



PHYSICIANS OF THE
MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY
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ASHTON ALEXANDER
1772-1855

Ashton Alexander was born near Arlington, VA in 1772, where his family owned large tracts of land, and the town of Alexandria was named for them. He was privately educated and then studied medicine as a student of Dr. Philip Thomas, of Frederick, MD and then attended the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his degree in 1795. He first settled in North Carolina and then came to Baltimore in 1796.

He was a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and its first secretary (1799-1801); then he was treasurer (1801-1803) and the last surviving charter member.

Additionally, he was Commissioner of Health in Baltimore from 1804-05 and again in 1812; Attending Physician, Baltimore General Dispensary, 1801-03; Consulting Physician, Baltimore Hospital, 1812; President District Medical and Chirurgical Society, 1819-20; Provost, University of Maryland, 1837-50.

He was married, first to Catherine Thomas, a daughter of Dr. Philip Thomas, and fathered eight children, only three of whom survived to adulthood, and all of whom died before he did. In his later years, he was married to Miss Sarah Roger Merryman.

Dr. Alexander is described as being "a self-possessed and courteous man, neat in his dress which included knee and shoe buckles and gold-headed cane." He died of pneumonia in Baltimore in February, 1855, in his eighty-third year.

Portrait by Philip Tilyard in June 1827. Curiously, there are two nearly identical portraits in our possession, and it's not currently known which portrait is the original. Additionally, there's only one portrait listed in the Sotheby's 2002 appraisal.



JOHN ARCHER
1741-1810

John Archer was born on May 5, 1741 at “Uncle’s Goodwill”, the estate of his parents, Thomas and Elizabeth Archer. “Uncle’s Goodwill” would later become known as Medical Hall.

Archer attended Nottingham Academy in Cecil County. After graduating from Nottingham, he went to Princeton University, graduated in 1760, and then received a master’s degree in theology in 1763. He attended the newly established College of Medicine of Philadelphia (*Collegium et Academia Philadelphiensis*), now known as University of Pennsylvania, where he earned his medical degree on July 21, 1768. He was the first member of the first class to graduate from the school, and thus, the first graduate from medical school in America.

Archer built a home in the 1780s named “Medical Hall” which had a separate doctor’s office constructed near the main house. Between 1786 and 1800 he trained fifty students in medicine at his place, including five of his six sons.

In addition to his time spent in medicine, Archer gained a revolutionary spirit and became involved in politics. He was chosen to be a delegate to the Annapolis Convention from 1777-1779. In 1776, Archer served as a delegate to Maryland’s Constitutional Convention. During the Revolutionary War, he was a captain of the Lower Cross Roads Militia Company, as well as a member of the War Commission.

When the war was complete, he became Lord Justice, and then judge of the Orphans’ Court in 1782. In 1799, he and his son, Dr. Thomas Archer, were among charter members who founded the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Dr. Archer then served a six-year term as a member of Congress beginning in 1802. He was also a surgeon in the Maryland Militia during the War of 1812.

After a long struggle with rheumatism, Dr. John Archer died at Medical Hall on Sept. 28, 1810.



ABRAM BLUMENTHAL ARNOLD
1820-1904

Abram Blumenthal Arnold, the son of Isaac and Hannah Blumenthal, was born in Jebenhausen, Weurtemberg, Germany, February 4, 1820, and came to America in 1832-3.

After graduating from Mercersburg College, he studied medicine with R. Lehwers, New York and took his first course of medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1848. He received his M.D. at Washington University, Baltimore.

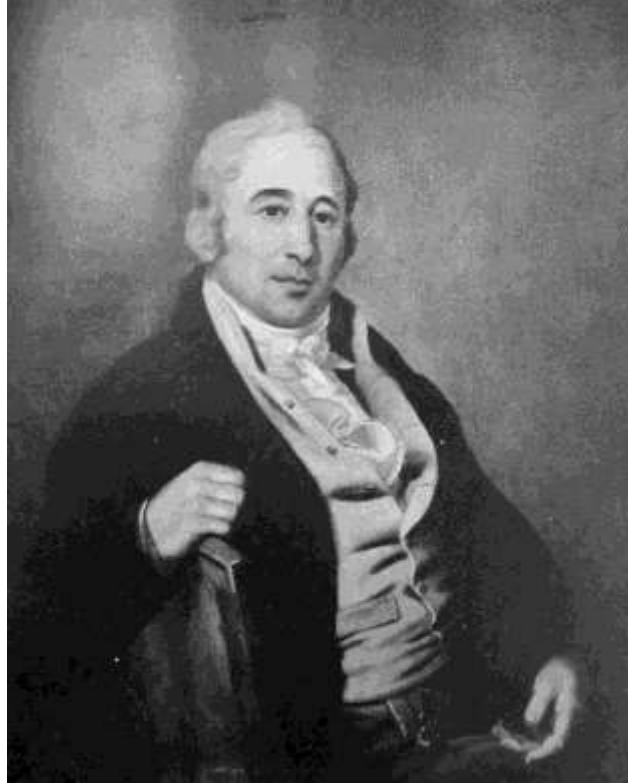
His first practice was in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. From 1872 to 1877 he was professor of the practice of medicine in Washington University; professor of nervous diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, from 1877 to 1879; from the last date until his death emeritus professor.

He was consulting physician to the Hebrew Hospital, Baltimore, retiring in 1892, and he was president of the Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1877-1878.

Arnold was the author of "Manual of Nervous Diseases," 170 pp., New York, 1855, and of "Circumcision," "New York Medical Journal," 1866.

He married Ellen Dennis and had a daughter and three sons, one of whom was J. Dennis Arnold, (1856-1919) a physician in San Francisco.

Dr. Arnold died in San Francisco on March 28, 1904.



JACOB SHELLMAN BAER
1783-1866

Jacob Shellman Baer was born on May 22, 1783 in Frederick County, Maryland, a son of Henry Baer. He attended the University of Pennsylvania where he received his medical degree in 1808.

He became a surgeon to the Regiment of Western Maryland Troops at the Battle of North Point, in September of 1814.

Dr. Baer was a vice president of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1848 to 1851. He became President from 1855 to 1856.

For more than 57 years, Dr. Baer practiced medicine in the city of Frederick and the town of Middletown, both in Frederick County.

Dr. Baer died in Frederick County on April 10, 1866.



MICHAEL SHELLMAN BAER
1795-1854

Michael Shellman Baer was born in Maryland in 1795, the younger brother by several years of Jacob Shellman Baer. He received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1818.

Like many other physicians of his time, Dr. Baer was an attending Physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary, in his case, from 1822 to 1826. He was a Vaccine Physician in 1824.

Dr. Baer was a Member of the Baltimore City Council from 1830 to 1831. He became President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1852 to 1853.

Dr. Baer died in Baltimore on June 8, 1854.



SAMUEL BAKER
1785-1835

Samuel Baker was born in Baltimore, October 31, 1785. At the age of fifteen, Samuel went to Washington College in Chestertown and studied under Dr. Ferguson. He next entered the apothecary shop of Dr. Henry Wilkins to gain a practical knowledge of pharmacy, and later became a pupil of Dr. Miles Littlejohn and Dr. William Donaldson.

The winters of 1806 through 1808 found him in attendance on the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, and graduating in the 1808 with a thesis on chorea. In 1808, Baker married Sarah, a daughter of the Rev. John Dickens.

Returning to Baltimore to practice, he became professor of Materia Medica in the Medical College of Baltimore 1809-1833; secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty 1809-1813.

Dr. Baker was the founder of the library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1830 and started the library's valuable collection with a \$500 appropriation. He continued to preside over the Board and to take great interest in the library throughout his lifetime.

Dr. Baker was an attending physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary, Baltimore Almshouse and Baltimore Female Orphan Asylum; President of the Baltimore Medical Society. He was dean of the University of Maryland from 1829 to 1831. His sons, Samuel G. Baker and William N. Baker, also became physicians, and Samuel G. Baker became the first graduate of the University of MD Medical School to become its Dean. Unfortunately, neither of them lived past age 30.

Dr. Samuel Baker died at the age of 50, on October 16, 1835.



LEWELLYS F. BARKER
1867-1943

Lewellys Franklin Barker was born in Oxford County, Ontario, Canada on September 16, 1867. He received his MB and was a Medalist at Toronto University in 1890. In 1891, he moved to Baltimore and became an Assistant Resident Physician at the recently-opened Johns Hopkins Hospital. He became a Fellow in Pathology at Johns Hopkins University in 1892 and 1893.

He was an Associate Professor of Anatomy at Johns Hopkins University from 1898 to 1900, as well as an Assistant Pathologist at Johns Hopkins Hospital from 1892 to 1899. In 1900, he became a Professor of Anatomy at the University of Chicago. Dr. Barker was the author of *The Nervous System and its Constituent Neurones*, New York, 1899.

In 1914, Dr. Barker, William Osler's successor as Professor of Medicine and physician-in-chief at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, resigned to enter private practice rather than accept the terms of a full-time plan, whereby professors in clinical departments would be salaried like other professors in the university.

Barker had been an early proponent of the full-time plan. His decision reflected not only a personal desire for a larger income but also contradictions inherent in the Flexnerian ideal of clinical medicine as a research-oriented university discipline, devoid of financial incentives to see patients.

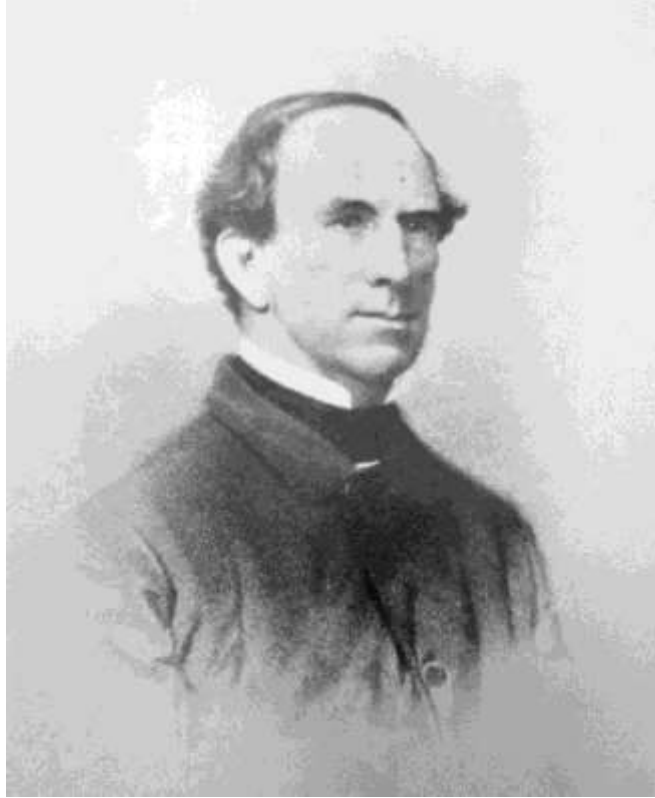
In private practice, Barker maintained a high profile as a teacher, writer, supporter of the Johns Hopkins medical institutions, and public figure. The issues raised by his difficult decision remain relevant and were never satisfactorily resolved.



HENRY M. BAXLEY
1868-1950

Henry Minifie Baxley was born in Baltimore on January 26, 1868; son of Mr. J. Brown Baxley. He was educated at Oxford School, Baltimore; Ph.G., Maryland College of Pharmacy, 1888; M.D., Baltimore Medical College, 1892; Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Maryland Medical College; Attending Physician. Baltimore General Dispensary. 1129 West North Avenue, Baltimore.

Henry Minifie Baxley served an apprenticeship in his father's drug store, graduated in pharmacy (1888) and medicine (1892); practiced medicine in Baltimore for more than fifty years. (Henry was the son of Jackson Brown Baxley and Gertrude Hyne (Minifie) Baxley, and married Maude Eugenia Tonge in 1893.)



HENRY WILLIS BAXLEY
1803-1876

Henry Willis Baxley was born at Baltimore in June, 1803, and educated at St. Mary's College in Baltimore, afterwards attending medical lectures in the University of Maryland and receiving his M.D. in 1824. From 1826 to 1829 he was attending physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary and from 1831 to 1832 held the same post at the Maryland Penitentiary. In 1837, he became professor of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. In 1840, he held the same chair in the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, then founded. From 1842 to 1847 he was professor of surgery in the Washington University of Baltimore.

Later, he moved to Cincinnati, having accepted the chair of anatomy in the medical College of Ohio; in 1852 he was transferred to the chair of surgery there; in 1865 he was government inspector of hospitals, and the following year went to Europe where he remained until 1875 when he moved to Baltimore.

Dr. Baxley incurred the enmity of the medical faculty of the University of Maryland who thought that he sided with the trustees in the differences that arose between the two bodies, and it was his election to the chair of anatomy in that institution by the latter in 1837 that led to the disruption of the school, to the two medical faculties, to the famous suit of Regents vs. Trustees, and to the restoration of the institution to the regents by the Court of Appeals of Maryland in 1839.

Dr. Baxley died in Baltimore on March 13 of 1876.



J. BROWN. BAXLEY
1814-1896

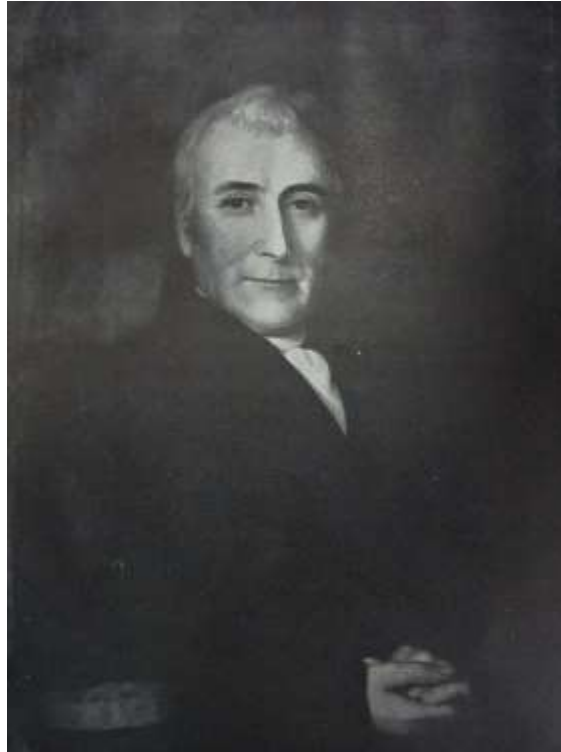
J. Brown Baxley was born in Baltimore and educated at St Mary's Seminary. At 17, he went to Philadelphia and studied pharmacy there. He went south and for ten years operated a drug store in Mobile Alabama. In 1844, he returned to Baltimore and for many years conducted a pharmacy at the corner of Howard and Franklin streets, removing to Madison Avenue and McMechen Street in 1877 where he established himself under the firm name of J. Brown Baxley & Son.

It was Baxley who suggested an organization of pharmacists in the 1850's which resulted in the reorganization of the Maryland College of Pharmacy. In 1870, the General Assembly of Maryland enacted a law to be locally applied to the city of Baltimore, he being the first appointed commissioner and the first president of the Maryland Board of Pharmacy.

He served the college in various positions being always faithful to his trust. He was for a short time its president and for many years its treasurer. He was also prominent in the American Pharmaceutical Association in its early history and was for some time its treasurer. Whatever duty he accepted was to bestow upon it all the power of his mind and body.

He retired from business and sold the pharmacy to his son Dr Henry M Baxley who was associated with him. After the pharmacy was sold Dr. Baxley took great interest in the Baltimore General Dispensary where he was employed as a young man. He served as president of the organization for twenty-eight years, and held that position at the time of his death.

He was one of the oldest and most reputable pharmacists of Baltimore and died at his residence at 1531 Madison Avenue on March 30, 1896.



SOLOMON BIRCKHEAD
1761-1836

Solomon Birckhead was born at Cambridge, Maryland on July 21, 1761. He received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1783. He was the Treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1809 to 1811. In addition, he was a Consulting Physician at the Baltimore Hospital beginning in 1812.

He was also the Commissioner for the Board of Health. Baltimore City appointed Doctors Birckhead, Coulter, Allender, Jennings and Baker, as a Board of Health, to assign a vaccine physician to each ward to extirpate the smallpox, and thank the Faculty for the suggestion.

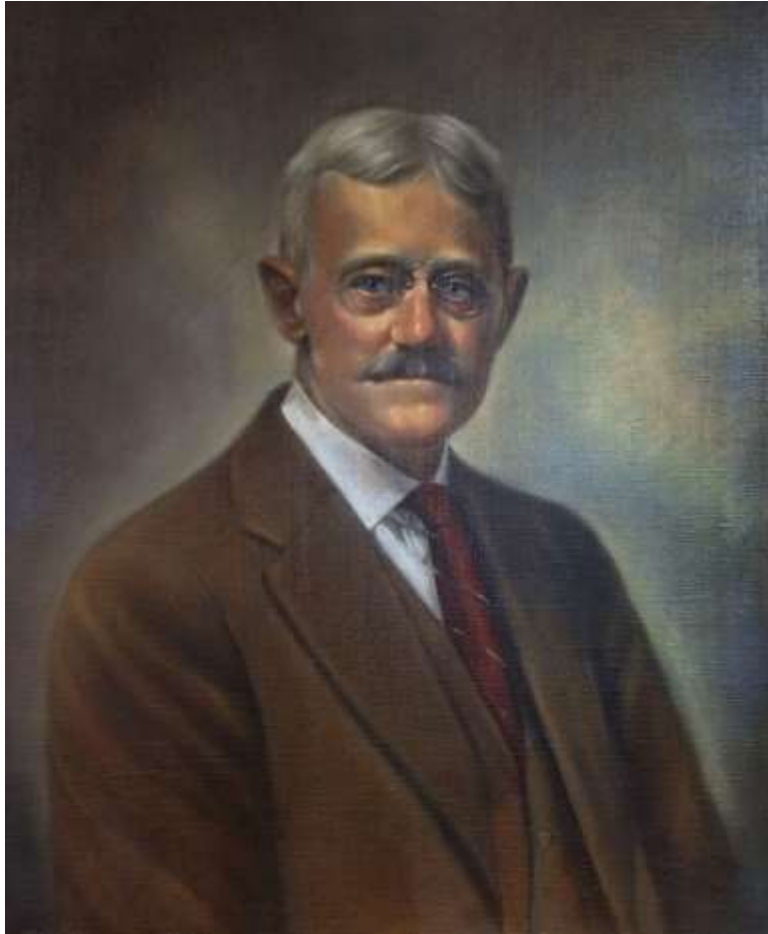
He was an “eminent and highly esteemed physician.”

Dr. Solomon Birckhead died in Baltimore on November 30, 1836.



JOHN D. BLAKE
1853-1920

BLAKE, JOHN D. 1889. Born in Mathews County, Va., November 3, 1853. M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1875; Vaccine Physician, 1880-81; Vice-President, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1893-94; President, Medical and Surgical Society; Professor of Surgery, Baltimore Medical College; Member of City Council. 1014 West Lafayette Avenue, Baltimore.



PHILIP BRISCOE
1855-1927

Philip Briscoe was born on October 4, 1855 in Calvert County, Maryland. He was a member of one of Maryland's most distinguished and oldest families, and was the son of James T. and Mary Briscoe.

He attended Charlotte Hall School in Southern Maryland, and St. John's College in Annapolis. He practiced medicine in Mutual, Maryland. He was active in civic affairs, and was a member of the State Board of Aid and Charities for more than 15 years.

He served two terms as Vice President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, from 1908 to 1910. He also served as Vice President of the Maryland Public Health Association from 1897 to 1898, and as President of the Calvert County Medical Society.

Dr. Briscoe was married to Rebecca Duke and had three sons and one daughter. Two of his sons practiced medicine.

Dr. Briscoe died at age 72 on May 3, 1927 at Mercy Hospital in Baltimore.

This portrait was presented by his descendants and relatives on June 28, 1977.



MORGAN BROWN
1769-1841

Morgan Brown, Jr. was born in 1769, the eldest son of Joseph Brown, a farmer of Quaker Neck, Kent County, MD. He was educated at the Free School of Chestertown and Washington College, but did not receive a degree.

He became a student of Dr. Edward Worrell, and being the oldest student he was frequently called to the bedside of the sick in the absence of his teacher and such was his prudence and tact that he won golden opinions. He attended lectures in Philadelphia 1790-91.

Near the end of his course in February 1791, a general inoculation was practiced in Kent County and he was called home to assist without receiving a diploma. This led to his being taken into partnership by Dr. Worrell, which was a large practice. Having a strong taste for study, he lost no opportunity to improve his mind and add to his knowledge.

Dr. Brown was one of the original founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799.

He was highly esteemed by his professional brethren. In 1840, he had a severe attack of typhoid fever which broke him down both physically and mentally.

He was noted for the neatness of his appearance and the maturity of his judgment and was an ardent Federalist. Dr. Brown is described by his contemporaries as a man of remarkable judgment and acumen. Morgan Brown died October 6 1841.



JOHN D. BUCKLER
1795-1866

John Buckler was born near Baltimore in 1795. He attended the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1819. He was a physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary from 1816 to 1822. He was a curator at the Maryland Academy of Science in 1824 to 1826 he was a member of the Medical Society of Maryland from 1821 to 1822.

Dr. Buckler was a "fencible" – or citizen soldier – defending Baltimore's Fort McHenry when the September 1814 siege took place. Years later, he returned to the Fort to treat a patient of his who had been imprisoned by the Federal army - a Police Commissioner who was dying of consumption/ tuberculosis.

Dr. Buckler also had the dubious role of physician to Poe - or so it appears when you see a reference to both his advice to his patient and to "The Mrs. Dr. Buckler" - Eliza Sloan Buckler, by Edgar Allan Poe in 1835 (June and May, respectively).

He was the Corresponding Secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1826. Dr. Buckler was an Adjunct Professor of Anatomy at the University of Maryland's Medical School in 1826-1827.

"Dr. John Buckler, profiting by that excellent clinical school, the Baltimore General Dispensary, and subsequently by entire devotion to his profession, attained it is said, extraordinary diagnostic skill and a very large practice, which left him no leisure for the cultivation of literature."

He died at age 71 in 1866.

The image on the left is a copy of a painting by Thomas Sully, which appeared in MedChi's Library Centennial book. The image on the right was sent to us by the Buckler descendants.



THOMAS HEPBURN BUCKLER
1812-1901

Thomas Hepburn Buckler was born at Evergreen, near Baltimore, Maryland, on January 4, 1812, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He took his M.D. in 1835 with a thesis on "Animal Heat." He practiced afterwards in Baltimore as physician to the City Almshouse. From 1866 to 1890 he and his family lived in France where he became a Paris physician under a license from the French government.

He was best known as a teacher and writer. His views were independent and original – some said original even to eccentricity. The "Medical Annals of Baltimore" gives a list of thirty-two of his writings, a great many of them on sanitary and social subjects, among other things, the filling up the "Basin" or Inner Harbor of Baltimore, with the dirt from Federal Hill, and the introduction of the waters of the Gunpowder River for the supply of Baltimore. The latter of these recommendations was carried out many years later.

He introduced phosphate of ammonia for the treatment of gout and rheumatism. He also introduced hydrated succinate of the peroxide of iron for the prevention of gallstones. He laid great stress in the pathology of the vessels in the cervix and the resulting malnutrition of the organ. More elaborate works are his history of the "Cholera Epidemic of 1849" and a treatise on "Fibro-bronchitis and Rheumatic Pneumonia," 1853.

Dr. Buckler was a man of striking personal appearance and was much sought after on account of his brilliant conversational powers and wit. He never had a large practice; in fact never sought one, and lacked the steadiness and plodding perseverance of his brother, John D. Buckler. He was twice married, the second time to Eliza Ridgley of the old Maryland family which owned the Hampton Mansion, just north of Baltimore. He left a son, William H. Buckler. He died in Baltimore, April 20, 1901.

The portrait was painted by Julius Stewart, known as the "Philadelphian in Paris".



MELVILLE HAMILTON CARTER
1856-1939

CARTER, MERVILLE HAMILTON. 1892. Born at Middletown, Frederick County, Va., August 21, 1856. Educated at Polytechnic Institute, Newmarket, Va.; M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1878; for fifteen years Visiting Physician to Hebrew Orphan Asylum; for six years a member of the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore. 1800 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore.



EDWARD J. CHAISTY
1813-1882

Dr. Edward J. Chaisty was born near Baltimore, December 22, 1813. He received his A.B. from St. Mary's College, 1832. He was a student of Dr. N.R. Smith at the University of Maryland from 1835 to 1837 when he received his M.D.

Dr. Chaisty was a demonstrator of Anatomy, University of Maryland (Trustee's School), 1837-39; Assistant Health Commissioner, Baltimore, 1849; Vaccine Physician, 1854; Member of Maryland Legislature, 1867, 1871, 1875, and 1877.

His most noted accomplishment was as author of "The London Dissector, Or, Guide To Anatomy; For The Use Of Students" (Baltimore, 1839, pp. 273). The London Dissector comprises a description of the muscles, vessels, nerves, lymphatics and Viscera of the Human Body as they appear in dissecting, with directions for their demonstration.

Dr. Chaisty has been assigned the credit of having made first successful operation for removal of the ovaries in Baltimore, this honor is equally claimed for Dr. John Murphy. Dr. Chaisty was an "eminent physician, ripe scholar, finished orator, and a high-minded and honorable gentleman".

Dr. Chaisty died in Baltimore, August 16, 1882.



JOHN WESLEY CHAMBERS
1856-1917

John Wesley Chambers was born in Kent County, Delaware on September 9, 1856. He attended Centreville Academy and then the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, graduating in 1878. He was an Assistant, and later Resident Physician at Baltimore City Hospital. He held a number of positions at the College of Physicians and Surgeons beginning in 1880 and continuing until the 1890's.

Additionally, he was a Demonstrator and Professor of Anatomy at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Chambers was the Vice-President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty from 1892 to 1893, and President of the Baltimore Medical Association; President of the Medical & Surgical Society and a consulting physician at Hebrew and St. Joseph's Hospitals.

Like many of his fellow physicians, he lived on West Franklin Street in downtown Baltimore.



FERDINAND EDMÉ CHATARD
1805-1888

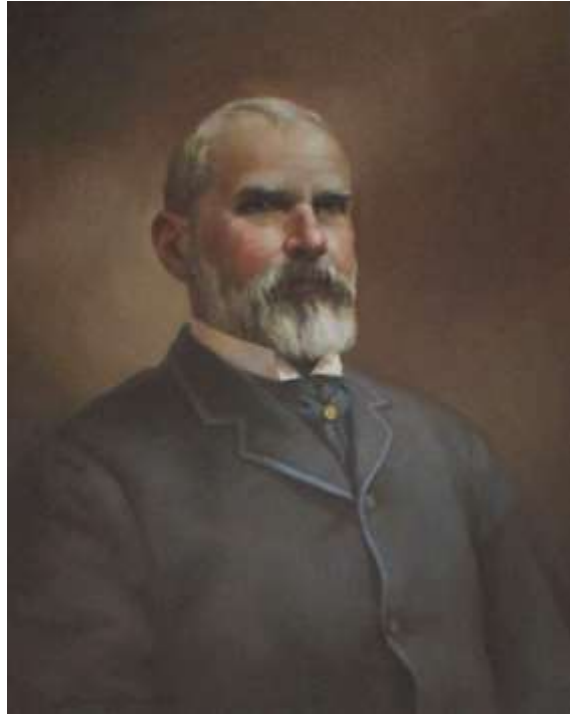
Ferdinand Edme Chatard was born in Baltimore on August 3, 1805 on W Saratoga Street. His father, Dr. Peter Chatard, a native of San Domingo, settled here in the year 1800 and was extensively engaged in practice up to the time of his retirement in 1815.

The younger Chatard was educated in Baltimore and received the degree of AB from Mount St Mary's College in 1821 and of MD from the University of Maryland in 1826. He then studied for three years in Europe, chiefly in Paris, where he had ample opportunity to acquire the facility in obstetrical operations which so characterized his later work.

He married Miss Eliza A. Marean, and had three sons and one daughter. One son Ferdinand, Jr. practiced medicine in Baltimore until his death in 1900, and his son, Dr. J. Albert Chatard also practiced medicine. Four generations of this family have been continuously engaged in medical practice in this city from the year 1800 to the 1950's, so that one may well speak of the Chatard medical dynasty, which may be the longest in Baltimore.

Dr. Chatard soon built up a large practice and for nearly fifty years was the leading obstetrician among the upper classes of Baltimore. During that period, he delivered 5,208 private patients and some idea of his activity may be gained from the fact that during the year 1858 he attended 178 obstetrical patients.

Dr. Chatard lived for many years at the southwest corner of Charles and Lexington Streets. Those who knew him say that his most striking personal characteristic was extreme neatness which applied not only to his person, but to all his dealings in life. On October 18, 1888, Dr. Chatard died suddenly at the age of eighty three.



JULIAN JOHN CHISHOLM
1830-1903

John Chisholm, surgeon and oculist, was born in Charleston on April 16, 1830, the son of Robert Trail and Harriet Emily Chisholm. He received his medical degree from the Medical College of South Carolina (1850) and continued his studies in London, Milan and Paris (1859). During the Crimean War Chisholm studied treatment techniques in European military hospitals.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he received the first Confederate military commission issued to a medical officer and attended the wounded at Fort Sumter. His *Manual of Military Surgery* (1861) was presented to the surgeon-general while the Battle of Bull Run was fought. Chisholm was the author of many articles on special surgical topics.

Drug supplies were limited during the Civil War. Chloroform was preferred to ether as it was nonflammable and could be used for operations performed near open fires. Chisholm invented an inhaler for use of chloroform which helped prevent drug loss and also reduced doctors' and nurses' exposure to drug fumes. The inhaler was later used to treat throat infections.

After the war Chisholm moved up to Baltimore to work at the University of Maryland, where he eventually became Dean. Chisholm also worked with Helen Keller at the School for Diseases of the Eyes and Ears (later the Wilmer Eye Clinic). He was the one who first encouraged her to be taught, despite her inability to see or hear. Chisholm was among the first to surgically remove cataracts and to use cocaine in eye surgery.

Dr. Chisholm died on November 2, 1903.

This painting, once in our collection, was sold to GBMC.



SAMUEL CLAGGETT CHEW
1837-1915

Samuel Claggett Chew was born in Baltimore on July 26, 1837; son of Samuel Chew. His great-grandfather was Thomas John Claggett, the first Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, and the first bishop of any church to be consecrated in America. Chew graduated from Princeton in 1856, and received an A.M. in 1859; took his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1858 and settled in practice in Baltimore, living and working there until his death, March 22, 1915, at the age of seventy-five.

His teaching was characterized by varied and profound scholarship. His powers of analysis, his keen sense of the students' needs and limitations, his fine presence and rich voice made his didactic lectures models of the teacher's art. He was an exemplar of the gentleman and scholar in medicine, and left his impression on some 4,000 students.

As a public speaker before medical assemblies, Dr. Chew was much in demand, delivering an address on "Medicine in the Past and Future" before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1880, presented the bust of Dr. George W. Miltenberger to the same body in 1896, and giving two addresses at the Centennial celebration of the foundation of the University of Maryland in 1907.

Dr. Chew was one of the authors of "Pepper's System of Medicine," and he was the author of "Clinical Lectures on Certain Diseases of the Heart, and on Jaundice," 1871; "Papers on Medical Jurisprudence," 1879; "Notes on Thoracentesis," 1876, besides editing his father's "Lectures on Medical Education," in 1864.

He was president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1879-80 and in 1898-99, a position his father also held. He was a consulting physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Institute.



CLEMENT CLARK
1858-1929

Clement Clark was born in Kingston, Talbot County August 3 1858, son of Clement S. and Anne E. Mobray Clark. He attended local schools and then St. John's College in Annapolis. In 1878, he entered the medical department of the University of Maryland, and graduated in 1880. He settled in Federalsburg, Caroline County and soon established a successful practice. He was elected to the General Assembly for the term 1895-96 as a Democrat.

He had been attracted to the study of psychiatry and he had become profoundly interested in the care of the feeble-minded and insane. In 1896, Dr. Clark became of first assistant to superintendent at Spring Grove Hospital in Catonsville and served until 1899. When the supervisor died unexpectedly, the position of superintendent was given to Dr. Clark, and he filled the position with such distinguished ability that the hospital was considered a model not only in this country, but in Europe.

Dr. Clark found that alcohol was the direct cause of insanity in 15-20% of all the cases; that alcoholic parents produce more than half the idiotic children in the State; and that about one third of the living children of such parents suffer from epilepsy. He thought that the State should take interest in the regulation of this drug as it does in the regulation of opium and cocaine. He strongly advocated the establishment of psychopathic hospitals and wards where patients could have preliminary treatment before being legally certified as insane.

He was prominent in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the County and American Medical Associations and of the American Medico-Psychological Association. Naturally, he held membership in the Medical and Chirurgical Association. He was an active member of the Methodist Church.



WILLIAM HAZLETT CLENDINEN
1772-1839

William Hazlett Clendinen was born in Cecil County, Maryland in 1772. He was educated in Columbia, SC and attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1802 to 1803. Like many others, he was an Assistant Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse from 1800 to 1801.

Dr. Clendinen was an incorporator of the Eastern Dispensary, 1818, the same year in which he married Miss Eliza Belt. He was a Consulting Physician at the Eastern Dispensary, which was located in Fell's Point, from 1827 to 1830.

Because he became a physician in Baltimore before there was an active medical school, he was awarded an honorary M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1838.

Dr. Clendinen died in Baltimore in November 6, 1839.

The painting is by Alfred Jacob Miller who was born in Baltimore and painted here until 1833 when he went for Europe for a short time before returning to Baltimore. In 1837, he accompanied a Scottish explorer on a trip through the Rocky Mountains and the American Northwest, painting as they went.



SAMUEL STRINGER COALE
1754-1798

Samuel Stringer Coale was born in Maryland, March 9, 1754. He attended medical lectures at the Philadelphia School. April 26, 1775, he married Philadelphian Ann Youth Hopkinson, whose brother Francis, was a Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Dr. Coale began practice in Baltimore in 1775. He was appointed surgeon and manufacturer of saltpeter in 1776. He was engaged in the drug business, Coale & Ridgely, from 1779-80.

In addition to being a physician, Dr. Coale also served as a Justice of the Peace in early Baltimore. He was also a signer of the currency, guaranteeing that the bills were not false.

In the projected medical school of 1790, he was assigned the chair of materia medica. He was physician to the Almshouse in 1789. He owned an estate called "Morven" at Elkridge, seventeen miles from Baltimore.

Dr. Coale is one of the 101 physicians in Maryland who petitioned the General Assembly for the establishment of an organization to regulate the licensing of physicians, which became MedChi.

This painting may have been a payment for medical care given to the painter, George William West.

His death took place in Baltimore, September 19, 1798.



JESSE C. COGGINS
1874-1963

The Laurel Sanitarium was built in 1905 by owners and physicians Dr. Jesse C. Coggins and Dr. Cornelius DeWeese. The facility was built on a 163-acre farm charged with caring for those with compromised nervous diseases, mental diseases, alcohol and drug addiction. A central administration building joined together the five buildings that housed the female and male patients.

Day-to-day life at the sanitarium included classes. Women were taught needlework and basket-making, while the men learned gardening, painting and road making. In addition to billiards and bowling indoors, patients could play tennis or croquet outdoors.

Most of the information regarding Dr. Coggins involves a will he made just a month before he died in 1962. There was a clause stating that the money be used for a building, and among the stipulations was that the building was for whites only.

When Dr. Coggins' last surviving relative died in 1999, a battle ensued between the first organization (Keswick Multi-Care) and the organization named if the first couldn't adhere to the provisions in the will (University of MD Medical System). The courts first ruled in UM's favor, but Keswick appealed. Four years later Keswick won, and received \$31 million.

The building that currently houses The Med Chi Agency was named for Dr. Coggins.



JOSHUA L. COHEN
1801-1870

Joshua L. Cohen was pioneer otologist a branch of medicine which studies normal and pathological anatomy and physiology of the ear. He was born in Richmond, Virginia in 1800, graduated at the University of Maryland in 1823, and after having been a student in Dr. Nathaniel Potter's office soon devoted himself to the study of ear disease.

He was an intimate friend of George Frick, the oculist, and, like him, had wide interest in science beyond the domain of medicine. Thus for a time, he became professor of mineralogy in the academic department of the University of Maryland.

He was much interested in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, and was the treasurer from 1839 to 1856, and president from 1857-58. He was also an active member of the Maryland Academy of Sciences. He practiced until about 1851, devoting himself almost exclusively to otology, and his reputation as an aurist (audiologist) was considerable.

In 1840 he established, in connection with his friend, Dr. Samuel Chew, an eye and ear institute in Baltimore. Dr. Cohen was one of the earliest, perhaps the first aurist in this country. He has left us but one publication which pertains to diseases of the ear. It is entitled "Postmortem Appearances in a Case of Deafness," American Medical Intelligencer, July, 1841, to July, 1842, p. 226, vol.1.

He died in Baltimore in 1870.



EUGENE FAUNTLEROY CORDELL
1843-1913

Eugene Fauntleroy Cordell was born June 25, 1843, in Charlestown, West Virginia (then part of Virginia), the son of Rev. Dr. Levi O'Connor Cordell and Christine Turner Cordell. His early education began at Charlestown Academy and continued at the Episcopal High School of Alexandria, Virginia. His studies, however, became relegated to secondary importance due to the emerging of the Civil War.

His father disapproved of his intention to enlist in the service but eventually relented, which paved the way for Eugene to enter the Virginia Military Institute. He went on to serve honorably from 1861 until 1865, working his way up to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant in 1863. At Winchester, Virginia, on September 19, 1864 he was shot three times. As a Southern military veteran, then, Cordell was welcomed when entered medical school in 1866, and he received his M.D. at the University of Maryland in 1868.

Following his graduation, Cordell held the position of "Clinical Clerk" at University Hospital, and serves as attending physician in the Baltimore General Dispensary from 1869 until 1872. It was during this period that he served his first stint as Librarian at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, a position he held from 1870-71, and 1880-87.

Cordell became very interested in Maryland Medical Journal during its infancy, contributing to it often and becoming co-editor. Holding office in many of the local medical societies, he eventually rose to the position of President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, serving from 1903-04.

Dr. Cordell penned his Historical Sketch of the University of Maryland in 1891, and then expanded it for the centennial of the school in 1907. Concurrently, he wrote and published the Centennial Celebration of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, the MEDICAL ANNALS, an exhaustive 889-page compilation of the history of medicine in Maryland chronicling the period 1799-1899. In 1905, he gave birth to a new publication entitled OLD MARYLAND, a periodical he started as a forum to celebrate the many merits of the University of Maryland.



WILLIAM THOMAS COUNCILMAN
1854-1933

William Thomas Councilman was born on a farm near Baltimore, was the son of Dr. John T. Councilman, a rural physician. He went to local schools and he attended the St. Johns College in Annapolis. He left at age 16 and for the next six years “led an independent existence, raised side whiskers, considered himself a very ripe individual and did pretty much as he chose”.

At the age of 22, Councilman decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and entered medical school at the University of Maryland. Councilman then went to Johns Hopkins on a fellowship to work with the physiologist Henry Newell Martin in biology, studying the problems of elementary experimental physiology. After short periods of service at Baltimore’s Marine Hospital and Bayview Asylum, his main interest changed to histological pathology. In order to pursue this subject, Councilman in 1880 went to Europe for intensive training in pathology, working in Vienna under Friedrich Daniel von Recklinghausen.

Councilman returned to Baltimore in 1883, and helped John Shaw Billings (1838-1913) prepare his National Medical Dictionary, and performed autopsies at Bayview where he served as the coroner’s physician to the city. In 1886 he became an associate in pathology under at Johns Hopkins, joining William Henry Welch and the early group of workers in the newly erected pathological laboratory which was to form a part of a great hospital, still in slow process of formation.

Councilman then spent another year in Europe before the opening of Johns Hopkins Medical School. In 1892, he was appointed Shattuck professor of pathological anatomy at Harvard, the first outsider ever to be so appointed.

Councilman was widely honored. He was the principal founder and first president of the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and in that capacity greatly stimulated the development of pathology in the United States.



JOHN CRAWFORD
1746-1813

John Crawford was born in the north of Ireland on May 3, 1746. He was educated at the College of Dublin and received his M.D. from the University of Leyden. Following that, he was a surgeon with the Dutch East India Company and a physician to Hospital in Barbados, a physician to Dutch Colony in Demerara (now Guyana). He returned to England in 1794 and immigrated to America in 1796.

It was chiefly through his efforts as one of the Founders, that the Baltimore General Dispensary was created, and he also assumed the position of Manager of the Baltimore General Dispensary in 1801. In the first year, 234 patients were treated.

Branching out, he was a Founder of the Bible Society of Baltimore and of the Maryland Penitentiary, still located on Madison Avenue in Baltimore. He was a Lecturer on Natural History, College of Medicine in Maryland in 1812. He was a consulting Physician, Baltimore Hospital, 1812; Orator, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1805.

Dr. Crawford was one of the most enlightened physicians and noblest characters that have ever adorned the profession of this State. In 1790, while residing in Dutch Guyana, he conceived the germ theory of infectious diseases, and in 1807, he wrote a series of striking articles in its advocacy, being probably the first in English-speaking countries to do so. Using vaccine virus sent from London, he introduced vaccination to Baltimore in 1800. He also carried his theory into practice.

Dr. Crawford died at Baltimore, May 9, 1813, and is buried in the Old Westminster Burial Ground, Baltimore, Maryland.



JOHN B. DAVIDGE
1768-1829

John Davidge, founder of the University of Maryland's Medical School, was born in Annapolis in 1768, where his father was an ex-captain in the British Army, his mother was Honor Howard of Anne Arundel County, a relative of Col. John Eagar Howard.

At an early age his father died, and his mother wanted to apprentice him to a cabinet-maker. But, he resolved to have an education and with aid from friends, he entered St. John's College and in 1789, began to study medicine with Drs. James and William Murray of Annapolis.

Following, he spent several years in Edinburgh and Glasgow, where he devoted himself especially to the study of anatomy. After practicing for a short time in Birmingham, England, he returned to Maryland, and finally selected Baltimore as his permanent home.

He was one of the first attending physicians to the Baltimore General Dispensary on its foundation in 1801. In 1802, he advertised private courses of medical lectures, and these courses were continued annually until 1807, when, being joined by Drs. James Cocke and John Shaw, his school was chartered as the College of Medicine of Maryland.

In 1813, a charter for a University was obtained, and this institution became the department of medicine, with Dr. Davidge holding the chair of anatomy and surgery from 1807 to his death in 1829, and for a number of years he was also dean.

In person, Prof. Davidge is represented as being short and stout, with blue eyes, florid complexion and homely, rugged features, small hands and feet and a graceful carriage. His lectures were described by Prof. Lunsford P. Yandell as being "models of simple elegance," but "he seemed to forget the English idiom the moment he took pen in hand." His style of writing was stiff, affected and obscure, and marked by obsolete modes of spelling and expression.



CHRISTIAN DEETJEN
1863-1940

Dr. Deetjen was born in Buenos Aires, on August 29, 1823. He was the son of Nikolas Deetjen of North German descent, who mysteriously disappeared while on a vessel which he took to arrange business in Valparaiso. Christian's mother moved the family back to Germany. In 1883 Christian began to study medicine at Würzburg and received his M.D. degree in 1889. He had devoted his attention to diseases of the nervous system.

Dr. Deetjen emigrated to the U.S. in 1895, eventually settling in Baltimore. He later bought a house at 1702 Eutaw Place where he resided and practiced. About the same time as his arrival in Baltimore, Wilhelm Röntgen announced his discovery of X-rays. Röntgen had been Dr. Deetjen's teacher at Würzburg and Dr. Deetjen decided to enter this new field. He made many experiments with X-rays and was soon called upon by numerous physicians to assist in diagnoses and to give treatments. The physicians in this field were unaware of the destructive effects that X-rays had upon their body and Dr. Deetjen, like others, began to see his digits burned and scarred. In 1930, his left forearm was amputated midway. He remained in constant pain.

Dr. Deetjen underwent several operations for burns of the hands brought on from exposure to the x-rays. During one surgery, fourteen such spots being cut out and fresh skin from the thighs transplanted to their sites.

Deetjen was a long-time member of the journalist, H.L. Menken's Saturday Night Club.

One of his hobbies was making candles from beeswax at Christmas. This hobby led to a severe accident when a pot of melting wax upset and a sheet of flame severely burned his face, hand and arm.

Dr. Deetjen died on Christmas Eve in 1940.

X-Ray Martyr To Give Arm Today as Result Of Burns Received in Pioneer Experiments

Baltimore, Sept. 30 — (A I)— Known to his associates as "the last of the old guard," along with Dr. Frederick H. Baetjer, of Johns Hopkins medical school, Dr. Christian Deetjen tomorrow is to give an arm to his medical devotion to the healing and revealing science of, the Roentgen, or x-ray. Already marked by a number of operations, one of which took a finger, Dr. Deetjen is one of a long line of martyrs who have undergone operation after operation as a result of dangerous exposure to the rays, and then have returned to their work with the courage of men who consider it more important than their own lives. "The last of the old guard" has often been applied to Dr. Deetjen and Dr. Baetjer because so many of their predecessors among the early students of the comparatively new science have given, their lives. A dozen times Dr. Deetjen has been under the knife previously. He would have been even more seriously affected, according to Dr. Alexis McGlannan, who will perform the latest operation, had he failed to take preventive operations. Tomorrow his left arm will be amputated at the elbow. Dr. Baetjer, former president of the American Roentgen Ray Society, has undergone more than 75 operations, the latest this spring. He has only one eye and four fingers of his right hand are gone.



FRANCIS DONALDSON
1823-1891

Francis (Frank) Donaldson was born in Baltimore, July 23, 1823. He was educated at Prentiss' School; and was a pupil of Drs. Samuel Chew and Thomas H. Buckler; M.D. at the University of Maryland, 1846. He studied in Hospitals of Paris from 1846 to 1848 and returned to Baltimore to begin practicing medicine first as a resident physician at the Marine Hospital, Baltimore from 1847-50. He was Secretary, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1851-55.

Dr. Donaldson was an attending physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary, 1846-48, and at the Baltimore Almshouse from 1852-55. He was connected with Maryland Medical Institute in 1852; and was a Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Chest, University of Maryland from 1866 to 1888; in 1880 resigned the didactic chair and, in 1888, the clinical chair.

He became an Emeritus Clinical Professor, 1888-91. In 1881, he became the President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, from 1881-82; President, American Climatological Association; President, Alumni Association of the University of Maryland, 1889-90; Dr. Donaldson was also one of the authors of "Pepper's System of Medicine;" he paid great attention to Disease of the Throat and Chest, and was an expert in Physical Diagnosis.

Dr. Donaldson died December 9, 1891. His son, also Dr. Frank Donaldson, also attended the University of Maryland's Medical School.



ALEXANDER FRANKLIN DULIN
1806-1874

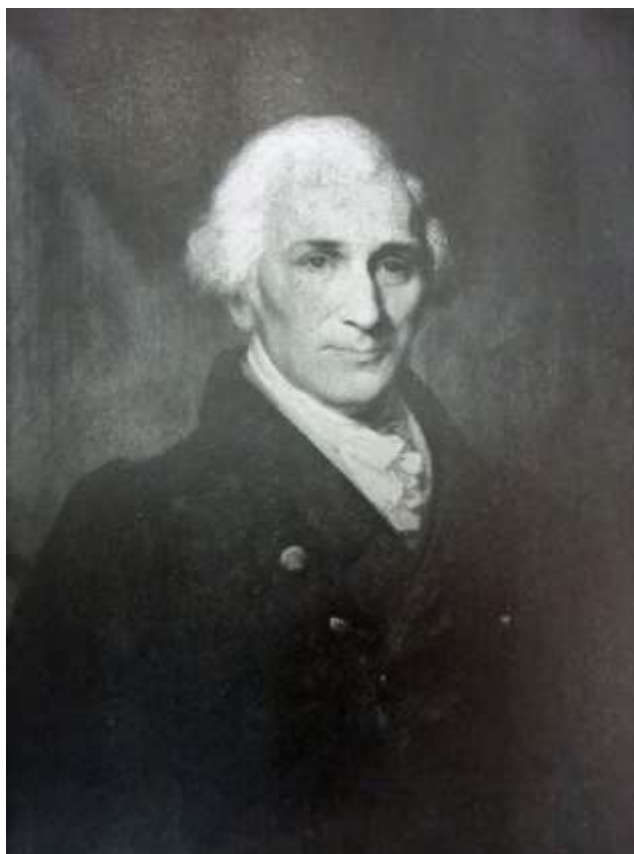
Alexander Franklin Dulin was born in Fairfax County, Virginia on May 7, 1806. He received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1830. He was a Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse from 1830 to 1835. Following that, he began to practice in the city.

He became a member of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty in 1831 and practiced medicine in this city all his lifetime, except for the several years spent in travel and study in Europe.

Dr. Dulin was an intimate friend of Dr. Samuel Chew and resigned the deanship of the University of Maryland, which had been tendered him, in Dr. Chew's favor in 1842.

After nearly a half century of practice Dr. Dulin died on November 25 1874.

The portrait on the left of Dr. Alexander Franklin Dulin was given to the Faculty by his daughters, Miss Dulin and Mrs. Henry, and faithfully portrays the physician of his time, the kindly family doctor who was all things to all men.



GEORGE AUGUSTUS DUNKEL
-1838

George Augustus Dunkel was a son of John Ludwig Dunkel, of Long Island originally a native of Westphalia, Germany. No date of birth is known.

Dr. Dunkel came to Maryland sometime before 1795 and practiced medicine in Baltimore City and County. He was a partner of Dr. Thomas Cradock of Garrison, Maryland.

Dr. Dunkel was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Baltimore, being the first president, and Dr. Davidge was Secretary.

Died at his country seat, June 4, 1838.

This portrait was one of five portraits of doctors painted by Philip Tilyard.



JOHN RICHARD WOODCOCK DUNBAR
1805-1871

John Richard Woodcock Dunbar was born in Winchester, Virginia in 1805. He attended Dickinson College, and then was a pupil of Dr. John Bell in Philadelphia. He received his MD from the University of Pennsylvania in 1828, and after, was a resident physician.

For several years, he practiced in his hometown of Winchester, Virginia. He moved to Baltimore in 1830 and helped found the Baltimore Medical Institute, and was a Professor of Surgery. He was the Vice President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty from 1859 to 1880 and President in 1870.

In 1867, Dr. Dunbar began tutoring Whitfield Winsey, who became the first African-American physician admitted to the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty.

Dr. Dunbar probably had a great influence on Winsey's acceptance into Harvard Medical School. As a graduate of the prestigious University of Pennsylvania Medical School and the founder of the Baltimore Medical Institute, Dr. Dunbar had important connections in the medical community which would prove to be an immense help to Winsey, an up-and-coming black physician.

Dr. Dunbar was an excellent surgeon, but had no business sense. As a consequence, his valuable library, the fruit of years of labor and expense, was seized by his landlord and creditor, Johns Hopkins.

The shock brought on softening of the brain from which he soon died at the Baltimore Infirmary on July 3, 1871.



SAMUEL TILGHMAN EARLE
1849-1906

Samuel Tilghman Earle was born near Centerville, Maryland on December 2, 1849. He received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1870.

In 1892, he became the President of the Board of Medical Examiners. Additionally, he was a Professor of Physiology and Diseases of the Rectum at the Baltimore Medical College.

He became the Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1900-01 and again in 1902-03. His offices were located at 1421 Linden Avenue in what is now Bolton Hill, Baltimore.



CHARLES MANLY ELLIS
1838-1911

Charles Manly Ellis was born in Elkton, Maryland on December 13, 1838. He attended the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with an MD in 1861. Following that, he settled in practice in Elkton, where he also served as a bank official.

During the Civil War, Dr. Ellis served as assistant surgeon of the Sixth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, Rush's Lancers. He was taken prisoner and his devoted attention to the wounded soldiers of the Confederate Army, which won for him the esteem of the South. In 1863, Dr. Ellis resigned and returned to Elkton to take up practice.

He was a member of the American Medical Association a member and former president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1897 to 1898. Dr. Ellis was also a president of the Cecil County Medical Society, a director of the Union Hospital of Cecil County and, until his health failed, a local surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Ellis died in Johns Hopkins Hospital on June 3, 1911, several weeks after an operation for appendicitis, at age 73.



J.M.T. FINNEY, SR.
1863-1942

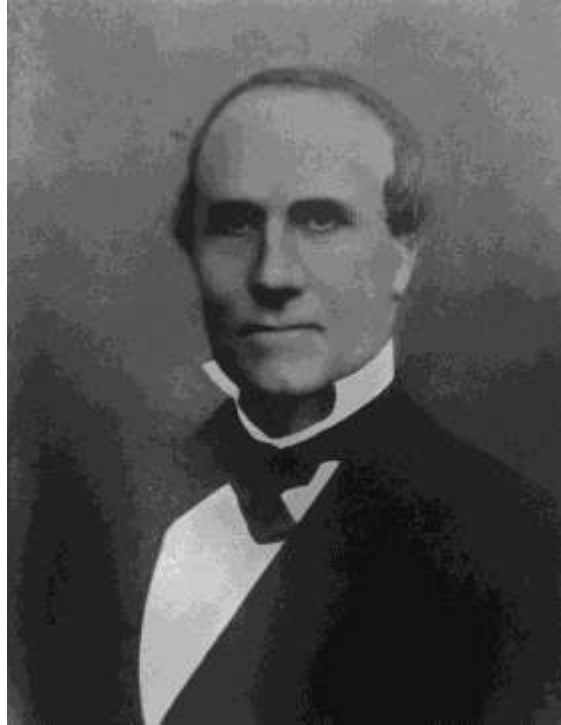
Dr. John Miller Turpin Finney was born June 20, 1863, in Natchez, Mississippi during the Civil War. When he finished high school, he attended Princeton University. In 1884, he entered Harvard Medical School, which should have taken three years to graduation. Finney missed most of one year with typhoid fever, so it took him four years to graduate.

In 1889, after Finney had finished his rotations at the Massachusetts General Hospital, he came to Baltimore to start working in the Johns Hopkins Hospital's Dispensary. He did not have admitting privileges, so started a private practice. During his early days, when he often operated in patients' homes, he put together a trunk with all the supplies needed for home surgery. He married a Johns Hopkins Hospital nurse, Mary E. Gross, and they had four children, three boys and one girl—two of his sons went on to become surgeons.

In May of 1913, during an organizational meeting of the American College of Surgeons in Washington DC, he was elected the first president of the American College of Surgeons. He operated principally at the Union Protestant Infirmary (later Union Memorial Hospital). The hospital had been founded in 1854 and one of the early trustees was Mr. Johns Hopkins. Dr. Finney was the driving force behind the growth of the hospital and he was chiefly responsible for its excellent reputation.

In 1898, Finney joined the National Guard. In 1917, when America joined the World War I effort, he was placed in charge of the Johns Hopkins Hospital Unit, which was sent to France with the American Expeditionary Force. His unit included 32 Johns Hopkins University medical students, one of whom was his son. Because of his proximity to the White House and reputation as an outstanding clinician, Finney was often called to Washington to examine members of the White House staff who were ill.

He remained on the staff of Union Memorial Hospital until his death in 1942.



JOHN FONERDEN
1804-1869

John Fonerden was born in Baltimore on January 22, 1804. He attended the University of Maryland and received his degree in 1823. He became an attending physician at the Baltimore General Dispensary from 1826 to 1828.

Dr. Fonerden was a leading light at the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, becoming Orator in 1833, Secretary from 1828 to 1834, Vice-President from 1853 to 1854 and finally, President from 1854 to 1855. At one point, when the library didn't have a home, it was determined to erect shelves in Dr. Fonerden's office. He agreed to give his library services and office space free of charge. Large donations of books were made by members of the Faculty Dr Fonerden taking the lead.

Dr. Fonerden was also the Faculty's first paid librarian being paid a salary of \$100 per year.

He died at Boston, May 6, 1869.



CHARLES FRICK
1823-1860

Charles Frick was born in Baltimore in 1823, son of attorney William Frick and Mary Sloan Frick. He studied at Baltimore College, and became a civil engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In 1843 he began the study of medicine as a student of his uncle, Dr. Thomas Hepburn Buckler, and graduated from the University of Maryland in 1845.

He gave his attention to auscultation (listening to the sounds of the body), which was first introduced in Baltimore by his brother-in-law. In 1847, with three others, he organized the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school of medicine. He was the first to keep a daily record of the diseases as patients were admitted, finding that it gave accuracy to his reports while it improved his habits.

From 1849 to 1856, Dr. Frick was attending physician to the Maryland Penitentiary. From 1855 to 1856, he took a conspicuous part in the founding of the Baltimore Pathological Society, and in 1856 was selected to fill the Chair of Materia Medica in the newly-established Maryland College of Pharmacy, which he had helped organize.

In June 1854, he read a paper on the diuretic properties of different drugs as shown by his experiments in no less than two thousand separate observations on the inmates of the prison before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland at their annual meeting.

In 1858, after his return from an extended European tour, he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Maryland, and at the same time took charge of the medical department of the Baltimore Infirmary as visiting physician. He published "Renal Diseases: Their Diagnosis and Pathology" (1850), and contributed papers to the "Journal of Medical Science" and other scientific periodicals.

Dr. Frick died young of diphtheria. His family donated his personal library to the MedChi Library.



GEORGE FRICK
1793-1870

George Frick was born in Baltimore in 1793. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1815. He studied abroad for several years, and was admitted to practice at the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland as a licentiate in 1817. He became the Secretary of MedChi from 1821-1826.

Drs. Ducatel, George Frick, Williamson and Macaulay meet in a room over a stable, in the rear of northwest corner of Lexington and St. Paul Streets and organized a society for the promotion of science which then became the Maryland Academy of Science (now the Maryland Science Center).

While abroad, Dr. Frick met Dr. George Beer, whose teaching influenced him throughout the remainder of his career. His practice in Baltimore became very successful and is credited by some as the first American physician to focus his practice to the treatment of eye disease. He was an Ophthalmic Surgeon at the Baltimore General Dispensary beginning in 1823. He was also a professor of Natural History at the University, beginning in 1830.

“A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye” is the first American textbook on ophthalmology. Although Frick wrote many journal articles, this is his only book. It is largely based on Beer’s works but also contains many of Frick’s own observations. Included in it are discussions on ulcers of the cornea, amaurosis, and cataract.

In 1840, he retired from practice and spent the rest of his life in Europe. He died in Dresden, Germany on March 26, 1870.



WILLIAM FREDERICK FRICK
1817-1905

William Frederick Frick was born in Baltimore in 1817 to William and Mary Sloan Frick. He was educated at Baltimore City College and graduated from Harvard in 1835, at a very young age. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He lectured on matters of science and public interest, but was not a physician like his brother, Charles Frick.

Frick took especial interest in the public school system of the day and as President of the School Board contributed a great deal to support educational progress. As a lawyer it has been said of him that he was one whom any colleague might envy and any adversary might fear. He later became a judge of the Superior Court of Baltimore.

He and another brother gave the money for the reading room at MedChi, including furnishing the room, adding bookplates to all of the books, and installing a bronze plaque. Without this gift, it is doubtful that Sir William Osler would have been so interested in revitalizing the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty's Library.

It was also from William Frederick Frick that MedChi indirectly received the portrait of Charles Sloan (his uncle) by Rembrandt Peale. The painting was owned by Charles Sloan's sister Mary, who was married to Wm. Frick. She gave it to her son, Frank Frick, who then gave it to MedChi, along with the portrait of his brother, Charles Frick.



AARON FRIEDENWALD
1836-1902

Aaron Friedenwald was the youngest son of Jonas Friedenwald; born in Baltimore Dec. 20, 1836; died there Aug 26, 1902. He entered a business career, but devoted his spare time to the study of mathematics, general literature, and German, French, and Hebrew.

At the age of 21, he began the study of medicine at the University of Maryland. He graduated in the spring of 1860, and soon afterward sailed for Europe to continue his studies at Berlin, Prague, Vienna, and Paris. He devoted himself especially to ophthalmology throughout his professional life. In 1862, he returned to Baltimore, and entered the practice of medicine. In 1873 he was elected to the professorship of diseases of the eye and ear in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, a position he held until his death. He soon became a prominent member of the local medical societies and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (1889-90); and was a member of the medical staffs of a number of hospitals.

One of his most important medical achievements was the calling into being of the influential Association of American Medical Colleges in 1890. He was among the most active workers in all the local and national Jewish charities and other associations, was a founder, and for thirty-three years a director, of the Baltimore Hebrew Orphan Asylum, chairman of the Baron de Hirsch committee in Baltimore, president of the Baltimore branch of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, and one of the founders and vice-president of the Jewish Theological Seminary Association. In 1898 he visited the Holy Land to study the conditions of the Jewish colonies.

He was a successful lecturer, and made important contributions to medical literature. His publications of general interest are a number of addresses on the study of medicine, the history of hospitals, Jewish immigration, and the Jewish colonies in Palestine, the most important of them is "Jewish Physicians and the Contributions of the Jews to the Science of Medicine" ("Publications, Gratz College," vol. i., 1897).



EDGAR FRIEDENWALD
1879-1966

Dr. Edgar B. Friedenwald is the son of a famous Maryland medical family. The youngest of five sons of Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, he continued in the tradition of medical arts, he was born and reared in an atmosphere saturated with medical science, with a father and two brothers in the profession constantly before him, his career could have been nothing but medicine.

Educated at the Zion Lutheran Parochial School, City College, Marston's University School (now the MedChi building) and the Maryland College of Pharmacy, he was ready for medical school in the fall of 1899. Naturally, he went to the school where his father and brother were on the faculty – the College of Physicians & Surgeons, later consolidated with the University of Maryland's Medical School. He graduated in 1903.

After graduation Dr. Friedenwald took a position as a mining surgeon in the coal fields of West Virginia. He returned to Baltimore for a year of postgraduate work in medicine at Johns Hopkins. He returned to Charleston, West Virginia, devoting himself to general practice for the next three years.

To further his education Dr. Friedenwald moved to Germany for 18 months, returned to Baltimore, and in 1910, began to work at a full-time pediatrician, affiliating with the College of Physicians & Surgeons and Mercy Hospital under the late Dr. John Rührah. After the merger with the School of Medicine of the University of Maryland, he continued clinical pediatrics for more than forty years.

There was a short period of active duty in the Army during the Mexican Border Conflict in 1916 and again during World War I, rising to the rank of Major in the Medical Corps. He retired from active practice and as the Head of the Department of Pediatrics at Mercy Hospital and from teaching in 1950.

Dr. Friedenwald maintains an active interest in sports, civic affairs and medicine. He gave the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty his personal collection of almost two hundred volumes on the history of pediatrics.



HARRY FRIEDENWALD
1864-1960

Harry Friedenwald was born in Baltimore in 1864 and attended Johns Hopkins University receiving his A.B. in 1884. After graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons with a medical degree in 1886, he went on to lecture on diseases of the eye and ear at his alma mater.

Following a year as Vice President at Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, Dr. Friedenwald became the President of the newly re-organized Baltimore City Medical Society in 1904. He also served as President in 1913.

His legacy is not only medical, but historic. In 1930, he presented his extensive collection of art and manuscripts, including important and rare books on medicine, to the University of Palestine.

Harry Friedenwald combined his medical career with an equally-important career as a leader in the Zionist movement.

From The Baltimore City Medical Society's "A History"



WILLIAM GIBSON
1788-1868

William Gibson was a twin, born in Baltimore on March 14, 1788. He was educated at St. John's College in Annapolis and then Princeton College from 1803-1804. He was a pupil of Dr. John Owen in Baltimore and attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806 and 1807. He received his medical degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and was a pupil of Dr. Charles Bell in London.

Dr. Gibson returned to Baltimore around 1810 and began a medical practice. He was a professor of surgery at the College of Medicine in Maryland in 1812 and 1813, and at the University of Maryland from 1813 to 1819. He was a surgeon in the Maryland Militia during 1814. In 1818, he became a Dean at the University of Maryland, a consulting surgeon at Maryland Hospital and an attending surgeon at the Baltimore Almshouse.

From 1819 to 1855, he was also a Professor of Surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, and then an Emeritus Professor from 1855 to 1868.

His most important work was his "Surgery" in 2 volumes, which went through eight or nine editions (the first edition in 1824). He was the first to ligate the common iliac artery, 1812.

He performed Caesarean section twice upon the same woman, saving both mother and child. Dr. Gibson also extracted the ball which General Winfield Scott received at Lundy's Lane, also known as the Battle of Niagara Falls.

Dr. Gibson died at Savannah, Georgia on March 2, 1868.



DANIEL COIT GILMAN
1831-1908

Daniel Coit Gilman was born in 1831, and began his academic career at Yale University, However, his work there was hampered by the state legislature, and in 1875 Gilman accepted the offer to establish and become first president of Johns Hopkins University.

Before being formally installed as president in 1876, he spent a year studying university organization and selecting an outstanding staff of teachers and scholars. His formal inauguration, on 22 February 1876, has become Hopkins' Commemoration Day, the day on which many university presidents have chosen to be installed in office. Among the legendary educators he assembled to teach at Johns Hopkins were classicist Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, mathematician James Joseph Sylvester, historian Herbert Baxter Adams and chemist Ira Remsen.

Gilman's primary interest was in fostering advanced instruction and research, and as president he developed the first American graduate university in the German tradition. The aim of the modern research university, said Gilman, was to "extend, even by minute accretions, the realm of knowledge" At his inaugural address at Hopkins, Gilman asked: "What are we aiming at?" The answer, he said, was "the encouragement of research and the advancement of individual scholars, who by their excellence will advance the sciences they pursue, and the society where they dwell."

Gilman was also active in founding Johns Hopkins Hospital (1889) and Johns Hopkins Medical School (1893). He founded and was for many years president of the Charity Organization of Baltimore, and in 1897 he served on the commission to draft a new charter for Baltimore.

He died in Norwich, Connecticut on October 13, 1908.



JOHN D. GOODMAN
1794-1830

John Godman was born in Annapolis, Maryland in 1794; he died in Germantown, Pennsylvania in 1830. In that short life of 36 years, however, he traveled widely, wrote extensively, and made important contributions to the understanding of the natural world in the new nation. He was an often under-appreciated American naturalist.

Orphaned as a young child, without any financial means or prospects, he began his career apprenticed to a printer in Baltimore but joined the Navy when he was 20 and was a sailor in the Chesapeake Bay, at the defense of Fort McHenry (1814) where Francis Scott Key wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner.”

When the war with Britain ended, Godman went to medical school and studied with Drs. Hall and Davidge at the University of Maryland, graduating in 1818. He worked as a doctor until 1821, at which time he became a professor of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. He soon moved back to Philadelphia, becoming a professor of anatomy at Rutgers Medical College. He was married to a daughter of noted artist, Rembrandt Peale.

Godman was forced to travel to the West Indies to improve his failing health. Upon his return to the United States, he settled finally in Germantown, Pennsylvania, where he began his career as a naturalist and nature-writer. He wrote articles on zoology for the *Encyclopedia Americana*. He managed to complete his three-volume *American Natural History* between 1823 and 1828, as well as numerous other natural history writings before his untimely death of consumption (a.k.a. tuberculosis).

This is a portrait by Albert Rosenthal after a painting by Rembrandt Peale.



ROBERT GOLDSBOROUGH
1772-1849

Robert Goldsborough, one of the founders of MedChi, was born at Four Square, Talbot County, Maryland on December 4, 1772. He was a son of John Goldsborough, and a member of an old (even at that time) Eastern Shore family.

Goldsborough became the President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1826 to 1836. He was an old-fashioned gentleman, very fine looking, precise and primly-dressed in the old style. He drove a chaise and horses.

He married Mrs. Henrietta Nicholson Bracco, widow of Dr. John Bracco. He left one son.

Robert Goldsborough died in Centerville, Maryland on September 30, 1849.



NATHAN RYNO GORTER
1860-1918

Nathan Ryno Gorter was born in Baltimore County April 25, 1860, son of Gosse Onno and Mary Ann Polk Gorter. On his father's side, he was a descendant of Holland Dutch ancestors and through his mother comes of an old Maryland family of Scotch-Irish origin. His early education was received in Anne Arundel County Academy and his professional education in the University of Maryland School of Medicine from which he was graduated with the degree of MD in 1879.

Since graduation Dr. Gorter has practiced in Baltimore and while his practice has been general, he inclines strongly to surgery in which branch he has gained an excellent reputation both as an operator and as a teacher. In 1884, he filled the chair of surgery at the Baltimore Polyclinic. From 1898 to 1904 he was surgeon to Cambridge Hospital, and since the year last mentioned, has been consultant in surgery to that institution.

He is a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and of the American Medical Association. He was a member of St Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church and belonged to the Maryland Club, Baltimore Athletic Club, Baltimore Country Club and Bachelor Cotillion Club. Dr. Gorter married Mrs. Mary Gordon Norris on May 4 1898.



RICHARD WILMOT HALL
1785-1847

Richard Wilmot Hall was born in Harford County, Maryland in 1785. He received his MD from the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1806, he came to Baltimore.

Dr. Hall became an adjunct professor of Obstetrics at the College of Medicine in Maryland in 1812, and in 1813 a professor of Obstetrics at the University of Maryland, where he stayed until 1847. During part of this time, he was also a Professor of Hygiene and Dean at the University of Maryland. Hall was a Surgeon with the 51st Regiment of the Maryland Militia. Hall was an Orator at the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1814.

He was one of the authors of the *Memoirs of Military Surgery*, translated from Larrey in two volumes.

Dr. Hall died in Baltimore on September 14, 1847.



WILLIAM T. HAMMOND
1886-1959

William Thomas Hammond was born in Berlin, Maryland in October 24, 1886. He received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1909. He was a surgeon and served in the Army during the First World War. He was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1947.



WILLIAM W. HANDY
1785-1865

William W. Handy was born in Somerset County, Maryland in 1785. He was educated at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, and went on to become a medical pupil of Doctors Davidge and Rush, prior to the founding of the University of Maryland's Medical School. However, he received an Honorary degree from the University in 1819.

He had a long history with the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, beginning as Treasurer in 1811 and continuing until 1834. He was also the Vice President from 1832 to 1833 and then President from 1851 to 1852.

Dr. Handy was one of the founders of the Washington Medical College, now known as Mercy Hospital. Its founding was authorized by the Washington College of Washington, Pennsylvania. The college was organized and the lectures were given at a building on Holliday Street, close to City Hall.

Dr. Handy died in 1865.



EDWARD HARRIS
NO DATES

Edward Harris was a doctor in Baltimore City in the early 1800's. He had offices on Baltimore Street between Howard and Eutaw Streets, from at least 1810 to 1818.

This painting was a gift of Mrs. Robert Sloan, great-great granddaughter. She thought that Dr. Harris was a founder of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty, but there's no record of him even being a member of MedChi. She also thought that the portrait was by Rembrandt Peale. The portrait hung in MedChi's Annapolis office from 1997 to 2010(ish).

There is a secretary desk in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York that was originally owned by Dr. Edward Harris and was given to them. The information they have is as follows: Dr. Edward Harris, Queen Anne's County, Maryland to Severn Teackle Wallis, Baltimore, from ca. 1886 to his niece, Mrs. James Fortescue Giffen, Baltimore to her daughter, Mrs. Louise Giffen Fishburn, Baltimore, until 1934 when it was acquired by the Metropolitan.

The Edward Harris painting is listed in the Sotheby's Registry as being attributed to Rembrandt Peale, but with no name given for the sitter.



ARCHIBALD CUNNINGHAM HARRISON
1864-1926

Archibald Cunningham Harrison was born in Richmond, Virginia while his mother was a refugee during the last year of the Civil War. He studied medicine for one year at the University of Virginia and then for two years at the University of Maryland, graduating in 1887. He worked briefly for Dr. William Halsted at Hopkins.

He moved to rural Pennsylvania for several years, practicing every kind of medicine and performing all types of surgery. After his return to Baltimore, Dr. Harrison studied anatomy and worked perfecting his dissecting skills. He became a Professor of Surgery and Anatomy first at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later, when they merged, at the University of Maryland.

In 1906, Dr. Harrison was elected president of the Baltimore City Medical Society, and in 1913, he was made the President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

When WWI broke out, he approached the Red Cross with an idea of small mobile medical units, but was refused. However, shortly afterwards, these units were found to be the ideal form of medical support, and he was eventually given a Citation from General Pershing for “meritorious and conspicuous service at Base Hospital 42 in France”, where he served, achieving the rank of Colonel.

Although healthy as a young man, and successful enough at baseball to be offered a professional contract, his health suffered greatly after the war, and he died at age 62 from a heart ailment.

It was said that he was “in every storm of life, an oak and a rock, but in the sunshine, a vine and a flower”.



JACOB HENRY HARTMAN
1847-1916

Jacob Henry Hartman was born in Baltimore on November 15, 1847. He was privately educated and then attended Princeton College, and was a pupil of Dr. Nathan Ryno Smith, and received his M.D. from University of Maryland in 1869.

Dr. Hartman studied in Berlin, Vienna, Paris and London from 1869 to 1872. He was a lecturer on Diseases of the Throat and Chest at the Washington University from 1874 to 1877, and an Attending Surgeon Baltimore Throat Dispensary for about five years beginning in 1875. He was admitted to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1877.

He was a Founder and Attending Surgeon at the Baltimore Eye, Ear and Throat Charity Hospital in 1882, and a Consulting Surgeon at the Hospital for Consumptives. Dr. Hartman became a Vice President of the American Laryngological Association from 1883 to 1884 and again from 1890 to 1891. He was a specialist in diseases of the nose, throat and chest.

“Dr. Hartman was a gentleman. In his relation with his friends, he was cordial and loyal. His every act was that of a man of culture refinement and dignity.”

Dr. Hartman had offices at № 5 West Franklin Street in Baltimore.



HORACE H. HAYDEN
1769-1844

Horace Hayden was born on October 13, 1769 at Windsor, Connecticut. After working as a cabin boy, carpenter, architect, and schoolteacher, influenced by John Greenwood, he turned to dentistry. In 1800, Dr. Hayden began a dental practice in Baltimore Maryland. He was well versed in anatomy, physiology, and the medical sciences. Dr. Hayden was issued a license by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1810, the first for the practice of dentistry in America. During the War of 1812, he served as a private in the 39th Regiment, Maryland Militia, and later as an assistant surgeon.

Between 1819 and 1825, he delivered a series of lectures on dentistry to medical students at the University of Maryland, the first in the new world. Dr. Hayden was one of the founders of the Maryland Academy of Sciences and served as its president in 1825. In 1820, as a pioneer geologist and botanist, he published the first general work on geology to be printed in the United States. He discovered a new mineral, named Hadenite in his honor.

In 1839, he was the involved in establishing the American Journal of Dental Science, the world's first dental journal, eventually the official organ of the society. Dr. Hayden, architect of American system of dental education and organizer of professional dentistry died on January 25th, 1844 "mainly of overwork" and is buried in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore.

This Rembrandt Peale portrait was given to MedChi by Mrs. Mary Parkhurst Hayden in 1934. "In *Dr. Horace H. Hayden*, rich colors, strongly realized physical presence, and tight composition reveal Rembrandt's effort to paint a meaningful picture as well as a specific likeness."



LEWIS SYDENHAM HAYDEN
1818-1835

Lewis Sydenham Hayden was born on November 7, 1816 in Baltimore, Maryland, one of the children on Horace H. Hayden and Maria Antoinette Robinson. They were the parents of six children: Eliza Lucretia Hayden, born 14 Dec 1805; Handel Mozart Hayden, born 4 Dec 1807; Edwin Parsons Hayden, born 7 Aug 1811; William Robinson Hayden, born 18 Apr 1814; Horace William Hayden, born 18 Apr 1814 and Lewis Sydenham Hayden, born 7 Nov 1816. Lewis Hayden died at age 17. The painting was a gift of Lewis H. Hayden, of Cleveland, Ohio, a great-nephew of Lewis S. Hayden.

This painting is attributed to Philip Thomas Coke Tilyard who was born in Baltimore, Maryland, the son of a glazier and sign painter. He learned journeyman painting from his father and in 1814 began portrait painting. In 1816, Tilyard won a \$20,000 lottery and turned from painting to operating a dry goods store. It was a failed venture, so in 1822, he returned to painting and received some prestigious portrait commissions. He died from insanity (or as another account states, a "lingering illness") before he realized his potential, and critics now think he was one of the more talented early 19th century portrait painters. Tilyard's paintings were exhibited at the Peale Museum in Baltimore in 1949.



ARTHUR P. HERRING
1875-1928

Arthur P. Herring was born at Martinsburg, W. Va., on May 25, 1875. He received his medical degree from Baltimore Medical College in 1896. He became an Assistant in Pathology and Prosector in Anatomy, Baltimore Medical College. Associate Professor of Anatomy, Baltimore Medical College.

In 1908, MedChi physicians “interested in the care of the insane” formed the Maryland Psychiatric Society (MPS), resulting in increased activity and clout for issues related to psychiatric care. The same year the state’s Lunacy Commission was reorganized in an effort to create a more professional (and less political) structure in keeping with evolving ideas about civil service and public administration.

The able and energetic physician Arthur P. Herring, member of the Maryland Psychiatric Society, was appointed secretary to the commission, and proposed that the Maryland Psychiatric Society hold a joint meeting in the new faculty building with the State Lunacy Commission and the Neurological Section of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. This meeting was to make a final effort to interest the members of the Legislature and the public in the passage of the State Care Act.

The committee was enlarged and made a standing committee, chaired by Adolf Meyer, in January 1910, and given space in the offices of the Lunacy Commission. Herring presented the committee’s report and Plan for the Prophylaxis of Mental Disorders and the After-Care of Convalescent Patients by Organized Social Service” at MedChi’s semi-annual meeting the following September.

Dr. Herring also served as Chief of psychiatric service; stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.



CHARLES GERALDUS HILL
1849-1925

Dr. Charles Geraldus Hill was born near the town of Louisburg in Franklin County October 31 1849. Dr. Hill read for a time in the office of Dr. J.E. Malone of Louisburg, North Carolina, and in the fall of 1868 entered the Washington University Medical College (now known as the Mercy Hospital) in Baltimore from which he was graduated in 1870 with the highest honors.

He established a private practice in the small village of Hookstown on the Reisterstown Road but the name of Hookstown did not appeal to him and he succeeded in changing its name to Arlington (just below Northern Parkway, close to Pimlico Racecourse). He has never given up this horseback riding and his erect carriage and his snow white hair was a familiar sight at many of the meets of the fox hunting clubs.

In 1879, he was called to be first assistant physician at the celebrated Mount Hope Retreat for the Insane. In 1881, he became associated with the Baltimore Medical College as lecturer on nervous and mental diseases. In 1882, he was elected professor of anatomy and diseases of the mind and in 1883 was made president of the college with the chair of nervous and mental diseases which he has retained up to the present time

Since 1892 he has been a member and vice president of the board of visitors of the Maryland School for Feebleminded. In 1895, he was elected president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. In 1896, he was president of the Southern Medico Psychological Society. In 1897, he was elected to the presidency of the Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society.

In 1906, at its meeting in Boston, the American Medico-Psychological Association elected him to the presidency. He has had the peculiar distinction of being the president of every local State and national Society of which he has been a member. Additionally, Dr. Hill discovered a comet on June 23, 1881.



FREDERICK E.B. HINTZE
1803-1865

Frederick E.B. Hintze was born in Baltimore in 1803 and was a son of Dr. Charles Hintze. He received his M.D. at the University of Maryland, 1823. Hintze became Treasurer, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, a position he held from 1856 to 1859.

He became Vice-President, American Medical Association in 1864. He was a member of the Baltimore City Council and Chairman of the Board of Health of Baltimore many years.

Hintze was involved in an early legal case against Horatio Jameson. Jameson was a rising star at the University of Maryland and out of jealousy a group of physicians established the Washington University, a competing medical school. Dr. Hintze distributed 500 pamphlets disparaging Dr. Jameson's surgical skills. So Jameson sued Hintze.

Dr. Hintze was fined \$50, which cannot but be considered a singularly fortunate escape on his part. According to Jameson, Hintze had assigned away his property to avoid the result of a decision against him.

Died in Wilmington, Delaware on October 12, 1865.



WILLIAM TRAVIS HOWARD
1821-1907

William Travis Howard was born in Cumberland County, Virginia on January 12, 1821. He was educated at Hampden Sidney and Randolph Macon Colleges and was a pupil of Dr. John Peter Mettauer of Virginia. He studied at the University of Maryland and Jefferson Medical College where he received his medical degree in 1844.

Howard practiced in Warren County, North Carolina, and then moved back to Baltimore in 1866. He became a lecturer on Auscultation and Percussion at the Summer Course at the University of Maryland, an Attending Physician Special Dispensary in 1866, and an Assistant Professor of Physiology in 1866-67. From 1867 to 1897, he was the Professor of Diseases of Women and Children University of Maryland, the first separate chair on these branches in the United States.

Howard was a Founder of the American Gynaecological Association and was its President in 1884-85. He was a Founder of Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynaecological Society 1885 and its President in 1886-87. He was President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1902. Howard was a Consulting Surgeon at Johns Hopkins Hospital, the Union Protestant Infirmary and Hebrew Hospital, and a Founder and Surgeon of the Hospital for the Women of Maryland. His lectures were reported by his students and printed in book form. He had offices at 802 Madison Avenue in Baltimore.



HENRY MILLS HURD
1803-1865

Henry Mills Hurd was born in Union City, Michigan. He received his A.B. in 1863 and his M.D. in 1866, both from the University of Michigan.

After a brief time in general practice and work in dispensaries in Chicago and New York City, he embarked upon a career in psychiatry and hospital administration.

From 1870 to 1878, he served as assistant physician for the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, and from 1878 to 1889 as medical superintendent of Eastern Michigan Asylum.

Having earned an impressive reputation as a hospital administrator, he was appointed the first superintendent of the Johns Hopkins Hospital shortly after it opened in 1889 and remained there until his retirement in 1911. Hurd also served on the faculty of psychiatry at the school of medicine. He played a significant role in guiding the early development of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.

One of his greatest contributions was fostering biomedical communication. Hurd will be especially remembered for his Editorship of the monumental four-volume work titled *Institutional Care of the Insane in the United States and Canada* (1916). Hurd wrote the entire first volume (497 pages) which deals with the history of American psychiatry. The other three volumes describe every public and private asylum and include bibliographies of prominent psychiatrists. The work was undertaken at the request of the American Medico-Psychological Association by a committee of six asylum superintendents with Hurd as Editor in Chief.



HORATIO GATES JAMESON
1778-1885

Horatio Gates Jameson was born in York, PA in 1778. His father was his first teacher, and he began to practice in 1795 at Wheeling, WV, and later in Pennsylvania. He attended medical lectures in Baltimore, where he had settled in 1810. He attended the new University of Maryland Medical School and graduated in 1813.

During the War of 1812, he held the office of Surgeon to the United States troops in Baltimore, for which his widow received a pension after his death in 1885. He was a physician to the City Jail for several years, and from 1821 to 1835, he was consulting surgeon to the City Board of Health.

He was a founder and president of the Washington Medical College (now Mercy Hospital) in 1827.

“Dr. Jameson was about five feet ten inches in height, well built, erect, and muscular, but not corpulent; his head was covered with a sufficiency of snow-white hair; his face was always clean shaven, his complexion florid and healthy; his eyes were dark brown and piercing, and surmounted by bushy eyebrows; his face remarkably smooth and free from wrinkles. He retained his strength and power of endurance to the last.” He wore heavy — remarkably heavy — gold spectacles. He dressed in black, wore a black tie, and was very careful and neat in his appearance — no one ever saw him look untidy.

Jameson was involved in a notorious lawsuit against Dr. Frederick E.B. Hintze for defamation of character, which Jameson won.

During a visit to New York, he was taken suddenly ill and died August 24, 1855, aged seventy-six years. His remains were brought back to Baltimore and interred in the Baltimore cemetery, corner of Gay Street and Boundary Avenue.



JAMES HENRY JARRETT
1832-1922

James Henry Jarrett was born in Jarrettsville, Maryland on February 23, 1832 to Luther and Julia A. Jarrett. The town was known as Carman at the time of his birth. His father was a substantial landowner there and the first postmaster, however, and the postal name of the town was changed to Jarrettsville in 1838. The younger Jarrett entered Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania in 1849 with the class of 1852 and was elected to the Union Philosophical Society. He left the College in 1850 to enroll at the University of Maryland Medical School, where he earned his degree in 1852 and returned home to practice.

In November 1852, Jarrett married Julia A. Spottswood of Carlisle, a relative of a Dickinson classmate whom he had met during his time at the College. The couple had four children, two boys and two girls.

Jarrett was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates from his home area, serving one term from 1855 to 1856. When the Civil War broke out, he declared his intentions to join the Union cause, much to the consternation of his family and the local population. His younger brother, also a physician, served with the Confederate First Maryland Cavalry. Jarrett persisted, however, and mustered into Purnell's Maryland Legion as assistant surgeon in October 1861, transferring in August 1863 to the Seventh Maryland Infantry as surgeon. In December 1863, he became acting surgeon-in-chief of his division, the Third of the First Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac. He mustered out as a major on May 5, 1864.

Following the war, Jarrett did not return to Jarrettsville. From 1865 to 1869, he served in the Baltimore Customs House and eventually settled in Towson, Maryland, where he had a medical practice. The Towson Historical Society maintained the office he had constructed on West Joppa Road as a historical site. Jarrett was also a member of the Baltimore area United States Pensions Board from 1880 to 1885. In addition, he was one of three commissioners the state appointed in 1895 to complete a record of Union service by the men of Maryland during the war. This record was later published as the *History and Roster of Maryland Volunteers, War of 1861-65, Two Volumes (1896)*.



SAMUEL KENNEDY JENNINGS
1771-1854

Born in Essex County, N.J., June 6, 1771. Educated at Rutgers College, N.J.; medical student of his father (Dr. Jacob Jennings); ordained minister in the M.E. Church; removed to Baltimore in 1817; President, Asbury College, Baltimore, 1817-18; M.D. (Honorary), University of Maryland, 1818; President, Medical Society of Baltimore, 1823-24; a Founder of Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1827; Professor of Materia Medica, Washington Medical College, Baltimore, 1827-39; Professor of Obstetrics, Washington Medical College, 1839-42; Professor of Anatomy, Maryland Academy of Fine Arts, 1838-45; at Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1845-53; author of "A Plain, Elementary Explanation of the Natural Cure of Disease," etc., 8vo, Richmond, Va., 1814; "Letters on the Patent Warm and Hot Bath," etc., 8vo, Norfolk, 1816; "The Married Lady's Companion," 12mo, Richmond; "A Compendium of Medical Science, or Fifty Years Experience in the Art of Healing, etc. (with portrait), Tuscaloosa, Ala., 1847. Died at Baltimore, October 19, 1854.



THOMAS BRASHEAR JOHNSON
1868-1925

Thomas Brashear Johnson was born in Adamstown, Frederick County, Maryland on June 29, 1868. He received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1889. He was a post-graduate student at Johns Hopkins Hospital and New York Polyclinic.

For many years, beginning in 1891, he was a surgeon with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. He also maintained a practice in Adamstown, MD.

Dr. Thomas Brashear Johnson was unmarried, and lived most of his adult life with his sister Mary Louisa "Lou" Johnson.



CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON
1822-1891

Christopher Johnston was born in Baltimore on September 27, 1822. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore and was a student of Dr. John Buckler. Johnston attended the University of Maryland, where he graduated in 1844. He became a Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse.

He visited Europe in 1844, and again from 1853 to 1855 and again in 1886. He was a Founder of Maryland Medical Institute, and also a Lecturer there. Dr. Johnston was a Vaccine Physician beginning in 1847. During his life, he held many other academic roles including as Lecturer on Experimental Physiology and Microscopy and Curator of the Museum at the University of Maryland, 1855-57; Professor of Anatomy, Baltimore Dental College, 1857-64; Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, University of Maryland, 1864-66; Professor of Surgery, University of Maryland, 1869-81; Emeritus Professor, 1881-91; and President of Alumni Association, University of Maryland, 1882 and 1888.

He was a Founder and President of the Pathological and Clinical Societies; President, Baltimore Medical Association; Vice-President, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, in 1875-76, and then President, 1876-77; Consulting Surgeon, Hebrew Hospital and Church Home and Infirmary; Consulting Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital; and President, Maryland Academy of Science, 1885 and 1887.;

Additionally, Dr. Johnston was the author of "Ashhurst's Encyclopaedia of Surgery" (on plastic surgery and skin grafting). He was "an accomplished gentleman, an expert artist and microscopist, and a skillful surgeon."

Dr. Johnston died in Baltimore, October 12, 1891.



NATHANIEL G. KEIRLE
1833-1919

Nathaniel Garland Keirle was born in Baltimore October 10, 1833. He is a son of Matthew Murfin and Sarah Jacobs Garland Keirle. Nathaniel G Keirle attended public and private schools of Baltimore and was graduated from Dickinson College, Carlisle PA with the class of 55.

He studied medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George W. Miltenberger and graduated from the medical department of Maryland University in 1858. After the battle of Gettysburg, Dr. Keirle volunteered his services to the Confederate-wounded in the College Building at Gettysburg. Both prior and subsequent to the war, he was resident student at Baltimore City and County Aims House.

In 1865, he was resident physician of Baltimore Infirmary, now Maryland University Hospital, and in the first year of its establishment was resident physician at Bay View Asylum. He was visiting physician and registrar of Baltimore Special Dispensary during its existence and held the branch of diseases of the skin

For more than twelve years, he was physician in charge of Dispensary of College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Demonstrator of Pathology, the Professor of Pathology and Medical Jurisprudence and chief of Laboratory Pasteur Department of the same institution.

In 1887, he became Medical Examiner of Baltimore City. Dr. Keirle's office and residence were located at 1419 W. Lexington Street.



J.H. MASON KNOX, JR.
1872-1951

James Hall Mason Knox was born in Philadelphia in 1872 and grew up in Easton, Pa, where his father was president of Lafayette College. He graduated from Yale in 1892; completed his PhD in physiological chemistry in 1894, received his medical degree from the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in 1898.

Knox devoted himself to improving the milk available to Baltimore's poorest families. Knox was instrumental in setting up milk depots to provide clean milk from healthy cows. In 1910, Knox became the first president of the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality. He and his colleagues, including William Henry Welch, argued forcefully that infant mortality was largely preventable.

In 1922, Knox headed the newly formed Maryland Bureau of Child Hygiene. Knox taught the first child hygiene classes offered at the Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, beginning in 1924.

In the years following his retirement from the Maryland Bureau of Child Hygiene, Knox continued to provide consultation in the same capacity as he had as an employee, but now he was not paid. He did, however, wage a long but ultimately successful battle with the state to pay for the gasoline he used on official business trips.



LOUIS A.M. KRAUSE
1896–1975

Louis A.M. Krause received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1917 and with his degree, he received the Faculty Gold Medal, the highest honor given to graduates. Dr. Krause served in both World Wars – at the front in WWI with the American Expeditionary Forces, and as the Chief of Medical Services at Walter Reed Medical Center during WWII.

While not lecturing on general medicine, clinical medicine or the history of medicine at the University of Maryland, Dr. Krause could be found at one of the telescopes in the observatory he had built onto his house.

After the first war, he returned to Baltimore and became Chief of Medical Services at Lutheran Hospital. An interest in ancient diseases led to his being invited to participate in an archaeological expedition to Oman and Saudi Arabia in 1950, where he also organized free clinics. His medical accomplishments merited an award from Pope Pius XII in 1946. Dr. Krause also journeyed to Egypt to study the history of disease revealed by the excavations of mummies. He was an archaeologist and a scholar of the Bible.

A lifelong bachelor, Dr. Krause lived with his sister, Louise, and they were both accomplished pianists. Their pianos are now in the Krause Reading Room. Dr. Krause served as President of the Baltimore City Medical Society in 1951.

From The Baltimore City Medical Society's "A History"



THOMAS SARGENT LATIMER
1839-1906

Thomas Sargent Latimer was born in Savannah, Georgia on June 17, 1839. He was educated at Sherwood Academy in York, Pennsylvania. In 1861, he received his medical degree from the University of Maryland.

From 1862 to 1865, he was Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon in the Confederate Army at Richmond. From 1865 to 1866, he was a Resident Physician at the Baltimore Infirmary. Beginning in 1866, he was a Professor of Anatomy at the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

In addition, he held the following positions in the College of Physicians of Baltimore: Histology and Pathological Anatomy (1873); Surgery (1873-1876); Physiology and Diseases of Children (1876-1883); Practice of Medicine (1888); and others.

Dr. Latimer was President of the Faculty of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, as well as President of the Baltimore Medical Association (1872-1873) and Orator of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty in 1873. He joined the Faculty in 1866. Dr. Latimer became its Vice President from 1882 to 1883 and President from 1884 to 1885. He was a member of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland.

He was Co-Editor Baltimore Medical Journal (1870-1871). In 1873, he became a contributor to *Harris Principles and Practice of Dentistry* and *Loomis Text Book of Medicine*.

He died at his home in Baltimore of an affection of his kidneys May 16 1906 aged 67.

“He was a gentle quiet unostentatious worker and investigator and as such exerted great power and influence. He was careful and exact in his methods of work and his results.”



GEORGE MILTON LINTHICUM
1870-1935

George Milton Linthicum was born on August 17, 1870, and was married on April 12, 1898 to Lillian Noyes Howland. He attended St. John's College in Annapolis. He became a prominent surgeon, and professor of physiology and proctology at Baltimore Medical College from 1895-97.

He was vice-president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1908-09 and became president in 1909-10.

Prior to World War I, he was with National Guard along the Mexican Border in 1916 where he achieved the rank of lieutenant-colonel. During World War, from 1917-19, Dr. Linthicum was a member of the Medical Corps, United States Army and Commanding Officer at Base Hospital No. 113, at Savenay, France.



WILLIAM F. LOCKWOOD
1852-1928

William F. Lockwood was born in Culpepper County, Virginia on December 15, 1852. He was educated at the University of Virginia and then taught school three years. He received his M.D. from the University of Virginia in 1875, after which, he moved to Baltimore.

He became a Resident Physician at St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore in 1875 and 1876 and then a Demonstrator of Anatomy, Washington University and College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was an Attending Physician at the Dispensary for Children and then a Visiting Physician at St. Joseph's and St. Agnes' Hospitals.

Like many others, Dr. Lockwood was a Vaccine Physician (1882-84). He settled on his specialty and became a Member of the Board of Medical Examiners of Maryland and then Secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners. He was also an Examiner for New York Mutual Life Insurance Company.

He was a Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore beginning in 1899 and then a Professor of same, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. Lockwood kept offices at 8 East Eager Street, Baltimore.



CRAWFORD LONG
1815-1878

Crawford Williamson Long was an American surgeon and pharmacist best known for his first use of inhaled diethyl ether as an anesthetic. Although his work was unknown outside a small circle of colleagues for several years, he is now recognized as the first physician to have administered ether anesthesia for surgery.

Long was born in Danielsville, Madison County, Georgia on November 1, 1815. He received his M.D. degree at the University of Pennsylvania in 1839. After observing the same physiological effects with diethyl ether ('ether') that Humphry Davy had described for nitrous oxide in 1800, Long used ether for the first time on March 30, 1842 to remove a tumor from the neck of a patient, James M. Venable, in Jefferson, Georgia. Long subsequently removed a second tumor from Venable and used ether as an anesthetic in amputations and childbirth. The results of these trials were published in 1849 in *The Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Crawford Long was a member of the Demosthenian Literary Society while a student at the University of Georgia and shared a room with Alexander Stephens, Vice President of the Confederate States of America during the American Civil War. Long was a cousin of the western legend Doc Holliday.

Long died in Athens, Georgia in 1878. The Emory-University-operated Crawford W. Long Hospital in downtown Atlanta was named in his honor in 1931 and retained that name for 78 years.

Crawford Long has no known affiliations with Maryland or MedChi, however we were given a small portrait of him in 1950.



ENNALLS MARTIN
1758-1834

Ennalls Martin was born at Hamden, Talbot County, Maryland on August 23, 1758. Educated at Newark (Delaware) Academy; and then became pupil of Dr. Shippen in Philadelphia.

He was a Surgeon's Mate to the Maryland Line in the American Revolution from June 1, 1777, to February 16, 1780. He completed his M.D., at the University of Pennsylvania, 1782, and then began a practice at Easton in 1782.

Dr. Martin was an Orator in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1807. He received an M.D., (Honorary) from the University of Maryland in 1818. He was President, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1815-20, declining reelection in 1820. Dr. Martin resided in Baltimore for some years, about 1815-20, coinciding with his presidency at the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty.

He authored "An Essay on Epidemics of the Winters of 1813 and 1814 in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties, Maryland," Baltimore, 1815. He was a devoted and scientific agriculturalist.

From his brusque manners he was called the "Abernethy of Talbot." Of great bodily strength, tenacious of his opinions; delighted in surgery, a zealous follower of Dr. Rush.

Died at Easton, December 16, 1834, leaving a large family.



JOHN K. McCULLOH
1839-1889

John McCulloh was a member of the Board of Managers and a Vice President of the Baltimore General Dispensary. No other information exists.



ALEXIUS McGLANNAN
1872-1940

Alexius McGlannon was born in Baltimore in 1872, was educated at Calvert Hall College and received his Ph.G. from the Maryland College of Pharmacy and then his M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore.

He was an Assistant Resident Physician at City and St. Joseph's Hospitals. He became a Physician at St. Elizabeth's Home for Children in 1887. Dr. McGlannon (sometimes spelled McGlannon) was a professor of Psychological Chemistry and a Demonstrator of Surgical Pathology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Dr. McGlannon was the President of Bon Secours Hospital. He performed an amputation on Dr. Christian Deetjen, a physician who was an early pioneer in X-ray technology.

His offices were at 114 W. Franklin Street in Baltimore, an area where a number of other physicians resided, including Sir William Osler, M.D.

His wife Sally Porter Law McGlannon was among the first women to graduate from Johns Hopkins.



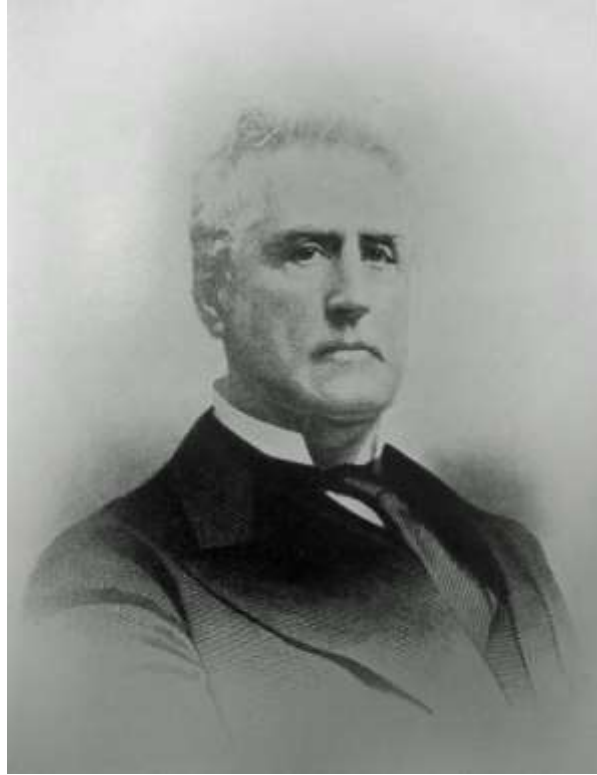
RICHARD McSHERRY
1817-1885

Richard McSherry was born at Martinsburg, Virginia (now West Virginia) on November 21, 1817, the son of Dr. R. McSherry. He was educated at Georgetown College and attended lectures at the Universities of Maryland and Pennsylvania. He received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1841.

Dr. McSherry became an Assistant Surgeon and then a Surgeon in the Florida and Mexican Wars, serving from 1841 until 1851 when he resigned and began practice at Baltimore. He was a Lecturer on Materia Medica at the University of Maryland from 1862 to 1863, and then a Professor of Materia Medica from 1863 to 1864. He also served as a Professor of Practice University of Maryland from 1864 to 1885. Dr. McSherry was a Founder and the first President of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine, whose membership was limited to physicians of ten years standing.

He became a Vice President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland during 1871 and 1872, and in 1882-83, he was President Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. From 1883 to 1884, Dr. McSherry served as the President of the Maryland State Board of Health. In 1884, he became the author of *El Puchero* or a Mixed Dish from Mexico, a small brochure.

He died in Baltimore on October 7, 1885.



CHARLES MACGILL
1806-1881

Charles MacGill was born at Baltimore in 1806. He graduated from Baltimore College, 1823 and became a pupil of Dr. Charles G. Worthington before he received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1828. He became a Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse.

He moved to Western Maryland and practiced at Martinsburg, West Virginia, and later, at Hagerstown. He was a Founder of *Hagerstown Mail*, 1828 and later, of *Martinsburg Republican*. He was on the Board of Visitors to West Point in 1839. He became a Presidential Elector for Van Buren in 1840.

Dr. MacGill was a Major-General in the Maryland Militia during the Civil War. He was arrested and confined in Northern forts from 1861 to 1862. He was a Surgeon in the Confederate States Army from 1863 to 1865.

After the War, he settled in Richmond, Virginia. He died at Mineola in Chesterfield County, Virginia on May 5, 1881.

***This image is from the Library Centennial book.*



GEORGE WARNER MILTENBERGER
1819-1887

George Warner Miltenberger was born in Baltimore on March 17 1819. His father, Gen. Anthony F.W. Miltenberger, won his title and distinction by meritorious services during the War of 1812.

Dr. Miltenberger attended Boisseau Academy under the tutelage of Dr. Stephen Roszell and was one of the brightest pupils having for a number of successive years carried off the scholarship prizes of his class. He attended the University of Virginia during the season of 1835-36 and began his medical studies in Baltimore, which he continued until 1840, postponing his graduation one year to continue his studies.

He was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy by the faculty at the University of Maryland's Medical School, and as he took a special personal interest in his classes, they soon became the largest and best attended in the college. When his private practice became too large to allow him to attend to his classes during the day, rather than discontinue them, sessions were held at night.

During these years Dr. Miltenberger was an indefatigable worker and as fast as vacancies occurred he was promoted to higher positions on the staff of the college, filling at times two chairs simultaneously.

From 1840 to 1852 he was demonstrator of Anatomy and lecturer on the same from 1840 to 1847 lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, from 1847 to 1849 Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics from 1852 to 1858 ,and after that date until his resignation, Professor of Obstetrics.

He was Vice President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty from 1855 to 1856 and President from 1886 to 1887.



CHARLES WELLMAN MITCHELL
1859-1917

Dr. Charles Wellman Mitchell was born in Baltimore on February 4, 1859. He was a son of John and Clara (Wellman) Mitchell, the former, a native of Scotland, the latter, born in New York and of Hollandese extraction, being lineally descended from one of the Dutch settlers who located in New Amsterdam in the latter part of the seventeenth century. John Mitchell was a merchant in New York until his retirement from business, and moved to Baltimore in 1857 and died in 1865.

Charles W. Mitchell graduated from Baltimore City College in 1875, and from Princeton in 1879. He studied medicine under the preceptorship (a period of training for future medical professionals, during which a more experienced medical professional provides training for a less experienced trainee) of the late Dr. J. E. Michael and graduated from Maryland University Medical Department, class of 1881. From 1881 to 1883, he was assistant resident physician at University Hospital. He spent the following eighteen months at the Universities of Prague and Vienna, studying of the practice of medicine, diseases of children and pathology.

From 1885 to 1888, Dr. Mitchell was resident physician at the University Hospital and engaged in general practice with an office and residence at 1021 Cathedral Street in Baltimore. From 1888 to 1893, Dr. Mitchell was University lecturer on Pathology; from 1893 to 1896, Clinical Professor of Medicine. In 1896 he was a Professor of Materia Medica (Pharmacology) and Clinical Medicine. In 1897, he became Professor of Diseases of Women and Children. He was dean of the UM Medical School from 1897 to 1900.

Dr. Mitchell was one of the visiting physicians to Union Protestant Lifirmay (Infirmary), a member of American Medical Association, and the Baltimore Clinical Society and Journal Club. He was a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland from 1892 until his death in 1917. This portrait was donated to MedChi by friends of Dr. Mitchell on April 29, 1925.



JOHN MORRIS
1824-1903

John Morris was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania on February 6, 1824. Educated at Lancaster Academy. He settled in Baltimore in 1841 and became a pupil of Drs. F. E. B. Hintze and S. Annan. He also took one course at Washington College, Baltimore in 1845 and 1846.

He was a Licentiate of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (by examination) in 1845. He was a physician at the Rotunda Hospital in Dublin, Ireland. He was political, being a Member of the Legislature of Maryland (1852-56), a Member of the School Board of Baltimore (1856-57), the Postmaster of Baltimore (1857-61) and a Member of the City Council in 1867.

He received an Honorary M.D. from Bellevue Medical College in New York in 1868. President, Pathological Society of Baltimore, 1868 and 1872; President Maryland Inebriate Asylum, 1875-77; President, Baltimore Medical and Surgical Society, 1874-75; President, Baltimore Medical Association, 1879; Vice-President, American Medical Association, 1879; Orator, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1854; President, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, 1888-89; President of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland; President of the Maryland State Board of Health; President of the Pennsylvania and Maryland Medical Society.

Dr. Morris volunteered his services during the terrible epidemic of yellow fever in Norfolk in 1855, where he was himself stricken with the disease, recovering only after a tedious illness. He has a gold medal commemorative of this fact, presented by the citizens of Norfolk. His offices were located at 118 East Franklin Street, Baltimore.



EMIL NOVAK
1883-1957

Emil Novak was born in East Baltimore and graduated from Baltimore Medical College in 1904. He began practicing at the age of 20. His specialty was obstetrics and gynecology, especially pathology.

He began teaching at the Baltimore Medical College and then moved on to the University of Maryland and then to Johns Hopkins. He was well-known for his writings on ob/gyn and authored a number of papers and textbooks on the subject.

In 1929, Dr. Novak founded the Baltimore Obstetrical & Gynecological Society and became its first president. When the Society expanded to become a state-wide organization, he was again elected as its president.

In 1946, Dr. Novak became the co-editor of the Ob/Gyn Survey where his editorial comments were especially thoughtful. A year later, he became the President of the American Gynecological Society and the following year, he became an Honorary Fellow at the Royal College of Gynecologists and Obstetricians.

This portrait was painted in 1956 by Charles Fox from a photograph of Dr. Novak when he was 65 years old.



MARCIA CROCKER NOYES
1869–1946

Miss Noyes was born in Saratoga, New York in 1869. She was educated at Hunter College and the Normal School of the City of New York, moving to Baltimore about 1895. She worked at the Pratt Library, coming to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland as librarian in 1896, on the recommendation of Dr. Osler, who was at that time a member of the Library Committee. Dr. J. A. Chatard, said, speaking of Miss Noyes, that she had “created a reality of the hopes and dreams Dr. Osler formulated while he was at Hopkins. She caught the spirit which impelled him to see that the library was rescued from oblivion, properly housed and made available to readers through the employment of a full-time librarian.”

Miss Noyes has lived in the building with the library for fifty years, actually on 24 hour duty. Beginning in 1925, she was not only Librarian but Executive Secretary of the Faculty. She was also the first woman president of the Medical Library Association, which still gives out a yearly award in her honor.

Miss Noyes also ran Camp Seyon (Noyes spelled backward) in the Adirondacks. Miss Noyes' summers were dedicated to the camp and her girls. Marcia had the Main House floated down from an island in the Narrows on a barge; the Camp was, then, a virtual island.

She wrote of herself, “If I have accomplished anything, let that speak for me, as while making a living, I have tried to make a life.”

It is said that Miss Noyes' spirit still resides in the MedChi buildings, and that any mischief that happens is her doing.



WILLIAM OSLER
1849-1919

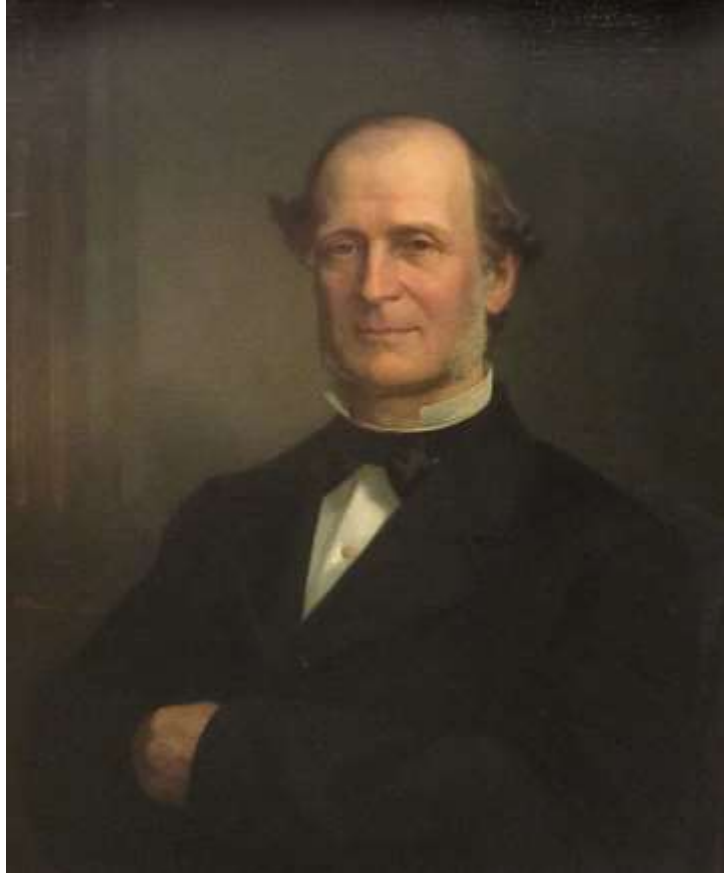
William Osler was born in a remote part of Ontario known as Bond Head on July 12, 1849. He spent a year at Trinity College in Ontario before deciding on a career in medicine. He attended the Toronto Medical College for two years and in 1872 received his M.D. degree from McGill University in Montreal. He studied in London, Berlin, and Vienna before returning to Canada in 1874 and joining the medical faculty at McGill. A year later he was promoted to professor. Osler was elected a fellow of the British Royal College of Physicians in 1883, one of only two Canadian fellows at that time. In 1884, he left Montreal for Philadelphia to become professor of clinical medicine at the University of Pennsylvania.

In 1888, William Osler was recruited to be physician-in-chief of the soon-to-opened Johns Hopkins Hospital, and professor of medicine at the planned school of medicine. Osler was the second appointed member of the original four medical faculty. Osler adapted the English system to egalitarian American principles by teaching all medical students at the bedside. He believed that students learned best by doing and clinical instruction should therefore begin with the patient and end with the patient. Books and lectures were supportive tools to this end. The same principles applied to the laboratory, and all students were expected to do some work in the bacteriology laboratory. Osler introduced the German postgraduate training system, instituting one year of general internship followed by several years of residency with increasing clinical responsibilities.

William Osler's book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine*, first published in 1892, supported his imaginative new curriculum. It was based upon the advances in medical science of the previous fifty years and remained the standard text on clinical medicine for the next forty years.

Dr. Osler was President of MedChi from 1896-97 and was responsible for expanding the medical library, first to a location on Eutaw Street and then, in 1909 to the present location on Cathedral Street. His presence is still prominent in MedChi's Osler Hall, a large conference and meeting room.

Sir William Osler, First Baronet, died in England on December 29, 1919.



JOHN HAWKINS PATTERSON
1817-1893

John Hawkins Patterson was born in Baltimore on August 10, 1816. His father, William Presbury Patterson, was a native of Scotland. Dr. Patterson studied medicine in the office of Dr. Ashton Alexander who was one of the founders of the Faculty, and also Provost of the University of Maryland. Dr. Patterson graduated from the University of Maryland Medical School in 1837, and went to work in partnership with Dr. Alexander.

On the death of his preceptor, Dr. Patterson became heir to a large amount of Dr. Alexander's practice. He was the friend as well as the physician of many prominent families in this city, among whom he practiced for more than half a century, but he found time also for unremunerated work among the poor.

For more than 30 years, he was physician to St Paul's Orphanage where he was held in grateful remembrance. He was described by one who knew him well as genial and cordial in manner, unremitting in the care of his patients and commanding the love and respect of his brethren in the profession.

Dr. Patterson died May 25, 1893. His portrait was presented to the Faculty by his daughter, Mrs. Mary F. Birch in 1897 and these remarks were made by Dr. Samuel C. Chew at the presentation of the portrait, which was painted by J. Dabour.



NATHAN POTTER
1770-1843

Author and teacher, Nathaniel Potter, founder of the University of Maryland, and for thirty-six years professor of medicine there, was born at Easton, Talbot County, Maryland, in 1770. His father, Dr. Zabel Potter, served as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. He was educated at a college in New Jersey and studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He graduated M.D. at the University of Pennsylvania in 1796. In 1797, he settled in practice in Baltimore.

On the organization of the College of Medicine of Maryland (later the University of Maryland), December 28, 1807, he became professor of principles and practice of medicine and continued in the occupancy of this chair until he died. The other positions which he held were: Dean of the College of Medicine, 1812, 1814; president, Baltimore Medical Society 1812; president Medical Society of Maryland, 1817; one of the editors of *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1840-1843.

Professor Potter was of medium height, full figure and ruddy complexion. There is an oil painting of him at the University of Maryland, pronounced a faithful likeness. He was an implicit believer in the resources of medicine; and relied especially upon calomel and the lancet, carrying the use of both far beyond what would be considered allowable at this day. He did not believe in the *vis medicatrix naturae*, and is said to have told his pupils that if nature came in the door he would pitch her out of the window. Potter was a man of wonderful skill in diagnosis and of national fame. He showed his courage by making himself the subject of experiments with the secretions of yellow fever patients, thus establishing the non-contagiousness of that disease. In this he combated the view of Rush. His later years were embittered by pecuniary embarrassment and the expenses of his burial were borne by his professional friends. He died suddenly, during a fit of coughing, January 2, 1843, in his seventy-third year. His remains repose in Greenmount Cemetery, unmarked by stone or device. He married twice, but his family is now extinct.



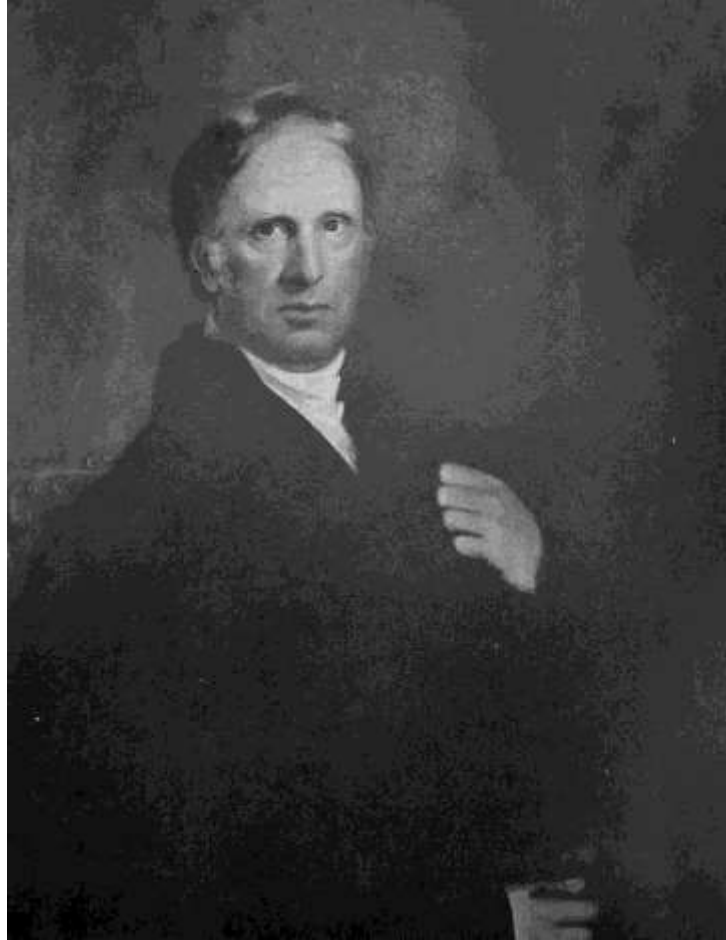
WILLIAM POWER
1813-1852

William Power was born in Baltimore in 1813. He received his A.B. Yale College in 1832 and later received his A.M. He was a pupil of Dr. John Buckler and received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1835. In addition, he studied in Paris under Louis from 1835 to 1840.

Upon his return from Europe, Dr. Power was Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse. He was also an Attending Physician at the Almshouse from 1841 to 1842 and again in 1844-45.

Dr. Power was affiliated with the University of Maryland as a Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, University of Maryland, 1841-42; Lecturer on Practice, University of Maryland, 1845-46; and a Professor of Practice, 1846-52.

He was the first to teach clearly auscultation and percussion at Baltimore. Died at Baltimore, August 15, 1852.



ARTHUR PUE
1776-1847

Arthur Pue was born at Elkridge, Anne Arundel County (now Howard County) Maryland August in 1776. He was a son of Dr. Michael P. and Mary Dorsey Pue of Belmont, Anne Arundel County.

Pue attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1794 and at Edinburgh in 1796 and 1797, however, he's not an MD of Edinburgh. He was one of the original 100 founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799.

He married Rebecca Buchanan and they had thirteen children, four of whom were physicians. He moved to Baltimore 1804.

Arthur Pue was a man of influence and a physician of prominence. He died at Baltimore in 1847.

This image may be from a painting of Dr. Arthur Pue by Philip Tilyard, signed in 1820. Tilyard painted at least five portraits of doctors, including Dr. Pue, Dr. William Howard, Dr. George Augustus Dunkel, Dr. Ashton Alexander and Dr. Robert Edward Dorsey.

*** This image is from the Library Centennial book.*



JOHN R. QUINAN
1822-1890

Dr. John Russell Quinan was born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania on August 7, 1822. He was educated at home and then at Woodward High School in Cincinnati and at Marietta College, Ohio. He studied medicine under Prof. John K. Mitchell of Jefferson Medical College, graduating with an MD at that institution in March, 1844.

Soon after receiving his medical degree he married Elizabeth Lydia Billingsley and moved to Maryland, settling in Calvert County, where he was in active practice until 1800. He was appointed to the only political office he ever filled, as the Superintendent of the public schools, which he held for five years. He introduced many reforms into the educational method then in vogue and gave great impetus to public instruction in the county. He virtually transformed his home into a teacher's institute.

In 1865, he resumed the duties of his profession and two years later moved to Baltimore where he was in active practice until his death. In 1879. He became a member of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and during the next few years was on several important committees. In 1884, he was chosen as Vice President of the Faculty and two years later as its President. He was also a member of the Baltimore Medical Society, the Clinical Society of Baltimore, the Historical and Political Science Association of Johns Hopkins University, the Microscopical Society of Baltimore and the Harford Historical Society.

MedChi requested that he author "The Medical Annals of Baltimore", which was published in 1884. He was also an editor of "Foster's Medical Dictionary". He died in Baltimore on November 11, 1890.



DAVID MEREDITH REESE
1798-1865

David Meredith Reese was born in Maryland, 1800. He received his M.D. from the University of Maryland, 1819. He became a Vaccine Physician at Baltimore, 1824, and Censor the same year. He became a Professor of Medicine, Theory and the Practice of Medicine at Castleton College in Vermont from 1841-42. He returned to Baltimore and became a Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence at Washington University, Baltimore from 1842 to 1845. He was an honorary member of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland.

He moved to New York, and became a Professor of Medicine, Albany Medical College. He moved to New York City and became a Resident Physician, Bellevue Hospital, New York; a Founder of New York Academy of Medicine; Vice-President, American Medical Association, 1857; and a Professor of Practice of Medicine, New York Medical College, 1860.

Dr. Reese edited "Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery," American edition, 1844 and became the Editor of the *American Medical Gazette*, New York. Among his books are the "Humbugs of New York" a remonstrance against popular delusions, whether in science philosophy or religion.

Dr. Reese died in New York, May 13, 1861. The painting was a gift of Dr. Harry C. Hyde, 1956.



ROBERT H. RILEY

ROBERT H. RILEY, M.D., DR.P.H., F.AP.H.A.

DR. ROBERT H. RILEY HONORED FOR
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SERVICE

ON July 5th the employees of the Maryland State Department of Health gave a testimonial banquet to Dr. Robert H. Riley, in honor of the 25 years since he joined the Department. The *Baltimore Sun* editorially points out that under Dr. Riley's leadership Maryland became the first of the 48 States to place its entire rural population under the protection of full-time local health officers. Credit is also given to Dr. Riley for the development of a statewide network of branch public health laboratories.

Director, Maryland State Department of Health, Baltimore



GEORGE C. M. ROBERTS
1806-1870

George C.M. Roberts was born in Baltimore on June 29, 1806. He was educated at Asbury College where he received his A.M. He became a pupil of his father, George Roberts, M.D. and then attended the University of Maryland, 1826. He received his Doctorate of Divinity from Newton University in Baltimore.

He began practice in Baltimore in 1827 and was a Professor of Obstetrics at Washington University in Baltimore for three years. He was a Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1854 to 1856 and then President from 1859 to 1870. Dr. Roberts was a Founder of the American Medical Association.

He was also a clergyman in Baltimore as an Elder in the Methodist Church, and was the author of "Centenary Pictorial Album, Being Contributions of the Early History of Methodism in the State of Maryland" (1866). He also left a notebook, written between 1836 and 1841 with copies of letters written in support of his appointment as chaplain to the U. S. Army troops stationed at Fort McHenry in Baltimore. He was an Acting Surgeon at Fort McHenry in 1842.

The portrait of Dr. Roberts clearly shows his ecumenical side, with his clerical collar, and his hand on the bible.

Dr. Roberts died in Baltimore on January 15, 1870.



MONMONIER ROWE
1860-1911

Dr. Monmonier Rowe was born in 1860 on Deal Island in Somerset County, Maryland. He attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore and received his MD in 1889. He returned to Deal Island and maintained an active practice there until 1902.

Dr. Rowe became a member of the Faculty in 1890. He was a Major in the 5th Regiment Armory and the portrait, which was painted by his wife, shows him in military uniform.

In 1902, Dr. Rowe moved to Baltimore and opened an office at 1825 E. Baltimore Street which he kept until his death from nephritis in 1911.

The portrait was given to MedChi in 1981 by Dr. Elizabeth Lloyd White, a granddaughter of Dr. Rowe.



JAMES. M.H. ROWLAND
1867-1954

James M. H. Rowland was born in Liberty Grove, Cecil County, Maryland on February 14, 1867. After attending the West Nottingham Academy, Rowland taught school for two years on Maryland's Eastern Shore to earn money to study medicine. He received his M.D. from Baltimore Medical College in 1892. He became a Resident Physician at Maryland General Hospital and then an Associate Professor of Anatomy, Baltimore Medical College. He was also a Professor of Obstetrics at Baltimore Medical College. In 1917, he became the Dean of the UM Medical College a position he held until 1940.

More than anyone in Baltimore, Rowland was conscious of the indifference with which society and the medical profession treated obstetrical patients. When he graduated from medical school and developed an interest in obstetrics, most poor, inner city mothers were under the care of midwives. Rowland disapproved of this and was instrumental in creating laws to govern the activities of midwives. As a result, both maternal and infant mortality decreased rapidly.

A modest and humble man, Rowland once said that he had been appointed dean of the medical school "...when I had no flair for it." Nevertheless, an editorial in the December 20, 1936, edition of the *Baltimore Sun* praised Rowland for "...the fine work that has been done in building the medical school of the University of Maryland to its present high rank." *The Sun* went on to describe Rowland as a citizen who has answered many calls to public service, as a physician whose career has been one of hard work and untiring effort to relieve suffering, and as a teacher who has made an indelible impression upon medical students..."

Dr. James Rowland died in 1954.



JOHN RUHRAH
1872-1935

John Ruhrah was born at Chillicothe, Ohio on September 26, 1872. He received his M.D. from the Johns Hopkins College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore in 1894. He then became an Assistant Resident Physician, City Hospital, 1894-95; and Resident Physician, City Hospital, 1895-97 Physician in Charge of the Pasteur Department, City Hospital, 1897-98; Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children.

Dr. Ruhrah published the first papers on the use of soy bean in infant feeding. Famed as he was as a pediatrician, it was as a baby doctor he was best loved. He was peculiarly fitted for the role. With hospital and laboratory training ahead of his time, Ruhrah became resident at one of the Children's Hospitals where he literally followed his little patients from the cradle to the dead house.

After further study abroad and a round of the clinics, he returned to take up the teaching and practice of pediatrics, one of the first in Baltimore to devote himself exclusively to that specialty. Success quickly followed. "He scorned all the tricks of the trade, refused to slabber over the little darlings and uncompromisingly did as he pleased."

He had always discouraged office visits but long distances made his growing practice very onerous, so he decided to follow the example of his friend Kerley, in New York, and have the babies brought to him. This innovation met with some opposition at first from the mothers as it entailed their dressing and leaving their household duties, but it soon became popular.

He never enjoyed robust health, it was in his illnesses that he became successful in medicine. A room at MedChi was dedicated to him in 1936, as he was closely associated with the organization and its library.



JOHN MCPHERSON SCOTT
1850-1923

John McPherson Scott was born in Hagerstown, Maryland on April 12, 1850. Dr. Scott was educated at the Hagerstown Academy and at Lawrenceville in New Jersey and was graduated at Pennsylvania College Gettysburg in 1871. He studied medicine and was graduated MD at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1873.

After receiving his medical degree he returned to Hagerstown and began the active practice of his profession associating himself with his father. Dr. Scott enjoyed a large and lucrative practice almost from the beginning of his professional career and was recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in Western Maryland.

He was a member of the American Academy of Medicine the American Medical Association, the Medical-Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and the Washington County Medical Society He was president of the Medical Chirurgical Faculty in 1901 and 1902. He was a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners from its organization in 1892 and was its secretary since 1896.

He was president of Potomac Valley Stone and Lime Co., which had its quarries at Pinesburg, MD and was a director of Peoples National Bank of Hagerstown and of Rose Hill Cemetery. He was elected in 1876 and again 1880, serving two terms in the Maryland House of Delegates and was mayor of Hagerstown, elected to that office four times.

It was during his mayoral administrations that Hagerstown's City Park was opened, the city purchased its water system and began methodically providing sewer service. After leaving the office of mayor, Scott continued his interest in improving the public utilities, thus public health, by serving as president of the Board of Water Commissioners.

At the time of Scott's sudden death in 1923, he was working toward erecting a statue honoring President Warren G. Harding.



UPTON SCOTT
1722-1814

Upton Scott was born in County Antrim in Ireland in 1722 and received his medical training in Glasgow Scotland. He arrived in Annapolis in 1853 with Horatio Sharpe, the last Royal Governor of Maryland, as his personal physician. This position helped him obtain a large practice, and he was also the “Court Physician” of the capital.

In 1760, Elizabeth Ross, became his bride, and he built a stately house in Annapolis, Maryland, on the north shore of what is now Spa Creek. The house, designed by William Buckland, still stands.

Dr. Scott sat out the American Revolution in Ireland, but returned to Annapolis when it was over.

At the age of 76, in 1799, Scott joined other Maryland physicians in founding the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland and served as the organization's first president.

In addition to his many other varied activities, Upton Scott was a devoted and knowledgeable gardener, with a greenhouse and extensive gardens at his home.

Dr. Scott’s nephew-by-marriage was Francis Scott Key, who frequently stayed with the doctor while attending St. John’s College in Annapolis.

Dr. Scott died and was buried in Annapolis, MD on Wednesday, 23 February 1814, the same year his nephew penned the National Anthem, just two months after celebrating his ninetieth birthday.



CHARLES SLOAN
1798-1821

Charles Sloan was the son of a very prosperous and wealthy merchant, James Sloan, whose house was on the site of the present Courthouse on the Battle Monument Square. He was born on March 18, 1798.

There is very little information about Sloan's early years, other than that he adopted medicine as his profession and became a doctor. He moved to New Orleans to study yellow fever which was raging in the country at that time. It is thought that Dr. Sloan answered the call of the Mayor of Baltimore to help find a cause and a cure, and went to New Orleans where the disease was at its height.

The most striking thing about Charles Sloan is the fact that his portrait was painted by Rembrandt Peale, the most distinguished of the early painters in our country. The portrait was probably painted around 1819 or 1820, just before Sloan left for New Orleans. It represents "a simple but strong manner the attractive face of a young physician, and is a portrait to be prized most highly."

The portrait was given to the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland (MedChi) by Frank Frick in memory of his brother, Dr. Charles Frick, who was named after Charles Sloan.



JAMES SMITH
1771-1841

James Smith was born in Elkton, Cecil County, MD in 1771. He received his A.M. from Dickinson College in 1792. He was a pupil of Dr. Rush at University of Pennsylvania in 1794, although his name is not in the Catalogue. He was a founder and Attending Physician of Baltimore General Dispensary from 1801 to 1807. He was a Resident Physician at the Almshouse in 1800-01. He opened a Vaccine Institute on March 25, 1802.

In 1802, Dr. Smith received a batch of vaccine from London, the second to arrive in America. Early in 1802 the operation was formally endorsed by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and Dr. Smith was aided in the establishment of a Vaccine Institution, the second in America, for the propagation of the virus and its free distribution to the poor.

Dr. Smith who deserves to be called the Father of Vaccination in Maryland, since he did more than anyone to promote its adoption in this community. He began the use of this virus on the first of May 1801, the first to undergo the operation being Nancy Malcum, aged seven years.

He became the State Vaccine Agent from 1809 to 1813, and United States Vaccine Agent from 1813 to 1822. He was the Editor of Vaccine Inquirer in 1822.

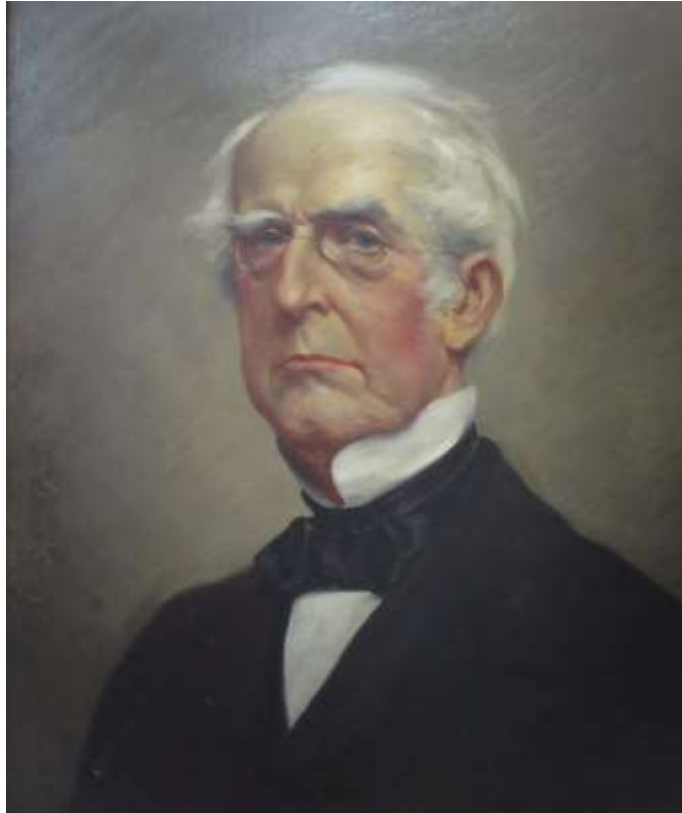
In 1811, he became Treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty for six years and was empowered to collect all money arising from licenses given by the Board of Examiners and to receive all donations that may be made to the Faculty.

Dr. Smith died at Pikesville, Baltimore County, MD on June 12, 1841.



J. R. SMITH
1846

This painting was a gift to Marcia Crocker Noyes, MedChi's long-time librarian on her retirement, in appreciation for her long and valued services from 1896 to 1946. Her will specified that it should be given to MedChi upon her death, which occurred later in 1946. The painting is possibly the work of Edward Caledon Smith, a painter of Confederate subjects.



NATHAN RYNO SMITH
1797-1877

Nathan Ryno Smith, born in Cornish, New Hampshire in 1797, was tutored in Virginia and earned his MD degree from Yale in 1823. He was the son of Dr. Nathan Smith, a distinguished surgeon and founder of Dartmouth and Yale College Medical Schools. The younger Smith founded the medical department at the University of Vermont, where he was also professor of surgery and anatomy. He also taught at Jefferson Medical College.

A leading surgeon of his era, Smith accepted the chair of surgery at the University of Maryland in 1827, commencing an eventful, 50-year career in Baltimore. Considered a bold and skillful operator, Smith was known to his students as "The Emperor." His removal of a goiter from a patient was the first procedure of its kind in Maryland and only the second thyroidectomy in the country.

Smith was widely recognized as the inventor of the anterior splint for fractures of the lower extremities. The device was perfected in 1860 and adapted for general use in America and abroad. A valuable tool for the treatment of compound fractures, the splint was used extensively during the Civil War.

Smith himself regarded the invention as his most important contribution to medicine. Held in high esteem by his contemporaries, Smith was lauded in Gross' *A Century of American Surgery* as "one of the greatest surgeons America has produced." Founder of the *Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, later named the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. Smith was a prolific writer and contributor to medical literature. Nathan Smith died in 1877.



RICHARD SPRIGG STEUART
1797-1876

Richard S. Steuart was born in Baltimore, November 1, 1797. He came from a long line of Marylanders, and was a son of Dr. James Steuart.

Dr. Steuart was an Aide-de-Camp at the Battle of North Point in 1814. Following the war, he was educated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore and was a pupil in law, under General Winder. When he studied medicine, he was a pupil under Dr. William Donaldson and practiced with him for most of his career. He received an honorary M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1822, as did many of his contemporaries.

He became a Professor of the Practice of Medicine at the University of Maryland in 1843, but never lectured. In 1848-49 and again in 1850-51, he was President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. Dr. Steuart was an Orator at Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1829. He was a Vice-President, American Medical Association in 1849. In 1874, Dr. Steuart reorganized and became the President of the Alumni Association at the University of Maryland.

Dr. Steuart was a founder and Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, 1828 to 1842 and 1869 to 1876. This later became Spring Grove. Dr. Steuart devoted his life and means to the relief to the insane.

He was "an enlightened physician and alienist and a gentleman of most courteous manners." He died on July 13, 1876. His daughter painted the portrait from which this picture is taken.



HENRY STEVENSON
1721-1814

Henry Stevenson was born in Londonderry, Ireland in 1721. He was educated at Oxford in England. The exact year of his coming to Baltimore is not known. However, his brother John, also a physician, came to Baltimore in or about 1748, but whether Henry accompanied him or came later is not certain.

In 1756, he erected a stone mansion house, Parnassus Hill, just north of the site of the present city jail. Here, he maintained, at his own expense, an inoculating hospital from 1765 to 1776 and again after the Revolution, from 1786 to 1800.

Like many others born in the United Kingdom and Ireland, on the outbreak of the Revolution he espoused the royal cause and left Baltimore. Upon the Declaration of Independence he became a Surgeon in the British Navy from 1776 to 1786 when he returned to Baltimore.

He was one of the founders of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty in 1799. He continued to practice in Baltimore until his death.

Henry Stevenson died in Baltimore March 31, 1814.



WILLIAM H. STOKES
1812-1893

William H. Stokes was born in Havre de Grace, Maryland on January 21, 1812. He received his A.B. from Yale College in 1831 and his M.A. from Yale in 1845. He became a pupil of Drs. William Donaldson and Richard S. Steuart and received his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1834.

He became a Resident Physician at the Maryland Hospital for the Insane, 1834-35; practiced in Mobile, Alabama from 1835-40; and was a Surgeon, Marine Hospital, Mobile, 1837-40. After visiting Europe, 1841-42 he settled in Baltimore.

Beginning in 1843, Dr. Stokes became the supervisor of Mount Hope Retreat, an insane asylum located just north of Baltimore City on 300+ acres in a rural setting. He held that position for more than 40 years. Mount Hope was an atypical mental hospital – it was open and bright.

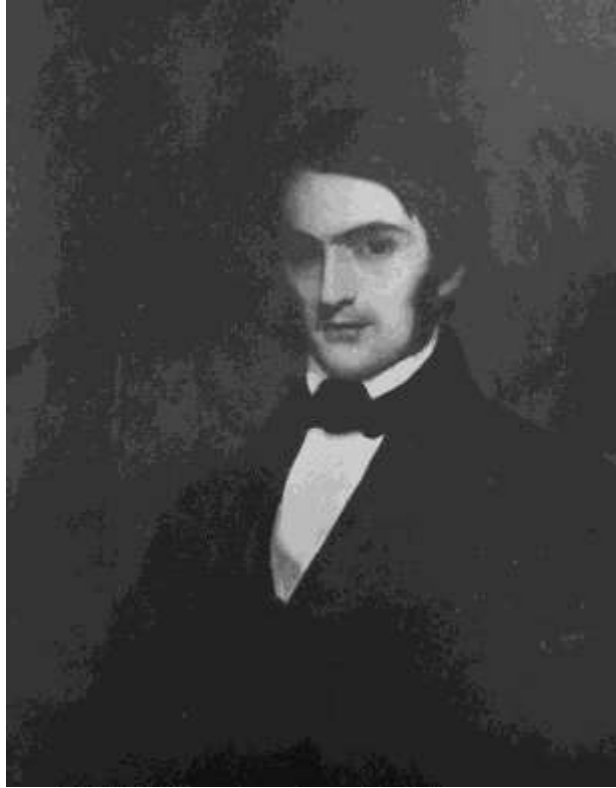
There was an infamous trial against Dr. Stokes and the Sisters of Charity who ran Mount Hope, alleging “false and injurious representations as to the management of an Insane Asylum” and assault and false imprisonment of several residents. The lengthy trial came to an abrupt end when the State said that it was “...unable to sustain the indictment under the ruling of the Court upon the evidence offered. From beginning to end as utter shame and disgrace... Dr. William H. Stokes, whom it has been sought to brand as an infamous liar and conspirator, is a gentleman of the highest personal and professional character proverbially honorable charitable and humane whose whole laborious and blameless life has been dedicated to the pursuit of science and especially to that most noble and engrossing department of his profession the treatment of diseases of the mind.”

Dr. Stokes died in Baltimore, May 7, 1893.



HARVEY BRINTON STONE
1882-1977

Harvey Brinton Stone was a 1906 graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School, and then studied at the University of Virginia for an additional three years. He returned to Hopkins, and became a professor of medicine for the rest of his medical career. During his tenure, Stone worked with some of the Hopkins greats. He was a member of the Éclat Society, a group of physicians who were in France during WWI. Dr. Stone was President of MedChi in 1941, and his wife was active in the Alliance.



ELISHA WARFIELD THEOBALD
1818-1851

Theobald Elisha Warfield was born in Georgetown Kentucky on July 11, 1818. He received his M.D. from Transylvania University in Lexington Kentucky in 1839. He was a grandson of Nathan Ryno Smith, M.D.

In the fall of 1847, with the cooperation of Drs. Christopher Johnston and David Stewart, Dr. Theobald organized the Maryland Medical Institute, a preparatory school in accordance with the recommendations of the American Medical Association for the elevation of the standard of medical education.

Dr. Theobald's son Samuel was a noted professor of ophthalmology and otology at Johns Hopkins University Medical School.

Died at Baltimore March 24 1851.



PHILIP THOMAS
1747-1815

Philip Thomas was born near Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland on June 11, 1747. He was a son of James Thomas. He became a medical pupil of Dr. Thomas VanDyke of Philadelphia for four years and attended lectures at Philadelphia. In 1796, he moved to Frederick County, Maryland. He became the chairman of the Committee of Safety of Frederick County during the American Revolution. He was the Medical Purveyor of Frederick County from 1781 to 1783. Dr. Thomas was an Elector for President George Washington. Dr. Thomas was a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland and was the second President of the organization, his term lasting from 1812 until 1815.

He married Jane Contee Hanson, daughter of the President of the Continental Congress, John Hanson. Died at Frederick, Maryland on April 25, 1815.



TRISTRAM THOMAS
1769-1847

Tristram Thomas was born at Roodly in Bolingbroke Neck, Talbot County, Maryland on Christmas Day, 1769. He was educated at Wilmington, Delaware, a student of Dr. Nicholas Way of Wilmington.

He then studied at the College of Medicine of Philadelphia, and received his MD from the University of Pennsylvania in 1792. Dr. Thomas began practice at Trappe, in Talbot County, Maryland and then moved to Easton where he practiced for fifty years.

He was on the Board of Health of Talbot County beginning in 1793. He was an attending Physician of the County Almshouse. Additionally, he was President of the Sixth District Medical Society in 1815.

Dr. Thomas was one of the original founders of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in 1799.

He was the father of Governor Philip F. Thomas of Maryland.

In 1845, a portrait was painted of him as a testimonial of the public regard and paid for by general subscription. The portrait is now at the University of Maryland's Davidge Hall, although he had nothing to do with the Medical School or its founding.

Dr. Thomas is described as "Very tall and spare with narrow sloping shoulders; gentle and sympathetic. The very model of a polished gentleman."

He carried a cane made of wood from the Mount of Olives. He died in Easton on August 5, 1847.



LOUIS MCLANE TIFFANY
1844-1916

Louis McLane Tiffany was born in Baltimore on October 10, 1844. Dr. Tiffany began his studies at the University of Cambridge in England, earning a BA and an MA in 1866. (Another source says he attended Harvard University) He received his medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1868.

As many others were, Dr. Tiffany was a Resident Physician at the Baltimore Almshouse. He became a demonstrator of Anatomy at the Maryland Dental College from 1869 to 1874. He was also a Professor of Operative Surgery and Surgery from 1874 to 1902.

In 1878, he became the Vice President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and then was president in 1878-1879 and again in 1880-1881.

He was also the president of the President of the American Surgical Association; President, Southern Surgical and Gynaecological Association; Visiting Physician, City Almshouse; Consulting Surgeon, Johns Hopkins Hospital; and was Surgeon-in-Chief, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for more than 15 years.

He was known for initiating the antiseptic approach to medicine and surgery. Dr. Tiffany was also an important contributor to *Surgery of the Kidney and Superior Maxilla*.

He was ambidextrous and a most graceful operator. His lectures were always delivered informally, sitting on the rail of the amphitheatre in a conversational manner, and without a logical sequence of subjects but interesting and impressive because of his experience and personality.

Dr. Tiffany died in October, 1916.



CHRISTOPHER TODD
1763-1849

Christopher Todd was born at North Point, Maryland. He studied medicine for seven years graduating with his M.D, at Philadelphia, and said to have been a classmate of Dr. Ashton Alexander who graduated 1795. He was a Surgeon in the War of 1812. Dr. Todd was one of the Founders of MedChi. He lived in Garrison Forest in the Green Spring Valley about 1824. He spent one year at Baltimore then moved to Taylor's Chapel on the Hillen Road where he died from accident.



ISAAC RIDGEWAY TRIMBLE
1860-1908

Isaac Ridgeway Trimble was born at Wye House in Talbot County, Maryland on October 10, 1860. He was a member of an old Maryland family whose roots extended back to the early days of Maryland's founding. He was the grandson of Major General Isaac R. Trimble, a hero of the Confederate Army.

He was educated at Shenandoah Valley Academy and Johns Hopkins University. He received his M.D. from University of Maryland in 1884.

Dr. Trimble was a Resident Physician at the University Hospital, 1884-85; Assistant Surgeon, Fifth Regiment of Maryland National Guard from 1889 to 1899; Surgeon, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from 1890 until his death; Professor of Anatomy and Operative and Clinical Surgery, Woman's Medical College, Baltimore, 1891-99; Dean, Woman's Medical College, 1894-96; Lecturer on Clinical Surgery, University of Maryland, 1894-99; Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, 1899-; Surgeon in Chief, United Railway and Electric Company of Baltimore.

Dr. Trimble was also a member of many of the influential clubs and societies in Baltimore during his lifetime.

He had a large and influential medical practice, and gave what spare time he had to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

He died young from blood poisoning following surgery on an inflamed kidney on February 24, 1908.



CHARLES WARFIELD
1751-1813

Charles Alexander Warfield was born in Howard County, Maryland on December 3, 1751, a son of Azel and Sarah Warfield. He is said to have attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, but does not appear to have graduated.

Dr. Warfield was Captain of a Company of Cavalry and a leader in the burning of the cargo of tea on the ship, Peggy Stewart in the harbor of Annapolis on October 19, 1774. This was the first overt act against the authority of the King of England in Maryland. He was the first to propose a separation from the mother country. One year after mounting his trooper, he led his neighbors to Annapolis. Drawing them into line before the now-famous Peggy Stewart House, he called Mr. Stewart to accept one of two propositions: You must either go with me and apply the torch to your own vessel or hang before your own door. His manner of expression, though courteous, carried the conviction that it would be safer to accept the former, and Major Warfield stood beside Mr. Stewart when he applied the torch

Dr. Alexander was one of the original founders of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty in 1799, and in 1812, he became President of the College of Medicine at the University of Maryland.

Dr. Warfield's son, Gustavus Warfield, practiced medicine in Maryland for more than 60 year. Another son, Peregrine Warfield was also a physician, and was wounded during the political riots at Baltimore while defending the Federalist press of Hon. Charles Alexander Contee Hanson in 1812.

There is a portrait of Dr. Warfield by Peale in the gallery of Dr. Evan W. Warfield, his grandson, which is reproduced above.

Dr. Charles Alexander Warfield died at Bushy Park, Anne Arundel County, on January 29, 1813.



JOHN WHITRIDGE
1793-1878

Dr. Whitridge was born in Tiverton, Rhode Island, March 23, 1793. He was the third son of a family of nine children who reached adult life. His ancestors were of direct English descent on both sides. He took a degree at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y. and in 1819 graduated in medicine at Harvard University.

Concluding to move South to practice his profession, he arrived in Baltimore, the place selected as his future home, on the 1st of January, 1820, a total stranger. He soon acquired a good practice, and continued on duty until 1873, a period of fifty-three years, devoting himself solely to his profession, and "declining all outside positions of trust and emolument". After he retired from active duty, his son succeeded him.

His office was at one time on North Gay street, adjoining Zion German Church. The site of the present Masonic Temple, on North Charles street, was the location of his residence and office, which he sold to the Masons, and eleven years ago removed to the corner Charles and Read streets.

Dr. Whitridge was a vestryman of Christ Church. He married Catherine D. Morris, a sister of Gen. Wm. Morris, of New York, and had six children – three girls and three boys. His daughter, Olivia Cushing Whitridge, aged two, was the first person buried at Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore.

He died at Tiverton, Rhode Island where had gone on vacation, on July 23, 1878.

***Dr. Whitridge's image appears in the Library Centennial Book.*



CHARLES F. WIESANTHAL
1726-1789

Charles F. Wiesenthal, a former physician to Frederick the Great of Prussia, founded the first medical school in Maryland. He had arrived in Baltimore in 1755, at a time before there were any well-established medical schools in the American colonies.

Wiesenthal was soon instructing both physicians and apprentices in Baltimore, and by 1769 he had erected a laboratory behind his house on Gay Street. The building was used for lectures and for dissection as part of the instruction in anatomy, a very unsettling and controversial practice at the time.

Naturalized in 1771 during the struggle with Great Britain, his scientific and professional attainments were freely given to the service of his adopted country.

Meanwhile, Wiesenthal had been urging physicians throughout the state to organize. In mid-December 1788, the Medical Society of Baltimore was organized, and an initial plan was laid out for a statewide society, which was incorporated a decade later, in January 1799, as the Medical and Chirurgical Society of Maryland, ten years after his death.

Dr. Wiesenthal was prominent in charities and was a founder and active member of the first Lutheran church (now Zion Lutheran Church) founded in Baltimore. His efforts and personal influence did much to elevate the dignity of the medical profession in which he was the unquestioned leader.

His death on the first of June, 1789 in his sixty-third year "occasioned the deepest grief."



HENRY PARKE CUSTIS WILSON
1827-1897

Henry Parke Custis Wilson was born at Workington near Westover, Somerset County, Maryland on March 5, 1827. He received his A.B. from Princeton College in 1848 and his M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1851. After several years of being an attending physician at the Almshouse of Baltimore City and County, he became President of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine. He was a gynecologist, or surgeon for diseases peculiar to women, at St Vincent's Hospital and gynecologist to the Union Protestant Infirmary, as well as a consulting physician to St Agnes Hospital.

He was formerly president of the Baltimore Pathological Society and vice president of the American Gynecological Society. He became the President of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty in 1880.

“Dr. Wilson has never been engaged in any other business but that of the practice of his profession of medicine and consequently has met with wonderful success. He began the practice of medicine in Baltimore in 1851, without money or friends, without anything except a large amount of ill health, and all that he possesses and all that he is he has made himself without a helping hand from any source.”

He was a constant contributor to the medical journals of the country and wrote several very learned pamphlets on surgical subjects.

Dr. Wilson died on December 27, 1897.



RANDOLPH WINSLOW
1852-1937

Randolph Winslow was born at Hertford, Perquimans county, North Carolina, October 23, 1852, son of Dr. Caleb and Jane (Parry) Winslow. His father was a physician of ability and standing. He attended the local school, Hertford Academy, and later the Rugby Academy, in Baltimore. He then entered Haverford College, from which he was graduated in 1871, with the degree of A.B., the degree of A.M. being conferred in 1874. Dr. Winslow entered the Medical Department of the University of Maryland in 1871, and was graduated in 1873, with the degree of M.D. In that same year, he took a special course in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and ten years later, in 1883, did postgraduate study at the renowned medical schools of Vienna, Austria.

Dr. Winslow held membership in the American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and was a Vice President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is Chief Surgeon of the University of Maryland, and is one of the visiting surgeons of the Hebrew Hospital, Consulting Surgeon at the Hospital for Crippled Children of Baltimore, Consulting Surgeon to General and Marine Hospital, Crisfield, Maryland, and Surgeon to Union Hospital, Elkton, Maryland.

On December 12, 1877, Doctor Winslow married Miss Rebecca Fayssoux Leiper, daughter of John Chew and Mary Fayssoux Leiper and they had thirteen children, twelve of whom survived.

Dr. Winslow was a member of the North Carolina Society of Baltimore, of which he has been president.



HIRAM WOODS
1857-1931

Hiram Woods was born in Baltimore, November 11, 1857. His father was Hiram Woods Sr., who owned Woods-Weeks Sugar and Rum Importers which eventually merged with another company to become Domino Sugar. He received his A.B. from Princeton College, 1879 and was a close friend of President Woodrow Wilson then, and for the remainder of their lives. He was an honorary pallbearer at the President's funeral.

After leaving Princeton, Dr. Woods studied biology for a year at Johns Hopkins University and in 1882 received an M. D. degree from the University of Maryland, which gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1924.

As professor of ophthalmology and lecturer, he spent 26 years at the University of Maryland, during which time he rose to prominence in the medical profession. He was President of MedChi in 1906-1907.

During his life, Dr. Woods was affiliated with the American College of Surgeons, the American Otological society, and the Academy of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology.



PEREGRINE WROTH
1786-1879

Peregrine Wroth was born in Kent County, Maryland in 1786. He remained in the county and was educated at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland. He was a student of Dr. Edward Worrell in 1803 and 1804, and of Dr. M. Brown from 1804 to 1807. He also attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Maryland.

Dr. Wroth began the practice of medicine in Chestertown in 1807 as a partner of Dr. Brown. He was a Professor of Chemistry at Washington College from 1846 to 1854 and was later the President of the college's Board of Visitors.

Dr. Wroth was a founder of the American Medical Association, and the College of Pharmacy in Baltimore. He was the Vice-President of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty from 1848 to 1851, from 1853 to 1854 and again from 1856 to 1857. He served as President of MedChi in 1849 and 1850.

Dr. Wroth was the author of the book "Wroth on Bilious Fever", which is an early diagnostic study of disease. He moved to Baltimore in 1868 and died there on June 13, 1879. He outlived four wives, all of whom are buried in Chestertown, Maryland.

His great-grandson, Peregrine Wroth, Jr. was also a physician, and studied with William Osler.

These are some paintings which are not yet identified. If you have any information, or know who they are, please email the information to events@medchi.org. Thanks.











