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DR. ADAM HAMMER, SUR-
GEON AND APOSTLE OF
HIGHER MEDICAL
EDUCATION.

BY

JAMES MOORES BALL, M. D.,
of St. Louis, Mo.

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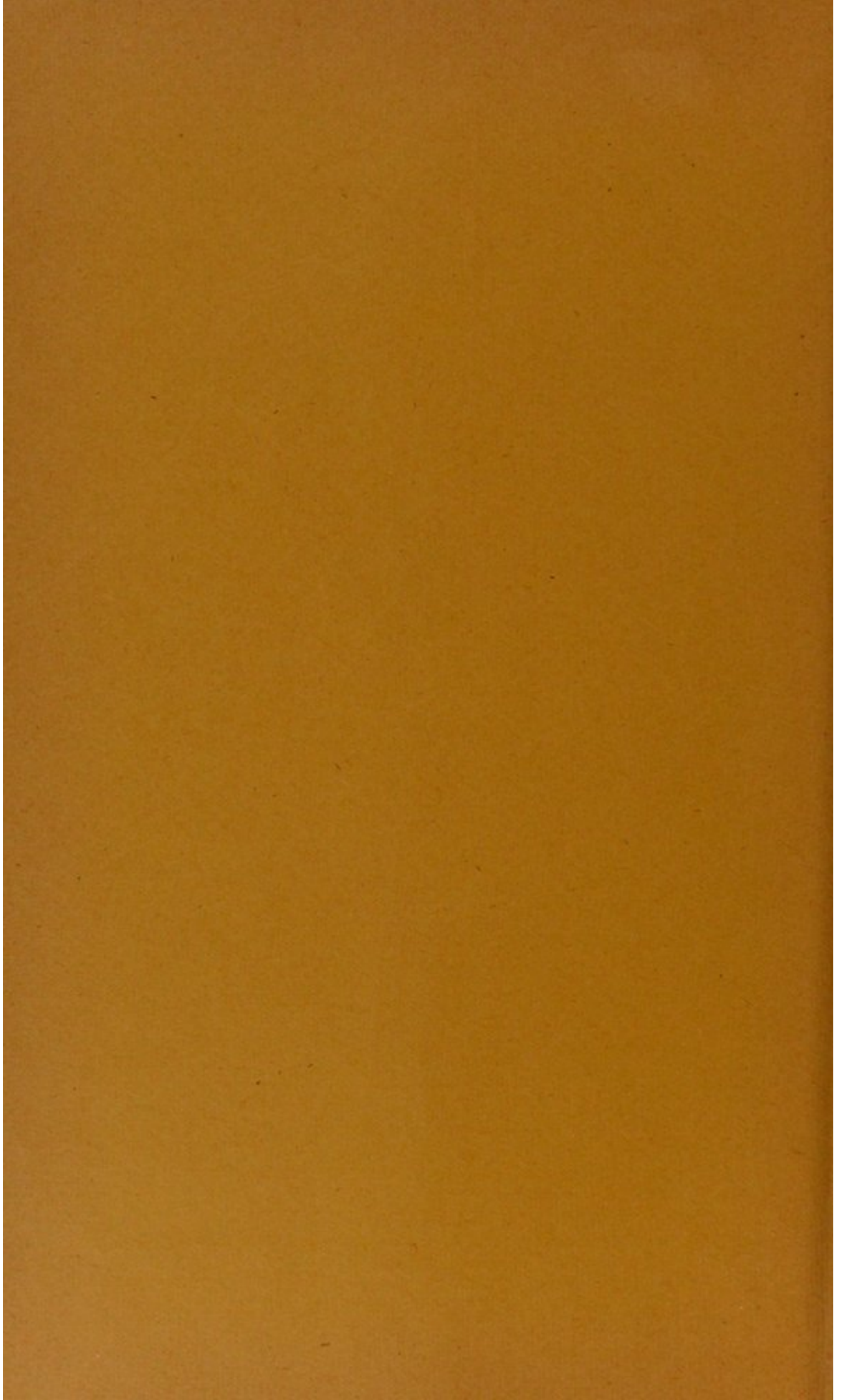
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1909

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DR. ADAM HAMMER, SURGEON AND APOSTLE OF HIGHER
MEDICAL EDUCATION.*

By JAMES MOORES BALL, M. D., St. Louis.

In the few minutes at my disposal I propose, so far as lies in my power, to pay a tribute to the memory of one of the greatest men that St. Louis has ever known; to honor one who was a leader of men, a pioneer in the cause of higher medical education in the United States, a giant in intellect, and a worthy son of the Fatherland over the sea.

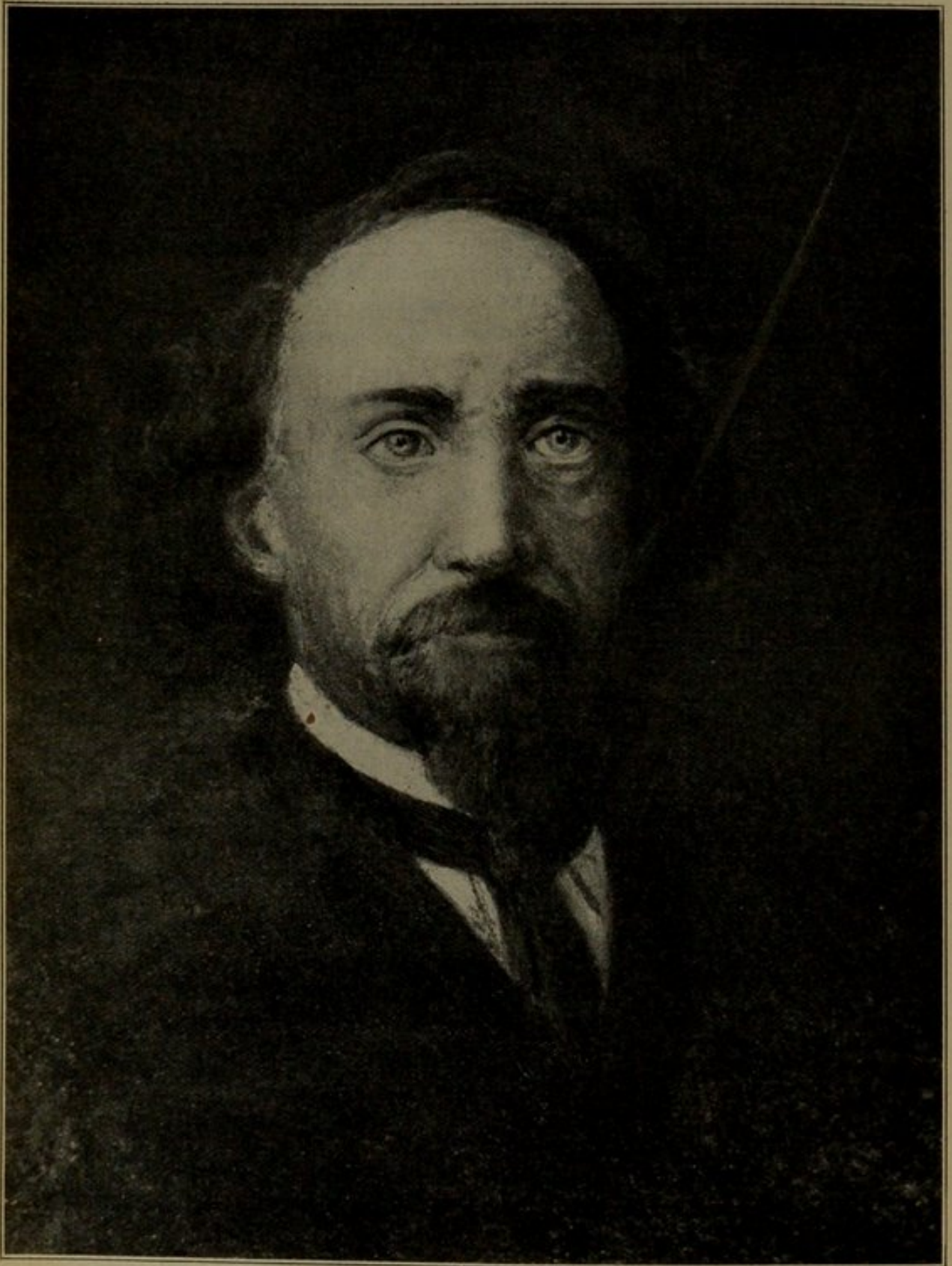
In selecting as my subject Dr. Adam Hammer and the Institutions which he Founded, I have done so only after mature deliberation and considerable research, being fully convinced that the memory of this man has not been adequately honored by the medical profession of St. Louis and of Missouri.¹

Among the many strong men who have adorned the medical profession of this State, there was not one whose life was more tempestuous than was that of Dr. Hammer. There was not one whose medical ideals were higher. There was not one whose surgical skill, or whose surgical knowledge, or whose surgical courage, was greater. There was not one whose fame bids fair to last longer. Deprived during his lifetime of much of the credit to which he was justly entitled, drawn frequently into fierce controversies by men, some of whom were his inferiors, often misunderstood and perhaps often misquoted, his reputation has steadily grown since his death. Tested in the crucible of time, his character stands out in bold relief, and his posthumous fame grows with the passing years. I will venture to predict that the historian, who will write fifty years from now, will place the name of no St. Louis surgeon above that of Dr. Hammer.

Men come. They speak their few lines upon the stage of medical life, and then are lost to view forever. The favorites of fortune, those who fawn and cringe to persons holding positions by virtue not of merit but by nepotism, the devotees of society, the imitators and hack-writers, all that evil brood who never had an original idea in their lives, and like the moon are content to shine by reflected light—these are soon forgotten. It is only to the great reformers, and to persons of marked individuality, that immortality is granted.

*Read in the Surgical Section, Missouri State Medical Association, Jefferson City, May 19, 1909.

¹In *"One Hundred Years of Medicine and Surgery in Missouri,"* St. Louis, 1900, only a few sentences are devoted to Dr. Hammer, and these describe a quarrel with Dr. A. P. Lankford. Goodwin's *"History of Medicine in Missouri,"* St. Louis, 1905, mentions Dr. Hammer in connection with an incorrect account of the Humboldt Medical College.



DR. ADAM HAMMER.

(From a photograph of a painting by Dr. Adolf Neubert.)

For many years, Dr. Adam Hammer stood forth like a great oak, with rugged knots and gnarled branches, battling for higher medical education, for more light, and for the betterment of the medical profession. Surely we owe it to this fair State, and to the medical men of this State, that his name should be honored and his good deeds should be perpetuated.

In the cause of higher medical education, Dr. Adam Hammer was the first and the foremost American leader of his time. He founded institutions, which were the first ones in the United States to stand for three important principles:

- I. An adequate preliminary education.
- II. A graded course of instruction.
- III. Four courses of lectures.

While the American Medical Association was meeting, and resolving, year after year, that something ought to be done to advance the standard of education of physicians, Dr. Adam Hammer was *acting*.

Who was this man Hammer?

In the little town of Mingalsheim, in the grand Duchy of Baden, not far from the city of Mannheim, near the point where the Neckar joins the Rhine, Adam Hammer was born on the 27th day of December, in the year 1818. This province, now one of the fairest parts of Germany, had been cruelly ravaged during the Napoleonic wars. Its inhabitants have long been noted for their love of learning and of liberty. Its chief city is Heidelberg, with its famous University.

Young Hammer was sent to the gymnasium at Bruchsal for his elementary training. In every class he gained the first prize. Leaving the gymnasium, in 1837 he entered the University of Heidelberg, where he gave especial attention to the natural sciences and to mathematics. In the latter subject he acquired remarkable proficiency; in fact, it was originally his intention to become a professor of mathematics. While he was a student in the literary department of the University, his father, becoming dissatisfied with the political status of Germany, migrated to this country.

The son soon turned his attention to the study of medicine, and in 1842, after a brilliant career as a student, Adam Hammer received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Heidelberg. The next three years he spent in the Baden army service as assistant surgeon. In 1845 he established himself in private practice in the city of Mannheim. Here he met and married Mrs. Hammer, who is still living. In 1847, in the brief uprising known as the Sönderbundskriege, he tendered his services to the Swiss as an army surgeon. His offer was accepted and he served on the staff of General Ochsenbein until the end of the war.

The love of liberty, the desire for a representative form of government, and the wish for freedom of speech, have always been strong in South Germany. The citizens of Mannheim bitterly resented the double dealing of Frederick William IV. When, in 1848, Hecker

raised his standard of revolution against the established government, many of the inhabitants of Baden joined the movement. The revolt was short-lived. Hecker and his friends were forced to seek an asylum, and this revolution, which lost to Germany many of her brainiest men, brought to America such talented individuals as Frederick Hecker, Adam Hammer, Carl Schurz, Louis Bauer and others too numerous to mention. On the 28th day of October, 1848, Hammer, accompanied by his faithful friend Hecker, arrived in St. Louis.

Here Dr. Hammer engaged in private practice. In 1850, at the request of Dr. M. L. Linton, he became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Hammer early became convinced of the need of reform in American medical education. On February 28th, 1855, the Legislature of Missouri chartered an institution for the purpose of carrying out Dr. Hammer's ideas. This, the *St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences*, was the first institution in the United States to have high preliminary requirements, a graded course of instruction, and four courses of lectures.* Included in the curriculum we find Microscopic Anatomy, Experimental Physiology, Experimental Physics, Mineralogy, Geology and General Botany, Embryology, Pathological Anatomy and Non-Syphilitic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs—many of which branches were not to be found in the curricula of other American medical colleges in the year 1855. This institution closed its doors in 1856, for the reason that three distinguished foreign professors—Hamernik, of the University of Prague; Planer, of the University of Vienna; and Schiel, of the University of Heidelberg—who had promised to join Dr. Hammer in his enterprise—failed to appear.

Ideas, if founded on truth, do not die. In the fall of 1859, Dr. Hammer, assisted by an able faculty, opened the "Humboldt-Institut"***—a college which was unique in the annals of American medicine in this respect, viz., the instruction was given in the German language. Here we find the same high standards, the graded instruction, the four courses of lectures, and the public examination of candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. With the exception of a period of two years during the Civil War, the Humboldt-Institut continued its good work until the year 1866, when it was changed into the *Humboldt Medical College*¹—an English school. In the summer of 1869, the Humboldt Medical College was abandoned; several members of its faculty, with Dr. Louis Bauer (Dean and Professor of Surgery), and Dr. A. J. Steele (Secretary) as leaders, formed the first *St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons*.² This new institution, whose faculty embraced many of the ablest physicians, surgeons and specialists that St. Louis has ever known, gave lectures for only three sessions. In 1879,

*See note "A," in Appendix.

**See note "B," in Appendix.

¹See note "C," in Appendix.

²See note "D," in Appendix.

Dr. Louis Bauer chartered the present St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons.

In the twenty minutes allotted to this paper, I have not the time to speak appropriately of Dr. Hammer as a surgeon. It must suffice to say that he was fearless, that he performed operations which other surgeons declared to be impossible, that he was the fifth man in the history of surgery to make a complete excision of the scapula,¹ that he was the first man in the Mississippi Valley to know surgical pathology,² and that in all things surgical he was not only the peer but was the superior of his associates.

Skillful alike in general surgery and in ophthalmology, he knew the literature of surgery and he was able to impart his knowledge to others.

In an intellectual sense, the institutions which Dr. Hammer founded in St. Louis were German colleges. Most of his colleagues were graduates of famous German universities. They were men of broad culture, and were well versed not only in medicine but in the collateral sciences. It is doubtful if, to-day, any medical college faculty in this State can show so large a proportion of highly educated professors as was to be found in the *St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences* and in the *Humboldt-Institut*. The high preliminary requirements, the four courses of lectures, the public examination of candidates for graduation, the graded course of instruction, the stress laid upon laboratory and clinical work, and the teaching of numerous specialties that were practically unknown in this country—all these were features which stamp Hammer's schools as of German origin.

It is no credit to the medical profession of St. Louis, or of Missouri, or of the great Southwest, tributary to this State, that the high-grade medical institutions founded by Dr. Hammer were permitted to pass away. It is no credit to the two old and powerful schools³ then existing in St. Louis, that they persistently fought every proposition for higher medical education that was advanced by Dr. Hammer.⁴ For the sins committed forty and fifty years ago, we are suffering to-day, in reputation, if not in pocketbook. We missed a glorious opportunity to direct the attention of the civilized world to medical St. Louis. Suppose that a new medical college would open its doors this fall, with very high preliminary requirements, and a graded course of instruction covering eight years of work, would it not cause the oldest inhabitant to sit up and rub his eyes? Yet Dr. Hammer did something not less wonderful than this.

¹See note "E," in Appendix.

²Dr. Hammer's Lectures on Pathological Anatomy were published in the *Humboldt Medical Archives*, September, 1867, to July, 1868.

³The St. Louis Medical College, and the Missouri Medical College.

⁴See note "F," in Appendix.

At a time when the Harvard Medical School,¹ the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York, and the two old medical colleges of St. Louis, were graduating doctors on two terms of four or four and one-half months' duration, Dr. Hammer's institutions required sixteen months of actual attendance in college. At a time when other colleges were repeating the same lectures year after year, Dr. Hammer's students were receiving graded instruction.

All honor to the memory of Dr. Adam Hammer, Surgeon and Apostle of Higher Medical Education.

APPENDIX.

The preceding paper is based on materials which have been derived from many sources. The writer wishes, first of all, to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Adolf Neubert, of St. Louis, who was present, as a student, at the opening of the "*Humboldt-Institut*," in 1859.

The facsimiles of title-pages of catalogues have been made from originals which are now in the possession of the St. Louis Medical History Club.

Much valuable information concerning the state of medical education fifty years ago, and later, is contained in the medical press of that period. In this connection, especial mention must be made of editorial and other articles which were published in the *Humboldt Medical Archives* (later known as the *Medical Archives*) from September, 1867, to (and including) June, 1870.

The *Transactions of the American Medical Association*, from 1848 to 1860, contain numerous strictures on the medical education of that time.

The portrait of Dr. Hammer is reproduced from an oil painting by his student, Dr. A. Neubert.

The group picture, showing some of the professors of the Humboldt-Institut, was furnished by Miss Thekla Bernays, of St. Louis, whose father and uncle were members of the faculty.

Note "A."—**The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences** was founded in 1855 for the specific purpose of placing American medical education upon a plane similar to that of the best foreign universities. It was the first school in the United States to require high preliminary qualifications for matriculation, a graded course of instruction, and four courses of lectures. It was chartered on February 28, 1855, by the Legislature of Missouri. The incorporators were: L. A. Benoist, William Bennett, Taylor Blow, John M. Cooper, Franklin A. Dick, Benjamin Farrar, John O'F. Farrar, John Hogan, William Palm, Isaac M. Sturgeon and James Wilson.

¹In 1849 the Medical Faculty of Harvard University presented to the American Medical Association a formal defense of the four months' course in preference to a more extended term. See *Transactions Am. Med. Assn.*, Vol. VII., page 58.

The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences had no graduates.

The Charter defines the amount of instruction to be given and the requirements for the medical degree, as follows:

"Sec. 5. There shall be two courses of lectures delivered during the year—a winter course and a summer course; the two courses conjointly to extend over a period of eight months. The number and order of the lectures shall be discretionary with the Faculty.

"Sec. 6. Students who apply for a degree of 'Doctor of Medicine' must have attended four sessions in this College, or two sessions in some respectable College, and two in this College.

"Sec. 7. The examination for the degree of Doctor shall be public, as also the defense of the thesis."

Courses. First course from October 1, 1855, to February 1, 1856.

Second course from February 8, 1856, to June 1, 1856.

Third course from October 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857.

Fourth course from February 8, 1857, to June 1, 1857.

The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences opened on October 1st, 1855, with the following

FACULTY.

D. M. COOPER, A. M., M. D.,

Professor of Surgical Anatomy, Operative Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,

Professor of the Principles of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology.

J. HAMERNIK, M. D.,

(Late Professor of Clinical Medicine and Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest in the University of Prague), Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine.

J. PLANER, M. D.,

(Late First Assistant to Professor Rokitan'sky and Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the University of Vienna), Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Microscopy.

CHAS. L. LYLE, M. D.,

(Late of Louisville.) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

J. SCHIEL, A. M.,

(Late Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg), Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in all its Branches.

FRED. HAUCK, M. D.,

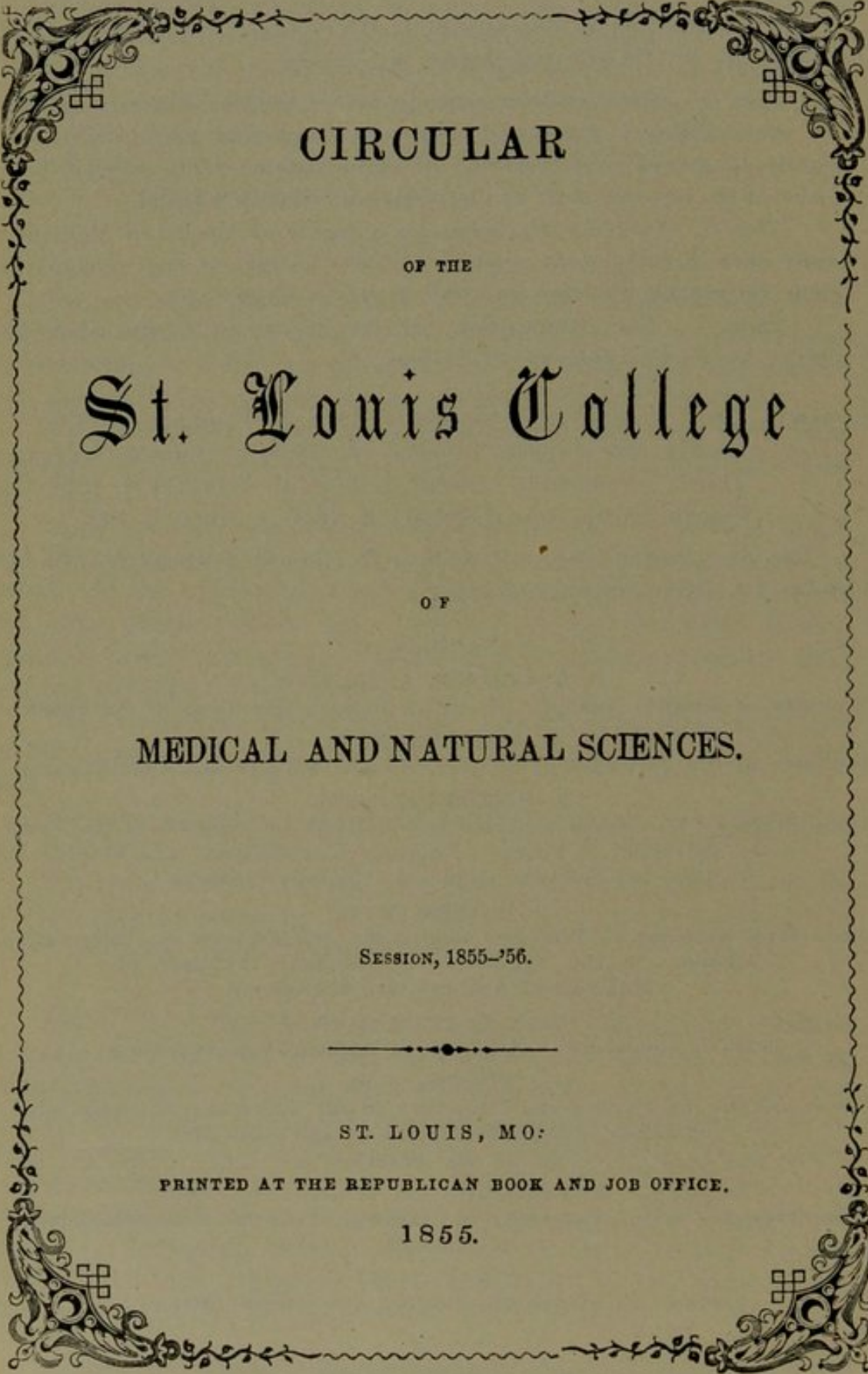
(Late Prosector at the University of Marburg), Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

C. RAU, A. M.,

Lecturer on Mineralogy, Geology and General Botany.

M. P. CULLIN, Janitor.

[The Chair of Obstetrics had not been filled at the time the Circular was printed.]



CIRCULAR

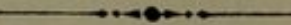
OF THE

St. Louis College

OF

MEDICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

SESSION, 1855-'56.



ST. LOUIS, MO:

PRINTED AT THE REPUBLICAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

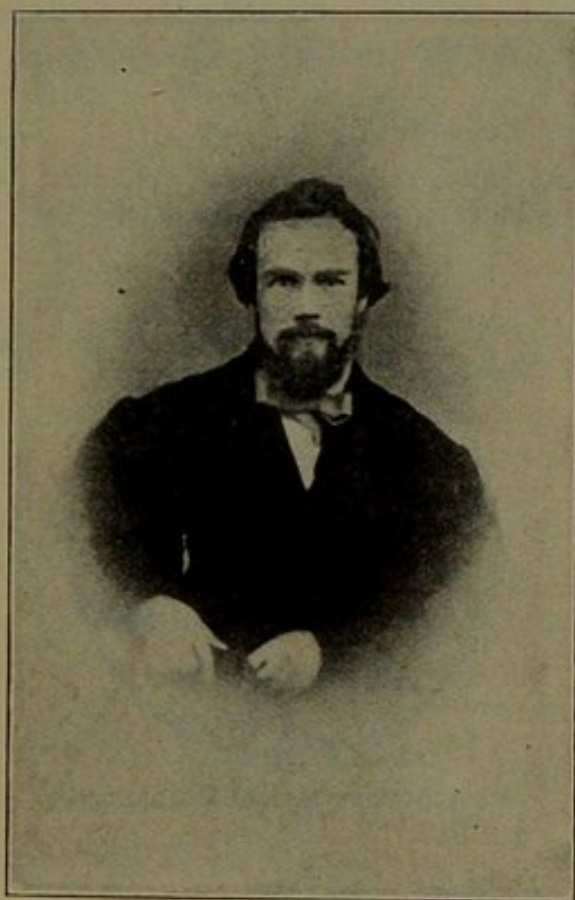
1855.

Title-page of the Circular of the St. Louis College of
Medical and Natural Sciences.

Extract from the Circular of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences:

“Every impartial and right-thinking physician readily acknowledges the great deficiencies in medical education. But even those unacquainted with the difficulties in the study of the natural sciences and medicine, must perceive that the present system is defective to a deplorable degree.

“In the first place, the time allotted to the study of medicine (two courses of four months each) is too short even for the most extraordinary mind. In the second place, the method of teaching is exceedingly defective, to say the least of it, and this for the reason that the student



DR. D. M. COOPER,

Dean of the St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences, 1855.

hears exactly the same lectures in the second course that he does in the first; for all branches of medical science are taught in four months, and all are taught together. As to teaching all branches of medical science in four months, the thing is *simply impossible!* As to teaching all branches together, it is repugnant to reason; for, the student is thus forced to study the *alpha* and *omega* at the same time. Would it not be somewhat absurd to make a child, while learning its alphabet, attend lectures on rhetoric? The defects of the system are so palpable that we consider it unnecessary to enlarge further on them. Exertions have been made to correct them. What has been the result? Each attempt at improvement has been a failure! Why? Most strange to say,

because the opposition has come from a part of the medical profession itself, and particularly from that portion to whose hands medical education has been confided. The professors of the innumerable colleges have formed themselves into a phalanx and opposed strenuously all projects of reform. *While they have acknowledged its necessity, they have denied its practicability.*"

Note "B." **The Humboldt-Institut, oder Deutsche Naturwissenschaftlich-Medicinische Schule in St. Louis.**

This was a German medical college, having the same high requirements as its predecessor. It was opened in October, 1859. Instruction was given in 1859-60, and 1860-61. Lectures were suspended during the early part of the Civil War. The College was reopened and lectures were given in 1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66. Classes were graduated in 1861, '64, '65 and '66. Then, in order to appeal to English-speaking students, the name was changed to the Humboldt Medical College. The Humboldt-Institut had in all about thirty graduates.



Seal of the Humboldt-Institut.

The first catalogue (program) is dated August 1, 1859. The college building was located on Ninth street, between Market and Walnut streets, across the alley from Druid's Hall. The building is still in existence.

The Humboldt-Institut was chartered by the General Assembly of Missouri, the Act being approved December 31, 1859. The charter was granted to H. T. Blow, H. Boernstein, A. Hammer, Christian Kribben, Frederick Schulenburg and L. Wagner.

The institution's seal bears the date, October 1, 1859.

Although the opening of the College was announced for October 1, 1859, in fact it opened one month earlier, by reason of its flattering prospects. During September a preliminary course of lectures was given.

HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT.

PROGRAMM

DER DEUTSCHEN

Naturwissenschaftlich - Medicinischen

SCHULE

in

St. LOUIS, MO.

Semester 1859—60

ST. LOUIS,

Gedruckt in der Office des „Anzeiger des Westens.“
1859.

Title-page of the First Announcement of the Humboldt-Institut.



G. J. BERNAYS.

— FUNCK.

ERNST SCHMIDT.

C. ROESCH.

A. HAMMER.

Some of the Members of the Faculty of the Humboldt-Institut, 1860-61.
(Courtesy of Miss Thekla Bernays.)

FIRST FACULTY OF THE HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT (1859-60).

MITGLIEDER DER FACULTAET (Faculty).

DR. A. BEHR (Secretary),

Professor der mikroskopischen und pathologischen Anatomie und der Materia Medica.

DR. G. BERNAYS,

Professor der Physiologie, der Geburtshuelfe und der Geburtshuelflichen Klinik.

DR. D. GOEBEL,

Professor der Experimental-Physick, und der hoehern Mathematik.

DR. A. HAMMER (Dean),

Professor der Anatomie, Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde und der Chirurgisch-ophthalmologischen Klinik.

DR. T. C. HILGARD,

Professor der Anatomie, Zoologie, Botanick und Vergleichenden Anatomie.

DR. C. ROESCH,

Professor der allgemeinen und speciallen Pathologie und Therapie und der Medicinischen Klinik.

DR. H. STIEREN,

Professor der Chemie und Mineralogie.

COURSES:

- First course from October 1, 1859, to January 15, 1860.
 Second course from January 15, 1860, to May 1, 1860.
 Third course from October 1, 1860, to January 15, 1861.
 Fourth course from January 15, 1861, to May 1, 1861.

LISTS OF SUBJECTS STUDIED IN THE HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT.

First Course from October 1, 1859, to January 15, 1860:

1—Experimental Physics	Prof. Goebel,	5 hours per week
2—Inorganic Chemistry and Mineralogy....	Prof. Stieren,	6 " " "
3—General and Descriptive Botany.....	Prof. Hilgard,	2 " " "
4—Zoology	Prof. Hilgard,	2 " " "
5—Microscopic Anatomy.....	Prof. Behr,	2 " " "
6—Descriptive Anatomy:		
(a) Osteology, Syndesmology, Myology and Angiology.....	Prof. Hammer,	4 " " "
(b) Neurology, Splanchnology and Special Senses.....	Prof. Hilgard,	4 " " "
7—Physiology	Prof. Bernays,	5 " " "
8—Dissections.		

Second Course from January 15, 1860, to May 1, 1860:



1—Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry..	Prof. Stieren,	4 hours per week
2—Comparative Anatomy.....	Prof. Hilgard,	2 " " "
3—Pharmaceutical Botany.....	Prof. Hilgard,	2 " " "
4—Topographic Anatomy.....	Prof. Hammer,	2 " " "
5—General Pathology and Therapeutics....	Prof. Roesch,	3 " " "
6—Surgery and Bandaging.....	Prof. Hammer,	6 " " "
7—Obstetrics	Prof. Bernays,	4 " " "
8—Materia Medica.....	Prof. Behr,	4 " " "
9—Dissections.		

Third Course from October 1, 1860, to January 15, 1861:

1—Special Pathology and Therapy.....	Prof. Roesch,	5 hours per week
2—Surgical Operations.....	Prof. Hammer,	3 " " "
3—Ophthalmology	Prof. Hammer,	2 " " "
4—Toxicology	Prof. Stieren,	2 " " "
5—Diseases of Women and Children.....	Prof. Bernays,	2 " " "
6—Clinic:		
(a) Medical	Prof. Roesch,	4 " " "
(b) Surgical and Ophthalmic.....	Prof. Hammer,	4 " " "
(c) Obstetric	Prof. Bernays,	4 " " "
7—Dissections.		

Fourth Course from January 15, 1861, to May 1, 1861:

1—Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito- Urinary Organs.....	Prof. Hammer,	2 hours per week
2—Medical Jurisprudence.....	Prof. Bernays,	2 " " "
3—Pathologic Anatomy.....	Prof. Behr,	3 " " "
4—Clinic:		
(a) Medical	Prof. Roesch,	4 " " "
(b) Surgical and Ophthalmic.....	Prof. Hammer,	4 " " "
(c) Obstetric	Prof. Bernays,	4 " " "
5—Dissections.		



PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

Course of Instruction

IN THE

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE.



WINTER SESSION,

Commencing September 17, 1866.

Saint Louis, Mo.:

P. M. PINCKARD, PRINTER, NO. 510 PINE STREET.

1866.



Note "C."

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, Dr. Hammer enlisted for three months as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Missouri Infantry. Retiring from the field he was appointed Brigade Surgeon and acted in this capacity until the end of the conflict. It is perhaps needless to say that Dr. Hammer, like so many of the German citizens of St. Louis, was on the side of the Union. Returning to St. Louis he re-established his college under the name "Humboldt Medical College," and adopted the English language as the medium for teaching. This institution was chartered by Irwin Z. Smith, H. W. Leffingwell, J. S. B. Alleyne, A. Hammer, H. S. Leffingwell, A. Wadgymer, D. V. Dean, E. F. Smith, David W. Goebel, Barton Able, John C. Vogle and Fred. Schulenburg.

The first meeting of the incorporators was held at No. 72 Elm street, on the 8th day of June, 1866, at 2 p. m.

"In 1866 the friends of a more thorough and systematic education of medical students, under a liberal charter from the legislature, erected the Humboldt Medical College, on a valuable lot secured on a favorable lease having twenty years to run. This lot is on the corner of Linn and Soulard streets, opposite the City Hospital. The building was erected at a cost of over eight thousand dollars. Of this amount nearly five thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid by the trustees and a few friends of the enterprise."—MS. in hands of St. Medical History Club, dated 1867.

The Humboldt Medical College was a high-grade medical school, requiring sixteen months of actual college work, at a time when other American colleges were graduating their classes on two terms of four months' duration. Lectures were given during 1866-67, '67-68 and '68-69. The Humboldt Medical College graduated three classes, in all 22 men. In the summer of 1869, a split occurred in the faculty. Instruction in the Humboldt College was discontinued. A part of the faculty organized the St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons.

FACULTY OF THE HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1866-67.

D. GOEBEL, PH.D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

A. WADGYMAR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

H. S. LEFFINGWELL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.

D. V. DEAN, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, Histology and Toxicology.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, M. D.,
Acting Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

I. P. VAUGHAN, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Ophthalmology and Clinical
Surgery.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

HON. JAMES J. LINDLEY,
Professor of Legal Medicine.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Acting Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

A. J. STEELE, M. D.,
Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CHARLES HEYER, M. D.,
Assistant to the Chair of Pathological Anatomy and Curator of the Patho-
logical Museum.

P. J. LINGENFELDER, M. D.,
Assistant to the Chair of Clinical Medicine.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Dean.

H. S. LEFFINGWELL, M. D.,
Secretary.

Note "D."

FACULTY OF THE ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
1869-70.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng.,
Professor of Surgery.

MONTROSE A. PALLAN, M. D.,
Professor of Gynæcology.

AUGUSTUS F. BARNES, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics.

T. F. PREWITT, M. D.,
Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Diseases of the Skin.

J. K. BAUDUY, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

JOHN GREEN, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmology.

G. BAUMGARTEN, M. D.,
Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.

I. G. W. STEEDMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

W. B. OUTTEN, M. D.,
Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.

A. J. STEELE, M. D.,
Professor of Military and Minor Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations.

F. H. McARDLE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

J. M. LEETE, M. D.,
Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest.

J. M. SCOTT, M. D.,
Professor of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

CHARLES E. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

WM. L. BARRETT, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of Children.

JAMES F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology.

WM. T. MASON, LLB.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

ALBERT G. JACKES, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

Note "E."

DR. HAMMER'S CASE OF EXCISION OF THE SCAPULA.

This important case was reported under the following title: "Successful Extirpation of the Entire Left Scapula and Acromial End of the Clavicle, with Preservation of the Arm."—*Medical Reporter* (St. Louis), March, 1866.

Dr. Hammer was under the impression that this was the second case on record, the first one having been operated by Prof. B. Langenbeck, of Berlin, in 1855; but further search showed that Prof. Syme, of Edinburgh, had made the same operation three times (October, 1856; October, 1862; and November, 1863). Dr. Hammer's operation was made in September, 1860, and it was supposed to be the third one. A further search of the literature shows that Dr. Hammer's case was the fifth one.

Note "F."

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN 1867.

I.

The state of medical education in the year 1867, as regards not only Missouri but the entire country, and the attitude of the St. Louis and the Missouri Medical Colleges, may be judged by the following editorial which appeared in the *Humboldt Medical Archives*, October, 1867, page 109:

"MEDICAL EDUCATION.

We have received the circular of the committee appointed by the Convention of Delegates from Medical Colleges, called for the purpose of revising the system of Medical College Instruction in this country, and which convened in Cincinnati May 3d, 1867. This circular is addressed to 'Medical Colleges,' and puts some very pertinent questions to them. How they will respond remains to be seen, but we venture to believe that the object to be attained will not be accomplished. Why we

utter such a proposition, is owing to the fact that the profession is not yet sufficiently impressed with the idea that knowledge, not pretence, is necessary. Here in St. Louis, the Humboldt Medical College, the pioneer in reform, the first and only school in the length and breadth of the land which essays this mighty gage, receives the *congratulations* of the medical community, who send their students where they can easiest graduate, and not where they are indoctrinated from the simple to the complex, as is requested by the committee, composed of Drs. Davis, Gross, Blackman and Donaldson. We tell these gentlemen not to wait for a simultaneous action of the entire number of medical schools in the country, but to urge their own faculties to buckle on the harness and go forth to the fight. If they do it, representing four great colleges, then we will be just that number more of valiant soldiers doing battle in a good cause.

What if the number of students falls off, gentlemen professors, for a few years? Are you not willing and anxious to promote the welfare of your profession? You certainly do not desire to make any money out of your professorships, for if you did, then you would not labor so hard for the general welfare. Make the sacrifice now, and then the other colleges will not hesitate to follow your example, but until you act more, and talk less, we are disposed to believe that the 'Teachers' Convention will result in a *fiasco*.

Here in St. Louis, notwithstanding every one admits the principle of reform in medical education, two powerful schools do all they can not to promote it. One school absolutely repudiated the Convention in Cincinnati, and the other failed to be represented. If we of St. Louis are divided in the proportion of two to one against medical reform, as regards the courses of instruction of medical colleges, how are we to judge of the whole country? We have our opinions on these matters, and we shall see, that to accomplish great results, corresponding sacrifices must be made."

II.

(*Humboldt Medical Archives*, December, 1867.) At a meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, held on the 26th day of October, 1867, a committee was appointed "to invite the medical profession of the State of Missouri to assemble in convention, in the City of St. Louis, on the second Tuesday of December, 1867, at 12 M., for the purpose of re-organizing a State Medical Association, and to take some steps toward securing the passage of an act, by the Missouri Legislature, having for its object the future suppression of knavery and quackery in the profession."

The convention met at the appointed time, and, after effecting an organization, listened to a communication from the St. Louis Medical Society, which, after numerous preambles, says:

"Therefore, we beg leave, respectfully to suggest, that on the part of this Association a memorial be presented to the Legislature

of the State of Missouri, requesting that body to enact a law to the following effect:

"1. That hereafter each and every person, midwives included, before being permitted to engage in the practice of medicine in any of its branches in the State of Missouri, shall be required to give ample and satisfactory evidence of qualification before a board of medical examiners, to be appointed every four years by the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, subject to the approval of the Governor, and to be located in the City of St. Louis. The board to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine carefully and rigorously everyone applying for examination, and if found worthy and competent, to grant a certificate to the same.

"2. That persons applying for examination may have the privilege of using either the German or French language, instead of the English, in undergoing their examination.

"3. That any person violating this enactment shall not be permitted to collect any fee by law, and shall be fined \$—— for each and every offense, and suffer imprisonment until such fine be paid.

Respectfully,

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee.
M. MARTIN, M. D.
M. L. LINTON, M. D.
S. J. NEWMAN, M. D."

This communication gave rise to a prolonged and violent discussion lasting the greater part of two days.

"After an ineffectual effort to rescind the rule fixing the time for taking the vote at ten o'clock, the vote was taken upon the memorial, and resulted 52 in favor of and 38 against the memorial, 32 not voting, as follows:

AYES.

H. B. Allen, R. S. Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; E. L. Atkinson, Washington, Mo.; S. C. Baldwin, W. N. Brennan, J. F. Berghoff, W. S. Barker, G. H. Blickhahn, S. H. Bottomley, — Birch, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Chesney, New Market, Mo.; E. E. Coleman, St. Louis, Mo.; G. F. Dudley, D. V. Dean, J. T. Douglas, Fred. Fricke, J. E. Folsom, N. Guhman, N. M. Glasfelter, J. E. Gaverret, A. Green, A. Hammer, T. H. Hammond, R. J. Hill, S. P. Ives, Wm. Johnston, H. Judd, T. Kennard, M. L. Linton, J. M. Leete, C. V. F. Ludwig, W. A. Madill, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Miller, Normandy, Mo.; Drake M'Dowell, Alex. Marshall, W. Niehaus, James O'Gallagher, W. B. Outten, M. A. Pallen, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Pondrow, Jefferson City, Mo.; C. D. Payne, Moselle, Mo.; J. F. Prewitt, James T. Pirtle, J. F. Rumbold, C. C. Spencer, A.

J. Steele, I. G. W. Steadman, J. Spiegelhalter, Jas. R. Washington, J. L. Whipple, J. C. Whitehill, J. M. Youngblood, St. Louis.

NAYS.

J. S. B. Alleyne, B. A. Barrett, St. Louis; J. F. Barbour, New Madrid, Mo.; A. F. Barnes, G. H. Baumgarten, J. Bates, J. W. Clemens, St. Louis; J. Blane, St. James, Mo.; W. H. Cooper, E. DeCourcillon, W. Dickinson, St. Louis; J. P. H. Gray, California, Mo.; J. Green, St. Louis; S. Griswood, New Haven, Mo.; W. W. Grissom, G. Hurt, A. Jaminet, A. Kueckelhan, E. S. Lemoine, St. Louis; W. Lough, Kirksville, Mo.; R. B. Lewis, Flat Hill, Mo.; E. Montgomery, G. M. B. Maughs, St. Louis; L. J. Mathews, Lebanon, Mo.; H. F. Steinhauer, Sappington, Mo.; John Shore, J. M. Scott, B. F. Shumard, C. Sprague, R. Trevey, J. H. Watters, N. C. Washington, St. Louis; G. A. Williams, Boonville, Mo.

NOT VOTING.

V. H. Auler, C. E. Briggs, St. Louis; D. L. Bassett, Florissant, Mo.; G. S. Bryant, E. Beukendorf, J. Fisher, E. H. Gregory, St. Louis; H. C. Gibson, Boonville, Mo.; W. A. Gibson, St. Louis; P. A. Heitz, Palmyra, Mo.; J. Heitzig, J. T. Hodgen, J. F. Johnson, J. B. Johnson, D. Kuhn, J. J. McDowell, M. Martin, G. E. McCosh, P. E. Noel, H. Nagel, C. F. O'Neil, M. M. Pallen, H. C. Pococke, St. Louis; J. Pitman, Kirkwood; F. G. Porter, St. Louis; T. L. Rivers, St. Charles; C. G. Rohlfig, St. Louis; W. Rannells, Laclede; F. Shade, A. Strothotte, R. H. Slingieiff, Fred Wolf, St. Louis."

Note "G."

DEATH OF DR. HAMMER.

Dr. Hammer left St. Louis April 20, 1877, for Germany, intending to pass his remaining days in the Fatherland. He died August 4, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

A meeting of members of the medical profession was held in St. Louis on August 28, 1878, to take action upon the death of Dr. Adam Hammer. A committee offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

"The victorious general builds the monuments that commemorate his fame upon pyramids of human bones, and his kindred and countrymen glory over his record inscribed in characters of blood. The statesman, the orator, the poet and the preacher transmit their names to posterity by the brilliancy of their intellect and the merit of their deeds. Our noblest and greatest achievements are accomplished in silence and seclusion, without aspirations for glory or hope of reward, where the pestilential poisons permeate the hovels of the poor or the purlieus of the outcasts, the noble, brave and

philanthropic physician pursues his profession purely to perform his duty. Let the present glorious, but unchronicled heroism of the medical men of the South, in their terrible trials amidst the scourge of yellow fever, bear eloquent testimony to their bravery and unselfishness—even the imminent danger of death does not deter them from duty. It is our sad duty to-day to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one, who, through his devotion to science, his brilliancy of intellect, and his perseverance in the practice of his profession has added something to our storehouse of knowledge.

“Dr. Hammer had his friends and his enemies; but what man of talent has not? Now that he is dead, let us forget his faults and cherish his memory as that of one whose first and last love was for his profession; one who struggled unto death’s door desirous of doing his duty; one whose great mind and good deeds entitle him to be enrolled among the benefactors of mankind; one whom the members of the medical profession of St. Louis will ever be proud to acknowledge as their companion and compeer. His reputation was not confined to this city, for his thorough knowledge of the minutest details of his profession, and his great readiness in debate, had rendered his name familiar to most medical men of eminence in Missouri and the United States, and made for him friends among the renowned of Europe. He has written many valuable papers, and delivered some of the ablest lectures ever listened to by students in Missouri.

“He introduced the use of ether in the practice of obstetrics in Germany, simultaneously with Dubois in Paris, and Sir James Y. Simpson in Edinburgh, without, at that time, knowing of the experiments of those renowned men. He was also among the first to explain the true pathology of sunstroke and its proper treatment. So that if he had accomplished nothing of importance in his special fields of study—surgery and pathology—he would still have been entitled to the respect of his profession and the gratitude of mankind. Let us extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and other relatives, and transmit to them a copy of these proceedings in token of the high regard that we entertained for the deceased.

THOMAS KENNARD,
T. F. PREWITT,
ADOLPHUS NEUBERT,
Committee.”

(Missouri Republican, Thursday, August 29, 1878.)

DR. WILLIAM B. HAZARD’S TRIBUTE TO DR. HAMMER.

“He was one of those keen, incisive minds that do an immense amount of good; arousing the energies of others by their aggressive tendencies. He was one who scattered the seeds of knowledge broadcast, and put new life and energy into others by his example and precept.

QUOD BONUM FELIX FAUSTUMQUE SIT.



SUB AUSPICIIS

Illustris Civitatum Americanarum Rei Publicae Unitae et Civitatis,

Quae Collegium Huiusmodi Praesertim Missouriensis Est

COLLEGII MEDICI HUMBOLDTIANI

Curatores nec non Decanus Ceterique Facultatis Professores

Virum Nobilissimum atque Doctissimum

Franciscum Josephum A. M. D.

Post Bene Comprehensam Eruditionem Medicinam Publicam Cathedram Medicinæ Doctorem Cræmense.

Hoc quo Diplomate Perennitatis Ceteraque Omnia jura et Privilegia Doctoris

CONFERIMUS.

CURATORES.

*A. Hamilton D. L. Pres. B.
W. S. Leffingwell Sec. B.
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
M. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell*

PROFESSORES.

SANCTO LUDOVICI.

Sub Facultatis Sigillo
DIE XIV MENSIS April MDCCCLXII

*W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell
W. S. Leffingwell*

A Diploma of the Humboldt Medical College.

"With high attainments and brilliant endowments, he took great pride in being well informed on all subjects of scientific progress, and was ever ready to diffuse his knowledge for the benefit of the profession. For this he will be long and gratefully remembered."—*St. Louis Clinical Record*, September, 1878.

Note "H."

THE HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

Note "H." The diplomas issued by the Humboldt Medical College measured $15\frac{1}{2} \times 21\frac{1}{2}$ inches and were in Latin. A lithographic picture—circular in form—of Alexander von Humboldt, was pasted on the upper part of the parchment.

Shortly before the college was abandoned a new diploma was designed, a portrait of Humboldt being lithographed on the same sheet with the text. An example of the first type of diploma is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The diploma shown was issued to Francis Joseph Arzt, on the 14th of April, 1868. It bears the names of the following professors:

A. Hammer, Professor of Surgery and Dean of Faculty.

H. S. Leffingwell, Professor of Descriptive and Topographical Anatomy.

Charles Heyer, Adjunct Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis.

D. V. Dean, Professor of Physiology and Histology.

A. Kueckelhan, Professor of Therapeutics.

G. M. B. Maughs, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Jas. C. Whitehill, Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

A. J. Steele, Adjunct Professor of Surgery.

F. W. Sennewald, Professor of Pharmacy.

Felix McArdle, Professor of Chemistry.

Geo. M. Stewart, Professor of Legal Medicine.

4500 Olive st.

