treating a certain nervous affection of spinsters, which is now practised, offended the ethical sense of the college at that time.

- *SHEPPARD, FREDERICK C. April, 1882. b. 1857. d. April 14, 1884.
M.D. 1879, Univ. Pa. Resid. Children's Hosp. 1879; Univ. Hosp. 1880. Assist. Gynecologist, 1882, Univ. Hosp. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.
- SHIPPEN, EDWARD. Oct. 1876. b. June 18, 1826.
A.B. 1845, A.M. 1848, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1864; Historical Soc. Pa.; International Med. Congress, 1876. Assist. Surg. Aug. 1849, Surg. April, 1861, Med. Inspector, March, 1871, Medical Director, March, 1876, U. S. Navy.
- *SHIPPEN, WILLIAM. Jan. 1787. b. Oct. 21, 1736. d. July 11, 1808.
A.B. 1754, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1761, Edinb. Prof. Anat. and Surgery Coll. Philad. 1765; Prof. Anat. Surg. and Midwifery Univ. State Pa. 1780; Prof. Anat. Univ. Pa. 1791-1806. Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1778-79, 1791-1802; Chief Phys. of the flying camp, July, 1776; Director General of all the Military Hospitals of the Armies of the U. S. April, 1777, Jan. '81. Consult. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Nov. 1767, Curator 1771, Sec. 1772; Pa. Prison Soc. May, 1787.
- *SILLIMAN, HENRY R. Jan. 1870. d. Jan. 1, 1883.
M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1867-70.
- SIMES, J. HENRY C. Oct. 1880. b. March 7, 1844.
Ph.G. 1864, Philad. Coll. Pharmacy; M.D. 1870, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc., Philad., V. P.; Philad. Acad. Surgery, Sec.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.—. Prof. Genito-Urinary and Venereal Diseases, Philad. Polyclinic. Surg. Episcopal Hosp.; St. Christopher's Hosp. for Children. Lecturer, Histology, 1877-82, Demonstrator Pathological Histology, 1878-82, Univ. Pa.
- SIMPSON, JAMES. April, 1873.
M.D. 1865, Jefferson Med. Coll. Phys. St. Mary's Hosp.
- SINKLER, WHARTON. April, 1872. b. Aug. 7, 1845.
M.D. Univ. Pa. 1868. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1868; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1870; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881; Amer. Neurological Soc. 1881; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1885; Assoc. Amer. Phys. 1886. Attend. Phys. Orthopædic Hosp. and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, 1873. A Manager of Hosp. Prot. Episc. Church, 1887.
- *SKERRETT, DAVID C. Dec. 1840. d. Jan. 27, 1873.
M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

*SLACK, J. HAMILTON. July, 1863. d. Aug. 27, 1874.

M.D. 1860, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. July, 1857.
Fish Commissioner for the State of New Jersey.

*SLOCUM, ALFRED M. Jan. 1857. b. Dec. 2, 1822. d. June 21, 1882.

M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858. Resid. Wills Hosp. 1848; Northern Dispens. 1848-54; Visit. Phys. Episcopal Hosp.; House of Refuge 1864-80.

*SMITH, ALBERT H. April, 1863. b. July 19, 1835. d. Dec. 14, 1885.

A.B. 1853, M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Phys. Nurses' Home and Lying-in Charity; Woman's Hosp. Philad.; Phys. House of Refuge, 1864-70. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1878; Obstetrical Soc. Philad., P.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., P.; Amer. Gynecological Assoc., P.; Hon. Memb. Gynecological Assoc. Great Britain.

SMITH, ANDREW KINGSBURY. U. S. A. (N. R.) Oct. 1863. b. Feb. 9, 1826.

A.B. 1847, A.M. 1868, Williams Coll.; M.D. 1849, Jefferson Med. Coll., 1853, N. Y. Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1862; Minnesota Historical Soc. 1868; Internat. Med. Congr. 1887. Resid. Surg. Emigrant Hosp. N. Y., April, 1851-Dec. '52; Assist. Surg. July, 1853, Surg. 1852, U. S. A.; Surg. St. Joseph's Hosp. Santa Fé, N. M., 1873-74.

SMITH, EDWARD A. (N. R.) July, 1864.

M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa.

*SMITH, FRANCIS G. Jan. 1842. b. March 8, 1818. d. April 6, 1878.

A.B. 1837, A.M., M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1838; Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Feb. 1849; Coll. Phys. and Surg., Reading; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Cal. State Med. Soc.; Rocky Mount. Med. Soc.; Burlington Co. Med. Soc. N. J.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad., P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849, V. P. 1870; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1852-Dec. '76. Prof. Physiology Pa. Med. Coll. 1852-62?; Prof. Institutes Med. Univ. Pa. 1863-77. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1859-64; Episcopal Hosp; Med. Director Nat. Life Ins. Co.; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862-65.

†SMITH, HENRY H. Jan. 1842. res. Jan. 1861. b. Dec. 10, 1815.

A.B. 1834, A.M.; M.D. 1837, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1885, Lafayette Coll. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. (Sec.) 1834; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1848, P. 1883; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1852, P. 1877-79; Chairman Surg. Sect. 1878; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1859-77; P. Sect. on Military and Naval Surg., and Chairman Execut. Com. 9th Internat. Med. Congress 1887. Resid. Surg. Pa. Hosp. 1837-38; Surg. St. Joseph's Hosp.

1849; Episcopal Hosp. 1850; Philad. Hosp. 1854-57; Disp. Univ. Pa. 1843-55. Prof. Surgery Univ. Pa. 1855-70, Emeritus; Surg. Genl. Pa. 1861-62.

*SMITH, R. K. (N. R.) April, 1856. d. Nov. 20, 1877, æt. 61.
Philad. Co. Med. Soc; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852.

SMITH, ROBERT MEADE. Jan. 1884.
M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Prof. Comparat. Physiol. Univ. Pa.

*SMITH, WILLIAM W. Jan. 1787. d. Feb. 1793.
M.D. 1780, Univ. State Pa. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1787.

*SMYTH, FRANCIS GARDEN. April, 1870. b. Dec. 29, 1843. d. July 24, 1879.
A.B. 1863, A.M., M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Phys. 2d District of Guardians of the Poor. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1872; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876; Philada. Co. Med. Soc. 1877; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1877; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1878.

SPOONER, EDWARD A. Jan. 1864. b. Jan. 7, 1830.
M.D. 1854, Jefferson Med. Coll., 1866, Univ. Pa. Obstetrician Philad. Dispens. 1861-70. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1849; Amer. Sc. Assoc. 1850; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1860.

STARR, LOUIS. April, 1875. b. April 25, 1849.
A.B. 1868, Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1871-80, Sec. 1876-79. Resid. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1871-73, Assist. Phys. 1874-76, Visit. Phys. 1876-85; Assist. Phys. Children's Hosp. 1875-86, Visit. Phys. 1881; Phys. Southern Home, 1875-80. Lecturer on Pharmacy, 1876, on Symptomatology, 1878-80, on Diseases of Children, 1882-85, Univ. Pa. Clinical Prof. Diseases of Children Univ. Hosp. 1885.

STELWAGON, HENRY WEIGHTMAN. Jan. 1884. b. Dec. 3, 1853.
B.Ph. 1872, Andalusia Coll.; M.D., Ph.D. 1875, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1880; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880; Philad. Clinical Soc. 1881; Amer. Dermatological Soc. 1882; Northern Med. Soc. 1884. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. July, 1875-Sept. 1, '76; Attend. Phys. Northern Dispensary 1880-83; Phys. in charge Philad. Disp. for Skin Diseases, Jan. 1881, also, in Northern Disp. 1881; Attend. Phys. Skin Diseases, Howard Hosp. 1883; Asst. Dermatologist Hosp. Univ. Pa. 1884; Instruct. Dermatol. Woman's Med. Coll. 1885.

*STEWART, SAMUEL. July, 1814. d. Aug. 1824.
M.D. 1808, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.

STILLÉ, ALFRED. Dec. 1842. b. Oct. 13, 1813.

A.M. (Honorary) Yale; M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1859, Pennsylvania Coll. Lecturer, Theory and Pract. Med. Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruction 1844-50; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Pa. Med. Coll. 1854-59; in Univ. Pa. 1864-84. Phys. St. Joseph's Hosp. 1849-71; Philad. Hosp. 1865-71; Satterlee U. S. A. Hosp. 1862-63. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1834; Société Médicale d'Observation, Paris, 1837; Historical Soc. Pa.; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1859-63, P.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, Sec. 1847-51, P. 1871; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1852 (resigned); Hon. Memb. Med. Soc. R. I. 1858; Med. Soc. of N. Y. 1860; Med. Soc. of Cal. 1871. Corres. Memb. New York Acad. Med.; Centennial Med. Commission, V. P. 1875-76; Internat. Med. Congress 1876, P. Section on Medicine; Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa. V. P. and P.

*STILLÉ, MORETON. Dec. 1847. b. Oct. 22, 1822. d. Aug. 20, 1855.

A.B. 1841, M.D. 1844, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1848; Volunteer Phys. [Cholera] Philad. Hosp. 1849. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1853; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1853. Lecturer Theory and Pract. Med. Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruction 1855.

*STILLÉ, ALBERT OWEN. July, 1859. b. June 29, 1827. d. June 23, 1862.

A.B. 1848, M.D. 1851, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1851; Phys. Philad. Dispensary 1854; Vaccine Phys. 1855. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Oct. 1855. Surg. 23d Reg. Pa. Volunt. 1862.

STOCKER, ANTHONY E. Dec. 1846.

M.D. 1840, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1840-42. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1840; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852. Visit. Phys. Pa. Instit. for Instruct. of the Blind 1844-59; Brigade Surg. U. S. A. Aug. 1861-Nov. '65.

STRAWBRIDGE, GEORGE. July, 1871. b. Oct. 20, 1844.

A.B. 1862, A.M., M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876; German and American Ophthalmological Soc.; Otological Soc.; Amer. Philos. Soc. Feb. 1877. Otological Phys. Univ. Hosp.; Ophthalmologist, Presbyterian Hosp.; Chief, Eye and Ear Dept.; Surg. Wills Hosp.; Philad. Dispens.; Clinical Prof. Diseases of the Ear, Univ. Pa.

*STROUD, WILLIAM D. Jan. 1855. b. 1826. d. Sept. 25, 1883.

A.B. Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1846, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1851; Amer. Med. Assoc.

STRYKER, SAMUEL S. April, 1884. b. May 4, 1842.

A.B. 1863, A.M. 1866, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1866, Univ. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; West Philad. Med. Soc. Obstetrician Philad. Hosp. 1876; Manager Univ. Hosp. 1885.

†TAGGART, WILLIAM HEMBEL. July, 1859. res. Jan. 6, 1869.

M.D. 1852, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1853.

*TAYLOR, LEWIS. U. S. A. Jan. 1865. d. Jan. 6, 1868.

M.D. 1853, Univ. Pa. Assist. Surg. March, 1857, Surg. Aug. 1863, U. S. Army, Lt. Col. by brevet.

TAYLOR, JOHN MADISON. June, 1886. b. July 4, 1855.

A.B. 1876, A.M. 1879, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1878, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1880; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1885. Assist. Phys. Children's Hosp. 1880; Phys. Howard Hosp. 1882.

TAYLOR, ROBERT R. Jan. 1867. b. Feb. 14, 1826.

M.D. 1849, Univ. Pa. Surg. U. S. Volunteers Oct. 1862–March, '66; Phys. Christ Church Hosp. 1878–82.

TAYLOR, WILLIAM L. Dec. 1886. b. July 8, 1853.

M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1883; Philad. Co. Med. Sec. 1886. Demonstrator Clinical Gynecology, Univ. Pa. 1885.

THOMAS, CHARLES H. Jan. 1867. b. Dec. 4, 1839.

M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. Assist. Phys. Lying-in Charity 1867–72, Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics, Woman's Med. Coll. Philad. 1867–76; Surg. and Ophthalmologist, Woman's Hosp. 1867–76.

*THOMAS, ROBERT PENNELL. Jan. 1851. b. May 29, 1821. d. Feb. 3, 1864.

M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa. Demonstrat. Anat. Franklin Med. Coll. 1849; Prof. Mat. Med. Philad. Coll. Pharmacy, 1850. Consult. Surg. Philad. Hosp. 1855; Consult. Surg. Northern Dispens. 1857; Att. Surg. Episcopal Hosp. 1857; Contr. Surg. in charge U. S. A. Hosp. 1862. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc., V. P.; Med. Soc. State Pa., Treas.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

||THOMAS, RICHARD. April, 1873. ft. July 3, 1878.

THOMSON, WILLIAM. April, 1869. b. 1833.

M.D. 1855, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1865; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1868; Amer. Ophthalmological Soc. 1870; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1875; International Med. Congress 1872–76–81; Amer. Philos. Soc. June, 1880; Military Order Loyal Legion U. S. 1880;

Amer. Surgical Assoc. 1882; Franklin Instit. Pa. 1882; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Amer. Odontological Soc.; Med. Jurisprudence Soc. Philad.; Historical Soc. Pa.; Fellow Amer. Assoc. Advance. Sc. 1855; New York Neurological Soc.; New York Ophthalmological Soc. Assist. Surg. U. S. Army 1861-68; Phys. Episcopal Hosp. 1868-70; Church Home for Children 1868-70; Wills Hosp. 1872-77; Surg. Jefferson Med. Coll. Hosp. 1877. Lecturer on Eye and Ear, Jefferson Med. Coll. 1873; Honorary Prof. Ophthalmology Jefferson Med. Coll. 1880. Surgical Expert Pa. R. R. Co. 1880.

||TIEDEMANN, HEINRICH. July, 1852. ft. April, 1880. b. Jan. 31, 1813.
M.D. 1837, Univ. Wurtzburg, Germany.

TILDEN, W. P. (N. R.) Jan. 1854.

||TOGNO, JOSEPH. Dec. 1830. Removed 1837.
M.D. 1829, Univ. Pa.

†TOWNSEND, RICHARD H. Feb. 1850. res. Oct. 3, 1877. b. Feb. 10, 1817.
M.D. 1841, Univ. Pa. Phys. Charity Hosp., Trustee —. Memb.
Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1849; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848.

*TOWNSEND, RALPH MILBOURNE. July, 1870. d. Dec. 12, 1877.
A.B. Central High School Philad.; M.D. 1866, Jefferson Med. Coll.
Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872.

*TUCKER, DAVID H. Dec. 1844. b. June 18, 1815. d. March 17, 1871.
M.D. 1837, Univ. P. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1842; Philad.
Co. Med. Soc. 1851; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Prof. Obstetrics Franklin
Med. Coll. 1846-48; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Richmond Med.
Coll. Va.

*TUFT, JOHN B. March, 1850.
M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc., Dec. 1839; Acad.
Nat. Sc. Philad. March, 1831-33; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852.

TURNER, ALEXIS PAUL. (N. R.) July, 1870.
M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa. [Banker, London, England.]

*TURNPENNY, FREDERICK. March, 1839. b. Aug. 31, 1809. d. June 2, 1840.
M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa.

*TUTT, CHARLES PENDLETON. April, 1862. b. Nov. 2, 1832. d. May 11, 1866.
M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1856-57; Phys.
Philad. Dispens. 1858-64; Contract. Surg. U. S. Army General Hosp.
Philad. 1862-65. Demonstrator Philad. School Anat.; Assist to Prof.
Theory and Pract. Med. Univ. Pa.

TYSON, JAMES. April, 1866. b. Oct. 26, 1841.

A.B. 1860, A.M. 1864, Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1863, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1863, Recorder, 1869-77, V. P., 1871-82, P. 1882-84; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Aug. 1867-Oct. '77, Recorder Biological and Microscop. Sect. 1868-72, Vice Director 1872-77; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. July, 1869; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1874; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1875; Instit. Assoc. Amer. Phys. June, 1886; Amer. Philos. Soc. May, 1887. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. A. 1863-64. Resid. 1863-64, Microscopist 1866-70, Pathologist and Curator 1870-72, Pa. Hosp.; Visit. Phys. 1872, P. Med. Board 1886, Philad. Hosp.; Phys. in charge Dispens. Univ. Pa. 1866-71; Phys. in St. Joseph's Hosp. 1871-72; a Manager of the Foulke and Long Instit. for Orphan Girls. Lecturer on Microscopy 1868, on Urinary Chemistry 1870, on Patholog. Anat. and Histology 1874, Prof. 1875, Prof. General Pathology and Morbid Anat. April, 1876, Secretary, Faculty of Med. 1877, Univ. Pa.—. Prof. Physiology Pa. Coll. Dental Surg. 1870-78.

†TYSON, JAMES LAWRENCE. (N.R.) Oct. 1852. res. Dec. 1, 1886. b. Nov. 19, 1813.

M.D. 1838, Univ. Pa. Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeut. Philad. Coll. Med. 1854; Surg. Califor. Hosp. 1849; Surg. Wills Hosp.; Phys. Chest and Throat Diseases, Howard Hosp.

VANDYKE, E. B. April, 1864.

M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa.

||VANDYKE, FREDERICK A. March, 1837. ft. 1845. d. Nov. 18, 1867. æt. 70. M.D. 1810, Univ. Pa.

||VANDYKE, RUSH. Feb. 1839. ft. April, 1844.

M.D. 1835, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1831.

VAN HARLINGEN, ARTHUR. Oct. 1873. b. Oct. 25, 1835.

Ph.B. 1864, Yale; M.D. 1867, Univ. Pa. Constit. Dermatological Assoc. 1876. Prof. Dermatology Philad. Polyclinic 1883. Dermatologist, Howard Hosp. 1884.

VINTON, CHARLES HARROD. (N. R.) May, 1883. b. Aug. 17, 1845.

A.M. 1870, Central High School Philad.; M.D. 1868, Univ. Pa. Memb. Historical Soc. Pa. 1874; Amer. Acad. Med. 1883.

WALKER, JAMES B. Feb. 1885. b. Dec. 15, 1846.

M.D. 1872, Ph.D. 1874, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1881; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1883; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1884; Philad. Clinical Soc., P.; Amer. Climatological Soc. Sec. Prof. Pract. Med. Woman's

Med. Coll. Pa.; Consult. Phys. Woman's Hosp. Resid. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1872-73, and Visit. Phys. 1876.

*WALLACE, ELLERSLIE. Jan. 1852. d. March 9, 1885. æt. 65.

M.D. 1843, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1858. Resid. 1843-44, Pa. Hosp.; Phys. House of Refuge 1847-52. Demonstrator Anat. 1846-62, Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children 1862-83, Jefferson Med. Coll.

||WALLACE, WILLIAM H. April, 1873. ft. Oct. 1883. b. May 28, 1844.

M.D. 1864, Univ. Pa. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; West Philad. Med. Soc.; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1886. Visit. Phys. Jewish Hosp. 1868-72; Phys. West. Philad. Infants' Home; Phys. in Chief, Insane Dept. Philad. Hosp. 1887.

*WALLACE, JOSHUA MADDOX. June, 1846. b. Jan. 1815. d. Nov. 10, 1852.

A.B. 1833, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1836, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1836-38. Assist. Demonstrator Anat. Univ. Pa. 1840; Assist. to Prof. Surg. Jefferson Med. Coll. Lecturer on Surgery, Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruct. 1843-49.

*WARRINGTON, JOSEPH. Jan. 1839.

M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1828; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846; Pa. Prison Soc. Feb. 1849.

*WATERS, NICHOLAS B. April, 1789.

M.D. 1786, Univ. State Pa. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1791.

WATSON, EDWARD W. March, 1886.

M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa.

WEBB, WILLIAM H. Jan. 1875.

M.D. 1866, Jefferson Med. Coll.

WELCH, WILLIAM M. May, 1883. b. Sept. 12, 1837.

M.D. 1859, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1865, Treasurer 1869-83, P. 1883-84; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1870; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872. Phys. Municipal Hosp. Contagious and Infectious Diseases, 1870; Consult. Phys. Northern Dispensary.

*WELLS, W. LEHMAN. April, 1863. d. April 27, 1883.

M.D. 1856, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1866; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1863.

*WEST, FRANCIS. Feb. 1839. b. March 5, 1810. d. Sept. 24, 1868.

A.B. 1825, Dickinson Coll.; M.D. 1832, Univ. Pa. Phys. Philad. Dispens.; Phys. Christ. Church. Hosp. 1836; City Orphan Asylum.

Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1831; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Amer. Med. Assoc. Sec. 1846-47; National Convent. for Revis. Pharmacop. 1850; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1854. Phys. Episcopal Hosp. Lecturer on Mat. Med. Philad. Assoc. for Med. Instruct.

†WEST, HILBORN. July, 1864. res. June 1, 1881.

M.D. 1858, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1855. Attend. Phys. Children's Hosp. 1871.

WHARTON, H. R. Oct. 1884. b. May 23, 1853.

A. M., M.D. 1876, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Soc. 1881; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1882; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1885. Surg. Children's Hosp.; Assist. Surg. Univ. Pa. Hosp.; Attend. Phys. Pa. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Instructor Clinical Surg. Univ. Pa.

WHELEN, ALFRED. Dec. 1883. b. June 9, 1854.

M.D. 1874, Univ. Pa. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Jan. 1876; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1878; Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1875, Treasr.; Pathological Soc. Philad. 1875. Asst. Phys. Philad. Lying-in Charity 1875-85; Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1875-80. Assist. Demonstrator Anat. Univ. Pa. 1879-81.

WHITE, J. WILLIAM. April, 1878. b. Nov. 2, 1850.

M.D., Ph.D. 1871, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Philad. Acad. Surgery; Amer. Surg. Assoc.; Assoc. Genito-Urinary Surgeons; Amer. Med. Assoc.; Patholog. Soc. Philad. Surg. Philad. Hosp. 1874; Assist. Surg. Univ. Hosp. 1879; Surg. Maternity Hosp. Philad. 1882; Demonstrator Surg. 1881, Prof. Physical Education 1884, Clinical Prof. Genito-Urinary Surg. 1886, Univ. Pa. Inspector Eastern Penitentiary Pa. 1885.

*WICKES, SIMON A. Nov. 1833 d. May 14, 1835.

M.D. 1831, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1828.

†WILCOCKS, ALEXANDER. April, 1846. res. June 6, 1855. b. 1817. d. Nov. 10, 1880.

M.D. 1844, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. April, 1857; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1851; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1864; Historical Soc. Pa.

WILLARD, DE FOREST. Jan. 1880. b. March 23, 1846.

M.D. 1867, Ph.D. 1870, Univ. Pa. Act. Assist. Surg. U. S. S. C. 1865. Memb. Acad. Surgery; Amer. Surg. Assoc. Philad.; Med. Soc.

State Pa.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc., V. P. 1885; Pathological Soc. Philad.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa.; Alumni Soc. Auxil. Dept. Univ. Pa. P. 1877; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Sept. 1873-Feb. '77; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880. Lecturer on Orthopædic Surg. Univ. Pa. 1877. Surg. Presbyterian Hosp. 1881; Howard Hosp. 1874-81; Consult. Surg. Home for Crippled Children.

†WILLIAMS, HORACE. Jan. 1868. res. Jan. 4, 1882. b. Aug. 13, 1842.
A.B. 1862, Haverford Coll.; M.D. 1865, Univ. Pa. Memb. Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Consult. Accoucheur Maternity Hosp. Philad. 1885.

WILLIAMSON, JESSE. (N. R.) April, 1878.
M.D. 1873, Jefferson Med. Coll.

WILSON, ELLWOOD. July, 1851.
M.D. 1845, Jefferson Med. Coll. Consult. Phys. Philad. Lying-in Charity; Visit. Phys. Preston Retreat. Trustee Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855.

WILSON, JAMES CORNELIUS. Jan. 1874. b. March 25, 1847.
A.B. 1867, A.M. 1870, Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1869, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad. 1869, P. 1885, '86; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1876; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1885; Assoc. Amer. Phys. and Pathologists 1886; Philad. Neurological Soc. 1886. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1876; Jefferson Coll. Hosp. *ab origine*.

WILSON, H. AUGUSTUS. Oct. 1881. b. Sept. 4, 1853.
M.D. 1879, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1880, Sec. 1882-83; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1881. Lecturer, Philad. School Anat.; Prof. Mechanical Surg. Philad. Polyclinic, 1885. Pathologist Presbyterian Hosp. 1881; Ophthalmic and Aural Surg. St. Mary's Hosp. 1879.

*WILSON, WILLIAM B. Oct. 1849. b. 1820. d. May 7, 1851.
A. M. 1839, Emmetsburg, Md.; M.D. 1843, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1843; Phys. City Hosp. 1849; Wills Hosp. 1849. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1849.

†WILTBANK, JOHN. June, 1843. res. June 4, 1856. d. Sept. 11, 1860.
A.B. 1822, M.D. 1825, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1825; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1849. Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Pa. Coll. 1843-54. Consult. Obstetrician, Philad. Hosp.; Phys. House of Refuge 1829-31.

WIRGMAN, CHARLES. June, 1884.

M.D. 1877, Jefferson Med. Coll.

*WISTAR, CASPAR, JR. April, 1787. b. Sept. 13, 1761. d. Jan. 22, 1818.

M.B., 1782, Univ. State Pa; M.D. 1786, Edinb. Attend. Phys. Philad. Dispens. Feb. 1786; Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1793-1810. Prof. Chemistry Coll. Philad. 1789; Prof. Anat. Univ. Pa. 1808-18. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc.; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1787, Curator 1792-94, V. P. 1795-1814, P. Jan. 1815-Jan. '18; Pa. Prison Soc. Aug. 1787.; Society for the Promotion of the Abolition of Slavery, P.

†WISTAR, CASPAR. April, 1842. res. Jan. 5, 1853. b. 1801. d. April 4, 1867.

M.D. 1824, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1824-26.

†WISTAR, THOMAS. Jan. 1871. res. Dec. 1, 1886. b. 1840.

A.M. 1861, M.D. 1863, Univ. Pa. Contract. Surg. U. S. A. 1865; Manager and Sec. Philad. Dispens. 1865-67; Phys. Indigent Wid. and Single Women's Asylum 1867——. Chief Med. Examiner, Provident Life and Trust Co. 1865——. Memb. Union League, Philad.

WISTER, CASPAR. Jan. 1848. b. Sept. 18, 1818.

M.D. 1846, Univ. Pa.. Phys. Widows' Asylum, 1848; Shelter for Colored Orphans 1849; Manager House of Refuge 1848——.; Act. Asst. Surg. U. S. A. 1862. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1851; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1852, Treas. 1854-June, '77; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1859; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. April, 1853; Treas. International Med. Congress, 1876. P. Inspectors Philad. Co. Prison 1880——.; Trustee and Director Philad. Library Company 1868——.; Director Mutual Insurance Co. 1873——.; Director Philad. Saving Fund 1880——.

WISTER, OWEN JONES. April, 1852. b. Oct. 5, 1825.

M.D. 1847, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Jan. 1853; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1859; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1866; Historical Soc. Pa. 1880; Soc. to Restrict. Vivisection 1884, V. P. Asst. Surg. U. S. Navy March, 1848-July, 1852; Consult. Phys. Jewish Hosp. 1880.

*WOLLENS, JOSEPH. July, 1814. d. April 7, 1817, æt. 34.

M.D. 1808, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1806, Corres. Sec. 1813, Orator 1814; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1815. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1814.

*WOOD, GEORGE B. April, 1827. b. March 3, 1797. d. March 30, 1879.

A.B. 1815, M.D. 1818, Univ. Pa. Attend. Phys. Pa. Instit. for Deaf and Dumb 1822-44. Prof. Chemistry 1822-31; Mat. Med. 1831-35 Philad. Coll. Pharmacy; Prof. Mat. Med. and Pharmacy 1835-50, Theory and Pract. Med. 1850-60 Univ. Pa. Trustee Girard Coll. 1833-41. Phys.

Pa. Hosp. 1835-59. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1817; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1819; Amer. Philos. Soc. July, 1829, P. Jan. 1859-79; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, P. 1855-56. National Convent. for Revis. Pharmacopœia, P. 1850 and 1860. Trustee Univ. Pa.

WOOD, HORATIO C., JR. April, 1865. b. Jan. 13, 1841.

M.D. 1862, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. 1884, Lafayette Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. June, 1864, Record. Sec. Oct. 1865-Feb. '67; Lyceum Nat. Hist. N. Y.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1872; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1866; National Acad. of Science; Acad. Arts and Sc.; Nat. Convent. Revis. Pharmacopœia 1880; Société d'Hygiène, Paris; Amer. I Sei Kwai (Tokio). Prof. Botany 1866-76; Mat. Med. and Therapeutics 1876—, Univ. Pa.; Prof. Nervous Diseases, Univ. Hosp. 1875—; Visit. Phys. and Neurologist 1870—. Philad. Hosp. Incorporator Amer. Soc. for Prevent. Adulterat. of Foods, 1835.

WOODBURY, FRANK. April, 1880. b. Dec. 23, 1848.

M.D. 1873, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc. 1875; Med. Soc. State Pa; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1877; Pathological Soc. Philad. Mutual Aid Assoc.; Ninth International Med. Congr. Section Mat. Med. and Therapeutics, Sec. Resid. Phys. Pa. Hosp. 1873-74; Attend. Phys. German Hosp. Philad. 1879-86; Medico-Chirurgical Hosp. 1885. Prof. Therapeutics, Mat. Med., and Clinical Med., Medico-Chirurgical Coll. Philad. 1885.

WOODS, D. F. Oct. 1866.

A.B. Dickinson Coll.; M.D. 1864, Univ. Pa. Memb. Pathological Soc. Philad.; Philad. Co. Med. Soc. Resid. Philad. Hosp.; Dispens. Staff Episcopal Hosp.; Phys. Presbyterian Hosp.

WORMLEY, THEODORE G. Jan. 1878. b. April 1, 1826.

M.D. 1849, Philad. Med. Coll.; Ph.D. 1870, Dickinson Coll.; LL.D. Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, Sterling Med. Coll.; Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology Univ. Pa. 1877—. Incorporator Amer. Soc. for Prevent. Adulteration of Foods, 1885.

WURTS, CHARLES STEWART. Oct. 1860.

M.D. 1854, Jefferson Med. Coll

*YARDLEY, THOMAS H. Jan. 1852. d. Jan. 4, 1860.

M.D. 1825, Univ. Pa. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847.

YARROW, THOMAS J. Oct. 1868. b. Feb. 13, 1840.

M.D. 1861, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Co. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. State Pa.; Obstetrical Soc. Philad.; Phys. St. Mary's Hosp. 1878.

ZANTZINGER, WILLIAM S. (N. R.) Nov. 1840.

M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. March, 1835; Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Oct. 1840, Record. Sec. Dec. 1841-Dec. '46, Librar. Dec. 1846-July, '56.

Jan. 31, 1887, Resident Fellows, 204; N. R., 29.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS.—AMERICAN.

ARNOLD, RICHARD DENNIS, Savannah, Ga. 1846. b. Aug. 8, 1808. d. July 10, 1876.

A.B. Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Resid. Philad. Hosp. 1830-32; Phys. Savannah Poor House and Hosp. 1835-65. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846-47, V. P. 1851-52; Constit. Ga. State Med. Assoc. 1849, P. 1851; Savannah Med. Soc. Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Savannah Med. Coll. 1850. Mayor of Savannah 1843, 1851, 1859, 1863-65.

*ATLEE, JOHN LIGHT. Lancaster, Pa. 1847. b. Nov. 2, 1799. d. Oct. 1, 1885.

M.D. 1820, Univ. Pa.; LL.D. Franklin and Marshall Coll. Prof. Anat. and Surg. Franklin and Marshall Coll., Trustee of. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1817; Constit. Lancaster Co. Med. Soc. P. 1844; Constit. Med. Soc. State Pa. 1848, P. 1857; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V. P. 1868, P. 1882-83; Honorary, Gynecological Soc. Boston, Mass., 1877. Director of School Board of Lancaster Co., Pa., 40 years; V. P. and P. Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa.

*BALDWIN, WILLIAM OWEN. Montgomery, Ala. April, 1876. b. Aug. 9, 1818. d. May 30, 1886.

M.D. 1837, Transylvania Univ. Memb. Med. Assoc. State Alabama, P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1868, P. 1869.

*BARD, SAMUEL. New York. 1811. b. April 1, 1742. d. May 25, 1821.

M.D. 1765, Edinb.; LL.D. 1816, Coll. N. J. Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. King's Coll. N. Y. 1768; Columbia Coll. 1792; Coll. Phys. and Surgs. N. Y. P. 1811. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. March, 1767.

BARKER, FORDYCE. New York. April, 1876. b. May 2, 1819.

A.B. 1837, A.M. 1840, Bowdoin Coll.; M.D. 1841, Columbia Coll. LL.D. 1876, Univ. N. Y., 1884, Univ. Edinb. Prof. Midwifery and Diseases of Women, Bowdoin Coll. 1846; in New York Med. Coll. 1850; in Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. N. Y. 1861. Memb. Med. Soc. State of New York, P. 1858; Amer. Gynecological Soc., P. 1876-77; New York Acad. Med., P. 1878-84; Hon. Fell. Obstetrical Soc. Edinburgh 1869; Hon. Fell. Obstetrical Soc. London 1872; Hon. Fell. British

Obstetrical Soc. 1884; Hon. Fell. Massachusetts Med. Soc., and of Connecticut Med. Soc. Obstet. Phys. 1854-75, then Consult. Phys. Bellevue Hosp. Surg. Woman's Hosp. State of New York, now Consult. Phys. and Pres. of its Med. Board; Consult. Phys. Maternity Hosp., and Children's Hosp.

*BECK, THEODORE R. Albany, N. Y. 1839.

*BENEDICT, N. D. Florida. 1845.

BIGELOW, HENRY J. Boston, Mass. April, 1876.

A.B. 1837, M.D. 1841. Memb. Boston Med. Assoc.; Boston Soc. Med. Improvement; Suffolk Dist. Med. Soc. Councillor; Mass. Med. Soc. 1844; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849. Prof. Surgery Harvard Univ. Visit. Surg. Mass. General Hosp.; Boylston Med. Committee.

*BIGELOW, JACOB. Boston, Mass. May, 1821. b. Feb. 27, 1787. d. Jan. 10, 1879.

A.B. 1806, Univ. Harvard; M.D. 1810, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Nov. 1809; Boston Soc. for Med. Improvement; Amer. Acad. Arts and Sc. 1812, P. May, 1846 and May, '63; Boston Med. Assoc; Mass. Med. Soc. 1813; Mass. Med. Benevolent Soc. P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849. Phys. Mass. General Hosp. Lecturer, Botany and Mat. Med. 1815, Prof. 1817-35 Univ. Harvard; Rumford Prof. 1816.

BILLINGS, JOHN SHAW. U. S. Army. April, 1876. b. April 12, 1837.

A.B. 1857, A.M. 1860, Miami Univ.; M.D. 1860, Med. Coll. Ohio; LL.D. 1884, Univ. Edinb., 1886, Harvard Univ. Memb. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. Nov. 1862; Philos. Soc. Washington, D. C., P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1880; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc., P. 1880; Amer. Social Sc. Assoc. 1882; Amer. Acad. Med. 1883; Amer. Assoc. Advance. Sc. 1883; National Acad. Sc. 1883; Amer. Statistical Assoc. 1884; Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1886; Assoc. Amer. Phys. 1886; Amer. Philos. Soc. 1887; Honorary, Med. Soc. Co. N. Y. 1879; Med. Soc. State N. Y. 1880; Med. and Chirurgical Faculty, Md.; Med. Soc. London, 1881; Clinical Soc. London, 1881; Soc. Med. Officers of Health, London, 1881; Société Française Hygiène, Paris, 1882; Med. Soc. Sweden, 1882; Medico-Chirurgical Soc. St. Louis, Mo.; New Hampshire Med. Soc. 1883; Statistical Soc. London 1883; Connecticut Med. Soc. 1883; Physicalisch Medicinische Gesellschaft, Würzburg 1885; Gynecological Soc. Boston, 1885; Sociedad Union Fernandina, Lima, Peru 1886; British Med. Assoc. 1886. Surg. and Bvt. Lt. Col. U. S. Army; Curator Army Med. Museum and Library. Lecturer on Hygiene, Johns Hopkins Univ. and Columbia Coll. N. Y.

BOWDITCH, HENRY I. Boston, Mass. April, 1876.

BOWDITCH, HENRY PICKERING. Jamaica Plain, W. Roxbury, Boston, Mass. Jan. 1887. b. April 4, 1840.

A.B. 1861, M.D. 1868, Univ. Harvard. Assist. Prof. Physiology 1871, Prof. 1876, Univ. Harvard. Memb. Amer. Acad. Arts. and Sc. May, 1872. Boston School Com. Jan. 1877 to Sept. '81.

BYFORD, WILLIAM HEATH. Chicago, Ill. Jan. 1877. b. March 20, 1817.

M.D. 1844, Ohio Med. Coll.; A.M. 1860, Honorary, Asbury Univ. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1856; Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1876, P. 1880-81; Illinois State Med. Soc.; Chicago Med. Soc.; Chicago Gynecological Soc. Member of Med. Staff, Mercy Hosp. 1857-80; Woman's Hosp. 1880—.

CHAILLÉ, STANFORD EMERSON. New Orleans, La. Jan. 1877. b. July 9, 1830.

A.B. 1851, A.M. 1853, Univ. Harvard; M.D. 1853, Univ. La., and 1884, Tulane Univ. La. Demonstrator Anat. 1858-67, Lecturer on Obstetrics 1865-66, Prof. Obstetrics 1875, Prof. Physiology and Pathological Anat. 1867—. Univ. La.; Prof. Physiol. and Hygiene 1885, Dean Med. Dept. 1885 Tulane Univ. La. Memb. Orleans Par. Med. Soc. 1877; La. State Med. Soc. 1877; Honorary, New Orleans Med. and Surg. Assoc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1869; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. 1874—.; Honorary, Royal Acad. Med. Havana, Cuba; New Orleans Auxil. Sanitary Assoc.; La. Educational Assoc.; Deleg. Internat. Med. Congress Philad. 1876; Havana Yel. Fev. Commis. of National Board of Health 1879 P.; Supervis. Inspector for National Board of Health 1881-82. Memb. National Board of Health, 1885. Resid. New Orleans Charity Hosp. 1851-53; Resid. Phys. U. S. Marine Hosp. New Orleans, 1853-54; Resid. Phys. Circus St. Infirmary, 1854-60; Act. Surg. Genl. La. 1861-62; Surg. Confed. Army 1862-65, Med. Insp. Army of Tenn. 1862-63, Surg. in charge Hospitals 1864-65.

CHEEVER, DAVID WILLIAMS. Boston, Mass. Jan. 1887. b. Nov. 30, 1831.

A.B. 1852, M.D. 1858, Univ. Harvard. Demonstrator Anat. 1860, Assist. Prof. Anat. 1866, Adjunct. Prof. Clinical Surg. 1868, Prof. Clinical Surg. 1877, Prof. Surg. 1882, Univ. Harvard. Memb. Massachusetts Med. Soc. 1858; Boston Soc. Med. Observation, 1859; Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1882; Surg. Boston Dispens. 1863-68; Boston City Hosp. 1864—.

CLARK, ALONZO. New York. April, 1876.

A.B. 1828, Williams Coll.; M.D. 1835, Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. Prof. Physiology and Pathol. 1848-55, Path. and Practical Med. 1855—., Coll. Phys. and Surg. N. Y. Phys. Bellevue Hosp. P. Med. Board and Consult. Phys. St. Luke's Hosp. 1861; Consult. Phys.

Northern Dispens. and Northeastern Dispens. Memb. N. Y. State Med. Soc. P. 1853; N. Y. Med. and Surg. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; N. Y. Pathological Soc.; N. Y. Acad. Medicine; N. Y. Soc. for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Med. Men.

COMEGYS, CORNELIUS GEORGE. Cincinnati, O. April, 1876. b. July 23, 1816.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. Cincinnati Med. Chirurgical Soc. 1848; Acad. Med. 1872, P.; Cincinnati Med. Soc. 1875, P.; Hamilton Co. Med. Soc. 1887, P.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1859; Cincinnati Literary Soc. 1868, P.; Honorary, Cleveland Historical Soc. 1869; Trinity Historical Soc., Texas, 1887; Board Directors, McMicken and Univ. of Cincinnati, 1859-87. Prof. Institutes Med., Miami Med. Coll. 1852-87; Prof. Institutes and Clinical Med. Med. Coll. Ohio, 1857-60 and 1863-67. Clinical Lecturer, Cincinnati Hosp. 1857, P. Med. Staff—.

CORSON, HIRAM. Conshohocken, Pa. April, 1876. b. Oct. 8, 1804.

M.D. 1828, Univ. Pa. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. Feb. 1828; Montgomery Co. Med. Soc. 1847, P. 1849; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1847, P. 1852-53; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847; Corres. Meigs and Mason Acad. Med. Middleport, O. 1873; Associate, Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1874; Honorary, Pathological Soc. Harrisburg, 1881; Alumni Soc. Med. Dept. Univ. Pa. 1879; Historical Soc. Pa. 1884. Trustee State Lunatic Hosp. Harrisburg, 1877-84.

DAVIS, NATHAN SMITH. Chicago, Ills. April, 1876. b. Jan. 9, 1817.

M.D. 1837, Coll. Phys. and Surg. Western District N. Y.; A.M. 1871, North Western Univ.; LL.D. 1878, Illinois Wesleyan Univ. Memb. New York State Med. Soc. 1842; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846-47, P. 1864-66; Illinois State Med. Soc. 1850, P. 1855; Chicago Med. Soc. 1850, Sec. P.; Chicago Acad. Sc. 1857; Illinois State Microscop. Soc. 1869, Corres. Sec.; New York Acad. Med. 1868; Amer. Pub. Health Assoc. 1877; Honorary, British Med. Assoc. 1886; Ninth International Med. Congr. P. 1887. Phys. Mercy Hosp. 1850—. Prof. Principles and Pract. and Clinical Med. Chicago Med. Coll. 1859—. Lecturer Med. Jurisprudence, Union Coll. of Law 1873—. Memb. Washington Home Assoc. for Treat. Inebriates 1864—. Trustee of Northwestern Univ. 1883—.

DONALDSON, FRANK. Baltimore, Md. April, 1876. b. July 23, 1823.

M.D. 1846, Univ. Md. Phys. Quarantine Hosp. Baltimore, 1847-49; Baltimore Almshouse Hosp. 1852-55; Church Home and Infirmary 1860-73; Univ. of Maryland Hosp. 1866-87. Memb. Constit. Amer. Laryngological Assoc.; Climatological Assoc., P.; Constit. Assoc. Amer. Physicians; Med. and Chirurg. Faculty of Maryland, P.; Baltimore Acad. Med.; Baltimore Clinical Soc. Prof. Physiol. and Hygiene 1866

-80, Clinical Prof. Dis. of Throat and Chest, 1866-87, Univ. Md.—.
Med. Examiner and Referee, Mutual Life Ins. Co. N. Y.

*DRAKE, DANIEL. Cincinnati, O. Dec. 1830. b. Oct. 20, 1785. d. Nov. 5, 1852.
M.D. 1816, Univ. Pa. Prof. Mat. Med. Transylvania Univ. 1817-18,
1823-27; Prof. Instits. and Pract. Med. and of Obstetrics Med. Coll. of
Ohio 1820-22; Prof. Instits. and Pract. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1830-31;
in Med. Dept. Cincinnati Coll. 1835-39; Prof. Pathol. Anat. and Clinical
Med. and Med. Instit. Louisville, Ky. 1839-49. Memb. Corres.
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1812; Amer. Philos. Soc. April, 1818; Amer.
Med. Assoc. 1850.

DRAPER, WILLIAM H. New York, N. Y. Jan. 1887. b. Oct. 14, 1830.
A.B. 1851, A.M. 1854, Columbia College; M.D. 1855, Coll. Phys. and
Surgeons, N. Y. Memb. New York Co. Med. Soc.; Pathological Soc.;
Acad. Med.; Med. and Surg. Soc.; Practitioners' Soc. Attend. Phys.
New York Hosp.; Roosevelt Hosp.; Consult. Phys. St. Luke's Hosp.;
Presbyterian Hosp. and Trinity Hosp.

*DUDLEY, BENJAMIN WINSLOW. Lexington, Ky. 1842. b. April 12, 1785.
d. Jan. 20, 1870.
M.D. 1806, Univ. Pa. Prof. Anat. and Surgery Transylvania Univ.
1817.

*ECKARD, FREDERICK S. Montgomery Co., Pa. Jan. 1849. Fellow 1840,
res. Dec. 1848.
M.D. 1835, Univ. Pa.

*FLINT, AUSTIN. New York, N. Y. 1868. b. Oct. 20, 1812. d. March 13, 1886.
M.D. 1833, Univ. Harvard. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V. P.
1849-50; New York Acad. Med., P.; Internat. Med. Congress 1876;
Honorary, Med. Soc. and of the Clinical Soc. London; Corres. Med.
Soc. Palermo. Prof. Instit. and Pract. Med. Rush Med. Coll. 1844-45;
Prof. Principles and Pract. Med. Buffalo Med. Coll. 1847-52; Prof.
Theory and Pract. Med. Univ. Louisville 1852-56; Prof. Clinical Med.
New Orleans Med. Coll. 1858-61; Prof. Principles and Pract. Med. Bel-
levue Hosp. Med. Coll. N. Y. 1861.

GREEN, TRAILL. Easton, Pa. April, 1876. b. May 25, 1813.
M.D. 1835, Univ. Pa.; A.M. 1841, Rutgers Coll.; LL.D. 1866, Wash-
ington and Jefferson Coll. Memb. Philad. Med. Soc. 1836; Amer.
Assoc. Advance. Sc. 1848, Fellow, 1874; Med. Soc. State Pa. 1850, P.
1868; Northampton Co. Med. Soc. 1849, P. 1869 and 1877; Amer. Med.
Assoc. 1853; Amer. Philos. Soc. Oct. 1868; Corres. Buffalo Soc. Nat.
Sc. 1864; Honorary, Troy Scientific Assoc. 1871; Nat. Hist. Soc. Rut-

ger's Coll. 1871; Assoc. Obstetrical Soc. Philad. 1874; Amer. Acad. Med. 1876, P. also 1882; Historical Soc. Pa. 1886. Phys. Philad. Dispens. 1835-36; Board Ex. Surg. Pa. 1863; Trustee Pa. Hosp. for the Insane 1868, P. 1884; U. S. Pension Board 1881-85. Prof. Chemistry LaFayette Coll. 1837-41; Prof. Nat. Sc. Marshall Coll. 1841-48; Prof. Chemistry, LaFayette Coll. 1853; Dean, Pardee Scientific Dep. LaFayette Coll. 1869. Consult. Surg. St. Luke's Hosp. South Bethlehem, Pa. 1863—.

*HALLOWELL, JOHN HUBBARD. Maine. 1842.

*HAMILTON, FRANK H. New York, N. Y. 1868. b. Sept. 10, 1813. d. Aug. 11, 1886.

M.D. 1833, Univ. Pa. Memb. New York State Med. Soc., P. 1855; N. Y. Pathological Soc. P. 1866; N. Y. Acad. Med.; Medico-Legal Soc., P. 1875-76; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1848. Med. Inspector U. S. A. 1863. Prof. Surg. Bellevue Hosp. Med. Coll. Visit. Phys. Bellevue Hosp.; Consult. Surg. St. Elizabeth's Hosp.

*HODGEN, JOHN THOMPSON. St. Louis, Mo. April, 1876. b. Jan. 17, 1826. d. April 28, 1882.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Missouri; LL.D. Bethany Coll. Va. Prof. Physiol. 1862-68, Anat. 68-75, Surg. Anat. and of Fractures and Dislocations (also Dean), St. Louis Med. Coll. Prof. Clinical Surg. City Hosp. Memb. St. Louis Med. Soc., P. 1872; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1867, P. 1881; Internat. Med. Congress, 1876 and 1881; Mo. State Med. Assoc., P. 1875; Med. Jour. and Libr. Assoc. Miss. Valley, P. 1879. Asst. Surg. U. S. V., and Surg. Genl. Mo.; St. Louis Board of Health 1867-71; Surg. St. Luke's Hosp. St. Louis.

*HOSACK, DAVID. New York, N. Y. 1800. b. Aug. 31, 1769. d. Dec. 22, 1835.

A.B. 1789, LL.D. Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1791, Univ. Pa. Fellow Linnean Soc. London; F.R.S.L. 1816, F.R.S.E. 1817; Amer. Philos. Soc., July, 1810. Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1815. Prof. Botany, 1795, Mat. Med. 1813-31, Columbia Coll.

*JACKSON, JOHN B. S. Boston, Mass. April, 1876. b. 1806.

M.D. 1825, Harvard Univ. Memb. Boston Soc. Med. Improvement.

JOHNSTON, CHRISTOPHER. Baltimore, Md. April, 1876. b. Sept. 27, 1822.

M.D. 1843, Univ. Balt. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855; Medico-Chirurgical Faculty Md., P. 1876; Baltimore Med. Soc., ex. P.; Balt. Clinical Soc. ex-P.; British Med. Assoc.; Maryland Acad. Sc., P. 1885, and 1887; Amer. Microscopical Assoc. 1883; International, Period. Congr. of the Med. Sc. 1881, Delegate and Memb. 1884. Consult. Surg. Children's Home and Infirmary; Hebrew Hosp. Prof. Anat. and

Physiol. 1864, General Descript. and Surg. Anat. 1866, Principles and Pract. Surgery 1868, Surgery 1870 Univ. Md.—.

JONES, JOSEPH. New Orleans, La. April, 1876. b. Sept. 6, 1833.

A.B., Coll. N. J.; M.D. 1855, Univ. Pa. Memb. Board of Health State La.; New Orleans Med. and Surg. Assoc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1859; Honorary, Va. State Med. Soc. Surg. Confederate States Army 1862-65. Prof. Chemistry Med. Coll. Savannah 1856-57; Prof. Nat. Sc. Univ. Ga. 1857-58; Prof. Chemistry, Ga. Med. Coll. 1859-61; Prof. Chemistry Univ. La. 1869—.

*KING, JAMES. Pittsburg, Pa. April, 1876. b. Jan. 18, 1816. d. March 10, 1880.

M.D. 1838, Transylvania Univ. Memb. Allegheny Co. Med. Soc. P.; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1866; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1866. Surg. U. S. V.; Med. Director Pa. Reserves, Surg.-Genl. Pa. until 1864. Hon. Memb. Cal. State Med. Soc. 1871; Rocky Mountain Med. Soc. 1871. Trustee Western Univ. Prof. Anat., Physiology, and Hygiene, Washington Coll. Pa. 1844-50.

KINLOCH, R. A. Charleston, S. C. April, 1876. b. Feb. 20, 1826.

A.B. 1845, Coll. Charleston, S. C.; M.D. 1848, Univ. Pa. Memb. South Carolina Med. Assoc. P. 1884; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1883, V. P. Surg. Roper Hosp.; City Hosp.; Xavier Infirmary, Charleston, S. C. Prof. Surgery Med. Coll. S. C.

*KNIGHT, JONATHAN. New Haven, Ct. 1847. b. Sept. 4, 1789. d. Aug. 25, 1864.

A.B. 1808, M.D. Yale. Prof. Anat. and Physiology, 1813-38, Surgery, 1838-64, Yale. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. P. 1846, V. P. 1848, P. 1853.

*MILLER, HENRY. Louisville, Ky. 1861. b. Nov. 1, 1800. d. Feb. 8, 1874.

M.D. 1822, Transylvania Univ. Prof. Midwifery Univ. Louisville; Louisville Med. Coll. 1835-58; Prof. Med. and Surg. Diseases of Women, 1867, '68. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1850, P. 1859.

MOORE, E. M. Rochester, N. Y. April, 1876.

MOWRY, ROBERT B. Allegheny City, Pa. April, 1876. b. Dec. 23, 1813.

A.B. 1834, Western Univ. Pa.; M.D. 1836, Jefferson Med. Coll. Memb. Allegheny Med. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1850; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1877. Surg. Western Pa. Hosp. 1850-56. Manager Allegheny General Hosp. and on Consult. Staff —.

*MUSSEY, REUBEN DIMOND. Cincinnati, O. Feb. 1835. b. June 23, 1780. d. June 21, 1866.

A.B., M.D. 1805, LL.D. 1854, Dartmouth Coll. Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. 1814-19, Anat. and Surg. 1819-38, Dartmouth Coll.; Prof. Surg. Ohio Med. Coll. 1838-52; Prof. Surg. Miami Med. Coll. 1852-57; Chief Surg. Commercial Hosp. Cincinnati. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1849, P. 1850; Honorary, Philad. Med. Soc. Jan. 1809.

MCGUIRE, HUNTER HOLMES. Richmond, Va. Jan. 1887. b. Oct. 11, 1835.

M.D. 1855, Winchester Med. Coll., and 1859, Virginia Med. Coll.; LL.D. 1887, Univ. N.C. Prof. Anat. Winchester (Va.) Med. Coll. 1855-58. Prof. Surg. Virginia Med. Coll. 1865-78, emeritus 1880. Memb. Virginia Med. Soc. P. 1880; Richmond Acad. Med. P. 1869; Assoc. Med. Officers Army and Navy, Confed. States, P. 1875; Amer. Surg. Assoc. P. 1886; International Med. Congress, V. P. 1876; Amer. Med. Assoc. V. P. 1881; Hon. Fell. North Carolina Med. Soc. 1886. Senior Surg. St. Luke's Hosp. Richmond, Va. Med. Director Army of the Valley, C. S. A. 1861-62; Med. Director 2nd Corps A. N. V., C. S. A. 1862-65.

*MCNAUGHTON, JAMES. Albany, N. Y. July, 1847. b. Dec. 10, 1796. d. June 11, 1874.

M.D. 1816, Univ. Edinb. Prof. Anat. and Physiology, Fairfield Med. Coll. 1820-40; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med. Albany Med. Coll. N. Y. 1840-74. Surg. Albany Hosp. Memb. Med. Soc. Co. of Albany, N. Y., 1828, P. 2 years; New York State Med. Soc. 1831, P. (twice); Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846-47; Board of Governors, Union Univ. Surgeon-General State of N. Y. P. Board of Health, Albany N. Y. 1832.

PARKER, PETER. Washington, D. C. 1842. b. June 18, 1804.

A.B. 1831, A.M. 1858, M.D. 1834, Yale. Yale Theological Semin. 1831-33. Missionary A. B. C. F. M. to China, 1834. Founder and Phys. Ophthalmic Hosp. Canton, 1835. Memb. Med. Missionary Soc. V. P. 1838, P. 1882; Royal Asiatic Soc. London, 1842; Historical Soc. New York, and Brooklyn, 1842; Constit. Soc. Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, 1846; Mass. Med. Soc. Oct. 1859; Deputation Evangelical Alliance to Memorialize Emp. Russia in behalf of religious liberty in the Baltic Provinces, 1871; Corporate Memb. A. B. C. F. M. 1871. Regent Smithsonian Institution, 1868-84. Chinese Interpreter and Secretary U. S. Legation in China, 1844. U. S. Commissioner, with plenary powers, to China, 1855-57.

*PARKER, WILLARD. New York, N. Y. 1876. b. Sept. 2, 1800. d. April 25, 1884.

A.B. 1826, M.D. 1830, Univ. Harvard; LL.D. 1870, Coll. N. J. Resid. U. S. Marine Hosp. Chelsea, 1827-29, Mass. Gen'l. Hosp. 1829-30.

Prof. Anat. 1830, and Surg. 1832, Berkshire Med. Coll.; Prof. Surg. Coll. Phys. and. Surg. N. Y. 1839-70. Surg. Bellevue Hosp. 1845; Visit. Surg. New York Hosp. 1856; P. New York State Inebriate Asylum, 1865; Consult. Surg. N. Y. Hosp.; Bellevue Hosp.; St. Luke's Hosp.; Roosevelt Hosp. and Mt. Sinai Hosp. Memb. New York Med. Soc.; N. Y. Co. Med. Soc.; Acad. Med.; Pathological Soc. N. Y.; New York Med. and Surg. Soc.; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1846.

POLLOCK, A. M. Pittsburg, Pa. April, 1876. b. Jan. 7, 1820.

M.D. 1841, Med. Coll. Ohio. Memb. Allegheny Co. Med. Soc. P. 1868; Med. Soc. State Pa., P. 1872; Amer. Med. Assoc. V. P. 1873; Honorary, Med. Soc. State Cal. Surg. Mercy Hosp.; Parsavants Hosp. Pittsburg. V. P. Dollar Savings Bank, 1859 —.

PORCHER, FRANCIS PEYRE. Charleston, S. C. April, 1876. b. Dec. 14, 1825.

A.B. 1844, South Carolina Coll.; M.D. 1847, Med. Coll. of the State of S. C. Memb. Assoc. Amer. Phys.; Corres. of the Med., the Surg., and the Obstetrical Societies, and Lyceum Nat. Hist. of New York, 1847; Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1849; Corres. Med. and Surg. Soc. Richmond, Va.; Historical Soc. Wisconsin. Phys. Marine Hosp. Charleston, S. C. 1855-60; Confederate Hosp. at Norfolk, and Petersburg, Va. 1862-64; City Hosp. Charleston, S. C. 1866-87. Prof. Mat. Med. and Therapeutics, Med. Coll. State S. C.

REEVE, JOHN CHARLES. Dayton, O. b. June 5, 1826.

M.D. 1851, Western Reserve Coll. Memb. Montgomery Co. Med. Soc. 1854, P.; Ohio State Med. Soc. 1861, P. 1885; Constit. Memb. Amer. Gynecological Soc. 1876. Prof. Mat. Med. and Therap. Med. Coll. of Ohio, 1861; Chief of Staff St. Elizabeth's Hosp. 1878—. Phys. Montgomery Co. Children's Home 1876—.

*REVERE, JOHN. New York, N. Y. May, 1841. b. March 17, 1787. d. May 1, 1847.

A.B. 1807, Harvard Univ.; M.D. 1811, Edinb. Prof. Mat. Med. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1831-40; Prof. Theory and Pract. Med., Univ. of City N. Y. 1840-47.

RICHARDSON, TOBIAS GIBSON. New Orleans, La. Jan. 1887. b. Jan. 3, 1827.

M.D. 1848, Univ. Louisville. Memb. Amer. Med. Assoc. 1855, P. 1878; Kentucky State Med. Soc. 1860; Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1857; Hon., Philad. Acad. Surg.; Fellow Abingdon Acad. Med. 1880; Constit. Amer. Surg. Assoc. 1880; Louisiana State Med. Soc.; Internat. Med. Congresses, 1866, 1876, V. P., 1887, V. P. Resid. U. S. Marine Hosp. Louisville 1846-48; Demonstrator Anat. Med. Coll. Louisville 1848-56. Prof. Anat. Pa. Med. Coll. 1856-58; Prof. Anat. 1858-72, Sur-

gery, 1872——. Univ. La. Attend. Surg. Charity Hosp. New Orleans.
1858——. Med. Inspector and Director Genl. C. S. A. 1862-65.

*SEETER, ISAAC. Newport, R. I. 1790. b. 1735. d. Dec. 20, 1799.
Surg. American Army; Surg. and Phys. Genl. State R. I. 1780.
Honorary, Mass. Med. Soc.; Med. Soc. London; Rhode Island State
Med. Soc. P.

*SEWELL, THOMAS. Washington, D. C. 1842. d. April 10, 1845.

SHATTUCK, GEORGE CHEYNE. Boston, Mass. 1839. b. July 22, 1813.
A.B. 1831, A.M. 1834, M.D. 1835, Univ. Harvard. Memb. Massachu-
setts Med. Soc. 1836; Boston Soc. Med. Observation 1837; Boston Soc.
Med. Jurisprudence 1835; Amer. Acad. Arts. and Sc. Visit. Phys.
Massachusetts General Hosp. 1850-86. Prof. Clinical Med. 1855-59,
Prof. Theory and Practice Med. 1859-74, Prof. Physiology and Instit.
Med., Harvard Univ.

*SMITH, NATHAN RYNO. Baltimore, Md. 1842. b. May 21, 1797. d. July
3, 1877.

A.B. 1817, M.D. 1823, Yale Coll. Memb. Honorary Philad. Med. Soc.
Feb. 1825; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847. Prof. Surg. and Anat. Univ.
Vermont; Prof. Anat. and Physiol. Jefferson Med. Coll. 1824-26; in
Univ. Md. 1827; Prof. Surgery Univ. Md. 1829-70. [Prof. Pract.
Med. Transylvania Univ. 1838-40.]

*STEVENS, ALEXANDER H. New York, N. Y. 1847. b. 1789. d. March
30, 1869.

A.B. Yale; M.D. 1811, Univ. Pa. Memb. (Fellow) Coll. Phys. and
Surg. N. Y. 1813; New York State Med. Soc., P.; Amer. Med. Assoc.
1846-47. V. P., 1848, P. 1849. Prof. Surg. Med. Dept. Queen's Coll.
1814-16, Trustee 1820-26; Prof. Surg. 1837-39, 40-44; Coll. Phys. and
Surgeons N. Y.; Visit. Phys. New York Hosp. 1817.

*STEWARTSON, THOMAS. (Fellow.) Jan. 1835. Assoc., Savannah, Ga.,
Jan. 1847. b. July 10, 1807. d. June 30, 1878.

M.D. 1830, Univ. Pa. Resid. Pa. Hosp. 1830-32. Memb. Société
Médicale d'Observation, Paris 1833; Philad. Med. Soc. Dec. 1826;
Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1836, Record. Sec. 1837-40, Corres. Sec. 1859-
66; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1860; Corresp. Memb. Société Imperiale Aca-
demique de Cherbourg, 1868. Phys. Philad. Hosp. 1837-38; Pa. Hosp.
1838-47. Memb. Board of Health 1838-40, 1861-63, 1867-72; Lazaretto
Phys. May, 1864-May, '65; Prof. Natural Science Georgia Military In-
stit. 1851-53.

- *TILTON, JAMES. Delaware. 1790. b. 1745. d. May 14, 1822.
M.D. 1771, Coll. Philad. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1773.
Phys. Genl. Hosp. Amer. Army at Princeton 1777-82; Surg. Genl. U.
S. A. March, 1813.
- *TWITCHELL, AMOS. Keene, N. H. 1843.
- *WARE, THOMAS. Boston, Mass. 1842.
- *WARREN, JOHN C. Boston, Mass. 1846.
- *WAY, NICHOLAS. Delaware. 1790. d. Sept. 2, 1797, æt. 50.
M.D. 1771, Coll. Philad. Director U. S. Mint 1796.
- *WELLFORD, BEVERLY RANDOLPH. Fredericksburg, Va. 1850. b. July
29, 1797. d. Dec. 27, 1870.
M.D. 1816, Univ. Md. Prof. Mat. Med. Med. Coll. Va. 1854. Memb.
Med. Soc. Va., P. 1852; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1847, V. P. 1851-52, P.
1852-53.
- WHITTAKER, JAMES T. Cincinnati, O. 1886. b. March 3, 1843.
A.B. 1863, A.M. 1868, Miami Univ.; M.D. 1866, Univ. Pa. and 1867,
Med. Coll. Ohio. Memb. Cincinnati Acad. Med. 1869, P. 1887; Ohio
State Med. Soc. 1871; Amer. Med. Assoc. 1884; International Med.
Congr. 1884; Assoc. Amer. Phys., Recorder, 1886; Climatological Assoc.
1886. Surgeon's Steward, 1863, Act. Asst. Surgeon till Oct. 10, 1865,
U. S. Navy. Resid. City Hosp. 1867. Lecturer on Pathology, 1870,
Clinical Med. 1875, Good Samaritan Hosp. Prof. Physiol. 1870-80,
Theory and Pract. Med. 1880— . Med. Coll. Ohio.
- *WORTHINGTON, WILMER. West Chester, Pa. 1868. d. Sept. 11, 1873,
æt. 69.
M.D. 1825, Univ. Pa. Memb. Chester Co. Med. Assoc. P.; Amer.
Med. Assoc. 1848; Med. Soc. State Pa. P. 1850; House Rep. Legisla-
ture Pa. Speaker of the Senate. Surveyor of the Port of Philad. Secre-
tary of the Board of State Charities.
- YANDELL, DAVID WENDEL. Louisville, Ky. Jan. 1887. b. Sept. 4, 1826.
M.D. 1846, Univ. Louisville. Memb. Med. Soc. State Ky. 1852;
Amer. Med. Assoc. 1850, P. 1873; Med. Soc. London, 1881; Med. Soc.
Edinb. 1881; Amer. Surg. Assoc. Phys. 1848, Consult. Phys. 1860-65,
Surg. 1865-70, Consult. Surg. 1870-87, Louisville City Hosp. Prof.
Clinical Med. and Pathol. Anat. 1858-61, Theory and Pract. Med. 1867
-69, Clinical Surgery, 1870-74, Surgery and Clinical Surg. 1874-87,
Univ. Louisville. Prof. Surgery Coll. Phys. and Surg. Indianapolis,
1871-72. Surg. and Med. Director C. S. A. 1861-65.

American Associates, living 30; deceased 35.

FOREIGN ASSOCIATES.

- ACKLAND, SIR HENRY W. Oxford, England. July, 1873. b. 1815.
M.D. 1848, Oxford, K.C.B., 1884, F.R.S. Regius Prof. Med. Oxford Univ. 1858. Memb. Royal Sanitary Commission, 1869-72; Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1873; British Med. Assoc. P. Honorary Phys. Prince of Wales.
- *ALVARENZ, P. F. DA COSTA. Lisbon, Portugal. Oct. 1869. d. 1883(?).
- BARNES, ROBERT. London, England. Jan. 1877.
- *BOECK, W. Christiania, Norway. 1872. d. Jan. 1876.
- BUTCHER, R. G. H. Dublin, Ireland. 1865.
- *CHRISTISON, SIR ROBERT. Edinburgh, Scotland. Dec. 1848. b. July 18, 1797. d. Jan. 27, 1882.
M.D. 1819, Univ. Edinb.; D.C.L. 1866, Univ. Oxford; Baronet, 1871; LL.D. 1872, Univ. Edinb. Prof. Med. Jurisprudence, 1822; Prof. Mat. Med. Univ. Edinb. 1832-77. Royal Coll. Phys. Edinb. P. Ordinary Phys. to the Queen in Scotland.
- *CHURCHILL, FLEETWOOD. Dublin, Ireland. 1853.
- *COURTY, AMÉDÉE. Montpellier, France. 1881.
- FAYRER, SIR JOSEPH. London, England. 1883. b. Dec. 6, 1824.
M.D. 1848, Univ. Rome; M.D. 1858, Edinb. K.C.S.I. 1876, LL.D. 1878, F.R.S. Fellow Royal Coll. Phys. 1872; R.C.S. London and Edinb. 1878, R.N. 1847-59, R.A. Bengal, 1850-74. Prof. Surgery Royal Coll. Bengal, 1859-74. Fellow Roy. Geol. Soc. 1848; F.R.S. 1877; Fellow Roy. Medico-Chirurgical Soc. Memb. Council Patholog. Soc.; Ex-P. Epidem. and Med. Soc.; Corres. Acad. Med. Paris.; Roy. Acad. Med. Rome; Ex-P. Asiatic Soc. Bengal. Late Surg.-Gen. Bengal Med. Service; P. Med. Board India Office, 1874; Phys. to Sec. of State for India in Council, 1874; Memb. of Senate Army Med. School, Netley, 1874; Army Sanitary Commission, 1874; Corres. Acad. Nat. Sc. Philad. 1874; Examiner in Anat. and Physiol. Indian Naval and Med. Services, 1880; Gov. Guy's Hosp.; Gov. Charing Cross Hosp. Honorary Phys. to the Queen, and to the Prince of Wales; Phys. to the Duke of Edinburgh.

FOTHERGILL, J. MILNER. London, England. Oct. 1878.

M.D. Memb. Royal Coll. Phys. London. Assist. Phys. for Diseases of the Chest, City of London Hosp.

*GINTRAC, E. Bordeaux, France. 1857.

*HALL, ARCHIBALD. Canada. Oct. 1852. d. 1867.

M.D., F.R.S. Prof. Anat. McGill Coll.

HEATH, CHRISTOPHER. London, England. 1883. b. March 13, 1835.

Fellow Royal Coll. Surg. of England, 1860, Councillor, 1881, Memb. Court of Examiners, 1883. Memb. Pathological Soc. London, 1856; Fell. Royal Med. and Chirurgical Soc. 1865; Constit. Memb. Clinical Soc. London, Treas. Holme Prof. Clinical Surg. Univ. Coll. 1875; Surg. Univ. Coll. Hosp.; Examiner in Surgery Univ. London, 1886. Fell. King's Coll. London.

HOWARD, ROBERT PALMER. Montreal, Canada. Jan. 1887. b. Jan. 10, 1823.

M.D., C.M. 1848, LL.D. 1886, McGill Univ.; L.R.C.S. 1848, Edinb. Prof. Clinical Med. 1856-60, Theory and Pract. 1860—, Dean Med. Faculty, 1882—, McGill Univ. Memb. Medico-Chirurg. Soc. Montreal, P. 1880; Canada Med. Assoc. P. 1880; a foreman Coll. Phys. and Surgeons, Quebec, 1860, P. 1880. Attend. Phys. Montreal Gen. Hosp. 1852-74, Sec. 1854; Protestant Orphan Asylum, 1858—. Consult. Phys. Montreal Gen. Hosp. 1854—.

JACKSON, J. HUGHLINGS. London, England. April, 1874.

JOHNSON, GEORGE. London, England. April, 1876. b. Nov. 1818.

M.D. 1844. First Med. Tutor King's Coll. 1843-50. Prof. Mat. Med. 1857; Prof. Princip. and Pract. Med. 1863; Prof. Clinical Med. 1876-86 King's Coll.; F.R.S. 1872; P. Royal Med. and Chirurgical Soc. 1884-86. Senior Phys. King's Coll. Hosp. 1876.

*LETTSON, JOHN COAKLEY. London, England. 1802. b. 1744. d. March 1, 1815.

Fellow Royal Coll. Phys. London, F.R.S. Memb. Amer. Philos. Soc. Jan. 1787.

*LEVER, JOHN M. London, England, 1854.

Surgeon Guy's Hosp.

LISTER, SIR JOSEPH, Bart. Edinburgh, Scotland. Jan. 1877. b. 1827.

M.B. 1852, Univ. London; F.R.C.S. England 1852; R.C.S.E. 1855, LL.D. 1879, Univ. Glasgow, 1880 Cambridge; D.C.L. 1880, Oxford, Bart. 1880. Regius Prof. Surgery Univ. Glasgow.

*LOUIS, P. Ch. A. Paris, France. 1835.

MACLEOD, GEORGE H. B. Glasgow, Scotland. 1865. b. 1828.

M.D. 1853, Univ. Glasgow; F.R.S. Edin.; F.R.C.S. 1857, Edin.;
Fell. Faculty Phys. and Surg. Glasgow 1858. Regius Prof. Surgery Univ.
Glasgow. Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland. P. Medico-
Chirurgical Soc. Glasgow (two terms). Corres. de la Soc. de Chér. de
Paris. Corres. Etrang. de l'Acad. de Méd. Paris. Memb. Deut. Gesell.
für Chirurg. Senior Surg. and Lecturer Clinical Surgery Western In-
firmmary, Glasgow. Formerly, Surg. Royal Infirmary, and Senior Surg.
General Hosp. in camp before Sebastopol.

OGLE, JOHN W. London, England. July, 1873.

PAGET, SIR JAMES, Bart. London, England. April, 1874. b. Jan. 11, 1814.

Memb. 1836, Fellow 1843, Royal Coll. Surg. of England. Honorary,
D.C.L. Oxford. LL.D. Cambridge, also, Edinb. F.R.C.S. Ireland.
M.D. Bonn, also Würzburg. F.R.S. 1851; Corres. Acad. Sc. Instit.
France 1886. Assist. Surg. 1847, Surg. 1861-71 St. Bartholomew's Hosp.
London.

*PEACOCK, THOMAS B. London, England. July, 1873.

*PEREIRA, JONATHAN. London, England. 1848. b. May 22, 1804. d.
Jan. 20, 1853.

M.D. 1840, Erlangen; F.R.S. and L.S. Licentiate Coll. Phys. Lon-
don, Fellow, 1845. Memb. Royal Coll. Surgeons June, 1825. Fellow
and Phys. London Hosp. Lecturer, and Examiner on Mat. Med. Univ.
London.

*RENAUDET, PETER. Bristol, England. 1795.

VALCOURT, THOPHILE DE. Cannes, France. Oct. 1869. b. May 3, 1836.

M.D. 1864, Paris; M.R.C.P. London, 1878. Memb. Med. Societies
of Paris, Stockholm, Chambery, Reims, Odessa; British Med. Assoc.;
Assoc. Française des Sciences; International Med. Congr.; Meteorolo-
gical Soc. of France. Surgeon Cannes City Hosp.; Marine Hosp. for
Scrofulous Children; Asile Evangelique; Consult. Phys. at Cannes
(Alpes Maritimes).

VALERY, GAETANO. Rome, Italy. Oct. 1857.

M.D. Physician and Lecturer on Pathological Anat. Hosp. Santo
Spirito, Rome.

*VELASCO, PEDRO GONZALES. Spain. 1861. d. 1881.

Director Anatomical Museum Univ. Madrid.

*WALTHER, HERMANN. Dresden, Saxony. 1860. d. 1883.

Foreign Associates living, 15; deceased, 15.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

CARROW, FLEMMING. Canton, China. 1880.

CHIARA, DOMENICO. Milan, Italy. 1880.

DEY, KANNY LALL. Calcutta, India. Feb. 1886. b. Sept. 24, 1831.

G.M.C.B. 1854, Med. Coll. of Bengal; Bai Bahadoor, 1872; C.I.E. (Companion Indian Empire) 1884. Memb. Sydenham Soc. London 1859; British Med. Assoc. 1863; Pharmaceutical Soc. Great Britain, 1863; F.U.C. [Fellow Univ. Calcutta] 1870; Faculty of Med. Univ. Calcutta, 1871; Chemical Soc. London (F.C.S.), 1880; Soc. Science, Letters and Art, London (F.S. Sc. Lond.), 1880; Calcutta Med. Soc. V. P. 1881; Syndicate Calcutta Univ. 1886; Distr. Charit. Soc. Calcutta, 1886; Assist. Govt. Chemical Examiner, 1854; Prof. Chemistry Calcutta Med. Coll. 1854; Presidency Coll. Calcutta, 1862; Additional Chemical Examiner to Govt. and Assist. to Prof. 1867-72; Teacher of Chemistry and Med. Jurisprudence to the Vernacular Classes, Calcutta Med. Coll. 1869-84; Prof. Chemistry, and Govt. Chemical Examiner, Calcutta Med. Coll. 1877-78. Justice of the Peace (J. P.) Calcutta, 1872-87; Committee of the Economic Museum, 1874-87; Municipal Commissioner, Calcutta, 1877-85; Central Committee for the Selection of the Vernacular Text-books, 1877-87; Presidency Magistrate for the town of Calcutta, 1881-87; Committee and Juror of the Calcutta Exhib. of Indian Art Manufactures, 1881-82; Juror at the Jeypore Exhib. 1883; also, Calcutta Internat. Exhib. 1883-84.

N.B. Retired from the service of the Government at the end of 30 years employment, 1884.

RENDU, JEAN. Lyons, France. 1855.

WASSEIGE, ADOLPHE. Liege, Belgium. 1880. b. Sept. 10, 1827.

M.D. 1854, Univ. Liege. Corres. Acad. Royal Med. de Belgique March, 1861; Constit. Medico-Chirurg. Soc. Liege, P. 1862 and '79; Memb. Medico-Chirurg. Soc. Bologne, Jan. 1876; Royal Soc. Med. and Nat. Sc. Brussels, Aug. 1876; Med. Soc. Gand, May, 1877; Med. Soc. Antwerp, Sept. 1877; Soc. of Public Med. Kingdom of Belgium, Aug. 1877; Soc. Med. and Nat. Sc. Dresden, 1859; Obstetrical Soc. Leipzig, July, 1880; Société Imperiale de Vilna, June, 1880; Med. Soc. Lyons, July, 1882; Obstetrical Soc. Edinb. Oct. 1882; Med. Soc. Charleroi July, 1883; Obstetrical Soc. San Francisco, Cal. Jan. 1884; Med. Soc. Strasbourg July, 1884; Obstetrical Soc. Paris, June, 1885; Royal Acad. Palermo Jan. 1886; Med. Acad. France, June, 1886; Titulary, Royal Acad. Med. Belgium, 1881; Med. Soc. Ghent, Aug. 1884; Belgian Geographical Soc. April, 1884.

Correspondents, 5.

LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES OF FELLOWS AND ASSOCIATES OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA. NOVEMBER, 1887.

- ARNOLD, RICHARD DENNIS, M.D. By T. S. Hopkins, M.D. *Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, vol. 29, 1878.
- ATLEE, JOHN LIGHT, M.D., LL.D. By D. Hayes Agnew, M.D. *Trans. Coll. Phys. Philad.*, vol. viii., 3d Series, 1886.
Anon. *Trans. Med. Soc. State of Pa.*, vol. xviii.
- ATLEE, WASHINGTON LEMUEL, M.D. By Thomas M. Drysdale, M.D. *Gynecological Transactions*, vol. iii., 1879.
By T. M. Drysdale, M.D. *Trans. Med. Soc. State of Pa.*, vol. xii., 1879.
By J. M. Toner, M.D. *Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, vol. 30, 1879.
- BACHE, FRANKLIN, M.D. By George B. Wood, M.D. Read June 16, 1865. *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. x., 1865.
By George B. Wood, M.D. Read May 3, and June 7, 1865, before the Coll. Phys. Philad. Pamphlet, with portrait, 8vo. pp. 66. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1865.
By Aug. H. Fish, M.D. *Trans. Med. Soc. State of Pa.*, 4th Series, Part I., 1865.
By William Maybury, M.D. *Trans. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, vol. 16, 1865.
- BARD, SAMUEL, M.D., LL.D. By Henry W. Ducachet, M.D. *The Amer. Med. Recorder*, vol. 4, 1821. Thacher's *Amer. Med. Biogr.*—Abridged from his life, by Rev. John McVickar.
By James P. White, M.D. *Amer. Med. Biogr.* By S. D. Gross, M.D. 1861.
Anon. *Biographia Americana*, New York, 1825. *The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians now Deceased*. By Henry Simpson. Philad., 1859. Appleton's *New Amer. Encyclopedia*.
- BARTON, BENJAMIN SMITH, M.D. Thacher's *Amer. Med. Biogr.* Miller's *Retrospects*. Simpson's *Lives of Eminent Philadelphians*. Philad., 1859.
Anon. *Biographia Americana*, New York, 1825.
By W. P. C. Barton, M.D. Read before the Philad. Med. Soc. *The Portfolio*, April, 1816.
- BECK, T. ROMEYN, M.D., LL.D. Anon. Appleton's *New Amer. Encyclopedia*.
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The biographical notices of Dr. Benjamin Rush wear the form of eulogy. They lack detail and preciseness. Such records are not sufficient to enable the present generation to estimate fairly the qualities or limits of his merit, or determine to what features of his character his renown is to be ascribed. A life of Dr. Rush, with his correspondence and extracts from his diary, written in a purely judicial spirit would be very instructive. Materials for it may be found in the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library.

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CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE INSTITUTION
OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMMEMORATIVE ADDRESS.

By

S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D.,
PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE.

[Delivered January 3, 1887.]

WE are met this evening to commemorate the hundredth birthday of the oldest medical society in America which is not a State organization. New Jersey and Massachusetts have State societies of older date, which of necessity met rarely, and were chiefly meant to give unity, force, and discipline to a profession, the members of which were widely scattered over a thinly peopled country.

One hundred years ago the grave and kindly man whose portrait hangs above me at our meetings, met the Fellows of this ancient College as their first President.

In words which quaintly represent to-day my own feelings, John Redman expressed his sense of the honor then conferred upon him and of the responsibility created by such an audience; "for," said he, "when I look around me I see so many gentlemen of character for learning, ingenuity, and integrity in the profession and practice of physick," and some whose talents have early called them forth into public notice, and offices of dignity in the medical line, and who have conducted therein for many years so much to their own reputation, and to the advancement and satisfaction of their pupils and of their fellow-citizens."

At the close of his address he confesses that his mind has taken a more serious turn, and says, "I think it is very becoming in us at the commencement of this our Institution, to acknowledge the Supreme Being to be our sovereign lord and ruler," and thus goes on into a simple and straightforward prayer, "that through all the days of this College, they who sat about and all who are to come publickly and privately serve their generation faithfully, according to God's will, that they may find rewards beyond the grave."

When John Redman thus seriously addressed the founders of what he called "a collegiate society," he was sixty-five years of age. He was born forty-one years after William Penn laid out this city. The men he so feelingly counselled were all his juniors. He looked back over the larger part of a century, during which his newborn country had leaped to sturdy life, and set an example that had helped to bring unthought-of changes to its great European ally—a century of disturbing political and social thought—fertile in revolutionary activities.

To understand the men over whom he presided, to comprehend the inheritance of examples they left us, to realize above all how peculiar have been the relations of the physician to the social and political existence of Philadelphia, it is necessary to look back through the century which preceded the foundation of this College.

The history of any profession in connection with the progress and growth of a new country is of the utmost interest, and of no profession is this more true than of ours. The bar, the army, the navy, and, in other lands, the church, have distinct natural relations to the government, but the physician has none, and in monarchical countries this fact has served to create for him annoying social limitations which are but too slowly fading as communities grow into intelligent disregard of feudal traditions. His position in any community is a fair test of its good sense. But in new lands, peopled by the self-selection of the fittest, by those who have the courage of enterprise, and the mental and moral outfit to win for it success, the physician is sure to take and keep the highest place, and to find open to him more easily than to others wealth, social place, and, if he desire it, the higher service of the State. Nowhere was this more true than in this city. In New England the clergy were for a long time dom-

inant. In New York then, as now, commercial success was the surest road to social position. South of us it was the landholder who ruled with undisputed sway. But in this city—I may say in this State—from the first settlement until to-day the physician has held an almost unquestioned and somewhat curious preëminence. He is and always has been relatively a more broadly important personage here than elsewhere.

If this be not as clear to you as it is to me, let me remind you that in every legislature of this Commonwealth you will find a dozen members of our profession who have for a time taken up the duties of lawgivers, intending to return again to their practice. I observe on the list of our Fellows to-day many men, and they are of our best, who have been or who are directors of insurance companies or saving funds, or even of banks, a thing almost unheard-of in cities where the lower civilization of commerce is dominant. You will find them, also, in unusual numbers on our collegiate boards. Our great charities are never without some of them in their councils, and the Philadelphia Library is obliged, under the will of James Rush, to have in its direction three physicians. In our hospital boards, and still more largely in our learned societies, they are equally well represented.

Says a learned historian, writing of the Philadelphia of 1828, "Nothing struck me so much as the social force and influence of the physicians. I was familiar with other cities, and nowhere else did they seem to me to be so distinctly the leaders of social life."

The exceptional position which we occupy here is in a large measure due to the good fortune which early in our history directed to these shores a remarkable group of physicians, the friends and co-religionists of Penn.

As I am chiefly addressing Pennsylvanians, I shall not venture to say much of men whose names are still familiar. I desire, however, to show what breadth of liberty they had to do things which nowadays would scarcely be regarded as within the legitimate career of the largest-minded physician. Edward Jones, surgeon, came over in 1682. His father-in-law, Thomas Wynne, set sail in the "Welcome," with his friend William Penn, in that same August. These were both physicians of gentle breeding, and of the best edu-

cation their day could offer. Thomas Wynne was an active practitioner of physick, and yet found time to become President of the first Assembly which met in the province, and in which sat also his son-in-law, Jones. Both of these men lived to hold many offices of political trust and honor in their adopted country.

Next in our medical genealogy comes Thomas Lloyd. There is, what was called in Friends' phraseology, a testimony¹ concerning him which, heard pleasantly across the turmoil of nearly two centuries, tells how that "he had a great practice, . . . and generally good success, whereby it was often his lot to be amongst many of account in the world. . . . Yet being a man of tender spirit, he was conscientiously careful over his patients whether poor or rich.

In the new land he sought for conscience' sake he was still for a while a physician. How, think you, did he find time to act as Deputy-Governor under Penn, President of Council, Keeper of the Great Seal of the Commonwealth? Apparently the good and great William Penn took care of his physician, for we hear that his friend Dr. Griffith Owen held the posts of Member of Assembly, Deputy-Master of the Rolls, and Commissioner of Property.

The early part of the next century was as fortunate. Lloyd Zachary, the grandson of that accomplished physician and trusted ruler Lloyd, was the first physician elected to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and was what we would call Port Physician in 1725. He shared this duty with Thomas Græme, a Scotch physician, who arrived with Governor Keith in 1715. Besides being thrown into large practice by the death of Griffith Owen, this gentleman was at various times Naval Officer, a Councillor, Master-in-Chancery, and at last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, for which we may note that he received £50 a year. He was the first president and the founder of the now ancient and still useful St. Andrew's Society for giving aid to destitute Scotchmen, assisted to create the Philosophical Society, was with Zachary, the two Bonds, Moore, Cadwalader, and Redman, of the first staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and died in

¹ Levick, J. J. Early Physicians of Philadelphia, etc.

1772, Collector of the Port. On his tombstone in Christ Church-yard, it is said of him, and it would seem with justice, that

“The soul that lived within this crumbling dust,
In every act was eminently just;
Peaceful through life, as peaceful, too, in death,
Without one pang he rendered back his breath.”

The men I have here so briefly described were, with the exception of the last, of the Society of Friends—Græme was of the Church of England. The great struggle between the Presbyterian settlers of the interior of the State and the followers of Penn was now in full tide. Already other sects than those of Penn began to be prominent, and henceforward we find physicians of eminence who were not of the creed of Fox, but neither in the seventeenth nor the eighteenth century do we observe in Pennsylvania what was very common in early New England and New Jersey—men doubly occupied as physicians and clergymen.

To the new group of men belong, also, the two Kearsleys, to one of whom, John, a member of the Assembly, we owe the interesting spire of Christ Church, and the endowment of Christ Church Hospital for reduced women. Kearsley's pupils—or, as was then said, apprentices—were all natives of the country, and among them were Zachary, Cadwalader, William Shippen, Sr., the Bonds, Cadwalader Evans, Redman, Bard, and John Kearsley, Jr. Bard speaks with energetic disgust of his master's exactions. The pupil was constantly subject to his orders. He carried medicines to the sick, or prepared drugs for use by his master in his daily rounds; he made fires, kept the office clean, and did other less agreeable duties commonly devolving nowadays on servants.

William Shippen, a founder of the College of New Jersey, was, with Redman, the only one of Kearsley's pupils alive in Philadelphia when this College was instituted. An active Presbyterian, he was a trustee of Princeton College and of the College of Philadelphia, Vice-President of the Philosophical Society, one of the staff of the Hospital, and, later in life, a member of the Continental Congress.

Thomas Cadwalader was a descendant of Wynne and Edward Jones, and, like the men of his day, active in scientific societies,

hospital work, and the stormy politics of his time. Unlike Kearsley, he was a staunch whig, and his two sons, John and Lambert, were both soldiers of distinction. His sedate visage hangs in your hall to justify the words in which John Redman regretted that he had not lived long enough to become the first officer of this body. "One," he says, "on whose age, character, and reputation for medical ability and respectable deportment to and among us, as well as his generous, just, and benevolent temper of mind and great acquaintance with books and men and things, and proper attention to times and seasons, would, I am persuaded, have pointed him out as our first object." He is sure that his name will readily occur to the Fellows. "Nor need I mention it," he adds, "but that I naturally recollect with pleasure the name of our worthy and well-respected brother, and my much esteemed friend, Thomas Cadwalader."

He grieves, in like manner, that Thomas Bond could not, also, have preceded him in office, "a man of judgment and skill, of indefatigable assiduity to the last in the practice of physick and surgery."

I should have found it difficult to say less as regards the notable personages who came and went on the scene of our Colonial history, and who brought to their medical work the tastes, manners, and education of gentlemen, and to its completeness, high-minded sense of duty. It was needful that I spoke of them in order to show how perfect has been the good fortune which, from the day when the "Welcome" brought us Thomas Wynne up to the present hour, has failed not to give us like men, gifted with like intellectual qualities, holding the same lofty traditions of honor and industry, ready to take up our unending task whenever an older and wearied generation laid it down.

The century was in its last third. A new group of physicians, nearly all young or in early middle age, and trained in an eventful war, had come upon the stage. The city contained about 45,000 people. It was the seat of Government and of the largest social life the land afforded. Still predominant in commerce, it was also active in education and science. The College of Philadelphia had been for a time suppressed, the University had been medically organized, the Federal constitution was in debate, and Washington, a man of fifty-

six years, was resident in Philadelphia. Fitch was constructing his first steamboat.

Who first suggested the formation of this College is unknown, but as many of our Fellows were educated in Edinburgh, it is likely enough that the success of its Society, which dated from 1733, may have led them to imitate it here. I have myself seen on its diploma the name of "Caspar Wistar Præses annuus."

We know as little of the earlier steps taken toward the foundation of this College. John Redman, your first President, says that "at the first meeting to organize ourselves by choosing proper officers and members so as to constitute a body," he was elected President. He adds, "I went home under a strong impression of the weight both of the office and my obligations to you." Then he tells us that he was unable to attend the next meeting, and apparently it is at a third meeting that he delivers the address from which I have already quoted. Its faded ink and formal, patient writing seem to take one back to a less hurried era, and speak eloquently of the busy years which have come and gone since my serious-minded predecessor looked forward hopefully anticipating your future usefulness.

It would seem that the College was organized some time in 1786, but as to this we have no record other than that just mentioned. The first meeting of which we have a minute took place on January 2, 1787, and to this date we have always referred as our natal day.

On that 2d of January, 1787, in the evening, in a little house used by the University and known as Surgeons' Hall, on Fifth Street south of Library, assembled a portion of the notable group of men who then constituted this College. By the dim light of candles, for which I have found the modest bill, clad after the fashion of the day, some in Quaker dress and some in knee breeches, silk stockings, and low shoes with buckles, most of them carrying, I fancy, the gold-headed cane and the meditative snuff-box, some with queues or powdered wigs, a fading fashion, were John Jones, William Shippen, Jr., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, Thomas Parke, Gerardus Clarkson, Samuel Duffield, James Hutchinson, William W. Smith, Andrew Ross, William Clarkson, James Hall, William Currie.

The full roll of Fellows and Junior Fellows in January, 1787, adds

the names of John Redman, John Morgan, George Glentworth, Abraham Chovet, Benjamin Say, Samuel Powel Griffiths, Benjamin Duffield, John Morris, John Carson, John Foulke, Robert Harris.

Before our charter was obtained in 1789, there were added Nathan Dorsey, John R. B. Rodgers, Caspar Wistar, Jr., James Cuningham, Charles Moore, Michael Leib, John H. Gibbons.

They were in all twenty-four when they met in January, 1787, and thirty-one when they were incorporated in 1789. Only three of their names are to-day represented on our present list; but many more are familiar to your ears, and if we include the men I have previously mentioned, you will find that a large share of the best known families of our city trace their lineage from one or other of this memorable group. It would, in fact, be easy to give you a long catalogue of families distinguished in our national and local history, or in our social life, who inherit the blood of one or more of the physicians I have named or have yet to name; but as some of those here present may have the misfortune not to be able to claim the honor of medical ancestry I generously refrain.

The portraits of many of these notable personages ornament our halls, and tell in their ruddy complexions of men who lived much out of doors and often in the saddle, and illustrate the changes which time is making in the physical conditions of our race. Here are descendants of the settlers who, armed only with the courage of good intention, came to the wilderness with Penn, or followed soon after. Welsh or English, nearly all of them, but two represent the German element; only four have middle names—as to which a curious change is seen in the later years.

The older men generally sign first. The President was sixty-five; Jones, fifty-eight; Morgan, Shippen, and Kuhn, each fifty-one.

These were physicians who assisted at the troublous birth of a great nation. I fancy that I can see in their resolute faces the lines left by the sorrows and trials of those eventful years when they rode with the great Virginian, and shared with him the hardships of doubtful campaigns and the triumphs of Princeton and Yorktown. Among them were the friends and physicians of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams. They held to their medical

opinions, as we shall see, with the same absolute belief that controlled their political actions, and were nearly as ready to fight for the one as for the other. As to their medical ancestry, the best of them had been educated at Edinburgh, which school is the parent of our University. Genealogically, we might speak of our College and of the University as children of Edinburgh, and grandchildren of Leyden.

Linger with me a little, and learn who and what were these our medical forefathers; the men who had won fame and matured character on the field and in the hospital wherewith to face the yet darker hours of the deadly plague so soon to thin their ranks.

The most illustrious of our profession are not always the most lovable. Your first president, John Redman, was a man whom all men respected and all men loved. He spent a year at Edinburgh, was graduated at Leyden, in 1748, under Albinus, and returned home to practise finally only medicine, declining midwifery and surgery. In his medical creed he was a sturdy follower of Sydenham. Like the most of his fellows, he bled without hesitation and believed that the American needed more positive treatment than his degenerate British ancestor. Except his thesis on abortion, a defence of inoculation, and his excellent account of the yellow fever of 1764, he left little behind him. A man gentle without lacking force, religious without a trace of bigotry, and finding in his faith only larger reasons for cheerfulness. Quick of temper and as quick to regret it; punctual, charitable, exact, a type of what the practice of our profession makes out of the best characters, he constantly declined political place. We are told "that he suspended pain by his soothing manner or chased it away by his conversation." One would like to possess the secret of this anæsthetic kindness. He died in 1808 at the age of eighty-six, and, we are told, was mourned and missed most by the destitute, being like that physician of whom Somerville says

"For well thy soul can understand,
The poor man's call is God's command."

John Jones, our first Vice-President, was of another type. His two grandfathers were Edward Jones and Thomas Wynne. He went abroad early, and again at a later date, and became the warm friend

of Hunter and Pott. In 1755 he served with Sir William Johnson in the French war, settled in New York, and left it when it was occupied by the British. For a time he sat in the Senate of New York, then entered the army, and in 1778 settled here, where he succeeded Redman in the hospital, became the first President of the Humane Society, and was physician to the Dispensary until his death in 1791. We owe to him the first American book on surgery in 1775. He dedicated it to Cadwalader, and says, "If I cannot cure the fatal disease of my unfortunate country, I can at least pour a little balm into her bleeding wounds."

John Jones was of the Society of Friends, and lies, since 1791, after their fashion, in a nameless grave under the maples in their Arch Street burial-ground. He was a man tranquil of temper, easy and polite, fond of poetry and belles-lettres; a surgeon so expert in lithotomy that he frequently operated for stone in a minute and a half. For this malady he attended Franklin, of whose philosophic cheerfulness he has left a clear account. In 1790 he went to New York to consult in the case of Washington, who suffered at that time from some acute disease of the lungs.

I pause to add that another of our Fellows, Plunket Glentworth, son of the founder George, also attended Washington in Philadelphia in 1797.¹ I have seen a letter to John Lewis, in which the illustrious patient says of this physician, "No nobler man or more skilful physician ever lived," and calls him his "estimable friend"—almost the sole record of this Glentworth—the friend of Washington.

Of John Morgan, one can only speak with admiration. There is in this State a portrait of him by Angelica Kauffman, and the excellent copy in our hall has all the charm of distinction and manly beauty. The student and friend of Hunter and the famous Hewson; he knew well Voltaire and the great Morgagni, who gave him the noble copy of his works now in our library, inscribing on the first page

"Viro experientissimo et humanissimo

D^o. Dⁱ. Joanni Morgan.

Auctor."

¹ The Hon. George Bancroft tells me that about this date Washington underwent an operation for some rectal disease, but as to its nature we know nothing further.

In his thesis on pus, Morgan anticipated Hunter's theory of its origin from the blood. He came home, aged twenty-nine years, a Graduate in Medicine of Edinburgh, Member of the French Academy of Surgery, Fellow of the Royal Society, and with the honors of the Colleges of Edinburgh and London, to found the University of Pennsylvania, and to serve as Director-General and Physician-in-Chief of the Army in 1775. He lies now in old St. Peter's churchyard. His dignified vindication of his army career is almost all we have left us of a brilliant and well-loved gentleman.

To speak of William Shippen, Jr., would be almost to repeat what I have said of his friend Morgan. His friends in London were the same, and also, we may add, the high-minded Fothergill and Sir John Pringle. The war made him Director-General, and I may pause to add that Potts, a Pennsylvanian, and Tilton, one of our earliest Associate Fellows, held a like position. William Shippen was our second President; a handsome man, gay, and yet dignified; so amiable that through life he is said to have made no foes, a doubtful formula of praise. He left a great name as a happy lecturer, and was the first of that remarkable series of anatomical demonstrators whose names are so familiar to us all.

Adam Kuhn, son of the physician and magistrate Adam Simon Kuhn, came home in 1768 from his European studies at Edinburgh and Upsal. I find in the *Eclectic Repertory*, vol. viii., a number of very pleasant and interesting letters from Linnæus to the father and to the son. He speaks of the latter as an amiable, correct young man, beloved of all, and for whom he cherished a paternal affection. The younger physician he directly addresses in after-days as his dear friend, and in letters, simple, affectionate, and delightfully full of chatty remarks about plants and animal life, and gossip of domestic affairs, calls him his cherished son; speaks of his engaging deportment, his unwearied ardor in cultivating science. In 1772 he refers apparently to having named a plant after his young friend, and says, "I am yours while I live." There must be more of these genial letters. In their pages flowers seem to bloom, and humming-birds to flutter, as the great naturalist, with gentle envy, pictures the wealth of plant and animal life awaiting his pupil's study in distant Pennsylvania. The daily needs of life may have rendered the pur-

suit of science difficult to Kuhn. He lectured in 1768, one year, on botany, then on materia medica twenty-one years, and in 1789 became professor of theory and practice in the University, was our third President in 1808, and died in 1817. He left scarce a trace behind him; but no one can read his manuscript lectures, now in our library, without a full sense that the world lost something by the indifference, or want of ambition of this learned physician.

With reverent doubt of my powers to do justice to the greatest physician this country has produced, I approach the task of briefly recalling to your memories the vivid and emphatic personality of Benjamin Rush. His life invites a less hasty biographer, and is full of such seeming contradictions as can only be explained by the belief that the earnest, decisive, and mutinous nature of a man, proud, rather than conceited, got the better of the principles by which he honestly strove to guide his conduct. That he won at last in this contest, was shown by the grief with which a nation mourned his death, when the poor, in crowds, besought a sight of his face, or, at least, to touch his coffin. Look at his portrait by Sully, in our hall. It has the scholar's hands, the largely modelled head, the contemplative blue eyes of the observer, the nose and chin strong, firmness in the mouth, and a trace of too critical tendencies in the droop of the lines of the lips, withal a general expression of tranquil benevolence, a face like the man's life and character, full of dissimilars, with a grand total of good.

How shall I briefly bring before you the career of this restless being? Relentless energy drove him through a life in which ardent sense of duty, large-minded philanthropy, love of country, devotion to his art and its science, immense belief in himself, were the motives to industry, which made note-books the companions of his student youth, and which failed not until the pen fell from a hand enfeebled by the close approach of death.

He was a statesman, a scholar, an army surgeon, a punctual and careful physician, an actively religious man, a far-seeing and courageous philanthropist, and a sanitarian far in advance of his day. These are what I might call four careers, in all of which he excelled unaided by secretaries or modern means of condensing and relegating labor: one such suffices most men. He was a member of every im-

portant political assembly which met in this State while he lived. When timid men fell out of the Continental Congress, he was elected to that body, that he might sign the Declaration of Independence, and was the only physician whose name is on that energetic arraignment of the Crown.¹ I have neither time nor desire to speak of his relations to Washington. He criticised him with his usual courage and with a severity in which at that time he was not alone, and, although later in life he somewhat relented, he never quite forgot the bitterness which arose out of his too famous letter, and to the end of his days looked upon the great leader as one not above the judgment of his fellows. As regards the patriotism of Rush there can be no doubt. It approached the earnestness of religion, and its very intensity made him unhappy and critical when others seemed to him to be showing that want of energy which in the first years of the war he thought was seen in the Fabian policy of Washington.

Rush was Surgeon-General to the Middle Department, and later Surgeon-General, and served faithfully in the New Jersey campaign and in the dreary camp at Valley Forge. He resigned in 1778, after his difficulty with his chief, and declined pay for his services.

As a broad-minded philanthropist, I view him with wonder. The higher education of women he urged as a special need of a Republic, and as boldly wrote of public punishments and against the penalty of death. With like courage he denounced slavery, or turned to demand legislation against the abuse of alcohol, or to implore care in the use of this agent in disease, and, although a scholarly man, eloquently represented the waste of time in the too general study by the young of the classical tongues.

On his medical career I cannot linger. His views as to bleeding were extreme. They were greatly modified in his later years, but have been misrepresented by the enmity his positive nature excited, and can be fitly judged, not by his occasional vigor of statement, but also by the many tempering remarks to be found in his works. His

¹ Since the first appearance of this address, I have been reminded by many that Lyman Hall, Josiah Bartlett, and Matthew Thornton were physicians. They were practitioners of medicine, but, so far as I can discover, Rush alone of all I have named was a graduate, and he alone returned to his profession. In the higher sense in which we to-day use the term, Rush was the only *Physician* who signed the Declaration.

ideas on the contagion of yellow fever and its domestic origin excited the hostility of commerce, and embittered his existence; but, although as to the former he changed his beliefs later in life, as to the latter he seems never to have faltered.

I presume that he held his opinions tenaciously, and was so conscious of his own general superiority to those about him, that he found it hard to weigh their reasons justly. He says, "I early discovered that it was impossible for me, by any reasonings, to change the practice of some of my brethren." Then he adds, "humanity was therefore on the side of leaving them to themselves, because what is done in these consultations is the ineffectual result of neutralized opinions; for the extremity of *wrong* in medicine, as in morals and government, is often a less mischief than that mixture of *right* and wrong which serves, by palliating, to perpetuate evil." How interesting is this irritable confession, which tells so much more of the man than he meant to put into it. Let me add, as a thoughtful physician, that no one can read what he wrote—and I have read most of it—without a strong sense of his sagacious and intelligent originality, and admiration of his clear and often fervid style. His work on insanity is a masterpiece. A recent English writer calls his book on "the bilious remitting yellow fever" a wonder, and says of that remarkable description of his sensations during the height of the epidemic, "it is as if he were talking to you, a ghostly whispering through a veil of nine-tenths of a century." He has been called the American Sydenham. He was not as I see it, so great a physician, but taking his whole career—and both were earnest republicans—Rush was the larger personage, and surely, next to Franklin, the greatest citizen of Pennsylvania.¹

His bitterest foes are best remembered because of the man they reviled. Even before death came to heal all wounds, he stood where few have stood in the estimate of men. He could not but feel this tribute. It gentled the positive and ardent nature, once ready to

¹ Rush left letters, diaries, and also biographic memoirs of his contemporaries, without which, no man can fitly judge him or them. Friends, relatives, and executors have been chary of publishing these records. Some of them I have read, and I think it only just to a great man that we should know all that there is of him to know. He was too great, too productive, too various to lose esteem on account of anything he may have said or written of Washington.

cross swords with all who dared to differ. He says, "I was once an aristocrat, then a democrat, now I am a Christocrat." Certain of his words should have been placed on his tombstone. With them we may leave him to his repose, near the yet greater Franklin. "Posterity," he says, "is to the physician, what the day of judgment is to the Christian."

Still among honored Philadelphia names we find next that of Gerardus Clarkson, chief of the founders of the Episcopal Academy, and brother of the Matthew Clarkson, emigrant from provincial New York to this gayer capital, who earned as mayor, in the yellow fever of 1793, a character for manly courage and self-possessed official calmness.

Benjamin Say produced no great work, except his son, the eminent naturalist.

James Hutchinson was the ancestor of our honorary librarian, and, like him, a trustee of the University. There is a pleasant letter extant of the date of 1776, in which Fothergill recommends him to the Pennsylvania Hospital as a trained surgeon, and a man of "unblemished character." He had a good deal to do with the union of the College and University in 1791. Like most of our first Fellows, he was a member of the Anti-Slavery Society. It is told of him that when the ship on which he came home from Europe was chased by a British cruiser, he escaped to the coast in an open boat under a heavy fire, to save the dispatches Franklin had confided to his care. In 1771 Hutchinson was appointed by Shippen Senior Surgeon to the Flying Hospital of the Middle Department, and in the same year became Director of the Hospitals, Physician and Surgeon-General of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He lived to serve through the war, and to become distinguished as a professor, to hold many posts of public trust, and to die of yellow fever in 1793.

George Glentworth, who comes next, was Senior Physician and Surgeon of the General Hospital of the United States, from 1777 to 1780. He, too, declined pay. It was he who extracted the bullet received by Lafayette at Brandywine fight, at the Indian Queen Tavern in Third Street. He lies now near the street in St. Paul's churchyard.

Of the cynical and merry tory Abraham Chovet, there is little to

say. Dr. Physick told my father that while living in London Chovet tried to save a too adventurous gentleman about to be hanged for highway robbery, by opening his trachea before the hangman operated. The patient was rapidly removed after the execution, and is said to have spoken. A queer tale, and doubtful, but worth the telling. The government is said to have lacked due appreciation of this valuable experiment, and Chovet brought his queer Voltairian visage to America. You may see it yet in our library.

William Currie left theology for medicine and served in the war. He is known chiefly by his excellent essays on climate and on yellow fever, and his support of the doctrine of its foreign origin as against Rush, with whom he agreed as regards the question of contagion. In his essays Currie wrote temperately of the matter and without personalities.

I observe that this writer now and then speaks of the number of pulse beats, and says the frequent pulse is the weak pulse. Numeration of the heart beat is very rare in the writings of the last century, and is exceptionally found between the reign of Anne, when Sir John Floyer wrote his book upon it, and the year 1820, when French observers again called attention to its value. Occasional references to the number of the pulse are, also, found in Rush, but they are, on the whole, uncommon.

Men like ourselves know how hard it is to live up to the best standards of medical duty; know, also, what temptations, intellectual and moral, positive and negative, assail us all, and can understand the value and beauty of certain characters, which, like surely guided ships, have left no permanent trace behind them on life's great seas, of their direct and absolute devotion to duty.

Of this precious type was Samuel Powel Griffiths. He wrote little, although an editor of the *Eclectic Repertory*. All that he has left us is a paper in favor of vaccination, and an essay to prove that yellow fever, as a rule, does not attack a second time. He believed it contagious, and of imported origin. The sanitary and philanthropic plans of Rush he heartily aided. In the battle with slavery and the penal code and against the abuse of alcohol, Griffiths was a steady worker; whilst the Humane Society, the Dispensary, the Friends' Asylum for the Insane, and the French Refugees found in him a constant helper. But wherever he went and in whatever he

did peace and gentleness were around about him, so that in every relation of life men and women eagerly trusted this simple, straightforward, intelligent, unambitious man. It is told of him that in forty years he scarcely ever missed his daily visit to the Dispensary, where he met, relieved, and counselled the poor. With one hand it may be said he distributed the bounty which his fellow-citizens entrusted to his care, to the refugees from St. Domingo, while with the other he was busy sending vaccine virus to their revolted slaves. To the last day of his life he walked our streets in all weathers, averse to the use of a carriage, and thus, punctual, industrious, carrying into every vital relation trustful, unobtrusive religion, this kindest of men, forgetful of no duty, died abruptly, escaping the pangs he had so often seen in others.

The peaceful Griffitts had, I believe, no relation to the War of Independence, but Benjamin Duffield was, like many other of our Fellows, an army surgeon. In the pest-house at Bush Hill he did manly service in 1793. An hospitable man of genial humor; both wise and witty, it is said. The familiar seal of the College was probably of his devising, as he was chairman of the committee on this matter in 1787.

Of John Carson, born 1752, little is known. He was a long time surgeon to the City Troop, one of the founders of the Dispensary, professor of chemistry in the University after the death of Hutchinson, but died in 1794, before he had given a lecture.

The founder John Foulke, M.D., was graduated at the College of Philadelphia in 1780. Like most of our early Fellows he studied abroad, and, returning home, taught anatomy for two years. A conscientious and efficiently demonstrative teacher, he behaved with courage and fidelity in the yellow fever of 1793, and died three years after.

Caspar Wistar, Jr., is a more familiar name. Like Rush, there is much of the man's life on record in the portrait by Otis, as the least observant may see. The face is strong and intellectual, the mouth large and full of good humor and mirth, the chin positive, a face thoughtful above, and below alive with promise of genial companionship. He could have been but sixteen when we hear of him as active in helping the wounded after the indecisive fight at Germantown.

He was graduated at Edinburgh in 1786, and left that city President of the Royal Medical Society, and with the warm friendship of Cullen, who later sent him his portrait, and was his frequent correspondent. He must have been the youngest of our corporators, as he was elected to the College in April, 1787, and was then but twenty-six years old. Two years after, he became professor of chemistry in the College of Philadelphia; he was made adjunct-professor of anatomy, surgery, and midwifery in 1792, and in 1808 succeeded Shippen at the University in the chair of anatomy. Men spoke of him as a great teacher. He fortunately combined full knowledge with fluency, and intense interest in what he was teaching. His system of anatomy, published in 1811, was our first native treatise on that subject.

He followed Rush as President of the Anti-Slavery Society, and Jefferson as President of the Philosophical. If a man's friends be in some sense a description of the man, among his were Humboldt, Michaux, Soemmering and Camper, Cullen, Hope, Jefferson, Warren, and Correa, the cynical and amusing Portuguese minister. You can see from these names, that science occupied him, and especially anatomy, that the practical aspects of his profession were not forgotten, and that he was at home among those whose talk left to their surviving contemporaries vivid memories of an unusual social era. He is known still to most of us as the founder of the Wistar Parties, which owed much of their later social vitality to the hospitable houses of the leaders of our profession. When I was a young man and Wistar was long since in his grave, we were still familiar with the worn card of invitation which carried his vigorous profile with its formal queue from simpler days to those of champagne and terrapins, and until the fierce quarrels of the great war broke up this gay and joyous company. It was wickedly said that the doctors profited by those noble suppers. Even in their luxurious decadence they were delightful. Men who came to eat remained to chat. They left to me at least a gallery of pleasant portraits of some whose living talk would have made that good founder happy. Hear how Thackeray mourns a dead friend. "There will be," he says, "no more Whister parties for him. Will Whister himself, hospitable, pig-tailed shade, welcome him to Hades? and will they sit down—

no, stand up, to a ghostly supper, devouring the *ιφθιμονες ψυχας* (the mighty souls) of oysters and all sorts of birds?"¹

I have dwelt on this aspect of a full and wholesome, learned and useful life, because it well illustrates the social prominence of the Philadelphia physician. We may leave him with the words in which another described him: "Decorous, suave, honorable, and courteous, he forgot nothing except injuries."

Michael Leib, born 1759, was the last Fellow of importance elected previous to our incorporation in 1789. His name occurs with honorable mention in the yellow fever records, but he left our profession early and became a brilliant leader in the Democratic party, and filled in turn the post of member of Assembly, of the United States House of Representatives, and at last went to Congress as Senator. His great war speech of 1812 was long remembered, and he was said to have been for many years the political dictator of Philadelphia. He died in 1822.

The earlier Constitution was signed by Senior and Junior Fellows, but in August, 1787, it was readopted in a modified form, and thenceforward the appellation "junior" disappears, and we have only Fellows and Associate Fellows, and very much later Corresponding Members.

Up to its incorporation in 1789, the College was busy with private and public affairs. It adopted a seal, and substituted for *non sibi sed alii*, as proposed, *non sibi sed toti*.

It urged the Legislature to create a botanic garden and public baths, and to limit the use of ardent spirits, wisely pointing out their hurtfulness, declaring them destructive to life and health, and as tending equally to dishonor character as a nation, and to degrade our species. "They," the Fellows, "believe to be without foundation, the prevalent idea as to use of spirits in heat and cold, and think malt liquors and cyder might be substituted."

The first effort toward a pharmacopœia was made in April, 1787, and the College ordered a committee to digest the business. This effort was, I believe, the first made in America in this direction. It was never long out of sight, but the digestion was laborious and incomplete until the Pharmacopœia Convention met in 1820.

¹ (Haud immemor, p. 8. William B. Reed, 1864, Phila.)

The germ of our ethical code is to be found in April, 1788, when it was decided that

“To promote order and unity in the practice of medicine, it is agreed by the Fellows of this College, that they will not attend or prescribe for any patient who hath previously employed any other Fellow of the College in the same illness, unless it be in consultation with the first physician, or in case of sudden emergency, when the said physician is not present,” and then follow directions as to the conduct of consultations.

What was to become of the unlucky patient under this stringent rule does not appear. But codes of conduct, however needful, are difficult so to frame as to cover all contingencies, and the legislation of individual common sense usually intervenes to correct their too absurd application. The larger ethical code, founded chiefly on that of Percival, was accepted by the College in 1843.

In these early days the only death-record was kept by the churches, wherefore the College found need to appoint committees on this subject and on that of disease and meteorology. Their value ceased in after-times, the city having assumed charge of registration, and the country that of statistics of the weather, which Parke found troublesome, in 1792, because he could not buy a barometer in the city of Penn.

The history of an old and learned institution is that of its members and of its relation to public affairs. No man can hope in the scope of an address to set before you the shining roll of the men who have illustrated our story with duty done simply and in private, of patient, charitable lives, of those larger existences which left their mark, also, on the science of their day, and to this memorable hour have sustained in noble succession the prominence of this city in all that lifts our art and its sister sciences above the common levels of applied usefulness. The task were hopeless and belongs to the historian rather than to the orator.

But our relation to the public can not be thus readily disposed of. The acts of single men help to give us collective power to interfere in public matters, and here this College has been up to this day potently active. To it came early for advice in all affairs of health and quarantine the city, State, and general government; and the

minutes amply record that it has labored conscientiously to aid the commonwealth and the city as to sale and importation of pure drugs, as to parks, water supply, education, drainage, and the many other problems which call for advice and direction from experts.

To the physician epidemics are his battlefields. His daily life is hard enough, and, unlike the soldier, he lives amidst constant perils, of which habit has made him negligently forgetful. He is assisted to be unthoughtful as to risks by the fact that the community thinks little of those which are not, like the soldier's, occasional, or which it does not largely share. You must have lost sense of heroism if you do not feel some thrill of pride when you look back with me over those sad years in which the Fellows of this College, amidst the contagion of terror, faced the storms of death which from 1793 to 1804 swept over this city and forever ruined its mere commercial supremacy.

Let us see how well this College met it. Several of its Fellows could recall the epidemic of 1762—the Barbadoes Plague—the dreaded yellow fever. Rush, a student, made notes of it in his constant way, and Redman, an older man, described it with accurate skill. A few hundred died, and for thirty-one years the great town flourished undisturbed. For two years the College had at times been urgent as to quarantine, but selfish, shortsighted commerce had been more potent. On the 25th of August, 1793, a special meeting of the Fellows was called “to consider their duty because of the fever of alarming nature.” Rush, Hutchinson, Say, and Wistar were to report on the 26th. Nothing, on the whole, could have been better than the calm, good sense of the letter of public advice which the Fellows, at the instance of their committee, addressed to the mayor, Mathew Clarkson, and to the people at large. At this meeting, the President describes the fever of 1762. Tilton, our associate, advises tents as hospitals, and the College decides to meet every Monday. How simple it all sounds, the quiet councils, the talk as to treatment. The Fellows assemble on the 3d, 6th, 10th, and 17th of September, and consider Alexander Hamilton's letter of inquiry as to the fever, and answer Dr. Warren, of Boston. Meanwhile the plague is on the people, and the College meets no more until November.

To speak of this awful summer, is to speak of a population degraded by the very insanity of fear. The rich fled first, and at last almost all who could go. In round numbers, Philadelphia had 6000 houses and 49,000 souls. Some 3000 houses were closed. 12,000 persons fled to the country—Carey says 17,000. Of those left behind, 11,000 took the fever, and one-third of these died. Before this appalling death-rate, all but a rare few gave way. In deserted streets, between rows of closed houses, where commerce had ceased, men walked down the middle of the causeways and declined to shake hands with friends, or turned aside from any who wore the badge of mourning. Thousands of both sexes smoked tobacco to avoid disease, or carried vinegar or camphor or bits of tarred rope for protection, while bonfires at night and firing of muskets to disperse contagion ceased only when the Mayor forbade them. The churches were shut; most of the weekly papers ceased to appear. For the laborer there was no work. Starvation drove him to crime, and thieves lived riotously in deserted houses. At last family ties were broken; men fled from their dearest; whole families deserted the bed where the father lay dying; nurses were hardly to be had; and still the sombre death-cart went its nightly round with its negro driver, and in answer to the dreary cry, "Fetch out your dead," corpses were lowered from open windows on to the cart, backed up on to the sidewalk, or were carried out in haste, to be put across the shaft of what was called a chair, and hurried away for swiftest burial. So lower and lower men sunk, as the plague increased, until at times the dead lay unburied, corpses were found in the streets, and the climax of misery, neglect, and profligate riot was reached at Bush Hill Hospital for the poor. Amidst this horror of disease, of selfishness, of crime, there were men who grew morally stronger through that which enfeebled the mass. The most of the physicians of the blighted town went about their duties untouched by panic—undisturbed by fear. In our own ranks were none who failed. Their names are to be read on every record of those dreary hours. Theirs was what Ruskin speaks of as "that constitutional serenity in danger, which, with the wise, whether soldier or physician, is the basis of the most fortunate action and swiftest decision of deliberate skill." (*Procterita*, p. 379.) How they differed as to treatment, and how

doggedly they held their beliefs, concerns us little. That they did their full duty as honest gentlemen, concerns us much.

Hutchinson died, and Morris and many others not in our fellowship. None altogether escaped untouched by the plague, which swept away ten physicians in a month. Says Rush, "At one time but three physicians were able to do duty outside of their own houses. From this cruel summer until 1806, no year left us free from the fever, but the worst of it fell upon us in 1798." Again the College had in vain sounded repeated warnings to the city, the State, and the general Government. Again there is that eloquent blank in our minutes from August to November. It was more terrible than '93. Some forty thousand fled, and of those who stayed about four thousand died, nearly half of those attacked, and again the scenes of '93 were repeated, and again, as in '93 and '97, our ranks were thinned, and only more did not die because nearly all were protected by previous disease.

There were physicians who fled from this more deadly horror, but in the thick of it I find the names of our Fellows. Griffitts's daily record, meant only for his own use, is before me as I write. He says: "My patients are mostly among the poor. While I went to the country to see my sick child, half a day, upward of fifty knocks at my door. Yet through all this I am favored with calmness. My lot seems cast among misery and death. A day of trouble. Buried a beloved servant. Much unwell to-day. Too much to visit. Thus they suffer from unavoidable neglect. I feel, indeed, alone."

We lost Hugh Hodge and Annan later of the same disease, and through all of these sad years we find always ready, always dutiful, the best of the men whose lives I have sketched. Scarce one escaped the wounds of disease, and at least six died; but none failed us. Surely this is a record to look back upon with that pride which nourisheth good example. We may grieve for suffering, and regret careers cut short, and yet desire to preserve their remembrance;

Nor could humanity resign

Each hour which bade her heart beat high,

And blazoned duty's stainless shield,

And set a star in honor's sky.

The horrors of 1825, with its smallpox, and the cholera of 1832, found the successors of these men as able, as simply ready, as courageous.

Meanwhile the battle as to contagion and importation, and bleeding, and emetics and calomel, raged with a fury of personalities for which it is difficult to account, but which the tenacity and irritability of Rush may, in a measure, explain. It caused Rush a bitter personal quarrel with Andrew Ross, and disputes between Rush and Kuhn as to the treatment of Hutchinson in his last illness,¹ and led to the resignation of Rush and the formation of the short-lived Academy of Medicine. These virulent intellectual duels ceased by degrees when the new dispute as to vaccination arose, and as most of our Fellows favored it, it seems hard to explain their action. In December, 1802, Lettsom sends the College from London vaccine virus, and shortly after is elected an Associate; while, alas! Jenner, proposed by Plunket Glentworth, fails of election—a sad commentary on the too conservative tendencies which nowadays have somewhat ceased to trouble us. But a little while and the world of opinion was with Jenner. Three or four years later no man would have dared to blackball one of the immortals. The moral is not far to seek, and time has not quite worn it too threadbare for use. In all our history we have little to feel ashamed of, and this reproach comes swiftly after, nay, among the deeds which showed of what heroic stuff were the men whose portraits hang around our hall.

Our early years produced a few notable essays, but the great and active intellect of Rush was lost to us, and his influence kept out of our Fellowship Physick and Mease and some others of note. As I look forward over our minutes up to 1820 the papers are fewer. In some years there is not one. Often there is no quorum. Currie writes and tells us in a wandering and irritable letter, that we are inert and useless, which is hardly true, for still in all public affairs the College is active and attentive. Death, too, has been busy with the men who had smiled in her face so often. Some twenty are gone—the surgeon-soldiers of 1776, the veterans of '93 and '98.

¹ Dr. Kuhn's account of this matter in the manuscript notes of his lectures in the College library is interesting to the student of ethics. These lectures should be printed, or so much as deals with yellow fever.

New names appear, though slowly. Sixteen are added before 1807, and of these the yellow fever has taken four. In several years no election of a Fellow occurs, and none from 1807 to 1810. In 1811 we gain the first I personally remember, the honored and well-loved Hewson, sometime our president, then Chapman, of joyous and social fame, Neill, Parish, the Bartons, and Hartshorne. And now, in 1823, Currie, Parke, and Griffiths, alone, seem to be left of our institutors, but as to some others I can find no note. It is difficult to explain the intellectual inactivity of the College in these years. It was rather paresis than paralysis, inertness than want of power. But why did we survive at all? The Academy had perished, the Philadelphia Medical Lyceum had come and gone. The Philadelphia Medical Society, the Kappa Lambda, the Medical Association of Philadelphia had been organized and were soon to die out or had already disappeared.

We were saved, I fancy, by that which preserves the vitality of families—great traditions which nourish pride and the conservative power of property—careful treasurers had begun to hoard for us a little money, and our library, if as yet small, was valuable. Moreover, we were still, as always, the public advisors, and the position of advisor is one which flatters. Then came the fortunate accessions from 1824, and we win illustrative force as we get Hartshorne, Bond, Hodge, Meigs, La Roche, John K. Mitchell, Darrach, and notably Wood and Bache, familiar collocation of names, and almost as one in friendship and usefulness: Pennock and Gerhard, Hays, Pancoast, Mütter, Carson, Dunglison, Norris, McClellan, Randolph, Pepper. Catalogues of names are valueless, but these are winged with memories. Thenceforward our meetings grow richer in interest, even if at times some lack of activity is still obvious. There is now too much work done for careful analysis here. Twice vain efforts are made to limit the Fellowship. A fee-bill is formed in 1824, and we find only twelve surgical operations enumerated. These multiply in later tables of charges, but one would be puzzled to make such a list to-day. At last we abolish the whole business and leave men to act in this matter as seems best to them.

We have come now to the time when physicians, yet alive and active, began to be felt in our affairs. All those I have just named

are dead. Let us turn anew to what we have done as a College, work in which all have helped, and which shows best the affectionate interest with which we have all regarded this institution.

We met first in Fifth Street. In 1791 we carried ourselves and our modest library—one case of books—to the Philosophical Society rooms, whence we journeyed to the Mercantile Library building, then on Fifth Street, and in 1854 to the small house on Spruce Street, within the Hospital grounds. As I first climbed its well-known stairs in 1856, I remembered the picture, by West, of Christ healing the sick, which in my childhood hung on the wall, and gave to the little hall the name of the “Picture House.” The debates used to be sharp in those days. There was Wood in the chair, most courteous of men, gently formal, and of ever-ready kindness to younger physicians; a peace-making presence when the too positive Condie was raging in debate, and Charles Meigs, with his poetic nature and talk of singular freshness, was spurred to sharp reply, and Hodge grew graver and yet more sedate, and Bache sat ready to drop with deliberate slowness of contradiction on the inaccurate. As I write, the visage of Gerhard returns to me with its grim humor. A man quick of speech and as quick to regret, an unbalanced nature, but a keen and subtile observer. There is stout George Fox, and the slight, delicate figure of La Roche beside our great surgeon Pancoast, sturdy, earnest, kindly, and original, a curious physical contrast to his colleague Mütter, small, exquisitely neat in person, and courtly in manner.

You will forgive my gossip. I should like to believe that our juniors have reason to look up to us as we did to these men. A crown seemed as remote to me then as the chair which, by your grace, I now hold.

We owe our present home chiefly to the liberality of George B. Wood, to George Fox, and to the unceasing efforts of Isaac Hays, who, as chairman of our Building Committee, served the College with that high-minded sense of duty which he carried into every relation of life.

In 1856 our building fund, by careful nursing, had grown to \$16,000. Our first large accession, like much else that is good, came from Wood. A western quack had infringed the copyright of

the Dispensatory, and the heavy damages awarded were generously given to our building fund. In the same year, by good fortune, Thomas Dent Mütter offered to give us his museum and to leave us an endowment of \$30,000, on condition that within five years we gave this collection a fire-proof shelter. Gift after gift from Dr. Wood followed—not less than \$10,000 in all, and in 1863 we moved to our present hall, to which we have but of late added the third story contemplated in the original plan.

The College museum at once grew into importance by the addition of Mütter's gift, and is now one of the most valuable and interesting collections in America.

The library, which owed its first gift and legacy of books to John Morgan, now numbers nearly 38,000 volumes and some 20,000 pamphlets, and is second in America only to that which the ample purse of government and the genius of the greatest of medical bibliographers, John S. Billings, have created in Washington.

Its annual growth, some 2500 volumes, with thousands of pamphlets, is due to the constant supply of new books, and especially of journals, of which we receive at least 325. This steady inflow of weekly and monthly publications represents for us the swiftly changing tides of knowledge, the floods and ebbs of opinion, the never-ending novelties, good or bad—all to be put on trial. By-and-bye the best of this matter, solvent in a hundred journals, crystallizes into more permanent shape in books. This vast accumulation and the multitudinous contributions it represents has, of course, its embarrassments, for not all new facts are valuable or correctly interpreted; but, be they true or not, we must at times have access to them all. Whilst in some very good ways our profession is unyieldingly conservative, as to matters of intellectual opinion and modes of practice it is, nowadays at least, alertly ready to accept the novel and as ready to give up the old.

Books are the best tools of our business, and a great library like ours insensibly educates by tempting men with the noblest of opportunities. It is like an unfailing friend to whom we go for counsel and helpful advice, and a catalogue is its ready memory of all that our greatest knew and taught. Look around that great collection in all tongues. It is a vast presentation of the thoughts, the beliefs,

the victories, the defeats of that profession which has been, as compared to any other, the purest, the most single-minded, the most simply devoted to its moral creed, the world has seen through all its changeful ages. It has its peerage, its lords of thought, its sturdy, practical commons. Yet here is no set creed of dogmatic beliefs. We make and unmake our rulers, and time, which is more wise than Bacon, has a large vote in the matter; but while systems of medicine crumble, and doctrines have their little day, and men have been intellectually right or wrong, it is pleasant to remember that the lofty code of moral law our Greek Fathers taught has kept through all these productive centuries an invigorating control over the lives these gathered volumes represent. Thus, for him who loves his art, a great medical library is full of lessons in the conduct of life. There, side by side, the feeblest and the strongest meet. What a record of the follies and caprices of learning, of devotion, of martyrdom, of simple usefulness, of ambitious failures! Here are stately tomes unread for ages. Here is some little volume which has changed the great currents of thought, and brought hope and relief to a thousand bedsides. In yonder corner is a modest book-case, which groups the bric-a-brac of the bibliographer; the mad jesters, the cranks, the queer anecdotists, the priceless incunabula, the medical poems.

I like to think of the book-loving men to whom we owe this collection. Morgan, the scholarly; Hays, editor for fifty-three years of the best medical journal the world has seen; Moreton Stillé, too early dead, with his half-used store of varied learning; Wood, Betton, Mütter, Gross, the great surgeon; Hodge, the famous teacher of obstetrics; Lajus, that gentle and modest scholar, who once said to me in his odd way, "I like the men who are like books, and that is why I like Samuel Lewis."

I have broken my rule for the first time, to name a living Fellow of the College, the constant benefactor of our library; but in proportion as a man is modest, self-forgetful, prone to avoid public recognition, one is tempted at a time like this to say what we think of him to whom we owe so much. Kindly friend, learned and liberal scholar, we are glad that you are here with us to know, once for all,

how lovingly we thank you for the unstinted generosity of these many years.

In that last great war we most of us so well recall—in that vast struggle, whose authors we do well to forgive, but whose trials and lessons we do as well never to forget, this College was true to its traditions.

There are on our list to-day at least one hundred and four men who served their country in the field, in hospitals, or at sea, in those years of sacrificial trial.

Whatever we may have thought or felt of that section of our race which faced us in fight, of this at least I find it a pleasure to feel sure: that wherever men were sick or wounded, our ancient guild did well its Christ-like duty. As to that record, North and South, there can be neither doubt nor difference.

I close with satisfied pride these annals of the past, and its dead. I see about me men whose books are in every tongue of Europe, whose works are known and honored among the learned of every land, men who wear by just degree of their fellows the unseen crowns of honorable estimate. I see, too, the young in work, the men who are to follow us. To them we shall soon consign this precious heritage, the record of a century of duty; an hundred years without one break in our meetings, save when pestilence thrust upon us a more imperative service. There is that in these years to make them proud of a fellowship which in war and in peace has left us examples of single-minded workers unknown to fame, of the charity without taint of selfishness, of heroic lives lost in battle with disease, of gentle scholars, of daring surgeons, whose very fingers seemed to think, of physicians rich with every professional grace. The pride of lineage is valueless which does not secure to the future vitality of usefulness, and I must have told my story ill if to every physician who hears me its illustrations have not the invigorating force of moral tonics.

I turn now from the present and face the silence of futurity. As earnestly as our first President, I pray with him that all those who sit around me, and all who are to come, do publicly and privately serve their generation.

Feeling, like him, the weight and dignity of my office, and to-day

more than ever, I look onward thoughtfully to that next centennial time. Every heart that beats in this hall to-day will have ceased to pulsate. Another will stand in my place. Reviewing our works and lives, he will be able, I trust, to say as confidently of us as I have said of your fathers,—these, too, belonged by right of dutiful lives and sincere work, to our great, undying brotherhood.

REMINISCENCES OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA :

AN ADDRESS AT ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION,
JANUARY 4, 1887.

By

ALFRED STILLÉ, M.D., LL.D.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOWS :

We who form a portion of the continuous life of the College, links in the chain of its existence, are corporately, if not corporeally, one hundred years old to-day. But what is a century in the life of an institution? The years that carry a man to his dotage and decay are but the infancy, the childhood, or the youth of the nation, the community, the society, whose longevity may be reckoned, not by years or generations, but by centuries. It is less by the duration of a man's life than by his vigor that his capacity for continued existence must be determined, and this can be gauged only by his achievements. The ability to do must be estimated by what has been done.

The infancy of our College was a precocious one. Its corporate existence began with an infusion of learning and talent among its members out of all proportion to the age of the institution. Many of its original Fellows had been nurtured in colonial times when a trans-Atlantic education was felt to be the necessary complement of the rude, scanty, and disjointed instruction attainable at home. But from the War of Independence the European supplement was less frequently added to the gains of domestic training, and for more years than it is pleasant to number, the chief illumination within the College was furnished by the twilight left by the great luminaries that had sunk beneath the horizon. During the first thirty

or forty years of this century, it seemed as if the old scholarly life of the 18th century had ebbed away from it, as it had from the whole medical profession, and its resurrection dates from nearly the same period that witnessed the revival of science and letters in Europe, the French revolution of 1830. During the next decade a number of young American physicians brought from Europe to our greater cities the methods of study and the knowledge they had gained abroad, and it is from that beginning, so insignificant in its mass, that medicine in this country received its first impulse in modern, as it had in remoter times; by it was it leavened, and raised to its present degree of dignity and usefulness.

The College of Physicians at that time was mainly composed of the elders of the profession, who instinctively clung to old and familiar paths, and who resented the intrusion of new ideas as almost impertinent. Age and station then had a much more preponderating influence than at the present day, and the young were as timid in expressing even their well-considered opinions, as the old were prompt to resent and frown down all dissidence and contradiction. There was also a special lack of harmony, if not a positive antipathy and antagonism, between the physicians who had been trained abroad and their pupils, on the one hand, and their elders, on the other hand, who kept to the ancient paths, and were content to plod therein, and who set more value by doctrinal differences and the logomachy of systems, than by the simple, unbiassed observation and comparison of clinical and experimental facts.

As something like this do I recall the aspect of our little province in the medical world when I first beheld it in 1842, awed, perhaps, by its luminaries, who, however, did not eclipse the greater ones that my eyes had grown accustomed to abroad. At that time, if a Junior Fellow had opened his lips to confirm or to controvert the oracular deliverances of his seniors, he would have been regarded as more presumptuous than wise. It was a day when speculative doctrines were as obstinately maintained, and as virulently assailed, as are now the invisible shades of theological dogmas by conflicting religious sects and parties. They gave occasion to a wordy war that filled the air with sound, and which signified nothing, and is as forgotten now as last year's snow. These discussions were often a mere threshing

of straw, that raised a blinding dust, and left but scanty grains of truth behind it. As in armies, so in scientific societies, may be found champions like David of old, or Winkelried, or the Crimean "600," who lead opposing parties, devote themselves to defeat, or, if need be, to death, for the cause they espouse. Some of these conflicts remain fixed in my memory, in which keen thrusts and hard blows were exchanged by Bond, Bell, Condie, Coates, Jackson, Hodge, Huston, Meigs, Laroche, Morris, Wood, and others. Through the smoke of the conflict I can still distinguish the characteristic fence of the several combatants; the vehemence of some, the placid equanimity of others, the fallacies of one's reasoning, and the stern logic of his antagonist. Especially do I recall how George B. Wood was apt to conclude a discussion by one of those convincing statements that issued from his calm, clear mind, as coin from a minting machine. Not less distinctly do I remember the mingled earnestness and conviction with which Charles D. Meigs was wont to plead for a notion that for the time captivated his imagination. Indeed, I shall never forget how, for nearly two hours, he once held the attention of the College while he expounded his most fanciful doctrine of "The Cholera Squeeze." Alas! these men and all their compeers have emigrated to the silent land, and their figures are invisible to all but the scanty survivors who linger a little behind them.

All of these physicians, and others their contemporaries, were educated men. They had imbibed the spirit even more than the letter of the humanities by a classical education, and were apt to resent the invasion of their territory by scientific materialism, and refused to believe, what time, however, has demonstrated, that it could be wrested from them. But as the College increased by the election of younger men, the old strata were submerged beneath the newer, and deeds, rather than words, became the test and warrant of distinction.

Five-and-forty years ago the College held its meetings in the Hall of the American Philosophical Society. It lived there a sort of parasitic life, and was endowed with hardly more vitality than the trunk to which it was attached. It must have felt in itself a capacity for living independently in a habitation of its own, for in 1845 it migrated from its old quarters to a room in the building of the

Mercantile Library, at the southeast corner of Fifth and Library Streets. Dr. Thomas T. Hewson was then its President, a man whose learning and skill as physician and surgeon were as remarkable as the urbanity and dignity of his manner. Under his presidency took place many of the notable debates I have referred to. Then also were presented many substantial papers on professional subjects, besides a series of annual reports on the progress of eight departments of medicine. These have long since been superseded by the "Abstracts" and "Year-books" published at home and abroad. On the demise, in 1848, of Dr. Hewson, after thirteen years' service as President, Dr. Wood was elected to succeed him, and held the office by successive annual elections until his death, in 1879, in the eighty-third year of his age, as full of honors as of years, eminent for his personal character, his professional distinction, and his wide and munificent liberality.

It was in the same locality, and in 1849, that what seemed an almost fantastic dream was first entertained—of providing a hall for the College, and a small fund in its possession was then devoted to the purpose, and confided to Drs. Wood, John Rodman Paul, and George Fox as trustees. To their wise and prudent management of it, we owe the foundation, and much more than the foundation, of the great building in which we are this day assembled.

In 1854 the College removed to the building belonging to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and known as the "Picture House," because it had been built to accommodate West's picture of "Christ Healing the Sick," which he had given to the hospital. It is one of the series now in the Academy of the Fine Arts. In this comparatively elegant and commodious habitation, and breathing a medical instead of a commercial atmosphere, the languid life of the College was revived; its meetings were larger and more animated; its building fund increased rapidly, and not only through the constantly recurring gifts of Dr. Wood, but by those which his generous example prompted others to make; its library was disinterred, and a few ardent spirits among the Junior Fellows, by their enthusiastic labors, solicitation, and gifts, multiplied and set in order its riches. The older were by turns aroused by the younger and more progressive, and ready to guide and moderate whatever of impatient haste the latter

may have shown. Meanwhile the building fund, which, as already stated, had begun as a mere acorn, had been steadily growing to be a sturdy oak, under the judicious fostering care of its trustees. In 1851 it amounted to only \$6000, and nine years later to more than four times as much. It was then that Dr. Wood, on the eve of his departure for several years absence in Europe, informed the College that whenever the fund should reach \$25,000, he would himself contribute \$5000 to finish and furnish the hall satisfactorily.

Stimulated by this example, the Fellows contributed liberally to the fund; a lot was purchased; plans for the Hall were adopted; its erection was entrusted to a committee, whose able Chairman was the late Dr. Isaac Hays; and in 1863 the College first occupied the building in which we are now assembled, and which, we may hope, will remain its home for many generations. Dr. Wood had the happiness of seeing at last the temporary completion of the work he had so much at heart, and which, without his help, could not have been for many years accomplished. He might well have used the words which his biographer in this College (Dr. Squire Littell) applied to him: "Behold, I have not labored for myself, but for all them that seek wisdom." Nor was his interest in the College bounded by his life, for he bequeathed to it "his medical books and those upon sciences closely connected with medicine;" and he also remitted to it the bond and mortgage for \$5000 which he had held upon the College property.

Meanwhile another bud was forming; a new flower expanding, upon the branches of the old tree that had so long seemed unfruitful if not moribund. In 1849 Dr. Isaac Parrish proposed to form a pathological museum in connection with the College, and prepared for it a suitable plan which ultimately was adopted. For years it displayed much activity under the care of Dr. John Neill, as Curator. But in June, 1856, Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter, whose career as Professor of Surgery in the Jefferson Medical College had been exceptionally brilliant, proposed to convey to this College his pathological and surgical museum, and to bequeath to it, besides, \$30,000, the income of which should defray the salary of a curator and of courses of lectures upon surgical subjects. The lectures have in successive years been delivered by Drs. John H. Packard, Harrison Allen, John

H. Brinton, J. Solis-Cohen, Samuel W. Gross, Henry F. Formad, and Edward O. Shakespeare, whose names alone suffice to prove the value of their discourses.

A few months after the execution of the agreement between the College and Dr. Mütter, his life ended; but his name is honored, and its memory will be perpetuated by the new portion of this building filled with the products of his industry and liberality, and completed just in season for the jubilee we are celebrating. Who that knew this eminent surgeon whose delicacy of hand answered to the almost feminine refinement of his manner and character, and whose persuasive eloquence was but the echo of his inward enthusiasm, can doubt that his munificence has already produced much fruit, and that under the new conditions of its administration it will be remembered and admired as it deserves to be.

During the earlier portion of the period at which I have been glancing the debates were, as already hinted, peculiarly brisk and warm. It is notorious that theologians are the most acrimonious controversialists and mathematicians the least so. In proportion as science overrules authority does the heat of debate grow cool; but it reaches incandescence when the arguments of debaters are largely elaborated from their inner consciousness, as spiders' webs are from their internal organs, rather than from the study of external things. In later years the truer method of study has prevailed, and the papers read by the Fellows and the discussions concerning them have demonstrated the decline of theory and authority and the advance of true knowledge upon the solid causeway of determined facts.

In November, 1841, the College resolved to print a bulletin of its proceedings, and did so for the following nine years. At the end of that time an arrangement was made with a bookseller to print them; but it did not prove satisfactory. In 1858 they began to appear in a quarterly summary in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, and so continued until 1874, when and since they have been issued in separate volumes of Transactions, whose increasing bulk and merit attest the activity and intellectual development of the College, which at the same time have been fostered by its museum and library. Of the last I shall say more anon, but will here diverge to note the action of the College in behalf of the general interests of the medical profession.

As I have already noted, conservatism has always been its dominating spirit, as becomes all institutions that aim at permanency. It has distinguished not only its scientific and ethical features, but also the management of its material interests. As it felt that the latter were too valuable to be hazarded by the vulgarization of its Fellowship or by incautious legislation, so has it always maintained that the physician's office possessed a certain sacerdotal sanctity, and that its special constitution and its relations to the public required specific rules, as much as the commonwealth requires specific laws to enforce the commands of the second table of the decalogue. In 1843 the College framed the Code of Ethics which a few years afterward was substantially adopted by the American Medical Association. Only of late years, and since its moral bonds have become irksome to some who perhaps failed to distinguish between liberty and license, has the soundness of this synopsis of professional right and duties been called in question.

In 1845 the College hesitated to send delegates to the Convention which formed the American Medical Association, upon the ground that the chief object of the Convention was not likely to be gained by the means proposed. And although it did afterward take part in this movement, and even an influential one, history has demonstrated the clearness of its foresight by proving the incapacity of medical societies, by the mere force of authority, to lift themselves or the medical profession out of the ruts of routine and the mire of ignorance.

In 1846 the College set the seal of its disapprobation upon the attempt to get a patent for anæsthetic ether under the name of "Letheon." In the following year it condemned as an offence, which was sometimes a crime, the prescription of medicines by apothecaries. In 1848 it encouraged and aided the formation of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania, and sent delegates to the Convention that organized it. Its liberal policy was hardly requited when in later years the American Medical Association disfranchised it and all medical bodies except those that were subordinate to itself, and thus prepared the way for that discredit into which the national association has since fallen. In 1848 it adopted a fee-bill which, later on, had the misfortune to be found hostile to free trade in medicine, and was abolished.

In 1855 it sent to the Legislature a protest against a bill whose effect, it was believed, would be to put the educational interests of the profession in the hands of medical politicians. Ever since the formation of a national pharmacopœia the College, in conjunction with the College of Pharmacy, had been foremost and almost paramount in the decennial revisions of the work; but in 1880 it was deprived of the nominal honor of this distinction. In 1867 it was proposed that the College should publish annually a medical directory; but the project was abandoned by it and taken up by booksellers in this city, Boston, and New York. In the same year the College memorialized the Legislature to legalize dissection, and the efficient law, enacted in 1883, which now governs the practice of this essential part of medical education, took its origin in the action of the College.

In 1868 a Fellow introduced resolutions strongly adverse to the study of medicine by females. They were referred to the Council, who reported that, although it is inexpedient that women should be *encouraged* to enter on the practice of medicine, yet, that under *existing circumstances*, it was not advisable that the College should take action on the question. This report was adopted by a vote of 32 to 8. Two years later, when the same Fellow introduced a resolution censuring the managers of a hospital for compelling their medical staff to deliver clinical lectures to women, the College declined to adopt it. An eminent member of the staff and Fellow of the College, however, soon afterward resigned his appointment.

In 1870 the College petitioned the Legislature to restrain the liberty of bringing suits for malpractice; and two years later asked for a law to lessen the dangers of dispensing poisonous medicines. In 1875 it began its preparations for celebrating the national centennial anniversary, and in the following year fulfilled them brilliantly. In that year, also, it joined with many other medical bodies in memorializing Congress against reducing the appropriation for the Army Medical Museum and Library. It repeated this action in 1882. In the interval between these two dates (1878) it memorialized Congress to publish the subject catalogue of the National Medical Library, and in 1883 took similar action in favor of a National Board of Health. In 1880 it joined in a petition to the Legislature

for a law to protect professional communications between physicians and patients.

In 1885 the College sent to the Legislature a remonstrance against a bill to prevent physiological experiments upon living animals, declaring as its opinion, "that scientific experimentation upon the lower animals is essential to the progress of medical science;" and in 1886 it declared that the abuse of vivisection does not require any additional or specific law to prevent or punish it, as it is covered by the existing statute which provides punishment for any person who shall "wantonly or cruelly overload, beat, or *otherwise ill-treat* any animal." On the same occasion many practices of the public abattoir which infringed this statute were brought to light.

The interest shown by the College in matters concerning the public as well as the medical profession has been not less decided. The Park which we regard with so much civic pride was, as every one knows, begun by the purchase of the Lemon-Hill estate. In 1843 the College memorialized the city government to acquire this property in order to prevent the pollution of the Schuylkill, from which our drinking water is chiefly derived, and also to cause all culverts draining that region to empty below the Fairmount dam. Even after the lapse of forty-three years this recommendation is not fully carried out, but is nearly fulfilled by the great sewer that borders the river from Manayunk to tide-water at Fairmount.

In 1847 the College pressed upon the Legislature the importance of a registration of births, marriages, and deaths; and we now possess such a system, which only the ignorance and the aversion to being controlled of a large portion of our community prevent from becoming a public blessing. In 1850 it memorialized Congress for a law for the inspection of drugs. The general concurrence of the medical bodies of the country led to the enactment of the present salutary statute upon this subject. In 1856 it took part in converting the Board of Health of this city from a merely political machine into an organization which has ever since been leavened by a quota of active and intelligent physicians. In the following year it protested against the disgraceful management of the Almshouse and its hospital by men as deficient in mental as in moral qualifications for their office, and at last with such effect as to prevent that great hos-

pital from again becoming a pest-house and a public disgrace. In 1861 it adopted a memorial to the city councils for the establishment of a municipal hospital for contagious diseases. In the following year it prudently, and as I believe truly, declared that there is no evidence to prove that salting the tramway tracks to melt the ice upon them is injurious to the health of citizens. In 1868 it appealed to the city councils to keep the streets in better repair and cleaner; and the following year petitioned the State Legislature to regulate the sale of drugs and medicines in Philadelphia. In 1874 it renewed its protest against establishing the public abattoir on the Schuylkill almost opposite the centre of the city. It was nevertheless erected, and has been ever since a nuisance during the summer, filling the western half of the city with an offensive and sickening smell.

The serious attention that has recently been paid to the city's drains and sewers is in no small degree due to the recommendations of the College in 1878, that a sanitarian expert should be employed to make a survey and report upon the subject. Since then, upon various occasions, it has shown a lively interest in this vital matter. In the year last mentioned, it also proposed to examine the extent, nature, causes, and remedies of defective sight in the pupils of the public schools. Again and again it has forewarned the public of the coming of epidemic diseases, and notably of Asiatic cholera, and has also petitioned Congress for a systematic investigation of such diseases.

Among the wise and beneficent acts of the College none has produced more direct and tangible benefits than its Directory for Nurses. It has helped to raise the standard of qualification of these indispensable assistants of the physician, and the continued enlargement of its sphere of action demonstrates its value to the community.

Although last in order, not least in importance, may be mentioned the gift of Mrs. Helen C. Jenks, in memory of her gifted and lamented husband, Dr. William F. Jenks—a sum of \$5000 to found a prize that will be conferred triennially for “the best essay on some subject connected with obstetrics.”

This is little more than a catalogue, and an imperfect one, of the sympathetic interest the College has always shown in whatever concerned the progress and interests of medicine and the welfare of the community. It has never been governed by narrow and selfish

motives, but has always given ungrudgingly of its wisdom and knowledge for the promotion of every good work. It has lived up to its motto, "NON SIBI SED TOTI."

It would offend the susceptibility of some who are still among us, if I were to speak of their special acts of liberality, but I may mention two or three which, however prompted, were not carried out by those of our own household. I allude particularly to the silver service; the "Loving cup;" the copy of Rembrandt's famous picture of "The School of Anatomy," now upon its way from Europe; and the elegant and classical chimney-piece that adorns the "Mütter Museum."

I turn now, in the last place, to give you a short history of the College library. Forty-one years ago on one side of the President's chair there stood a book-case of moderate size. It was painted black, I think, and through its glazed doors could be dimly seen a few hundred volumes varying in size from folios and quartos to humbler types, and all by their musty and dingy bindings proclaiming their long disuse. Among them was a fine edition of Galen, presented by the great Italian Morgagni to his eminent American friend, Dr. John Morgan, with a humorous suggestion of relationship prompted by the similarity of their names.

The ancient receptacle I have mentioned irresistibly suggested the chamber of an Egyptian tomb, where the dry and blackened mummies of the dead repose unchanged for untold ages. If the doors of it were ever opened, it must have exhaled a sepulchral odor. But we know that even in the forbidding relics of the ancient dead grain has been found which, under the influence of sunlight and moisture, has germinated and renewed the crops of many centuries ago. So these dry and lifeless tomes, removed to a brighter and livelier atmosphere, and tended by a succession of intelligent and industrious cultivators, have formed the seed of the great harvest that this day surrounds us.

In 1843 there was a sinecure officer in the College, called Librarian. He made annual reports, and in the year mentioned his report was brief and expressive—"The library is seldom used." In 1844 the College acquired, for the sum of two hundred dollars, the books of Dr. Otto; but their number and quality are not stated in the records.

In the same year the library committee reported that owing to the "present limited state of the collection," it was not expedient to open it more than twice a month! But in the succeeding year the acquisition of Dr. Otto's library seems to have borne fruit, for it was followed by gifts from various Fellows, among whom Drs. Wood, Hays, Bond, and Moore may be mentioned, and at the same time the College acquired the library of the deceased Medical Society of Philadelphia. In 1849 nearly a score of medical journals was received in exchange for the Transactions of the College, and thenceforward at nearly every stated meeting gifts of books were announced. But even as late as 1855 the library contained only 1700 volumes. In that year it received 137 volumes from the library of Dr. Moreton Stillé, deceased; and in 1857 Dr. Thomas Forrest Betton proposed to give it the library of his late father, containing about 2500 volumes, of which 900 were soon afterward received. In 1858 the total number of volumes was 3560. The following year Mrs. Mütter presented the medical books of her late husband, and in 1863 about 200 more from the library of Dr. Remington were added.

But the most important epoch in the history of the library was the founding of the LEWIS LIBRARY in 1864, which at once added to it more than 2500 volumes of the choicest works in the finest condition, so that in 1866 the librarian was able to report a total of 9513 volumes. In the same year the liberality of the President, Dr. Wood, enabled the College to employ a librarian, who was in attendance daily. Thenceforth "*crescit eundo*" literally described the progress of the library. It became the legatee of Dr. Frank West, Dr. Joseph Carson, Dr. Wood, and Dr. Weightman, while gifts poured in on every side. Among them may be especially distinguished a very curious and valuable collection made by the late Dr. Morris S. Wickersham, in Italy, and presented by him. A journal-society formed within the College, and whose means have been reinforced by the liberality of one of the Fellows, has furnished them the best periodical literature of every civilized country. The libraries of the late Samuel D. Gross and H. Lenox Hodge have also been deposited in your collection.

The large and rapid growth of the library having rendered necessary a completer catalogue than before existed, special provision was

made for its preparation by a competent hand. Such work requires an apt intelligence and a special training, and these the College was fortunate in securing. How urgent and how constant the labor became may be inferred from the statement that the library is more than three times as large as it was in 1868.

In 1868 it numbered 11,282 volumes.

In 1869 it numbered 13,700 volumes.

In 1884 it numbered 32,188 volumes.

In 1885 it numbered 35,079 volumes.

In 1886 it numbered 38,160 volumes (including duplicates), besides 16,026 pamphlets.

In this partial retrospect of the history of the College during the last forty years, one can hardly fail to note that in it, as in political and social, and, indeed, every history, progress has depended upon individuals. The hour must come, and the man must arise who, by his voice or his example, stimulates other men to vigorous and fruitful action. As in its infancy the great name of Rush dominated the College, through his inventive genius and foresight, so in its later history George Bacon Wood ruled it by his wisdom and liberality; another has made illustrious his living name by opening a rich mine of intellectual wealth for all seekers after knowledge; and still another is distinguished for his liberality in promoting the social, artistic, and literary tastes of his fellow members. All, by their example, have so warmed the enthusiasm and quickened the sympathies of the Fellows, that this commodious building, this precious scientific museum, and this noble library have sprung into existence in the brief space of a single generation.

Let us hope that so fair a flower of science shall not languish through indifference, neglect, or indirection, and that at the end of another century our posterity shall be able to speak of us with unstinted praise, and with as sincere gratitude as we now feel toward those who prepared the way for this goodly habitation and temple dedicated to the service of humanity.

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
OF THE BOSTON BAR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. II
BOSTON
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN HUTCHINGS
AT THE BOSTON BAR
1796

CONFERRING DEGREE OF ASSOCIATE FELLOWSHIP.

BY THE PRESIDENT, S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.,
JANUARY 4, 1887.

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M.D., a surgeon distinguished in war and in peace, teacher of surgery, President of the American Surgical Association, by authority of this College of Physicians, it is my pleasant duty to offer you the honor of our Associate Fellowship.

ROBERT PALMER HOWARD, M.D., as representing the highest type of the Canadian physician, as clinical investigator, writer, and teacher, I desire you, in the name of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, to accept the honor of its Associate Fellowship.

WILLIAM H. DRAPER, M.D., in you, sir, we welcome to the honor of Associate Fellowship in this College of Physicians, the trusted consultant, the clinical teacher, the physician and writer.

DAVID W. CHEEVER, M.D., a bold and thoughtful surgeon, a teacher with the tongue and the pen, I have pleasure, as representing the College of Physicians, to confer upon you the rank of Associate Fellow in recognition of your services to Clinical Surgery.

HENRY P. BOWDITCH, M.D., sir, your name, long represented on our roll of those whom we honor as associates, has been further illustrated by your own physiological and statistical labors. By desire of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as its President, I confer upon you the honor of Associate Fellowship.

GEORGE CHEYNE SHATTUCK, son of an Associate Fellow, yourself distinguished for researches on typhoid and typhus, learned and eloquent teacher, generous benefactor of medical and secular education, in the name and by the authority of the Fellows of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, as their President, I confer upon you our Associate Fellowship.

NICHOLAS SENN, M.D. As an original observer in regard to air embolism, the surgery of the pancreas, and cicatrization in vessels after ligature, you have worthily won the honor of Associate Fellowship which, by the wish of this College, I pray you to accept.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D. Medical author, teacher, clinical investigator; this College gladly acknowledges, by the gift of its Associate Fellowship, the deep debt of the profession and the community to your life of able and helpful labor as a gynecologist and surgeon.

JAMES T. WHITTAKER, M.D., physician, clinical teacher, and writer, I am directed by the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, to confer upon you the honor of our Associate Fellowship.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME
TO THE NEW ASSOCIATE FELLOWS:

DELIVERED AT THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE COLLEGE
OF PHYSICIANS, JANUARY 4, 1887.

BY
J. M. DA COSTA, M.D., LL.D.

ASSOCIATE FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS; MR. PRESIDENT; FELLOWS OF THE COLLEGE:

To me has been assigned the agreeable duty, on an occasion so interesting, of welcoming, on behalf of the College, eleven masters of our art as Associate Fellows. Our Institution has put on its holiday dress to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of its foundation, and one of the most pleasing features of the commemorative gathering is the admission of a number of men of distinction as Associates. In this, the College is but carrying out the implied wish of its incorporators. It is calling those to it who have assisted "in the prosecution and advancement of useful knowledge for the benefit of their country and of mankind."

What thoughts would have filled the minds of those worthies who founded this College could they be with us now. What rejoicing at the success of their literary and scientific undertaking would these old physicians of Philadelphia have indulged in. What pride would they, patriots formed in the stern school of sacrifice and suffering of a long war, have taken in the fact that from so many parts of their country, grown in these hundred years from sparsely inhabited stretches of land into a teeming, powerful empire,—from cities they were familiar with, but in whose present magnificent proportions they would find themselves wondering strangers; from wildernesses they scarcely knew of even by name, now thriving, populous States,

—had come, with a promptitude and rapidity which progress in applied science has alone made possible, those “*virī docti et medicinæ periti*,” they would themselves have delighted in welcoming.

Every age has its impress and its tendencies. The queue, the knee-breeches, the gold-headed cane, the stately manner, the reverence for old wisdom, the classical canon, were their emblems, and bespoke that which they declared to be one of the objects of this College,—“to cultivate order and uniformity in the practice of physic.” Though not blind to your other qualities, it would have been for any near approach to their standard of order and learning, that they would have mainly esteemed you.

Our age is an age of ardent investigation and active change. Newly elected Associate Fellows, we find represented in your ranks what in these days we chiefly honor in our many-sided profession. We find learning and order, but we also find love of research, originality, boldness; we note you quick of eye, fertile of resource, independent of thought. If thus we have singled you out on this occasion, it is because you are the type we delight in, the true children of our time and tendencies.

How will it be when another hundred years have passed away? Will the best traits that have made our investigators eminent go to form the cast of a medical mind reaching out into now unseen worlds of science, and looking, with eyes keen with suggestive research, at every line on every page that age has seasoned? Or will all knowledge be so plain and elementary that its application alone will be cared for, and investigation be regarded as nearly complete? It is not likely. The stone thrown into the water gives rise to ever-increasing rings; and so must it be with pursuits in Nature. There is still a greater world beyond the microscope and the telescope than we know with it.

Associates, in joining you to us to-day, we bestow on you all this College has to bestow. It gives you full share in all that a century of learning, of culture, of pure aims, of renown, of high tone, most zealously guarded, has done to make it famed and respected. On its part, it takes a mortgage on your past acquisitions, as well as lays claim to a portion of the results of your future work. And when some fresh, thoughtful deduction in practical medicine be-

comes the theme of every pen ; some new, life-saving operation is everywhere discussed ; some clear monograph of exhaustive research and wide grasp is by everyone lauded ; some ingenious application of physiological experimentation laid before the world ; when we hear of a celebrated treatise of a great practical master being translated into yet more tongues,—we shall feel the pride of possession in our Associate Fellow, and, rejoicing in his success, claim him, for the College, as among our own. These are the feelings we have toward you, and we now greet and welcome you as sons of this old Institution with all the warmth of brotherly affection.



THE OLD AND THE NEW PHYSIC.

RECITED AT THE CENTENNIAL DINNER OF THE COLLEGE OF
PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

By

HENRY HARTSHORNE, M.D.

[January 4, 1887.]

Cruda vividisque senectus.

Virgil.

FELLOWS, good fellows surely, all, to-night !
Serenely we survey our hundred years,
As though our own beginnings were in sight ;
Montefiore, Chevreul, our compeers.

What noble Fellows then were in their prime !
Washington, Franklin, led affairs of State ;
Redman, Rush, Morgan made our craft sublime,
In arts of peace, not war, supremely great.

Theirs arts of peace ; and yet not bloodless, quite ;
Men of the ready lance and flowing bowl !
Scars, not their foes, but patients bore of right ;
While down sad throats tremendous potions roll.

So wise are we, we bare no arms to-day.
Not in that vein we work : our wounds, less deep,
Hypodermatic, let the blood-drops stay ;
While potent minims lull microbes to sleep.

Honor to Rush, with lance and "ten and ten."

Honor to Physick, with unshielded knife.

Are we so sure Death won more victims then,

While those old worthies struck brave blows for life?

They had no stethoscopes, but quicken'd ears;

Few lenses, but their sight was lynx-like, ever.

Bacilli wrought in them no learned fears;

Pure culture theirs, of soul and high endeavor.

Honor to them: yet glad congratulation

For treasures they dreamt not of, now our own.

Trees of their planting, all men's admiration;

May we, too, plant such seed as they have sown!

RESPONSES TO THE TOASTS.

Toast.—"The Fellows of the College."

Responded to by D. HAYES AGNEW, M.D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS :

It may seem somewhat presumptuous that I, who, as you know, am not a very regular attendant of the meetings of the College, should stand here to-night as your representative speaker on an occasion so important, and in some respects so unique as the present. And yet I have not been an uninterested member of this body, but have followed its proceedings with growing interest and pride as each succeeding year has added to both the volume and merit of its work.

It is said that comparisons are always invidious, but when made only once in a hundred years I think they may be tolerated. When we contrast the work of the College with that of other scientific associations of a similar kind, the comparison need bring no blush of shame to any Fellow here to-night. Run your eyes over the roll of its membership, and you will find there the names of a galaxy of men who have left the deepest impress on the republic of medicine; men distinguished the world over, and whose writings have been translated into most of the languages spoken by scientific men. Examine that roll again, and you will find the names of many younger men who are pressing their way rapidly toward the goal of distinction, and who in the near future are destined to be among the masters and moulders of medical thought. It was once said, with a sneer, Who ever reads an American book? Bless you, my dear Fellows, who don't read American books? There is not a library in the civilized world the shelves of which are not loaded

with American books, and dominant among these, works on medicine and surgery. Did it ever occur to you, my friends, what a chasm would be left in the literature of our profession if you were to eliminate from authorship the names of those who have been and are still enrolled on our College register? Again, the growth of your library has been phenomenal. Twenty years ago this College owned about two hundred books; to-day, through the munificence of private benefactors and purchase, the collection amounts to well nigh forty thousand. Only second in numbers to one library in the country, that of the Army Medical Museum at Washington, with the general government and that Nestor of bibliography at its back, Dr. J. S. Billings.

Turn again to the museum of the College for comparison. Few persons outside of Philadelphia, very few inside of the city, have any just conception of the wealth of this collection, opulent in everything which pertains to the elucidation of the different departments of medicine.

There are periods in the history of institutions as in States and nations, when they start suddenly on a new career of activity and power. This change is sometimes wrought by the masterly spirit of some single individual, who projects his vigorous personality into the methods and machinery of such an institution. More commonly these new departures are the result of the consecrated generosity of men whom God has blessed with wealth, and, what is far more important, has given hearts to spend it. Both instrumentalities have conspired to infuse new energy into the College. It can claim its benefactors both in and out of the professional pale. In the upper half of the building, constituting the most conspicuous feature of the room, our visitors will have noticed that beautiful and symbolic commemorative chimney-piece. This was the gift of one of Philadelphia's broad-hearted men, whose monumental liberality is witnessed on both sides of the Atlantic. I need scarcely mention the name of Mr. George W. Childs. Our library fund has recently been replenished by the donation of one thousand dollars, the gift of another of the solid business men of this city, Mr. W. Weightman. Among the portraits which hang on the walls of the College, are those which preserve to us the lineaments of two men who fill a large place in the professional heart.

One, the portrait of Dr. George B. Wood, presented by his kinswoman, the late Mrs. Richard Wood, the other the portrait of Dr. John L. Atlee, donated by his son, Dr. Walter F. Atlee. Two busts also will have their respective niches. That of Dr. Joseph Parrish, presented by Dr. James Parrish, and that of Dr. George Morton, presented by his son, Dr. Thomas G. Morton, will recall to memory two of Philadelphia's former celebrities.

Gentlemen, I am no prophet, but I venture to predict that the time is not distant when this College of Physicians will be the most notable building in our goodly city; a potential centre to which the people of this great city will go—with a faith like that of the old Greek to his Delphian oracle—for illumination on all the great questions which concern public health and social life, and when the deliverances from its council chamber will be an accepted finality. Then, and not till then, when this great consummation comes to pass, will the full import of your noble motto, *Non sibi sed toti*, be fully realized.

Fellows of the College, when another hundred years have passed away and the second centennial of this institution comes round, not one who sits at this board to-night will participate in that ceremonial. I have an unbounded faith in my profession, and I know our successors will be noble men. But who can forecast the future of medicine when that distant day comes round? Venturing a prediction based on the extraordinary progress of the last quarter of a century, with the superadded momentum of the square of the distance of time, if I may be allowed to draw an illustration from the domain of physics, may we not hope that our science shall have become a science no longer struggling for mastery, but crowned with victory over all the hostile forces of the human body; complete in all her proportions and appointments, like a polished shaft, every line a straight line, every angle a right angle; or like the full-orbed sun in his midday strength, scattering with a lavish prodigality its beams of light over the earth and challenging the homage of universal humanity.

Toast.—"Associate Fellows."*Responded to by* T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M.D.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:

The poet of the ages whose almost inspired lines so appropriately illustrate the beautiful menu which lies before me at this moment, has represented a king of England whose heart was rent with anguish by the reckless dissipation of a son as asking the pregnant and painful question, "Who would be a father?" Anon, this self-same king, looking upon his son divorced from his evil habits and giving promise of becoming one of the most eminent sovereigns of his time, asks the equally significant, but far more agreeable question, "Who would not be a father?"

In the same spirit we may understand one of our own guild, when depressed by anxiety, fatigued by exposure, demoralized by repeated failures, and harassed by the whims of the sick and the criticisms of their friends, asking the sorrowful question, "Who would be a doctor?" And equally well can we appreciate how the same man, standing, as I do here to-night, looking into manly and loyal faces beaming with welcome and sympathy, gazing into eyes which reflect naught but kindness and approval, could ask with equal sincerity, "Who would not be a doctor?" In all times, in all countries, and among all nations there has been something in the medical profession which has made its votaries stand to each other, even as did the clans during the old Highland wars when adown the line passed the ringing shout, "Highlanders, shoulder to shoulder!" But in no land should this brotherly devotion be so strong as in ours! In monarchical governments there are rewards for the successful physician outside of his guild. In a republic like ours there are none. We must look to our profession for endorsement, for approval, and for whatever of honor may fall to our lot as we pass onward into the "sere and yellow leaf" of our career. What royal hand lays upon our shoulders the sword touch which carries with it the glory of knighthood? What queenly fingers attach to us the beautiful symbol of the Garter?

What imperial brows smile approval as we enter the sacred ranks of the Golden Fleece or the Black Eagle?

It may be said that this is equally true of all the learned professions in a republic like ours, but it is not so. From the very moment that the young theologian begins to exercise his pure, his noble—if I may be permitted to borrow a phrase from the beautiful address to which we listened last night—his Christ-like calling, his eyes are turned with gentle longing toward the bishopric, with its dignity, its ease, as toward a haven of rest! Should he be an ambitious man, he fixes his undeviating gaze upon the red hat of the cardinal, which through the dim distance of the future shines before his enraptured eyes like a diadem in the skies.

And how is it with reference to our brothers of the bar, honest, faithful, and true; those dear brothers in law who so delight to get a poor doctor on the witness-stand and to tease, and to torture, and to burn, and to roast him, even as did the executioner of the olden time to the hapless wight who was put to the question? Far, oh, very far, be it from me to question the generally accepted verdict that a vast deal of their work is done for the pure love of mankind, the true good of humanity! Nevertheless, I cannot resist the suspicion that the young lawyer, even from the very beginning of his career, hopes to become a judge, to wield the power and influence of that great office. From this coign of vantage, like the eagle from his eyrie, he casts his eager eyes upon the supreme court; and from thence he hopes to pass into the dignified chair of Chief Justice of the United States. Nay, more, if he be one of towering Napoleonic ambition, he may soar into the ethereal regions of space with the aspiring Turk who in his dreams

“ Wore his monarch’s signet-ring,
Then pressed that monarch’s throne—a king
As wild his thoughts, and gay of wing,
As Eden’s garden-bird.”

He may dream of a title the noblest which the world to-day can bestow upon mortal man; no heirloom from the loins of kings, no conquest of the sword, but a gift of God, so surely as “*vox populi, vox Dei est*”; a dignity surpassing those of Kaiser, and of Czar, of Sultan, and of king! He may dream of the Presidency of the United States.

Who holds this lordly post to-night? A young lawyer. Upon his shoulders whose mantle fell? That of a lawyer scarce older than himself.

When the destinies of this great nation—nay, more, far more than this—when the grand republican idea, which we as a people are striving to work out in the cause of humanity, trembled in the balance, as do the destinies of poor Bulgaria to-day, into whose hands was the helm of State intrusted? Methinks I hear a young man, who has grossly neglected the study of modern history, reply, “Why, into the hands of a doctor, of course.” You are in error, young man; into the hands of the noblest, purest lawyer of our day, whose “counterfeit presentment” looks upon us from your walls to-night.

But you may ask, “Can it be that for the doctor, after his life of toil, his days of watching, his nights of waiting, there are really no rewards which he may covet, no guerdon which can satisfy him—after his cross, no earthly crown? Outside of our profession there are none; but within it there are honors which the true physician values above baronetcy and knighthood; far above ribbon and medal, even though they come from the hands of an emperor. Do you ask me what these honors are? I answer you in this wise: In the magnificent cathedral of St. Paul’s, in London, no statue, no pile, no monument exists to commemorate the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, whose crowning triumph stands before you; but upon one wall of the grand edifice you may read this legend: “*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!*” I answer you, *Si honores requiris, circumspice!*

Mr. President and Fellows of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, for my colleagues and for myself I offer you most grateful thanks for the honor which you have done us in making us Associate Fellows of your ancient and honorable body; a society which, coeval with the very liberties of our land, has earned for itself the right to award honors by the greatness of its past and the dignity of its present. In the names of my associates and myself, I here offer you the pledge that the time shall never come when you will find cause to regret the honor which you have done us, or the courtesy, the kindness, and the hospitality of which we have been the grateful recipients.

Toast.—"The Physician."*Responded to by* WILLIAM PEPPER, M.D.

DR. PEPPER said that when first invited to respond to this toast, he had appreciated that any one doing so at this time would have a difficult and responsible duty to perform. This feeling had been deepened since he had listened last evening to the eloquent address of the President of the College. What more graceful and forcible sketch could have been given of the life of medical society and of medical men in their personal and social and public aspects?

The physician of to-day is differently circumstanced in many respects from most of those whose lives had been touched on in that address. In one single respect how great a change has occurred is shown by the fact that to-night we toast the physician, the surgeon, and the obstetrician; one hundred years ago the toast would have been but a single one to the medical man. Yet this great change has been accomplished not only without injury to the dignity and efficiency of the profession, but with obvious advantage to it and to the progress of medical science. The profession has welcomed this as it has welcomed other great movements of the last century, in a tolerant, conservative, and catholic spirit, which argues conclusively for its future cohesion and unity and greatness.

It is easy to see that, as a whole, the medical profession has developed and progressed vastly, but can we feel so sure that, as individuals, we have profited so largely as we should have done by inheritance and by the survival of the fittest and by our enlarged facilities. What individuality, force, genius, infinite capacity of patient labor do we recognize in some of our medical ancestors. And how well it is to dwell on this individuality, for is not the work of the physician intensely individual in a sense beyond what is true of the work of most other men. The greatness and the value of so many men depend chiefly on the ideas they embody, or the institutions which they represent. The victorious general owes so many of his greenest laurels to his associates and to his well-disciplined army. The able and elo-

quent advocate can scarcely be estimated apart from the tremendous agencies and machinery of the law whose majesty he represents. But the physician, unaided and alone, in the dim solitude of the sick chamber, conducts his abstruse arguments on the most difficult and momentous issues, and wages ceaseless strife against the grimmest and most determined foes. Here it is that the individual force and intensity of the man show themselves so conspicuous, and hence it is that now and always must the lives of most of our great physicians be quiet and secluded, and comparatively unknown. Not ever again, as in our earlier and more primitive times, may we expect medical men to reach prominence in public affairs. Medical science, ever a jealous mistress, exacts more and more constant service from us, and even the ablest and most nimble powers are taxed to keep pace with, much less to lead her rapid advances.

Away from the larger centres much of the old order may, it is true, still be found. A few years since when on a journey in consultation my colleague boarded the train, and I was surprised to hear him saluted as Judge, and more surprised to learn that while in active medical practice he actually held a judicial appointment, and had recently presided over and passed sentence in some of the most important murder trials ever tried in this State.

The day will not return when in large and more complicated societies the physician may figure also as judge, as financier, as public official. It is well this should be so, and especially will it be well for the medical profession if, recognizing this, they shall devote themselves to strengthen and enlarge the strongholds of the profession's greatest dignity and eminence. What irresistible influence would be exerted by a united and determined profession working for a common and honorable purpose! What purpose could be more admirable than the elevation to higher power and larger usefulness of such institutions as that whose Centennial Anniversary we now celebrate. Were this collegiate society, and others which will emulate her example, endowed with millions of money, for the accumulation of grand libraries, for the liberal encouragement of original research, for the publication of valuable works, not of a kind to appeal to popular support, what potent agencies would they become to diffuse knowledge, to dispel ignorance and to correct error, to foster science, and to elevate

and dignify the work and the position of the profession. See to what power this institution has come in a single century from its small beginning. Shall we not all take encouragement from this, and here resolve that our united efforts shall be directed steadily toward her advancement in wealth and strength and dignity, so that they who shall gather at her second centennial anniversary may look back over our labors, and testify that the physicians of to-day also were faithful to the best interests of medical science and of the medical profession.

Toast.—"The Surgeon."

Responded to by JOHN ASHHURST, JR., M.D.

IT is narrated, Mr. President and Gentlemen, of the Father of American Surgery, Dr. Physick, that in his later years he became so tender-hearted that not only was he in the habit of weeping over his patients' sufferings, but that if he was called upon to perform a serious operation it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be prevented from running away, and that it was necessary to watch him closely to prevent him from escaping before the appointed time.

Somewhat similar have been my own feelings as this hour has been approaching, and I think that I should have been tempted to run away but for the remark of our President, in his address, last evening, that no Fellow of this College had ever been known to desert the post of duty in an emergency. I look upon this occasion, I assure you, as one of very dreadful emergency, and, indeed, as I have sat here this evening and have seen the corpses of Clicquot and Pommery being carried out—and carried out—and carried out—I have almost felt as if we had returned to those terrible yellow-fever days which our President so graphically described to us last night. Another circumstance which has kept me from running away is the reflection that this, after a hundred years, is the first occasion on which even a semi-official recognition has been given by our College to the SURGEON as distinct from the PHYSICIAN; indeed, even now, much as my friend Dr. Lewis loves me, I feel sure that he would instantly drop my acquaintance if I should venture to speak of this body as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons" instead of merely the "College of Physicians."

In the early days of our College-fellowship, the great surgeons of Philadelphia were conspicuous by their absence. We had, indeed, among our founders the excellent John Jones, of whom I venture to say that many of you had never heard until our President told us of him last night, and whose small work, *Plain, Concise, and Practical*

Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures—a rare book, as Dr. Billings will testify—still fewer, probably, know even by appearance; but of the great surgeons of our city we had none. Doubtless most of you are familiar with that charming work of a charming French writer, Arsène Houssaye—to my fancy, one of his most charming productions—the *History of the 41st Chair of the Academy*. As you all know, the French Academy consists of but forty members—the Immortals, as they delight to call themselves—and M. Houssaye has most agreeably sketched the histories of some of the many men, eminent in literature and art, who deserved, but failed to obtain, the coveted honor of membership, and has pleasantly represented them as occupants of the forty-first chair of the Academy; then appending a bare list of the successive possessors of the forty chairs, he adds this comment: “of all these whose names have been transmitted by the Academy to posterity, how many have failed to reach their address.” So in our College roll we find missing the names of Physick, Dorsey, Barton, and Gibson—unquestionably the most distinguished surgeons of our city in their respective periods.

PHYSICK, the “Father of American Surgery,” was indeed a remarkable man, and a close and accurate observer. Riding one day through the country, he noticed certain fence-makers charring the ends of the posts before planting them in the ground, and on asking their object was told that it was to make the posts last longer—to prevent their decaying. Dr. Physick’s inference from this observation was that *toast* was unwholesome; if, he argued, charring wood makes it last longer in the ground, charring or toasting bread must make it last longer in the stomach, and therefore be indigestible. Mark, now, how modern science confirms the accuracy of the observation, though giving a different explanation, and perhaps not justifying the dietetic conclusion. Philadelphia, and perhaps other cities as well, has, as you all know, been of late years invaded by swarms of death-dealing microbes—bacteria, micrococci, and what not—bringing things to such a pass that at the present moment no truly aseptic Philadelphia surgeon will venture to eat even a morsel of dry bread unless it has been thoroughly sterilized by the prolonged application of dry heat, and, if he is prudent, not unless it has been in addition frequently irrigated with a one to one-thousand solution of the mercuric chlo-

ride. It is right to say, however, that some old-fashioned practitioners consider it equally safe, from an antiseptic point of view, to wash down their food with large potions of alcohol. Now, see the accuracy of Dr. Physick's observation: what is toasting bread but sterilizing it with dry heat? He only made the mistake of attributing its disintegration to the influence of the gastric fluids instead of to the pernicious activity of microbes—in other words, adopting the chemical theory instead of that favored by bacterial pathologists.

Would that I could picture to you, as it was pictured to me by one of our former vice-presidents, the late Dr. George W. Norris—to whom I always delight to acknowledge my indebtedness for my earliest lessons in practical surgery—a consultation and operation participated in by Dr. Physick and Dr. Barton, the patient being a lady under the care of one of our most eminent Fellows, the late Prof. Samuel Jackson, and Dr. Norris, then a young man, being present as an assistant. Dr. Jackson had bled the patient at the bend of the elbow, and, as not infrequently happened in those phlebotomic days, had had the misfortune to wound the adjacent artery as well as the vein from which the blood was drawn, an aneurismal tumor forming in consequence, of the variety which surgeons know as the varicose aneurism. Dr. Physick, the consultant, and Dr. Barton, who was to operate, differed in opinion. The lady sat on a sofa, with her arm—a very white and beautiful arm, Dr. Norris said it was—stretched out and ready for the knife. “Doctor,” said Physick, “I would do so and so.” “Doctor,” replied Barton, “I would rather do the other thing.” At this moment, Dr. Jackson fainted, and Dr. Norris and the lady's mother had to drag him laboriously into the next room, and lay him upon a bed until he should recover. Meanwhile the operation had been begun, the difference between the operator and his adviser still continuing. “Doctor,” said Physick, “the pulsation is arrested.” “Doctor,” answered Barton, “I still feel it.” Finally, Barton carried his point, and finished the operation successfully in his own way; when Dr. Physick had the magnanimity, after complimenting his junior in the handsomest manner, to turn to the assembled family and say to them that throughout the whole affair Dr. Barton had been entirely right, and that he himself had been entirely wrong.

Our President alluded in his address last night to the differences which existed between Dr. Physick and Dr. Rush. The evening after Dr. Rush had been buried—this incident also I heard from the lips of Dr. Norris—Dr. Physick was sitting in an upper room of his house, in a solemn frame of mind, as we can well believe, thinking of the events of the day, and of the death of the great physician with whom he had not always been in harmony. Summoned to go down stairs by a loud ring at the door-bell, he was confronted in the hallway by an unusually large negro, who abruptly asked him, “Do you want Dr. Rush?” “What do you mean?” said Dr. Physick, involuntarily recoiling; “Dr. Rush is dead!” “I will have him at the College for you at nine o’clock to-morrow morning, for twenty dollars,” replied his burly visitor. It is needless to say that this kind offer was not accepted; but so shocked, and, indeed, terrified, was Dr. Physick by the occurrence, that in his own last illness he exacted from his son a promise that his grave should be guarded for a sufficiently long time to insure that his remains would be valueless for the purposes of any enterprising resurrectionist.

What shall I say of DORSEY, Dr. Physick’s nephew; the amiable Dorsey, another occupant of our forty-first chair? To him we owe the first American text-book on surgery, a work which, though of course in no way comparable in erudition and elaboration with the voluminous treatises of the present day, was, I venture to say, for its time, no less creditable to its author and his country than have been any of its successors.

RHEA BARTON’S place, in the annals of Philadelphia surgery, is second only to Physick’s. From the universal testimony of those who had the opportunity of judging, he has had no superior among our city’s surgeons as a neat and skilful operator.

GIBSON, the fourth occupant of our forty-first chair whom I have referred to, was a great surgeon and a great teacher. I can almost see him, as he has been described to me, walking into the amphitheatre, gloves and riding-whip in hand, having just ridden in from his country home to meet his class, and, after lecturing with all his accustomed force and vigor, riding back again to enjoy his rural repose.

I have heard, gentlemen, but a single unfavorable criticism of our

President's address, and this was made by a physician from a neighboring town, who said to me, "I do wish that Dr. Mitchell had abused somebody." I told him that it would not have been proper for Dr. Mitchell to abuse any of our forefathers, but that they abused each other with ample energy to compensate for any deficiencies in this respect on the part of their descendants. Indeed, no one, seeing the beautiful harmony which prevails in the medical circles of our city at the present day—when not only does the lion lay himself down with the lamb, but even the wolf wishes the lamb a merry Christmas and invites him to go further up the stream to take his drink—no one, I say, living in these piping times of peace, can realize the violence of antagonism which formerly prevailed, especially between the adherents of our two great medical schools, and the cheerful vigor with which the leaders of our profession used to vituperate each other. This is not the occasion, nor would time suffice, for me to rehearse the wars which prevailed between Gibson and McClellan, between Gibson and Mr. Granville Sharp Pattison, or between Pattison and Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, culminating in a challenge sent to the distinguished Professor of Theory and Practice in the University by the somewhat belligerent Scotchman. Nor will time suffice for me to recall to you, as I should like to do, the characters of the eminent surgeons who have at different times enjoyed the honor of our fellowship: Thomas T. Hewson, Joseph Hartshorne, and Jacob Randolph; McClellan and Mütter; and, coming down to those within my own recollection, Norris, the model of a dignified surgeon, and Fox; Peace and Neill; Pancoast, the most brilliant operator I have ever known, and Gross—*magnum et venerabile nomen*—who did more than has ever been done by any other American surgeon to make his profession honored in all parts of the civilized world; my dear friend Edward Hartshorne, who left us only the other day; and, among the younger men, Hodge and Hunter—I should like to bring them all before you, did time permit.

But now, Mr. President and Gentlemen, knowing that, after all, most persons judge of a surgeon's abilities chiefly by his manner of using the knife, I shall offer you a specimen of my own operative skill by immediately proceeding to cut it short.

Toast.—"The Obstetrician."*Responded to by* THEOPHILUS PARVIN, M.D.

THE first is last. The obstetrician ought to be before the physician and the surgeon. In the natural order human reproduction precedes fevers and fractures. In the earliest history of the race the first case of traumatism, presumably fracture of the cranial bones, the injury inflicted because of a want of Philadelphia feeling, was so rapidly mortal that a coroner was needed rather than a surgeon or physician. How frequently a coroner may be needed now after the doctor, or the surgeon, or even after the obstetrician, it would be impertinent to inquire.

Not only priority in time but also in importance may be claimed for the obstetrician. The chief ground upon which this claim rests is the fact that he has charge of two lives instead of one, and hence his duties are more important, and his responsibility is greater. If there should be a plural pregnancy, of course that responsibility is correspondingly increased. Fortunately triplets—still more quadruplets or quintuplets—are rare, else few obstetricians would reach the meridian of life, but sink under the overwhelming load—the gods would love them so much they would die early.

All the virtues that may be ascribed to the best surgeons and physicians the obstetrician may claim—equal patience, benevolence, self-sacrifice, and sympathy, for example, he possesses. Nay, he at times in the discharge of his duty is the impersonation of at least one of these qualities; for example, while those engaged in the other departments of medicine may be sympathetic, he in the exercise of vaginal touch, or of abdominal palpation, is sympathy itself in its shortest and simplest definition, "a fellow feeling for a fellow-being!"

Dr. Samuel Johnson, I believe, once said that the more our lives are brought under the dominion of the unseen and the future, the higher they rise in grandeur. Judged by this criterion, the obstetrician's life is very grand, for he especially is concerned with future

events, patiently waits them, and in every professional engagement deals many hours with the unseen.

His interest and duties relate largely to posterity. He stands at the gateways of life, and ushers in those who are to be the busy men and women, yea, the doctors and the surgeons of the future. He is nearest of all to the marvellous mysteries and the sublime sanctities of creation, and thus his office is one of the highest and noblest accorded to men.

Medicine is simply one of the departments of philosophy, that large knowledge which includes all within its grasp. And yet philosophy, while under no special obligations to the doctor or surgeon, owes very much to the obstetrician, for one of the methods in philosophy known by the name of him who first employed it as Socratic, had its origin in the obstetric art. Read what Socrates said as to the duty of the obstetrician to ascertain whether a woman is really pregnant, or only has a false pregnancy, and to aid women in labor, and then see how from this he deduces his work in life to ascertain whether men are really pregnant with ideas, or only think they are, and to assist those who really have thoughts, who have truly conceived, to give utterance to their conceptions—in a word, to be delivered.

And thus the conclusion inevitably comes that the obstetrician is more important than the physician or the surgeon, and it is only because his science and art are the crown and conclusion of medicine, its highest manifestation, that he has been placed after those whose work is in the other two of the great departments.

It is eminently proper that in the city of Philadelphia obstetrics should be given this public recognition. I am probably quite within bounds in stating that five-sixths of the didactic obstetric literature in the hands of the physicians of the United States has been published in this city. Need I remind you of "Burns," "Rigby," "Vélpeau," "Collins," "Blundell," "Cazeaux," "Meadows," "Playfair," and "Barnes." Add to these the treatises of American authors issued by the Philadelphia press, that of Dewees, of Meigs, Hodge, Tucker, Miller, and Glissam, and the total amount of this class of professional literature published in Philadelphia is very much greater than that issued in all other cities of the United States.

It is especially proper that this honor should now and here be

paid to obstetrics, when we consider the illustrious dead in the Philadelphia profession who did so much to advance this department of medicine. I go back a century, and find William Shippen teaching anatomy, surgery, and obstetrics, completing his consideration of the last subject in sixteen lectures. Then coming a little further on, I see that polished, courtly gentleman, rich in the scholarship of foreign lands, James, occupying the time to be got after teaching and the discharge of duties to patients, annotating an edition of "Burns." Next comes Dewees, a man of probably more native force, but certainly with less culture and fewer advantages for professional study, by his indefatigable efforts taking the foremost rank as an obstetrician, and by his treatise upon midwifery and other obstetric contributions, winning the title from foreign authorities of "the father of American obstetrics." And how can I speak in fitting terms of my own master, Hugh L. Hodge? The dignity of character, the thoroughness and fidelity of his instructions, the gentleness of manner, the benevolence and purity of life, made him fit representative of the noblest Christian manhood. And there and then, too, was that great teacher, Charles D. Meigs, whose brilliant rhetoric and fervid eloquence inspired crowded classes while he faithfully guided them in the knowledge of obstetric art. He stands forth one of the greatest of American medical teachers.

These men died full of years and of honors, but there were young men known to almost every one who hears me to-night, who gave such glorious promise of honor and of usefulness, and who were cut down with the promise not half fulfilled. Need I call the names of Parry, George Pepper, and of Jenks—

They, "the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

My heart and conscience would cry out if I failed to mention among departed worthies one who was removed from our midst comparatively recently, Albert H. Smith. Dean Swift, so soon to expire, "a driveller and a show," looking one day upon a tree whose top was dying, finding in the object an image of his own intellectual

decay, sadly said, "Dead at the top." And so there are men who live on that are dead at the top; no intellectual productivity, nothing contributed for the benefit of the profession, however great their opportunities. There are other men, too, living and moving among their fellows who are dead at the heart. You have sometimes seen in the forest a tree whose stunted branches and scanty foliage scarce hid the deformity of the trunk, and contributed nothing to refreshing shade or rejoicing beauty; and the secret was, it was dead at the heart. And thus a man may become dead through selfishness; his heart is chilled, and no streams of generous deeds or kindly utterances flow from it, his very words are sharper than icicles, and his touch is ice itself. Albert H. Smith was neither dead at the top nor dead at the heart. His was a mind richly stored with the lessons of faithful study and of large experience, and his a heart throbbing with all generous sympathies. How much he might have accomplished for obstetric art and science had he been spared for the usual period allotted to human life.

Philadelphia's past in obstetrics is secure. Imperishable history has recorded its triumphs, and bestowed upon it sceptre and crown. But is the future certain? Our New York friends, by the generous gifts of a wealthy family threaten the empire, or at least promise to make their city a great centre for teaching clinical obstetrics. Even if this glory shall be temporarily theirs only, my faith is that equal opportunities and facilities for such teaching will be given by Philadelphia.

A great maternity hospital is the most pressing need of medical education this hour in Philadelphia. Such an institution, sustained by the sympathies and help of the entire profession, and made tributary, not to a particular school, but to the general cause of medical education, an institution ample in endowment and furnishing all facilities for teaching clinical obstetrics, would be an incalculable blessing. And it surely will come. I have seen in Westminster Abbey the memorial tablet of a knight of the sixteenth century, the only record being his name, the date of death, and the word *Resurgam*—I will rise again! How brave the utterance in the very face of death! How sublime the hope shining as a light over the darkness of the grave, and above the body perishing in dust and ashes! And

so should there ever be a brief time in the history of Philadelphia, and of the College of Physicians, when any of the ancient glory which has crowned obstetric teaching in this city will "pale its ineffectual fires" before a brighter light elsewhere in our country, there surely will be uttered the word *Resurgam*, and the prophecy shall be grandly fulfilled.

May some who are here take heart and hope, and be the instruments of directing into so important a channel the wealth of generous men and women, who only need to know how they can best promote the interests of science and of humanity.

Toast.—"The Medical Societies of America."

Responded to by JOHN S. BILLINGS, M.D.

In rising to respond to the sentiment just given I feel that I am speaking for a large constituency, and a varied one. Had I been called on about an hour ago I should now be approaching the conclusion of a few brief extemporaneous remarks on the origin of medical societies, their progress, their varieties, their uses and abuses, and their future prospects. Now, however, I think that the best thing I can do is to go on as if all this had been said, reserving the saying of it for a more convenient season.

In behalf then, of all these medical societies, for which I have the honor to respond, societies devoted to science, or to medical politics, or to good fellowship and good suppers, I beg to present to the College of Physicians of Philadelphia the assurances of their most distinguished consideration; congratulations upon its prosperity on this its hundredth birthday; and sincere wishes that its future may be as fortunate and as honorable as its past has been. The College is one of the few medical associations of this country which has, as it were, given bonds for its good behavior, and is, in every way, entitled to such congratulations and good wishes.

From the point of view of one who has made some study of medical bibliography and history, such a reunion as this is of special interest; for it brings to mind that misty, mostly forgotten past, on which depends that we are, what we are, and reminds him of the men whose work and teachings have made it an honor and a privilege to be either a member or a guest of this Society. A hundred years ago there were some strong men in the medical profession in Philadelphia who founded this College, and the succession has never been interrupted. As I look around, I see the faces of physicians whose names and writings are well known in every part of the civilized world; and in the reception which will be held in the deserted halls of the College to-night at midnight, when Redman, and Rush, and Morgan, and

Shippen, and the other illustrious dead physicians shall step from their counterfeit presentments which adorn the walls, and wander through the rooms discussing the character and work of their successors, we may be sure that the telepathic report of their comments (which, it is to be hoped, will be duly published) will not be unpleasant reading to those who are gathered here to-night.

And the physicians of this city have not only been workers and teachers; they have kept up the traditions of social professional brotherhood to a greater extent than has been done in most other places. For this also I praise them. When Channa told Siddartha, the future Buddha, concerning the first dead man he had ever seen, that he "ate, drank, laughed, loved, and lived, and liked life well," it was by no means high praise; yet it were well if it could be truly said of each of us, in addition to other praise.

In calling up memories of the past at such an anniversary as this, one naturally seeks by their help to peer somewhat into the future. What we all need to remember at this time, in this country, is the German proverb, "*Es müssen starke Beine sein, die glückliche Tage ertragen können*"—that is, "they must be strong legs that can support prosperous days." It is not my part to-night to advise, predict, or warn, even were I competent to do so; but I will venture to remind you that such an association as this can never safely rest and be satisfied for more than a week at a time. If it does, it soon becomes liable to comments similar to that made by a Wall Street broker on a certain rich church with a small congregation, viz.: "It is doing the smallest business on the largest capital of any concern in the State."

There is something very interesting in the life and actions of an old and well-established society. The individual members can do but little, and for but a little time. Pindar's melancholy remark that "Unequal is the fate of man, he can think of great things but is too ephemeral a creature to reach the brazen floored seat of the gods," is still applicable to most of us; but a society may remain and grow. Like those organisms which multiply by simple division or scission, somatic death is not a necessary termination for it.

Mere growth, or increase in numbers, however, is not what is

desired; it is rather what the physiologists would call complete development and satisfactory metabolism that are needed.

Long may the College of Physicians continue as the type of a medical association which aims at the advancement of science, the improvement of practice, the collection and preservation of medical literature, and the promotion of good fellowship amongst its members.

Toast.—"The College of Physicians."

Responded to by GEORGE CHEYNE SHATTUCK, M.D.

MR. PRESIDENT:

I am aware that volunteer toasts are not in order, and yet I will ask permission to offer one, and to preface it with a few remarks. I can hardly leave this room without an expression of thanks for the honor of being elected an Associate Fellow, and of my appreciation of the importance and success of the accomplished work of the College.

Your founders, a hundred years ago, were fully impressed with the importance of association for the successful prosecution of the duties and work of the medical profession, for training moral and intellectual faculties, and promoting knowledge, skill, kindness, and good fellowship.

I call to mind a story of a worthy practitioner in a country town of Massachusetts, who was summoned on a January night to go ten miles to see a patient in great suffering. He went on horseback in a blinding snowstorm to the dwelling of the patient, and was able to afford prompt relief. The man who had suffered so much asked, "What is your fee?" and the doctor replied, "You know how much you have suffered, and what a long, cold ride I have had, and it is left to you to say what my services are worth." So the man asked for his purse, and took out and handed to the doctor a pistareen of the value of twenty cents. The doctor, taking the coin on his palm and looking at it, exclaimed, "What a poor creature is man when left to himself." The truth in this homely guise must have been in the minds of your founders as they went about to get the advantages of association, and established the College. This word is often applied to an institution for the education of youth, but the founders in the very name set forth the truth that intellectual and moral training and the pursuit of truth should last as long as life itself.

And now, at the end of a hundred years, you can point to a large and handsome building, to a large and well-selected library, a museum

rich in specimens of healthy and morbid anatomy, to laboratories, rooms for stated meetings, and to such facilities for intercourse. The high reputation of the medical men of Philadelphia for success, skill, learning, kindliness, and courtesy, must be attributed in great measure to the influence of your College; and what a record of work for the health of the community has been displayed at these last meetings.

The newly elected Associates, after receiving their diplomas, were addressed most eloquently, and told that a mortgage was thus laid on them, and that good work and honorable conduct were expected. Thus the high reputation of the College becomes a powerful incentive to well-doing. For one, I heartily accede to all this. Whatever conduces to perseverance in well-doing must be highly regarded by members of a profession so largely conversant with the frailty and perversity of human nature. All insist on the importance of a high standard for the young; and the old man, looking back upon mistakes and failures of past years, must still be pressing onward to a high mark, and be watchful against temptation to sloth and inactivity. The time for him has come when the faculties for acquiring knowledge are failing, and he is made aware that at no distant day, even, all the prizes of this world must be left behind, and that the places he has known so well will know him no more. But his good works will follow him, and all unselfish service will be of avail, and the character for honor, integrity, and benevolence will stand him in stead.

The influence of the College to bring about such a consummation, the great value of the examples and precepts of the founders and many Fellows of the College, must all be recognized by your Associate Fellows. So, allow me to propose the toast: The continued health and wealth of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

COMMEMORATIVE VERSES.

READ AT THE CENTENNIAL DINNER OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 4, 1887.

By

S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D.

A Doctor's century dead and gone!
Good-night,—to those one hundred years—
To all the memories they bear
Of honest help for pains or tears.

Good-night! a century's good-night,
To such as for our noble guild
Stood firm when death was in the air
And fear all meaner bosoms filled.

To them that like St. Christopher,
When north and south were sad with graves,
Bore the true Christ of charity
Across the battles' crimson waves.

Good-night to all that shining line,
—Our peerage—yea, our lords of thought.
Their blazonry unspotted lives
Which all the ways of honor taught.

A gentler word,—as proud a thought,—
For those who won no larger prize
Than humble days well lived can win
From thankful hearts and weeping eyes.

Too grave my song,—a lighter mood
Shall bid us scan our honored roll,
For jolly jesters gay and good,
Who healed the flesh and charmed the soul,

And took their punch, and took the jokes
Would make our prudish conscience tingle,
Then bore their devious lanterns home,
And slept, or heard the night-bell jingle.

Our century's dead ; God rest his soul !
Without a doctor or a nurse,
Without a " post," without a dose,
He's off on Time's old rattling hearse.

What sad disorder laid him out
To all pathologists is dim ;
An intercurrent malady—
Bacterium chronos finished him—!

Our new-born century, pert and proud,
Like some young doctor fresh from college,
Disturbs our prudent age with doubts
And misty might of foggy knowledge.

Ah, but to come again and share
The gains his calmer days shall store,
For them that in a hundred years
Shall see our " science grown to more."

Perchance as ghosts consultant we
May stand beside some fleshly Fellow,
And marvel what on earth he means,
When this new century's old and mellow.

Take, then, the thought—that wisdom fades,
That knowledge dies of newer truth,
That only duty simply done
Walks always with the step of youth.

A grander morning floods our skies
With higher aims, and larger light,
Give welcome to the century new,
And to the past a glad good-night—!



1787.

1887.

THE
CENTENNIAL
OF

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA.

MENU CARD OF DINNER, JANUARY 4, 1887.

“FEASTS so solemn and so rare,
Since, seldom coming, in the long years set,
Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or captain jewels in carcanet.”
—*Shakespeare, Sonnet 52.*

FOUNDERS.

Non Sibi Sed Toti.

JOHN REDMAN,
JOHN JONES,
JOHN MORGAN,
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, JR.,
ADAM KUHN,
BENJAMIN RUSH,
GERARDUS CLARKSON,
SAMUEL DUFFIELD,
THOMAS PARKE,
JAMES HUTCHINSON,
GEORGE GLENTWORTH,
ABRAHAM CHOVET,

ANDREW ROSS,
WILLIAM W. SMITH,
JAMES HALL,
WILLIAM CLARKSON,
WILLIAM CURRIE,
BENJAMIN SAY,
SAMUEL POWEL GRIFFITS,
BENJAMIN DUFFIELD,
JOHN MORRIS,
JOHN CARSON,
JOHN FOULKE,
ROBERT HARRIS.

Toby.—Does not our life consist of the four elements?

And.—Faith, so they say, but I think it rather consists of eating and drinking.—*Twelfth Night*, II. iii.

MENU.

HUITRES EN COQUILLE.

Haut Sauterne.

This is no fish but an islander.—*Tempest*, II. ii.

Gape open wide and eat him quicke.—*Richard III.*, I. ii.

If he were opened and you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea I'll eat the rest of the anatomy.—*Twelfth Night*, III. ii.

POTAGE.

PURÉE À LA REINE.

Amontillado.

1st *Witch*.—Boil thou first i' th' charmed pot.—*Macbeth*, IV. i.

POISSON.

ÉPERLANS, SAUCE TARTARE.

Liebfraumilch.

That woo'd the slimy bottom of the deep.—*Richard III.*, I. iv.

POMMES DE TERRE PARISIENNES.

CONCOMBRES.

Thou shouldst hazard thy life
for thy dinner.—*Timon*, IV. iii.

RELEVÉE.

FILET DE BŒUF AUX CHAMPIGNONS.

Chateau Bouiliac.

CROQUETTEZ DE RIZ.

HARICOTS VERTS.

I am almost ashamed
To say what good respect I have of thee.—*King John*, III. iv.

ENTRÉE.

COTELETTES DE RIS DE VEAU ROYALE.

Veuve Clicquot—Pommery Sec.

PETIT POIS.

The tender of a wholesome weal.—*Lear, I. ii.*

CAILLES FARCIES AUX TRUFFES.

They kill us for their sport.—*Lear, IV. i.*

What need I thus

My well-known body to anatomize

Among my household?—*II Henry IV., Induction.*

PUNCH ROMAIN.

Let thy friendly hand

Put strength enough to 't.—*Lear, IV. vi.*

TERRAPIN.

POMMES SOUFFLÉES.

This Alchemy,

To make of monsters, and things indigest,

Such cherubins as your sweet self resemble.—*Sonnet, 114.*

RÔTI.

CANARD SAUVAGE.

A dish for the gods, if the devil dress her not.—*Ant. and Cleo., V. i.*

SALADE DE CÈLERI MAYONNAISE.

Trimly dress'd,

Fresh as a bridegroom.—*I Henry IV., I. iii.*

FROMAGE.

ROQUEFORT.

BRIE.

CRÈME.

You shall nose him as you go up the stairs.—*Hamlet, IV. iii.*Sullen presage of your own decay.—*King John, I. i.*

ENTREMET.

GLACE NAPOLITAINE.

Bid the Winter come
To thrust his icy fingers in my maw.—*King John*, V. vii.

DESSERT.

FRUITS.

AMANDES RÔTIES.

The bounteous housewife, Nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you.—*Timon*, IV. iii.

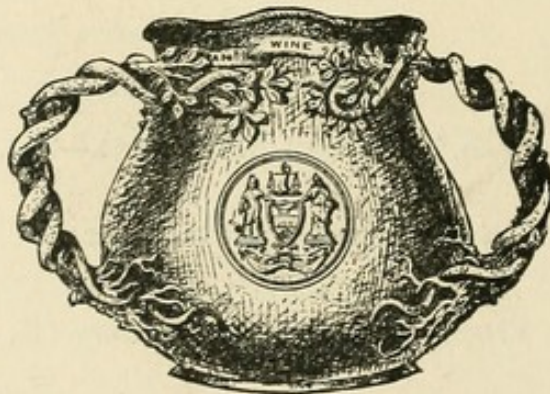
CAFÉ.

As black as Vulcan in the smoke of war.—*Twelfth Night*, V. i.

CIGARES.

Cognac.

Best of comfort
And ever welcome to us.—*Twelfth Night*, II. vi.
Will you play upon this pipe?—*Hamlet*, III. ii.



THE LOVING CUP.

Love and health to all ;
I drink to the general joy of the whole table.—*Macbeth*, III. iv.

TOASTS.

1. The Founders.
2. The Fellows.
3. The Associate Fellows.
4. The Physician.
5. The Surgeon.
6. The Obstetrician.
7. The Medical Societies of America.

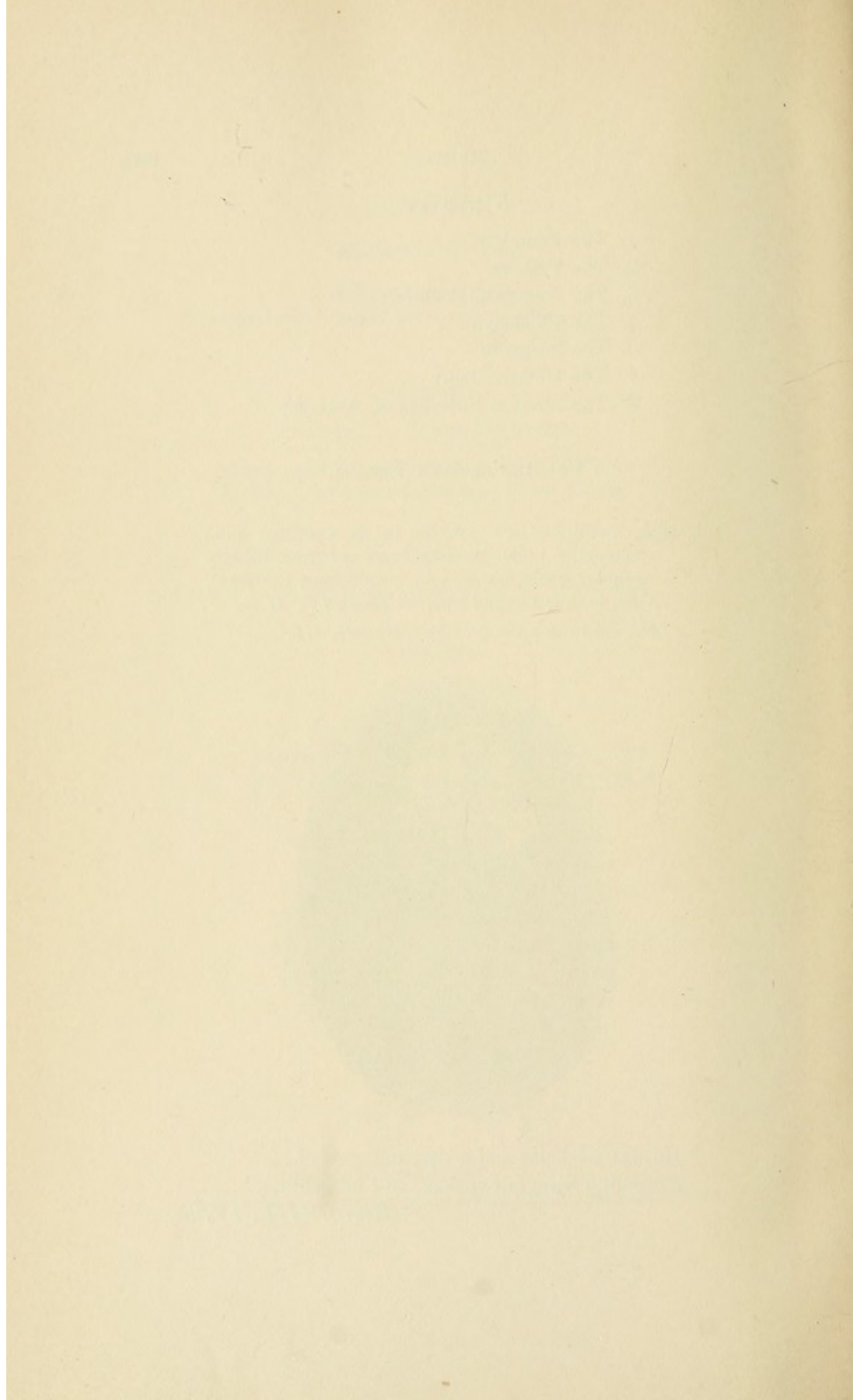
 COMMEMORATIVE VERSES.

I' faith, methinks, now you are in an excellent good temperality; your pulsidge beats as extraordinarily as heart would desire; and your colour, I warrant, you, is as red as any rose.—2 *Henry IV.*, II. iv.

Men must not walk too late.—*Macbeth*, III. ii.



“He was a scholar and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair-spoken, and persuading.”
—*Henry VIII.*, IV. ii.



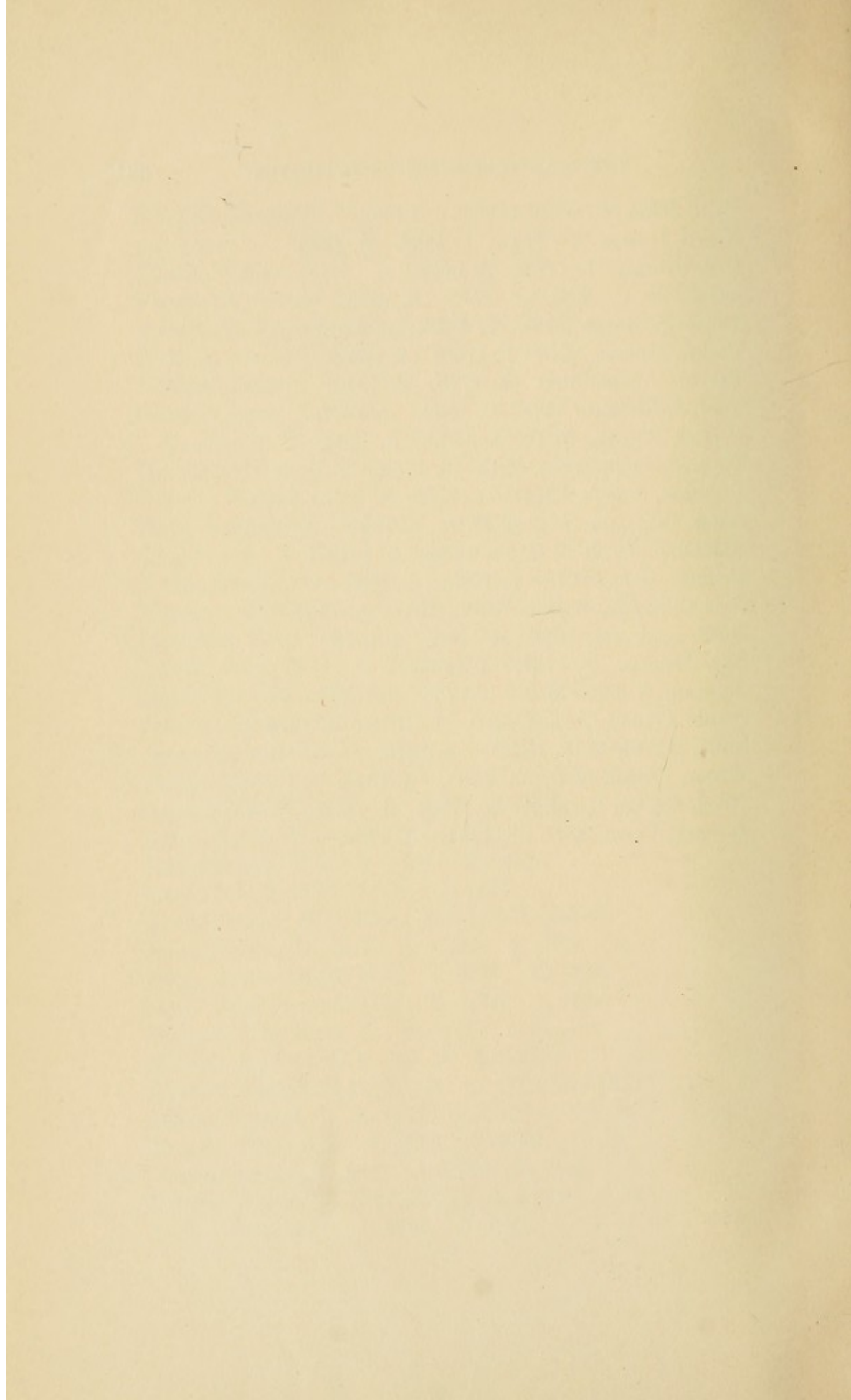
THE LOAN COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS.

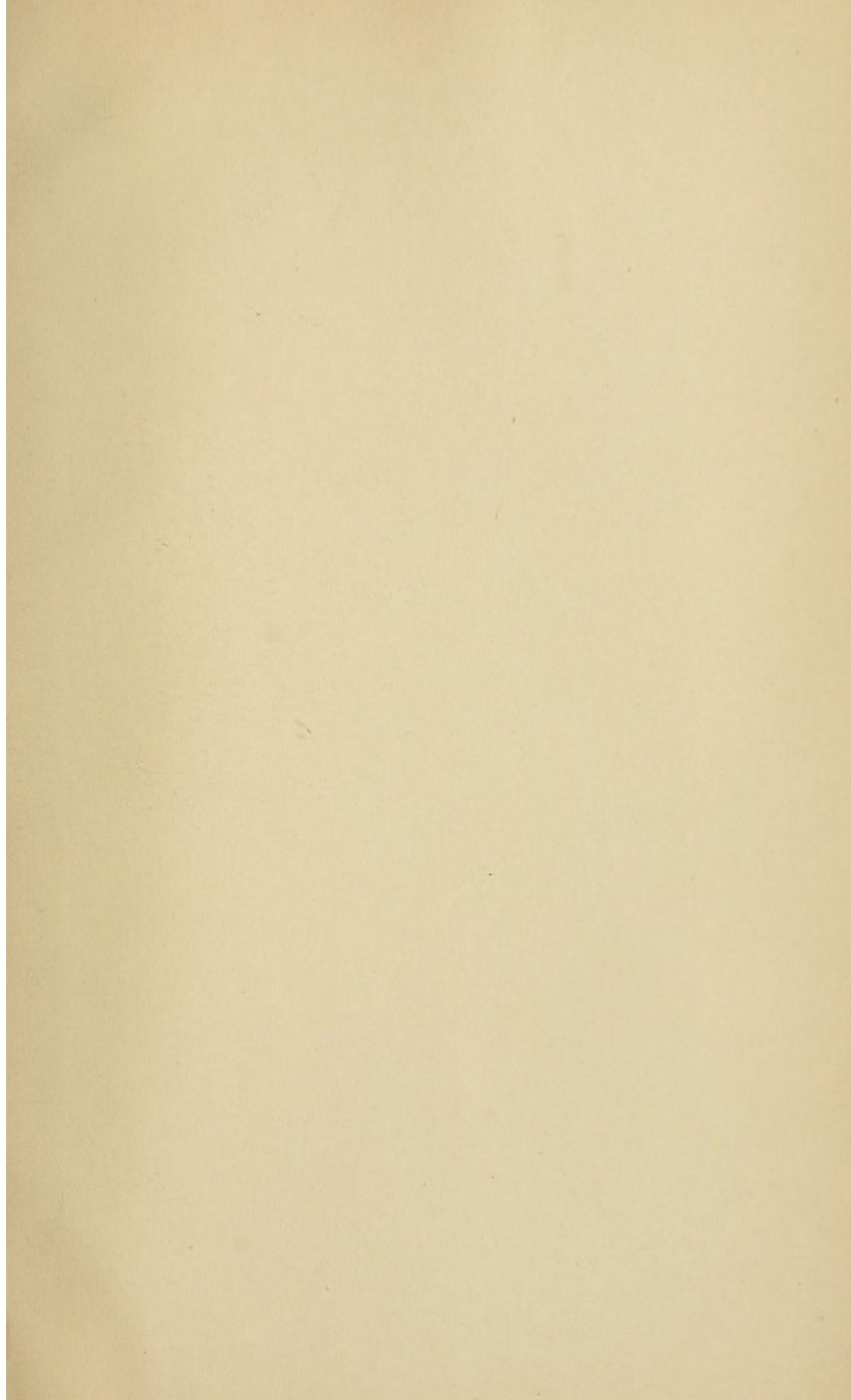
THE loan collection of portraits which was arranged included those of the following Fellows of the College and of distinguished members of the medical profession :

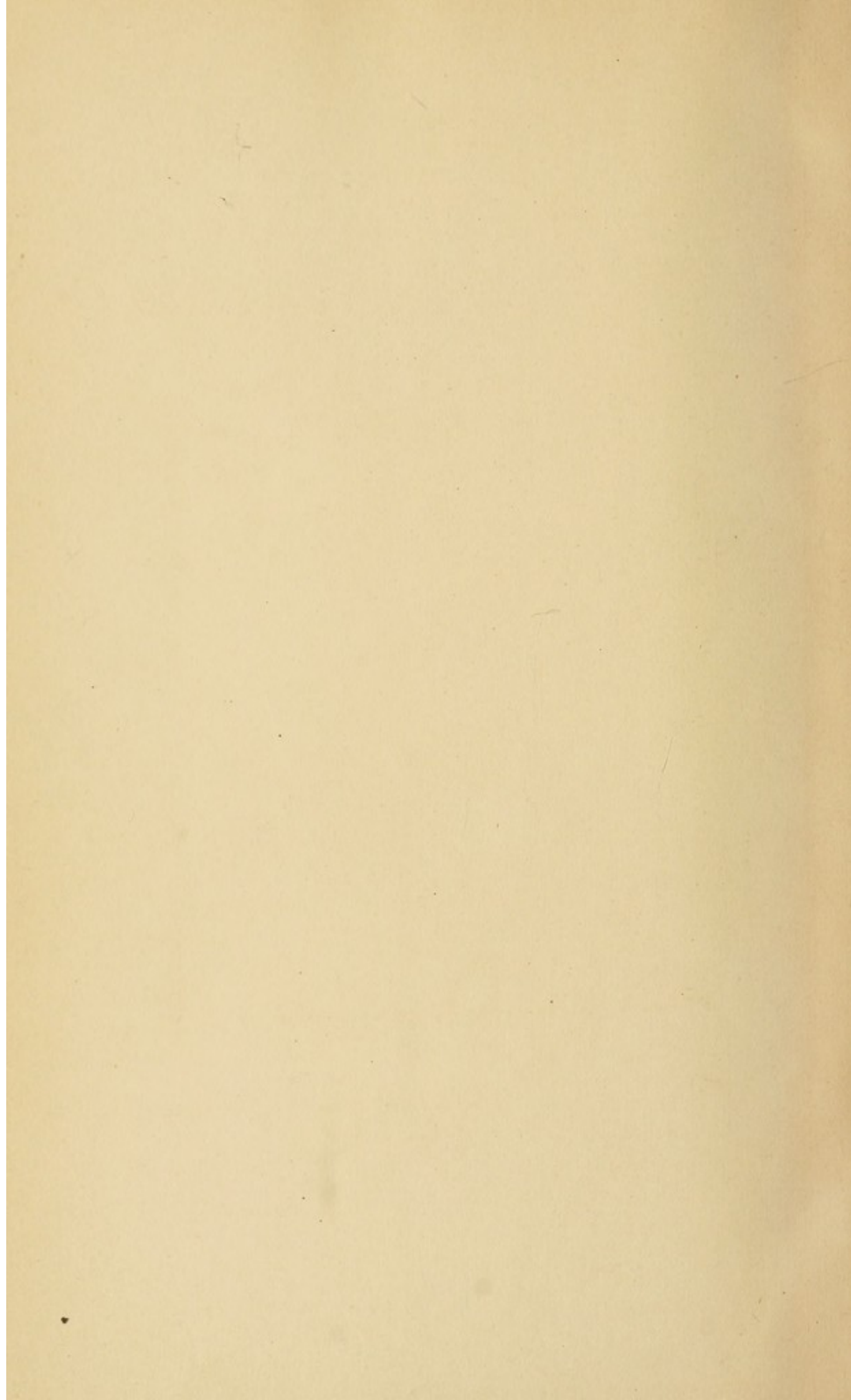
- Atlee, Edwin A., M.D. b. 1755. d. 1852.
Atlee, John Light, M.D., LL.D. b. 1799. d. 1885.
Atlee, Washington L., M.D. b. 1808. d. 1879.
Bache, Franklin, M.D. b. 1792. d. 1864.
Barton, Benjamin Smith, M.D. b. 1766. d. 1815.
Barton, John Rhea, M.D. b. 1794. d. 1871.
Barton, William P. C., M.D. b. 1786. d. 1856.
Bridges, Robert, M.D. b. 1806. d. 1882.
Bond, Phineas, M.D.
Cadwalader, Thomas, M.D. b. 1707. d. 1779.
Caldwell, Charles, M.D. b. 1772. d. 1853.
Carson, John, M.D. b. 1752. d. 1794.
Carson, Joseph, M.D. b. 1808. d. 1876.
Chapman, Nathaniel, M.D. b. 1780. d. 1853.
Chovet, Abraham, M.D. b. 1704. d. 1790.
Cooper, Sir Astley P., F.R.S., LL.D., D.C.L. b. 1768. d. 1841.
Cooper, Thomas, M.D., LL.D. b. 1759. d. 1839.
Coxe, John Redman, M.D. b. 1773. d. 1864.
Cullen, William, M.D. b. 1712. d. 1790.
Cuvier, Baron. b. 1769. d. 1832.
DaCosta, J. M., M.D., LL.D.
Deweese, William Potts, M.D. b. 1768. d. 1841.
Duffield, Benjamin, M.D. b. 1753. d. 1799.
Dunglison, Robley, M.D., LL.D. b. 1798. d. 1869.
Foulke, John, M.D. d. 1796.

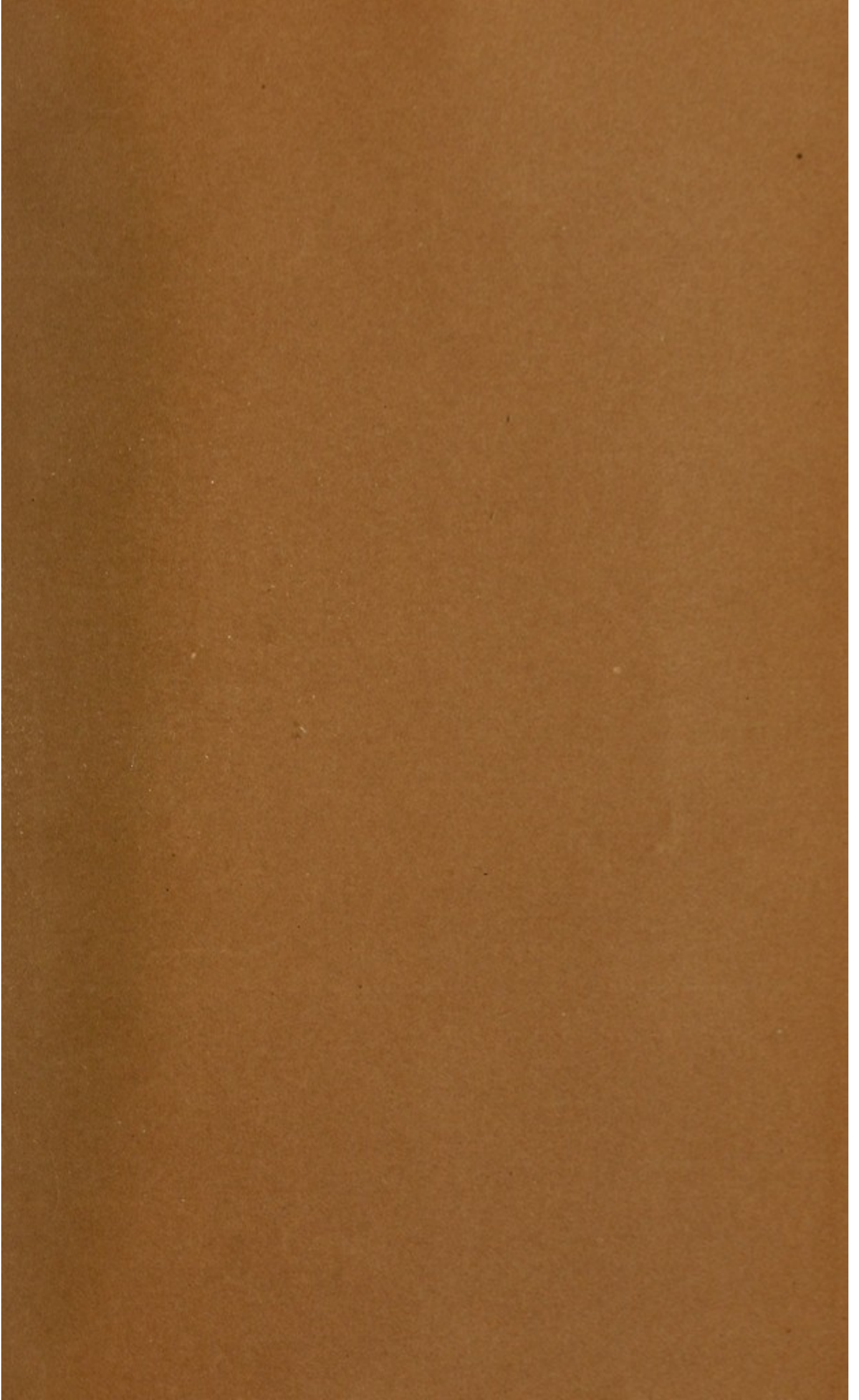
- Franklin, Benjamin, LL.D., F.R.S. b. 1706. d. 1790.
Gay-Lusac. b. 1778. d. 1850.
Gibson, William, M.D. b. 1788. d. 1868.
Glentworth, George, M.D. b. 1735. d. 1792.
Glentworth, Plunket Fleason, M.D. b. 1760. d. 1833.
Godman, John D., M.D. b. 1794. d. 1830.
Griffitts, Samuel Powel, M.D. b. 1759. d. 1826.
Gross, Samuel D., M.D., LL.D. Cantab, Univ. Edin., Univ.
Pa., D.C.L. Oxon. b. 1805. d. 1884.
Hartshorne, Joseph, M.D. b. 1779. d. 1850.
Harvey, William, M.D. b. 1578. d. 1658.
Hays, Isaac, M.D. b. 1796. d. 1879.
Hippocrates. b. B.C. 450. d. B.C. 357.
Hodge, Hugh Lenox, M.D. b. 1796. d. 1873.
Horner, William Edmonds, M.D. b. 1793. d. 1853.
Humboldt, Baron Von. b. 1769. d. 1859.
Hunter, John, M.D. b. 1728. d. 1793.
Hutchinson, James, M.D. b. 1752. d. 1793.
Jackson, Samuel, M.D. b. 1787. d. 1872.
James, Thomas Chalkley, M.D. b. 1766. d. 1835.
Jenner, Edward, M.D., F.R.S. b. 1749. d. 1823.
Kane, Elisha K., M.D. b. 1820. d. 1857.
Kuhn, Adam, M.D. b. 1741. d. 1819.
Leib, Michael, M.D. b. 1754. d. 1822.
Leidy, Joseph, M.D., LL.D. b. 1823.
Lewis, Samuel, M.D. Edin., M.R.C.S. England.
Meigs, Charles D., M.D. b. 1792. d. 1869.
Meigs, James Aitkin, M.D. b. 1829. d. 1879.
Meigs, John Forsyth, M.D. b. 1818. d. 1882.
Mitchell, John K., M.D. b. 1798. d. 1858.
Mitchell, S. Weir, M.D., LL.D. b. 1829.
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Morgan, John, M.D. b. 1736. d. 1789.
Morton, Samuel G., M.D. b. 1799. d. 1851.
Mütter, Thomas D., M.D., LL.D. b. 1811. d. 1859.
Neill, Henry, M.D. b. 1783. d. 1845.

- Neill, John, M.D. b. 1819. d. 1880.
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Ord, George. b. 1781. d. 1866.
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Pepper, William, M.D. b. 1843. d. 1864.
Physick, Philip Syng, M.D. b. 1768. d. 1837.
Priestley, Joseph, LL.D. b. 1733, N. S. d. 1804.
Rand, Benjamin Howard, M.D. b. 1827. d. 1883.
Randolph, Jacob, M.D. b. 1796. d. 1848.
Redman, John, M.D. b. 1722. d. 1808.
Ruschenberger, William S. W., M.D. b. 1807.
Rush, Benjamin, M.D. b. 1746. d. 1813.
Say, Thomas. b. 1787. d. 1834.
Shippen, William, M.D. b. 1735. d. 1808.
Smith, Francis Gurney, M.D. b. 1818. d. 1878.
Stillé, Alfred, M.D., LL.D. b. 1813.
Wistar, Caspar, M.D. b. 1761. d. 1818.
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Zachary, Lloyd, M.D. b. 1701. d. 1756.









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