



1973

Medical College of Virginia before 1925, and University College of Medicine 1893-1913

William T. Sanger

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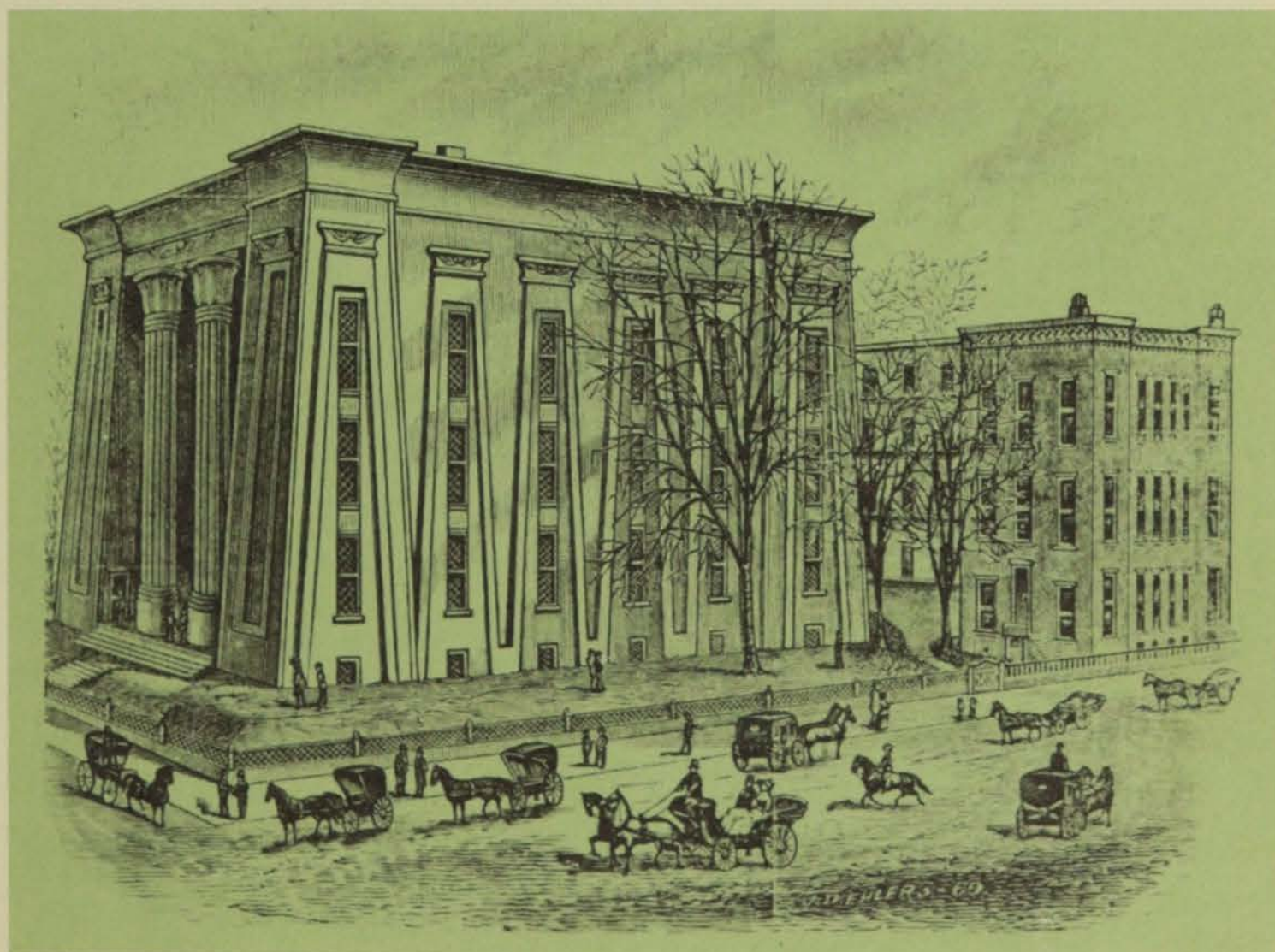
Medical College of Virginia

BEFORE 1925

University College of Medicine

1893 - 1913

WILLIAM T. SANGER



The Egyptian Building

Medical College of Virginia
Before 1925

University College of Medicine
1893-1913

WILLIAM T. SANGER





The College Building, University College of Medicine

The Problem Resolved

When your author came to the Medical College of Virginia, 1925, he heard much and read considerable history of the College and of the University College of Medicine. There was a touch of the heroic in these materials at points among striking incidents which appealed to many people. The 130 years of MCV had always been broken down into a few or a series of incidents by Richmond authors. The most complete, and certainly the most entertaining, collection of episodes in MCV and UCM history come from the pen of Thelma V. Hoke in *The First 125 Years*, read by President R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., guest of honor at the Richmond meeting of The Newcomen Society in North America, September 26, 1965.

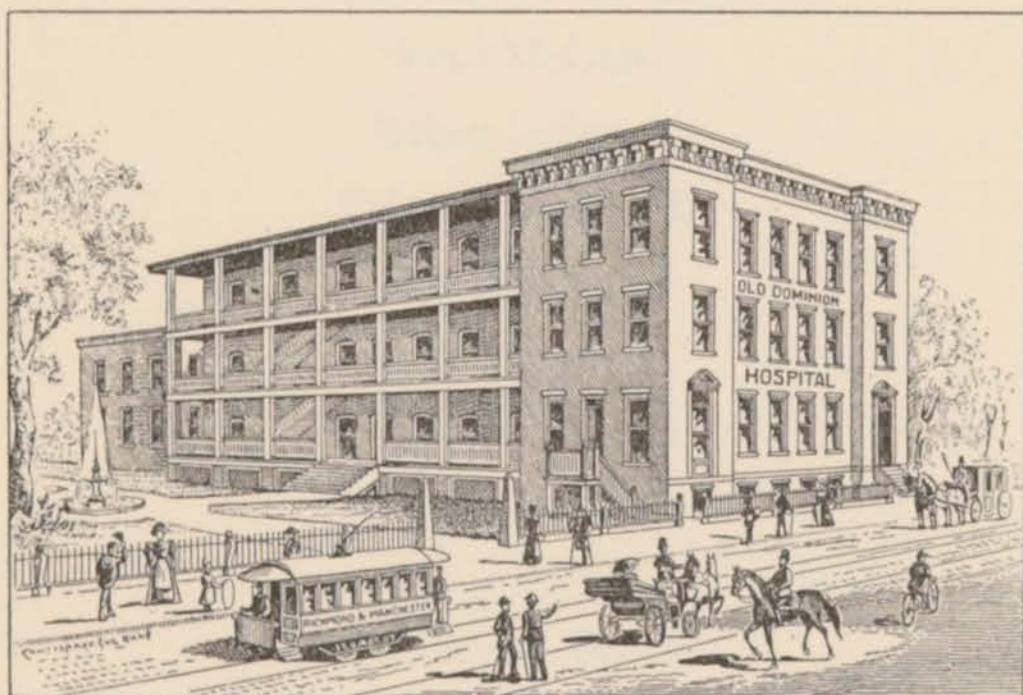
Some would say the early years of the Medical College of Virginia history are already covered; others called for a longer and more inclusive sequence of events and said now is the time to write.

College catalogs, board and faculty minutes and certain resources of the State Law Library, and others were examined a number of times and notes taken. Pulled together these were treated at

As I Remember
Dietz Press, by same author, 1971

Medical College of Virginia
Before 1925
AND
University College of Medicine
1893-1913

by
WILLIAM T. SANGER
Chancellor Emeritus, Medical College of Virginia



Hospital of Medical College of Virginia
1861-1895

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Medical College of Virginia

1883-1913

1883

University College of Medicine

1883-1913

WILLIAM T. HALL

1883-1913



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Medical College of Virginia Before 1925

AND

University College of Medicine



DEDICATED TO LEADERS OF 130 YEARS

TYPICAL WERE:

George Ben Johnston

Hunter Holmes McGuire

Stuart McGuire

Robert L. Barton

Robert L. Barton, Jr.

Eppa Hunton, Jr.

Eppa Hunton, IV

William T. Reed

William T. Reed, Jr.

E. L. Bemiss

Samuel M. Bemiss

William H. Schwarzschild

John Bell Williams

Douglas VanderHoof

Buford Scott

(Please turn to Addendum II.)

FOREWORD

Despite certain limitations of materials, with the aid of catalogs, board and faculty minutes, etc., steps in the development of the Medical College of Virginia set forth herein are believed to be significant. The remarkable leaders involved are now of a past generation.

One notable source of facts is the large book of data completed by J. R. McCauley when secretary-treasurer of the College. This deserves to be stored continuously in the College vault, for nowhere else are such records available. At points in this small volume a limited reproduction of the McCauley work is made.

Acts of the General Assembly and notes on hearings, Dr. Taylor's *Old Days at the Old School*, press comments, and an occasional special pamphlet are other sources of material. See other references below.

In addition to publication, the Medical College of Virginia Foundation contributed funds for typing and research help. Credit is given to Mrs. Pat Dunnaway for much typing and to Miss Virginia Miller for drawing materials together and work on the manuscript, and to five readers of the manuscript for substance: Dr. Charles M. Caravati, Dr. Harry Lyons, Mr. Ralph M. Ware, Dr. Miles E. Hench, Mr. Eppa Hunton, IV, and to Mrs. Marian Bailey, office secretary for the Foundation, who will have much to do with launching the book. Finally, each member of the Board of our Foundation is warmly thanked for encouragement and unanimous vote for publication.

It is to be noted in this book that "Department of Medicine" usually means, during the nineteenth century at least, "School of Medicine."

This book and *As I Remember*, published by the Medical College of Virginia Alumni Association, 1972, and by the same author, cover the history of education for health services in Richmond for the last 130 years.

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GENERAL BACKGROUND

In Virginia's first century to 1700, medical education was limited to study abroad or to apprenticeships with certain physicians and surgeons of the Colony, a rather common practice.

Care of the sick in their homes, the homes of physicians and in early local hospitals would make a story by itself. An 80-bed hospital (about 1611) was built, furnished, and staffed at the short-lived, flourishing town of Henricopolis, 14 miles down the James from Richmond of today. Apparently, the plan of this hospital, like others in Virginia at the time, provided for medical and surgical beds on one side of a long corridor, windows on the other side, with fireplaces built at points along the same corridor. The hospital beds were set up in identical cubicles, two patients for each bed. This hospital at Henricopolis must have burned in 1622, when the town was destroyed during an attack by Indians.

After 1620, Charter orders of the Virginia Colony almost routinely directed the construction of 25- to 50-patient hospitals, 50 beds in the political jurisdictions with the largest populations.

These Virginia hospitals were the first to be built in North America. It is to be remembered also that Virginia was the first to establish a mental hospital, at Williamsburg, 1772. As for educational efforts, 18th century Virginia was dominated by stricter apprenticeship preparation of physicians, even to indentured apprentices, great improvement of education in general, rise of private academies, and greater patronage of the College of William and Mary in preparation for professional careers in various fields. In 1779, William and Mary discontinued theology and appointed a professor of medicine, of law, and of modern languages. The program in medicine was evidently influenced by the establishment of medical schools at Philadelphia College, 1765, (later the University of Pennsylvania); at King College, 1768, (later Columbia University); and at Harvard, 1783.

Nineteenth century Virginia witnessed big strides in attempting formal medical instruction. Three Norfolk physicians (1812) ad-

vertised lectures on medical subjects, but no students are known to have been taught.

The Richmond Medical School (1835) was advertised as prepared to give lectures and clinical work at the Alms House. There were three other largely abortive efforts in Richmond, two in Petersburg, and others in Prince Edward County, under Dr. John Peter Mettauer, but the only school to show strength enough to succeed was the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College, founded December 1, 1837, and opened in Richmond, 1838. Before continuing this record, reference must be made to the once-promising schools associated with Randolph-Macon College and the College of William and Mary, the Winchester Medical College, and at times to the Department of Medicine at the University of Virginia, which opened, 1824.

The College of William and Mary, second oldest in the nation, appointed one faculty member for medicine (1779), who continued for three years. In 1824, John Augustine Smith, M.D., president of William and Mary (1814-1826), urged strongly moving the College to Richmond and expanding it to university status, with new departments of medicine and theology. This was opposed by Thomas Jefferson and other strong friends of the University of Virginia, for obvious reasons. Dr. John Milligan later set up high standards for medical instruction, effective 1841-42, until the proposal closed out when the College did not open for the session 1848-49.

Randolph-Macon College developed medical education by means of the leadership of a remarkable man. In a second effort to offer medical instruction Dr. John Peter Mettauer opened the Prince Edward Medical Institute at Worsham, Prince Edward County, 1834, and it prospered. His alma mater and neighbor-institution, Hampden-Sydney College, in 1837, launched its Department of Medicine in Richmond. When, thus, the door closed on nearby academic affiliation, Mettauer turned to Randolph-Macon College, then operating at Boydton, fifty miles distant, and the Department of Medicine of Randolph-Macon forthwith opened at Worsham. Mettauer also continued as professor of physical science at Hampden-Sydney. A worthy medical faculty was assembled, with annual en-

rollment of 30 to 35 students, the length of the course was ten months, somewhat longer than most medical courses of that day. Instruction was practical, with unusual clinical instruction in the infirmary of the Department, but the pressures of the Civil War led to its closing.

The Winchester medical program was incorporated first as the College of Physicians of the Valley of Virginia, 1825; it continued for four years.

The Winchester Medical College, a new corporation, was launched, 1847, and continued to the Civil War. The buildings were commodious, faculty excellent, instruction more comprehensive because of an eight months' session instead of a four months' term, common at that time. The building, toward which the State Literary Fund contributed \$5,000.00, was converted to a hospital on account of the War, until burned by General Banks, 1862, an act of reprisal.

The Medical Department of the University of Virginia (1824) was really an expression of the philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, who saw in medical study its cultural implications, often ignored elsewhere over the years. Clinical emphasis might have been better balanced against the outstanding stress on the medical sciences. Reference in the pages which follow will be made from time to time to the Department of Medicine at the University.

The widespread availability of private medical instruction, including that in Richmond, during the first half of the nineteenth century may be regarded as readiness on the part of many physicians to support the opening of a well set-up medical school, the details of which follow, although incomplete at points due to loss of records and catalogs.

2

THE HISTORICAL SETTING

As often said and implied, the Richmond medical schools were located in the City's most historic section, if the outer fringe of the area is included. Some of the historic buildings are: St. John's

Church on Church Hill, the State Capitol, the Governor's Mansion, Monumental Episcopal Church, two Baptist churches, the White House of the Confederacy, and across Clay Street the home of the Vice-President, burned 1910, the Richmond Woman's College, Ford Hotel, at Broad and Eleventh, the John Marshall House, the Valentine-Wickham House (now the Valentine Museum), the Matthew Fontaine Maury House, the Robert E. Lee House, a synagogue, and many attractive small residences, several of which are pictured as reminders of early days in the area.

In the Wm. H. Grant House, Clay Street between 10th and 11th Streets, the Sheltering Arms Hospital opened under its charter of 1891.

3

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE

Doctor Augustus L. Warner was the man! He turned long-continuing talk about a Richmond medical school into reality. He gave up his plan of a private medical school following his resignation as professor of anatomy and surgery at the University of Virginia. He and his well-trained colleagues petitioned the president and trustees of Hampden-Sydney College, located in Prince Edward County, about the same distance from Richmond as the University of Virginia, to establish under its charter a Department of Medicine in Richmond. This petition of October 2, 1837, was approved December 1, 1837. This is the founding date of the institution, later known as the Medical College of Virginia, as will develop in the material below.

The chief claim of the petitioners for a medical school in Richmond was based upon the conviction that Richmond was as good a location for a school as any city in the nation and that too many students from the South were attending medical schools in northern cities.

The Board of Hampden-Sydney voted for conducting a Medical Department in Richmond only after much discussion and the adoption of regulations for its operation. There were to be six professors, paid from student fees limited to \$20.00 for each ticket (course taken). The course of study was to be five months, November to April. Graduation was to be based upon a proper oral examination and thesis, following two years' study under a respectable physician.

The first session opened in the old Union Hotel, Nineteenth and Main Streets. This had been remodeled into a hospital and teaching facility. Thus, November 3, 1838, the opening date, became historical. Arrangements in the four-story building and its equipment were said at that time to be ideal both for students and patients. It is to be stressed that patients were on hand in the same building as laboratories and classrooms, a distinction then and since.

Members of the first faculty were John Cullen, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; Thomas Johnson, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; R. L. Bohannon, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Socrates Mau-pin, M.D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy; L. W. Chamberlayne, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Augustus I. Warner, M.D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy and Dean of the Faculty; Robert Munford, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

At the time Hampden-Sydney College opened its Department of Medicine in Richmond the president of the College (1838-1844) was William Maxwell, born in Norfolk, admitted to the bar there, 1808, following graduation from Yale, 1802. He was married to Mary Robertson, was editor, writer of ambitious literary works, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1830-1832, and of the Virginia Senate, 1832-1838. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, died near Williamsburg, 1857, and is buried in Hollywood Cemetery, in Richmond. (See *Who's Who in America, 1607-1896* for further information.)

Forty-six matriculated for the first session, 1838-1839. All but

six were residents of Virginia. At the end of the first session, April 4, 1839, fourteen students received the medical degree.

The early catalogs stressed the large clinical resources in Richmond and the competence of the faculty to give instruction at the bedside, and not solely by means of lecture.

Boarding facilities for students in Central Richmond apparently were abundant. Good board, including fuel, lights and servant attendants, was advertised as available at \$4.00 a week.

Within five years after opening the Department of Medicine (with buildings advertised widely as superior) the ambitious faculty moved to secure a new building and to this end obtained a gift from the City of Richmond of \$2,000 to buy a new site, corner of Marshall and College Streets; and also moved to raise building funds. This was done by an Act of the Virginia General Assembly February 9, 1844, which appropriated \$15,000, to be paid from the Literary Fund and secured by a lien on the medical school property.

The next year an additional loan likewise was secured in the amount of \$10,000. As a result of this financing, the catalog of 1845 announced the magnificent medical building. Thomas S. Stewart, of Philadelphia, was the architect. He had previously designed the nearby St. Paul's Church. Known today as the Egyptian Building, the new education and infirmary building provided three lecture rooms, an extra-large chemistry lecture room, with seating capacity of 750. This area was also used as an auditorium. The seating arrangement was quite the opposite of the present one in the same, but remodeled, building; the seats then rose to the east end of the building and at this point occupied the area now set aside for a stage. An important entrance was provided at the eastern, or main part, of the building. Additionally, lecture rooms were provided for the professors of medicine, materia medica, obstetrics, an anatomical lecture room, large dissecting room, and an infirmary with comfortable wards and private rooms, with patient care from assigned faculty members at a cost of four or five dollars.

In the "Magazine of Art," April, 1940, p. 221, Frank J. Roos, Jr. states: "The best example still standing is the (old) Medical College of Virginia at Richmond, adjoining Robert Mills' Memorial Church.

... Here is a completely unified structure in the Egyptian manner, evincing a fairly accurate knowledge of the details where it was thought necessary."

By this time student numbers had doubled; high standards were stressed; the course had been extended to five months, and two sessions were required for graduation. The faculty was outstanding, composed of the leading physicians of the State, in addition to the original local group referred to above. Their unique qualifications are discussed at length in Blanton, *Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century*, Section VII, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE, p. 38.

For about sixteen years relations between the faculty of Hampden-Sydney's Department of Medicine and the College Board continued without obvious friction. When, however, the faculty nominated Dr. Martin B. Scott for a new chair of physiology and medical jurisprudence, a contest of authority erupted. This also involved the nomination for faculty appointment of Dr. Goodridge A. Wilson, as made by a group of twenty-two Richmond physicians, not members of the faculty, but bent on reform, as stated, in medical education. Apparently, the "closed shop" independence of the faculty was bitterly resented. Dr. Wilson, of fine reputation, was appointed by the Board and on February 25, 1854, the Department of Medicine became the Medical College of Virginia under a new charter of that date.

The Hampden-Sydney Board from the beginning had definitely reserved to itself the right to make faculty appointments. The position of the faculty in the contest was unfortunate and beyond its authority. One might also conclude that the position of the twenty-two physicians was unfortunate, even though they sought to exemplify the spirit of reform.

The unfortunate contest was featured in the press, medical meetings, pamphlets, and medical journals.

Work of the Department in Richmond continued with much the same faculty without a halt.

Notes from the minutes of the Department of Medicine which follow throw much light on the closing years of this department and phasing into the independent Medical College of Virginia.

NOTES FROM MINUTES
 HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE
 DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE, 1847-1854

May 6, 1847

1. Resolutions drawn up re death of Dr. Augustus L. Warner; adopted at National Medical Convention in Philadelphia 5/8/47—Crepe to be worn by faculty members for 30 days.
2. Terms of appointment to the faculty—Chairman, Department of Surgery.
 - a. Salary: \$1,000 per annum for two years clear of all expenses of the institution.
 - b. Must assume his share of responsibility equal with other members of the faculty of loan of \$25,000 from the Literary Fund.
 - c. Must help defray current expenses and interest on loan from the State accruing after July 1, 1847 out of any surplus of tuition fees above \$1,000.
 - d. At end of two years, must assume same position as that of other faculty members.

December 27, 1848

Discussed the possibility of having an asylum for colored population located near the City of Richmond, thereby affording valuable means for clinical instruction.

February 10, 1849

It was proposed that the catalogs of the parent institution (Hampden Sydney) and the Medical Department be published together.

October 13, 1849

Dean requested to have prepared complimentary cards of admission to the medical lectures and to be issued to the members of the profession in regular standing in the City of Richmond and to such other persons as may be deemed proper.

December 3, 1850

Resolved that Dr. Bohannon be requested to report a plan for the endowment and establishment of a Lying-In Hospital in connection with the College.

July 5, 1851

Hospital Charges: Private patients—\$15 per week; other patients—\$10 per week.

October 10, 1851

1. Dean authorized and directed to pay the expenses of two skeletons ordered from Paris for the use of the Anatomical Department of the institution.
2. Dean authorized to order and pay for a microscope of high magnifying power for the use of the College.

January 26, 1852

Doctors Maupin and Tucker were appointed a committee to consider and report upon the expediency of making application to the present Legislature for primary assistance to the College.

March 19, 1852

“On motion of Dr. Maupin, Resolved that students who, having attended a previous course of lectures at some other reputable school of medicine, have by attending one course in this and complying with the other prerequisites, become entitled to the privilege of presenting themselves to the Faculty as candidates for graduation, shall thereafter be placed on precisely the same footing as to privileges and immunities as students who have attended two full courses in this institution.”

June 1, 1852

It was reported that Doctors Peticolas and Peachy contemplate writing and publishing a medical journal in this city, providing due encouragement is offered. It was moved that each faculty member

pledge to contribute to the amount of \$50 including their individual subscriptions and the advertising of the College and Infirmary provided such contribution be necessary to defray the expenses of the publication.

September 30, 1852

Resolved that the President of the Infirmary have authority to increase the salary of the Steward to \$25 per month when in his discretion he may think it expedient to do so.

November 29, 1852

Resolved that the Professor of Surgery be authorized to expend \$30 of the Funds of the Infirmary in the purchase of surgical instruments for the use of the institution.

On motion—Resolved that the President of the Infirmary be authorized at his discretion to increase the fee for services to colored patients in the Infirmary to \$5 a week.

On motion, Doctors Johnson and Tucker were appointed a committee to correspond with Doctor M. J. Brown-Sequard and offer him the use of a lecture room at the College for a course of lectures which it is understood he will probably give in this city.

March 22, 1853

Resolved that it is deemed expedient to create a Chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence (Dr. Chamberlayne dissenting).

Controversy with Hampden Sidney regarding the appointment of an individual to fill the above-mentioned Chair is recorded in the following Minutes: March 22, May 10, May 26, June 25, July 23, July 30, August 21, Sept. 13, 1853.

June 14, 1853: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Letters were read from Dr. S. Maupin with reference to creating a new chair for the Medical Department of H. S. College, and nominating Dr. Martin A. Scott.”

“Dr. G. A. Wilson elected to the new chair in the Medical Department.”

August 24, 1853: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Letters were read from Drs. Maupin and Tucker, calling a meeting of the Board—also a letter from Dr. G. A. Wilson with reference to Dr. Maupin. Adjournment until 2 o’clock.”

“2 o’clock: Resolved, that the Medical Faculty and Dr. Wilson be admitted. Counsel for the Faculty granted leave to postpone his remarks until tomorrow morning at 9 o’clock.”

August 25, 1853: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Hearing of Mr. Raleigh T. Daniel, counsel for the Medical Faculty. Adjournment to 2 o’clock.”

“2 o’clock: Personal explanations entered into and made between Dr. Green and Dr. Maupin. Adjournment.”

August 26, 1853: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Resolutions: Right of election to the Medical Faculty is, and always has been, solely with the Board; Dr. G. A. Wilson is the legally elected Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College; the Board will treat (as it always has) with great respect all recommendations on the part of the Medical Faculty.”

November 18, 1853: Medical Faculty Minutes

“After some consideration in regard to the Faculty’ determination to apply to the Legislature for a separate Act of Incorporation, the Dean was requested to inquire as to the best mode of bringing the question before the body.”

January 4, 1854: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Samuel C. Anderson and William C. Flournoy to appear before the Legislature in vindication of the Board’s rights—the Medical Faculty having applied to the Legislature for an independent charter.”

June 13-15, 1854: Hampden-Sydney Board Minutes

“Minute adopted in regard to the Medical Faculty: the Board

acquiescent though unconvinced; the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College abolished.”

The following notes from the faculty minutes outline the steps in the foregoing controversy:

March 22, 1853

Faculty deemed it expedient to create a Chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence. (Dr. Chamberlayne dissenting).

April 23, 1853

Letters of application from Dr. Martin P. Scott (April 4, 1853) and Dr. Goodridge A. Wilson (April 20, 1853) read and discussed.

Since Dr. Wilson announced his intention of applying directly to the Board of Trustees of Hampden-Sydney College without submitting his credentials to the Faculty of the Medical Department, it was thought best to defer making a nomination at present to fill the Chair.

Resolution passed at March 22 meeting to create a Chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence laid on table and the Dean requested to instruct the President of Hampden-Sydney to withhold proceedings of the Board of Trustees until he is informed of further action of the Faculty.

May 26, 1853

1. Conditions laid down whereby a nomination to fill a Chair will be made to the Board of Trustees:
 - a. Nominee shall bear his equal and equitable part of the expenses for operation of the College.
 - b. Nominee shall bear part equal with other members of the Faculty in the securities on account of the loan of \$25,000 from the Literary Fund and in all current expenses.
2. Nomination of Dr. Martin P. Scott to fill the Chair.
3. Dean instructed to communicate said nomination to the President of Hampden-Sydney College to be presented to Board of Trustees.

June 25, 1853

Faculty's nomination of Dr. Scott to fill the Chair disregarded by Board of Trustees.

1. President of Hampden-Sydney to be requested to call a meeting of Board of Trustees as soon as possible, representatives from the Faculty to be present for discussion.

2. Further proceedings connected with the creation of the new Chair to be suspended.

3. Committee appointed to consult with Morton & Johnson with reference to the legal rights of the Medical Faculty arising out of the connection with Hampden-Sydney College.

July 12, 1853

Opinion of Johnson & Morton read and printing of it ordered.

July 30, 1853

Reply to the Memorial of the Physicians of Richmond, prepared by G. N. Johnson, read. Decision made to publish the paper in the City newspaper, with names of the Faculty appended thereto.

It was decided to publish 1,000 copies of a pamphlet containing the opinions of Morton & Johnson and of the Faculty's reply to the Memorial of some of the Physicians of Richmond and any document connected with the question of the appointment of Professors to the Chairs of the Medical College.

Dean instructed to inform the President of Hampden-Sydney College that the Faculty insists upon a call of a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the purpose of reconsidering their late action in appointing a Professor to the new Chair.

Motion passed: "That the Faculty consider the appointment of Dr. Wilson at the late meeting of the Board of Trustees to the Chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence as unjust and in direct contradiction of the agreement between the Faculty and the Board of Trustees and that the Faculty cannot recognize in any way Dr. Wilson as a Professor in this Institution."

August 21, 1853

Committee composed of Doctors Maupin, Johnson and Tucker, appointed to represent the Faculty at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on August 24, 1853; R. T. Daniel employed as counsel on that occasion.

September 13, 1853

Dean directed to transmit to the Board of Trustees of Hampden-Sydney College the resolution passed at the July 30 meeting.

November 18, 1853

Faculty determined to apply to the Legislature for a separate Act of Incorporation.

November 30, 1853

Doctors Gibson and Tucker requested to confer with Geo. W. Johnson for the purpose of preparing an Act of Incorporation in accordance with the views of the Faculty and that the said act be presented to the Committee of Schools and Colleges.

Committee authorized to request Messrs. Johnson and Patton to appear before the Committee of Schools and Colleges and advocate their claims to a separate charter.

March 13, 1854

“At a meeting of the Faculty of the Medical College at Richmond, held 13th of March, 1854, at Dr. Gibson’s. Present: Doctors Bohannan, Gibson, Johnson, Tucker. Dr. Bohannan in the Chair.

“On motion of Dr. Tucker the following resolution was un-animously adopted and was directed, with the names of the professors attached thereto, to be entered upon the Record Book of the Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia:

“Whereas by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia entitled ‘an act to incorporate the Medical College of Virginia,’ dated February 25th, 1854, it is provided in the 13th Section of said act that the said act shall take effect and be in force from the time that it is

assented to by resolution of the present faculty of the Medical College at Richmond. Therefore be it resolved, That we the present Faculty of the Medical College at Richmond do assent to the Act of Incorporation aforesaid and do direct that the said resolution shall be entered upon the record book required to be kept by the 4th section of the said act.

“The Faculty then adjourned sine die.

—DAVID H. TUCKER, *Dean*”

5

TRUSTEES HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE

Appointments listed below for each trustee who served some or all of the years, 1837 to 1854, the period the Department of Medicine was conducted in Richmond by Hampden-Sydney College. Note trustees continued after 1854.

- William Berkeley, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1812-1843
- Dr. James Jones, Nottoway County, Virginia, 1812-1840
- Capt. Henry A. Watkins, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1816-1837
- Dr. William S. Morton, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1816-1865
- James H. Fitzgerald, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1816-1844
- John P. Wilson, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1819-1848
- Thomas Miller, Powhatan County, Virginia, 1819-1846
- Col. James Madison, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1819-1841
- William S. Archer, Amelia County, Virginia, 1820-1839
- Samuel Branch, Buckingham County, Virginia, 1820-1847
- Rev. William S. Reid, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1821-1850
- Henry N. Watkins, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1821-1839
- William Nelson Page, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1825-1850
- Nathaniel E. Venable, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1827-1847
- Henry Carrington, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1827-1846
- Gen. Edward C. Carrington, Halifax County, Virginia, 1829-1840
- William Mynn Thornton, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1830-1844
- Rev. William M. Atkinson, Petersburg, Virginia, 1830-1847

- Rev. Benjamin F. Stanton, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1831-1839
Col. Asa Dupuy, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1831-1848
George Morton Payne, Buckingham County, Virginia, 1835-1841
Paul S. Carrington, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1836-1844
Henry Edward Watkins, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1836-1853
William Maxwell, Norfolk, Virginia, 1836-1844
James D. Wood, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1837-1844
Isaac Read, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1839-1844
Rev. Theodorick Pryor, Petersburg, Virginia, 1839-1847
Francis B. Deane, 1839-
Col. James P. Marshall, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1839-1866
Rev. Patrick J. Sparrow, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1841-1847
David Comfort, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1841-1877
Rev. William S. Plumer, Richmond, Virginia, 1841-1847
Rev. Jesse S. Armistead, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1841-1867
Dr. George Fitzgerald, Nottoway County, Virginia, 1841-1851
Col. John Anthony Smith, Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1842-1847
Dr. William B. Smith, Cumberland County, Virginia, 1844-1849
Isaac C. Carrington, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1844-1867
John B. McPhail, Halifax County, Virginia, 1844-1866
Dr. Peyton Randolph Berkeley, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1844-1870
Francis Nathaniel Watkins, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1844-1885
Colin Stokes, Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1844-1865
Rev. John Leyburn, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1844-1850
Dr. William H. Patillo, Charlotte County, Virginia, 1847-1855
Rev. Samuel Lyle Graham, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1847-1851
Dr. Richard J. H. Hatchett, Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1847-1852
Robert C. Anderson, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1847-1906
Asa Dupuy Dickinson, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1847-1884
Col. Thomas M. Bondurant, Buckingham County, Virginia, 1847-1856
Rev. Samuel D. Stuart, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1847-1865
Col. Travis H. Epes, Nottoway County, Virginia, 1848-1870
Archibald Graham McIlwaine, Petersburg, Virginia, 1848-1876
Thomas E. Perkinson, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1849-1872
Rev. S. J. P. Anderson, Norfolk, Virginia, 1849-1851
Col. Alfred Boyd, Boydton, Virginia, 1850-1866
Samuel M. McCorkle, Lynchburg, Virginia, 1850-1852

- Rev. William H. Foote, Romney, West Virginia, 1851-1869
 John Thruston Thornton, Farmville, Virginia, 1851-1859
 Edwin G. Booth, Nottoway County, Virginia, 1851-1867
 Henry F. Bocoock, Appomattox County, Virginia, 1852-1857
 Rev. Moses Drury Hoge, Richmond, Virginia, 1852-1899
 Thomas Stanhope Flournoy, Halifax County, Virginia, 1852-1858
 Stephen O. Southall, Farmville, Virginia, 1853-1867
 Rev. George D. Armstrong, Norfolk, Virginia, 1854-1867
 Dr. Robert A. Patterson, Lunenburg County, Virginia, 1855-1874

6

ORIGINAL FACULTY
 DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE
 HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE

- Dr. Augustus L. Warner, Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty
 Dr. Richard L. Bohannon, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children
 Dr. L. W. Chamberlayne, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
 Dr. John Cullen, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine
 Dr. Thomas Johnson, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology
 Dr. Socrates Maupin, Professor of Chemistry

FACULTY REPLACEMENTS

- Dr. Augustus L. Warner, Professor of Surgery and Dean of Faculty, 1838-May 1847 (Died May 6, 1847)
 Dr. Socrates Maupin, Dean of Faculty, May 1847-July 1853
 Dr. David H. Tucker, Dean of Faculty, July 1853-1856
 Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, Professor of Surgery, August 1847-April 1865 (Died April 23, 1865)
 Dr. Richard L. Bohannon, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, 1838-1855

- Dr. L. W. Chamberlayne, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1838-1854 (Died January 28, 1854)
- Dr. John Cullen, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1838-April 1849 (Died December 25, 1849)
- Dr. Meredith Clymer, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1848-1849
- Dr. David H. Tucker, Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, May 1849-
- Dr. Thomas Johnson, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, 1838-June 1843
- Dr. Jeffries Wyman, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, August 1843-March 1849
- Dr. Carter P. Johnson, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, May 1849-1855 (Died 1855)
- Dr. Socrates Maupin, Professor of Chemistry, 1838-September 1853
- Dr. Martin P. Scott, Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy, September 1853-

7

MEDICAL COLLEGE
INDEPENDENT STATUS, 1854-1860

After the withdrawal of Hampden-Sydney College in 1853 from its efforts to maintain medical education in Richmond, the work of the College would continue under the faculty as though an independent institution. This status was made legal by the Charter of 1854 and was continued until 1860, when the College became a State institution, as described elsewhere in this material.

Excerpts from the Dean's annual reports and catalog announcements for this period are given below:

Doctor Brown-Sequard, 1854-55

"Of Dr. Sequard, it is scarcely necessary to say anything, since all who have kept pace with the progress of medical science are well acquainted with his career as a distinguished experimental physio-

logist. He is a native of France, though his mother was an American by birth, and he has been engaged in lecturing upon physiology in Philadelphia, Boston, etc. He speaks the English language well and with fluency and brings the highest testimonials as a gentleman of great worth, and as a physiologist of high distinction."

(Dr. Sequard was appointed by the Board to fill the new professorship of the Institutes of Medicine and of Medical Jurisprudence in 1854 and served for one session only. While in Richmond his research on a noisy and disturbing group of fowl and animals, confined in the basement of the College Building, paved the way for his special work on the physiology and pathology of the spinal cord. Skin function was also explored in depth.)

Clinical Instruction, 1854-55

"The most important provision in aid of instruction in the practical branches is the infirmary connected with the College. Clinical instruction is justly regarded as of indispensable value in a course of medical education. By no other means can the student become familiarized with the symptoms of disease and thus qualified to identify it when he enters upon practice. Whatever other advantages he may have enjoyed, if he has not had the benefit of attendance upon public lectures, he will be doomed to meet with embarrassments at every step in the commencement of his professional career; and under circumstances of the gravest responsibility, he will have to grope his way in doubt, uncertainty and perplexity, to that knowledge of disease which can be acquired only by observation at the bedside of the sick, and which neither books nor lectures can impart. Every practitioner who has gone through his pupilage and entered upon the duties of his profession, without having had opportunities of clinical instruction, or without having with proper diligence availed himself to such as may have been within his reach, will recognize the justness of this remark.

"The faculty of this institution, attaching due weight to these considerations, took measures at its foundation to provide efficiently for clinical instruction. They established an infirmary, in immediate connection with the College, and under the same roof, in the wards

of which the course of instruction in the practical departments could be illustrated, and the student familiarized with the symptoms and treatment of disease, by cases at all times within his reach, and subject to his observation during their whole progress.

“These advantages, it is evident, cannot be so fully secured where the hospitals which afford the means of clinical instruction are at a distance from the College, not subject to the control of the faculty, and accessible to students at stated times only, and under stringent regulations. Experience has proved that the arrangements at the College infirmary are the very best that could be devised for the important end in view.”

College Clinics Versus Bedside Instruction, 1854-55

“In some institutions, ‘college clinics,’ as they are termed, have been substituted for bedside instruction. This substitution is strongly condemned in the report of the committee on medical education to the American Medical Association at a late annual meeting. This committee reported: ‘That this system is better than no clinical instruction at all, we freely admit, but that it should ever be permitted to take the place of hospital attendance, when the latter can be procured, we contend to be wholly wrong. It is impossible for students to derive that advantage which is expected to result from witnessing the consecutive treatment of cases, by seeing persons affected with the disease once or twice only, without being able to watch the effects of the medicinal agents employed and the final result. We concur unanimously in the opinion that they present no adequate equivalent to the student, when resorted to as a substitute for actual hospital attendance.’

“Indeed, it must be admitted by all right-thinking medical men, that bedside clinical instruction offers incalculably the most efficient mode of infusing into the mind of the student a thorough practical knowledge of disease and the more convenient the hospital is for daily visiting, the more thoroughly will the student become acquainted with the diagnosis, progress and treatment of disease.

“In the infirmary of the Medical College of Virginia, the student will meet with almost all of the diseases which fall under the care of physicians at the south.

“The faculty would urge upon the southern student the peculiar advantages of deriving his lessons of clinical instruction in a southern institution. The principles of medicine may be taught equally well by qualified teachers in any locality. But the applications of these principles to practice must differ wherever the character and types of disease differ. The physician of liberal attainments and extensive acquaintance with disease may and will find no difficulty in adapting his practice to the exigencies of the case, whether called upon to treat it in a northern or southern latitude. But his teaching at the bedside of the sick must be based upon his practice. In fact, his practice is his teaching. It is well known that the types of diseases are modified by locality and other circumstances, and that the treatment must be varied accordingly.”

College Charter, 1854

“As originally organized, the Medical College at Richmond was opposed by a number of the medical profession, on various grounds. It was charged that the Institution was a close corporation; that its faculty was a privileged class, invested with the power of perpetuating privileges; and that inasmuch as the right of appointing the professors belonged virtually to the faculty, the profession at large was denied an equal participation in the distribution of professional honors. Without arguing the soundness of these objections, the faculty would refer their professional brethren to the fact that the Charter passed by the last Legislature does not contain these objectionable features.”

“The Institution can no longer be regarded as a close corporation, nor is its faculty a privileged class; nor does it possess the power of nomination or of appointment. The Visitors of the Institution are the Corporators; vacancies in their Board are filled by the Governor of the State; and when Professorships become vacant by death or otherwise, the fact is advertised to the public, so that any member of the profession may become an applicant for the professorial honor; and the Visitors, when they meet, *alone* have the power to select the Professor. In these respects, no Charter could be more free and liberal in its provisions. It has been objected by some that the Board of Visitors was not composed of medical men;

that the College was simply a Richmond College, and that it was a private enterprise, etc. Now, what are the facts? If the new Charter be examined, it will be seen that there are seven prominent physicians members of the Board of Visitors; that the Board is composed of eminent citizens selected from various portions of the State, and that the College property has been transferred by the Faculty to the Visitors who are the Corporators named in the bill. It cannot then be regarded in other light than as a State Institution, as much so as the University of Virginia and the Virginia Military Institute; and the Faculty hope and believe that the physicians of the State and of the South will give to an Institution, thus liberally organized, their whole patronage and support."

(End of Excerpts from Dean's Report.)

Regulations for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, 1854-55

"1. The candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must either have been the private pupil of a respectable practitioner of Medicine for at least one year, or he must have attended a course of Medical Instruction, given by an association of lecturers in this College, or elsewhere, between the 1st of April and 1st of October.

"2. He must have attended two full courses of lectures upon all the subjects taught in this school.

"3. Students who have attended a full course of lectures in any school of medicine on the ad eundem of this school (including the University of Virginia, the Winchester Medical College, and other reputable schools having not less than six Professors, and in which attendance on two full courses is required of candidates for degrees) are permitted to become candidates by attending one full course, and are admitted to the same privileges with students who have attended two full courses in this Institution.

"4. He must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty on or before the first day of February, a thesis on some medical subject composed by himself and written in his own handwriting. He must, at the same time exhibit his tickets or other satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the foregoing rules.

"5. He must undergo an examination before the Faculty upon his

thesis and all the subjects taught in the Institution, and if the examination prove satisfactory, he will be entitled to the degree of Doctor of Medicine.”

College Expenses, 1854-55

Matriculation Ticket, \$5.

Tickets of Seven Professors (aggregate) \$105.

Ticket of the Demonstrator of Anatomy, \$10—all to be paid for on delivery.

Graduation fee, \$25.

Board, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, etc., from \$2 to \$5 per week. The usual rates paid by the students are \$3.50 and \$4 per week.

Textbooks, from \$18 to \$25.

Length, Course of Study, 1854-55

October 9, 1854—March 15, 1855.

College Infirmary Rates

1854-55: Ward patients: Colored, \$4 per week; white, \$5 per week.
Private patients: White, \$6 per week; colored, \$5 per week.

1859-60: Ward patients: White, \$6 per week; colored, \$5 per week.
Private patients: \$7 to \$15 per week.

1862-63: White patients, \$20 per week; slaves and other colored patients, \$15 per week; white persons in private rooms, \$25 per week. In addition to the above regular rates, a small fee is charged for surgical operations.

The "Warren Prize," 1858-59

“Dr. Thomas D. Warren, of Edenton, North Carolina, with a liberality and a zeal in the cause of Southern education, offered to the Faculty a Prize of one hundred dollars, to be by them awarded to the member of the graduating class who should present to the Faculty the best essay on a medical subject.”

*State Appropriation to the College,
Catalog Announcement for 1860-61*

“From the recent passage of an act of Assembly, Thirty Thousand Dollars was appropriated to the College for its benefit. This act, which bears honorable testimony to the public spirit of the late Legislature, and its zeal in the cause of Southern education, provides that the sum which it appropriates, shall be applied ‘to the purpose of enlarging the Hospital or Infirmary annexed to the College, of extending the College buildings for the accommodation of a larger number of students, and for the improvement and extension of the College Museum,’ the duty of apportioning the expenditure for these several objects being confided to the Board of Visitors.

“The act further provides, that before the payment of the sum appropriated, ‘a deed conveying all the property of the College to the Literary Fund shall be prepared by the Attorney General and approved by the Governor of the State, and executed by the College authorities, acknowledged, and duly recorded.’

“This measure has been consummated and the Medical College of Virginia is now not merely under the patronage of the State, but under its absolute ownership and control. The Board of Visitors, by which it is governed, was originally appointed by the Legislature, and is perpetuated, as vacancies occur, by the appointing power of the Governor.

“It is proposed to erect a new Hospital immediately adjacent to the College, of sufficient capacity for the comfortable accommodation of from 75 to 100 patients, and furnished with every desirable improvement and convenience.

“The present College building will be thoroughly repaired and its internal arrangement altered so as to provide a larger Dissecting Room and a more spacious and commodious hall for the reception of the Museum.

“The sum of five thousand dollars has been set apart for the improvement of the Museum and the purchase of apparatus and illustrations of every kind.”

8

STUDENTS IN NORTHERN SCHOOLS SECEDE, 1859

One of the much-emphasized reasons for establishing a department of medicine under Hampden-Sydney in Richmond was to discourage Southern students from going North to study medicine. There were other movements to do the same thing. However, one notes little evidence that these efforts carried much weight. After John Brown's raid and the influence of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," composed at the time, students from the South in Northern schools evidently became more restless. In Philadelphia medical students held meetings in various groups to discuss the possibility of returning South to continue their medical education, provided they could be admitted at mid-year and without paying tuition. Therefore, when it was learned that the Medical College of Virginia would accept students without payment except for the diploma fee, concerted effort was made, both there and in Richmond, to foster the movement southward.

Accordingly, it was worked out for 244 students in Philadelphia to take the train to Richmond, railroad expenses paid. They arrived December 22, 1859, were met at the railroad station and led, appropriately headed by a band, to Capitol Square, where Governor Wise addressed them eloquently from the porch of the Governor's residence and welcomed them to educational opportunities here. That night there was an emotionally-toned dinner at the Columbian Hotel, followed the next day by matriculation at the Medical College of Virginia. The total number of students remaining in Richmond was 144, and 56 of these graduated that spring. Other students also entered Southern schools.

The recorded evidence of the students' secession has grown over the years, due to the special interest of those who studied the events of the time and subsequently.

Several convenient references are Blanton, *Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century*, p. 54; Virginius Dabney, *Virginia and the New Dominion*, p. 289; and *The First 125 Years of the Medical*

College of Virginia, pp. 24 and 25; Report of Dean L. S. Joynes to the Second Auditor of Virginia, September 16, 1861, Document 9, p. 2, State Law Library.

9

THE CHIMBORAZO HOSPITAL

Heavy Confederate losses at the Battle of Manassas pushed the Richmond area to arranging in a big way for the care of the wounded. This continued until at the high point of the War there were about as many sick and wounded soldiers in Richmond as its normal population, 37,910 (1860 census). Patient care was not confined to hospitals; many citizens opened their homes to at least one or two sick soldiers and cared for them. Hospitals grew apace, but will not be discussed here. Two convenient sources of information about hospital development in the Richmond area are Blanton, *Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century*," and Dabney, *Virginia, the New Dominion*.

When General Joseph E. Johnston reported to Surgeon General Moore that 9,000 hospital beds would be needed in Richmond after the Battle of Manassas, he and Dr. James B. McCaw, Professor of Medicine at the Medical College of Virginia, selected Chimborazo Hill, overlooking the James River Valley, as the location for the Chimborazo Hospital. They quickly erected buildings "consisting of 150 well-ventilated, one-story, wooden buildings, each 150 feet long and 30 feet wide. It was organized into five divisions of 30 wards each, with a capacity of from 40 to 60 beds to a ward." (Blanton)

There were also tents and other facilities designed according to the needs of the sick. This hospital grew into useful service almost overnight, becoming the largest and most famous military hospital in this country, and some say, in the world then and since. During the four years of the war, this hospital treated 76,000 patients, with a mortality rate slightly over nine per cent, not equaled until World War II.

As soon as the soldiers were able to leave the hospital they were

furloughed home, resulting in a continuous stream of patients knocking for admission elsewhere and others eager to go home.

Dr. McCaw's service for his country and for his college can be conceived as that of a civilian physician or as a military commandant.

10

THE COLLEGE INFIRMARY OR HOSPITAL
1861-1895

The College Infirmary, subsequently known as the Old Dominion Hospital, was built partly on the later site of St. Philip Hospital, at a cost of \$22,336.57, and was opened in April, 1861. The building was of brick, three stories in height and basement, and had a capacity of around 80 beds. Bathrooms and other conveniences are referred to. It was said to have been lighted by gas and heated by means of furnaces. This building was torn down when replaced by St. Philip Hospital in November, 1920.

It is on record that the Sisters of Mercy nursed at the Infirmary from 1893 to 1895. It was then that Miss Sadie Heath Cabaniss arrived to take over the direction of the nursing education and service. To honor her great work, Cabaniss Hall, 1928, was dedicated. Miss Cabaniss was held by many to be one of the first "modern" Richmond nurses. See comment, Section 39, below.

The College Infirmary or Hospital was advertised in the 1861-62 catalog as follows:

"This hospital, situated on Marshall Street, between Twelfth and College Streets, is at all times open for the reception of every class of patients requiring medical or surgical treatment, except the *insane* and those laboring under small-pox or other infectious disorders. Its capacities have been well tested by the accommodation, during the year 1861, of 1,254 patients, of whom 1,015 were soldiers of the Confederate States Army.

"This new building, which has been occupied for several months, is admirably adapted, both by its situation and the plan of its construction, for the purposes for which it was designed. It is provided with every convenience for the comfortable accommodation of the sick, and every facility for their successful treatment.

"White persons who may desire it can be furnished with private rooms, where they will enjoy every comfort and attention. The accommodations for Negroes are ample. Proper provision is made for the care of Lying-In women.

"Charges: white persons, \$5 per week; colored, \$4 per week; private rooms, \$7 to \$15 per week.

"In addition to these weekly rates, a small fee is charged for Surgical Operations, varying from \$2 to \$30, according to their importance and difficulty.

"President: Professor L. S. Joynes; Medical Officer, Professor James H. Conway."

11

RETREAT FOR THE SICK
1877-1883

The College Infirmary or Hospital, which had taken the name of "Church Institute" in 1874, is advertised in the 1877 catalog as the Retreat for the Sick, 1225 Marshall Street, with Mrs. William Allen Jenkins as Superintendent, and as being supported by a Board of Managers of Ladies, representing the religious denominations of the City.

In the 1878-79 catalog the following advertisement appears:

RETREAT FOR THE SICK

"The Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia have placed their large and delightfully situated Hospital Building in the hands of a Committee of Ladies of Richmond; and the institution to be hereafter known as the "Retreat for the Sick," is now open for the reception of patients. The building, erected at a cost of \$30,000, is centrally located at 1225 Marshall Street, but in a quiet and retired neighborhood. The Retreat is exclusively under the control of the Ladies who represent the different religious denominations of the city and will become, it is believed, a noble charity, and supply a want long needed in Virginia.

"The Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia are the attending Physicians and Surgeons in all cases where others are not employed."

In the advertisement carried in the 1881-82 catalog, this additional statement is made regarding the Retreat for the Sick: "An unendowed charitable institution, the only one of the kind in the South, is centrally located and

controlled by a Board of Lady Managers, composed of representative committees from the various religious denominations of the city."

"In 1883, this original building was again required by the Medical College, so the hospital was moved to a private residence at Twelfth and Marshall Streets. In 1919, because of inadequate space and facilities, a new general hospital was erected at 2621 Grove Avenue, with a capacity of 100 beds, including private and semi-private rooms and wards."

12

SUMMER SCHOOL
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

For a number of decades members of the College faculty and sometimes others from the community, though not faculty members, gave summer or spring and summer instruction to students who had spent a year here. This was not an official college movement, but was sponsored by individuals or a group of faculty members who taught students and received fees therefor. Evidently this instruction changed as to purpose and members from time to time. One is impressed with its importance and can readily understand its popularity.

It is to be noted that completion of a summer course might be substituted by a student for a year's work in a private physician's office, one of the preliminary entrance requirements.

One of the most extended descriptions of the summer work is found in the Medical College of Virginia Special Catalog, Session 1871-72. In other catalogs the course is described briefly as follows:

"The summer course consists of lectures at the Medical College of Virginia delivered by the Richmond Association for Medical Instruction, beginning the first Monday in April and continuing for four months. It may be regarded as both preparatory and auxiliary to the regular course of collegiate instruction, being designed to prepare young men by a systematic course of study, with oral instruction and daily examinations, for attendance on the lectures of the Professors during the winter term, as well as to afford to those

who have attended their first course of such lectures the best facilities for the regular and profitable prosecution of their studies during the interval of the winter sessions. The Faculty are so well convinced of the advantages of the summer course that in estimating the qualifications of candidates for graduation, they regard an attendance upon this course for one term as equivalent to twelve months' study in the office of a private preceptor; and they allow to students who have attended it a deduction from the fees of the winter courses of one-half the amount paid for the summer course. The two courses may thus be attended for \$155 (including the matriculation fee.)"

13

GOVERNOR CAMERON ACTS, 1882

The cross-winds of dissent kept affairs at the Medical College of Virginia in turmoil during many of its earlier years and to a less degree since. In 1882, Governor William Cameron apparently thought it was advisable to move and he proceeded to appoint a new Board of Visitors for the College; when they met at Ford's Hotel, Broad at Eleventh, he suggested that they meet at the College. When they arrived at the Egyptian Building they were forbidden admission by Dr. James B. McCaw and Dr. John S. Wellford, who were on guard. Then followed further frustration, which led finally to action by the Virginia Supreme Court, which held that the Governor had only the right to appoint Visitors of the College, but that the right of removing a Board member rested with the General Assembly.

At the same time, when the question of the status of the College was raised, the court pointed to the action of the General Assembly of 1860 in appropriating funds for the first hospital of the Medical College of Virginia that required as a firm basis for accepting these funds the necessity of conveying all the property then held by the College to the Literary Fund. The proper papers to comply with this requirement were executed, but this wasn't quite all. The transfer of Medical College of Virginia property to the State also involved a future property clause, stating that not only present but all future property acquired by the College should belong to the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Virginia's medical journals and other media continued to carry opinions of dissent on College management.

14

OLD DOMINION HOSPITAL

1225 EAST MARSHALL STREET

(As announced in the 1894-95 catalog)

"This Hospital, under a Board of Lady Managers, situated on Marshall, between College and Twelfth Streets, is very desirably located in a quiet, yet central portion of the city and is easily accessible, one car-line passing the front door and two other lines, which run from the eastern to the western limits of the city, being within a few blocks of the institution.

"The building, originally constructed (1861) according to the best designs for a Hospital, has recently undergone such remodelling and improvements as to bring it fully up to the standard of modern sanitary requirements. The plumbing throughout the house is entirely new and of the most approved character, and every point of sanitation has been carefully attended to.

"The Hospital contains, besides excellent wards, numerous private rooms, all of which are light and airy and are comfortably and, in many instances, elegantly furnished.

"Three spacious verandas afford convalescents the great advantage of obtaining air and exercise with a minimum of fatigue.

"The food, nursing and general attention to the patients are all that could be desired.

"The charge for beds in wards is \$5 per week. The charge for private rooms ranges from \$10 to \$25 per week, according to location. This includes board and general nursing. A given number of patients will be cared for free of all charge. To other indigent patients a uniform rate of \$5 per week has been established."

ANNEX TO THE COLLEGE *

“With the opening of the Memorial Hospital in July, 1903, the Old Dominion Hospital was dismantled and the faculty was enabled to convert the large building into an Annex to the College for teaching purposes. Our previously over-crowded condition, due to rapidly increasing classes, was thus relieved and laboratory facilities greatly enlarged.

“The Annex contains on the first floor: the infirmary, laboratory and lecture room of the dental department and a clinic room for the department of Practice of Medicine. In the basement the medical division of the Dispensary is quartered in four rooms. The greater portion of the second floor has been thrown into one large room for the College Library. On the third floor is the laboratory for pathological research and the clinical laboratory of the department of Practice of Medicine, also a dormitory for the use of students who are on call for obstetrical clinics.”

Thus the Medical College of Virginia facilities were expanded substantially a second time, the first when the infirmary in the College building was moved into the new hospital or infirmary, 1861.

Several excerpts from faculty minutes concerning the Old Dominion Hospital are given below:

3/7/98: “It was the sense of the Faculty that a respectable portion of the State’s appropriation should be devoted to the support of clinical cases in the Old Dominion Hospital during the session.”

5/9/98: “A letter from the Dean was sent to the Governor of Virginia offering the use of the Old Dominion Hospital and services of the staff for sick soldiers (Spanish-American War).” (Offer accepted.)

5/25/98: “Satisfactory arrangements were made with the War Department to pay the expenses of military soldiers in the hospital.”

9/21/98: “Consideration was given to the feasibility of having the Old Dominion Hospital designated by the City Council as a City Hospital wherein the indigent sick could be treated at a per capita rate.”

*Excerpt from the College catalog.

6/25/03: "The superintendent was authorized to employ as many nurses as needed to attend the soldiers."

11/14/03: "It was moved and carried that the portraits that were in the Old Dominion Hospital of those who had been connected with the College be hung in the College Building."

16

SOCIETY OF ALUMNI

The Society of Alumni of the Medical College of Virginia was organized March 29, 1889. The 1889-90 catalog states: "The objects, as set forth in the constitution, shall be to advance the interests of our Alma Mater; elevate the standard of medical education, and promote social intercourse and professional regard among its members.

"The Society, although only in the second year of its existence, is in a flourishing condition, having enrolled forty-seven new members at the last meeting.

"All graduates of the College in good professional standing are eligible to membership."

17

NEW SCHOOLS BEGIN

Instruction in pharmacy was given in the school of medicine for a number of years prior to 1897, when the first separate school of pharmacy was announced. The course during the early years consisted of two years of graded instruction. From 1897 to the present the development of pharmacy education in Richmond was an important consideration of the staff, the College Board, the Alumni Association, and the State Board of Pharmacy, the examining body.

Probably considerably under competition with the University College of Medicine, which opened in 1893 with a full-fledged school of dentistry, the Medical College of Virginia in 1897 also organized an independent school of dentistry for education in this

field. Up to 1903-04, instruction was given in a three-year graded course, consisting of didactic lectures with demonstrations, clinical teaching, recitations, examinations, and practical work in the infirmary and laboratories.

References to the development of the schools of pharmacy and dentistry will be made from time to time in the records covered by this volume. This precludes the necessity of a complete running account of education in pharmacy and dentistry in Richmond. It may be justly said, perhaps, that medical education at the College dominated the scene to a degree even after 1925.

18

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Medical College of Virginia Department of the Young Men's Christian Association was organized by the students January 21, 1898. The 1920-21 catalog states that "it is the largest and most comprehensive of the student organizations. Being a part of the College, it has the full cooperation and support of the college officials, the faculty, and the student body.

"The Association employs a full-time secretary, who promotes and supervises the work of the College Y.M.C.A., assisted by an advisory committee of the faculty.

"The Y.M.C.A. in the past has not had adequate quarters in which to carry on its work. The need for a student activities building which would serve as a center to which the students could come and be made to feel at home has been great. The need has now been met with the rental of the building in which the Richmond Woman's College was conducted for several years." This was located on Tenth Street between Marshall and Clay, and was known as College Hall. However, this was utilized for only a brief period. When Mr. Jonah L. Larrick came to the Medical College of Virginia in August 1923, to conduct the College Y.M.C.A., he found the organization operating in one of the College buildings. It is also to be noted here that Mr. Larrick retired in 1969, after a most successful career in Y.M.C.A. work at the Medical College of Virginia.

19

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
AFTER CONSOLIDATION WITH
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
1913-1925

A Summary

It will be evident in the later sections of the history of the Medical College of Virginia prior to 1925 that its author has given the material a more personal slant because many of the items involved were being discussed by College officers, Board and faculty members, when he took office as president, 1925. The twelve years from consolidation to a whole-time president were transitional in many respects.

4/12/13: A meeting was called for the purpose of receiving the report of a Special Committee, which was appointed at the meeting of the Board on March 22, 1913, to make investigations regarding a suitable man for president of the institution.

The presidency was offered to Reverend S. C. Mitchell, of the University of South Carolina, at \$5,000 per year, term to begin June 15, 1913. Doctor Mitchell accepted and served to 1914.

He emphasized with the College Board at its annual meeting, June 1, 1914, that a medical college needs university affiliation because of the difficulties of standing alone. This was the more pertinent because inter-institutional negotiations with the University of Virginia for merger in Richmond had just failed, during which this item was stressed—that location in a city offers greater and more diversified clinical material. This same emphasis was used subsequently several times.

From 1913 to 1919 Dr. Stuart McGuire served as College dean. Deans and other officers reported to him at his office at St. Luke's Hospital or when on visits to the College. He is said to have been well-informed on College affairs.

3/19/19: "Among the recommendations proposed was the one proposing that Dr. Stuart McGuire be made president. Under the

present organization and with Dr. McGuire as Dean of the College, it is impossible for the institution to obtain the full weight of his influence or personality. The position that he now occupies in the Faculty is practically a nominal one and his duties under the 'Rules and Regulations' of the General Faculty are merely to preside at the meetings of the General Faculty and to exercise general supervision over the College, the faculties and the student body.

"Doctor McGuire is now in a position to render the greatest possible good to the institution for whose welfare we are all willing to do our utmost."

Doctor McGuire served as president 1919-1925 and was greatly admired and appreciated.

20

COLLEGE ADMINISTRATION

From 1854 to approximately the time the two medical schools in Richmond were consolidated, it is evident that management of the operation of the Medical College of Virginia was a responsibility of the faculty, supported by the efforts of the Board of Visitors. On that account it is found difficult at times to decide whether it was a proprietary institution or an independent State institution, although a proper search makes it clear that the College had the status over all of these years of a State-owned and financed institution.

The notes which follow record, in effect, the transition of faculty management to Board management, which was strengthened with the years:

May 1910: At the meeting of the Board the following question was raised: "Are the Dental and Pharmacy Faculties of the Medical College of Virginia independent of or subordinate to the Medical Faculty?"

A committee was appointed to inquire into the question and report at the next meeting, May 1911.

4/12/13: The following excerpt from the Board minutes of the Medical College of Virginia gives evidence that the faculty managed

the school until the Board took over following consolidation with the University College of Medicine: "On May 31, the old Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia will turn over to the Executive Committee the property and management of the affairs of the Medical College of Virginia."

6/5/16: In his annual report to the Board Dr. McGuire stated: "During the year the rules and regulations of the faculty have been revised and made more effective. The teachers in the schools of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy have been organized into three separate faculties, who hold monthly meetings."

3/19/19: Announcement was made to the Board that "it is extremely desirable that the heads of the three schools should be designated by the title which their position merits in all colleges. It is recommended that the title, 'Chairman of the School' be changed to 'Dean.'"

21

MOVE TO IMPROVE ACADEMIC STANDARDS

This material definitely reflects the influence of the visit of Abraham Flexner, February, 1909, to the medical schools of Richmond, as set forth in his *Report on Medical Education in the United States and Canada, 1910*. Furthermore, it was Flexner's recommendation that the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine be consolidated in the interest of better instruction.

Notes gleaned from the minutes of the Medical College of Virginia Faculty and from the Board of Visitors cover many important items briefly. (*Notes from the faculty minutes are designated F; those from the Board are designated B.*)

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Entrance Requirements

12/3/04: "The Faculty expressed approval of the Dean's plan to raise the standards of preliminary education." (F)

1/7/05: "The catalog committee was instructed to publish a suitable notice concerning the advance in preliminary requirements, making the completion of two years of high school or the equivalent education the minimum for matriculation in medicine, this rule having been adopted at the last meeting of the Southern Medical College Association, to go into effect after January 1, 1906." (F)

5/20/08: "A four-year high school course or its equivalent was adopted as the requirement for entrance to medical school."

9/30/13: "After January 1, 1914, at least one year of college work in biology, physics, chemistry, and a reading knowledge of German or French will be required for entrance. (This is a requirement of the Association of American Medical Colleges for admission to a recognized medical college.)

"The Executive committee recommended to the Faculty that the College adopt two years of college work for entrance if the Faculty thought it wise." (B)

1915-16: Entrance Requirement: The successful completion of two or more years of work in an accredited college or university.

Curriculum in Medicine

7/18/98: Announcement was made that a four-year graded course in medicine was planned to become effective with the session 1899-00. (F)

12/14/98: Announcement was made that a four-year system had been adopted by the Southern Association of Medical Colleges. (F)

5/19/05: It was proposed that the curriculum be rearranged and extended, and announced in the catalog, so as to be brought up to the standard of approximately 3600 hours. (F)

Regulations for Promotion, 1907-08

"1. No student shall be advanced from one year to the next with any conditions.

"2. No student shall be permitted to matriculate in the same class for more than two sessions.

"3. Any student who fails to graduate at the end of his senior year will be required to exhibit by reexamination a satisfactory

knowledge of the subjects of anatomy, physiology, general pathology, physiological chemistry and pharmacology, in addition to repeating the work of the senior year.

“These regulations are to be carried in the catalog and will apply to all matriculates for the session 1907-08.” (B)

Accreditation

5/20/08: “As the result of mature thought and deliberation, we have agreed to apply for membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges, whose standard is generally recognized as the very best by practically all of the licensing boards of the various states.

“We have often, heretofore, been asked, or invited, by the principal officers of the AAMC to apply for membership. We have not before done so because of the high school situation in the State.” (B)

May 18, 1909: “Since the last meeting of the Board, the school has been admitted to membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges and has received notification from the Board of Regents of New York State that our school has been admitted to its accredited list.” (B)

May, 1912: Announcement was made to the Board that the Medical College of Virginia ranks fourth with all medical schools in the United States, based on the passing of its students before the various state medical boards. Those ranking above are Rush, Hopkins, and Cornell. (B)

Excerpts from the Dean's Annual Reports Regarding Condition of the School

6/5/16: “The medical school is in the least satisfactory condition of the three schools. This is not due to the fact it has a less efficient chairman, for no one could do better under the circumstances than the present officer, but to the fact that the problems it has to solve are more difficult. Methods of teaching medicine are still in a transitional period and it is hard to discard the old and adopt the new.

“The junior and senior classes have been too large for our equipment or teaching force and many of the students in these classes are not qualified by ability or previous education to pursue scientific work.*

“Another obstacle to the highest efficiency of the medical school is the large number of teachers, some of whom are premature and others passé.

“The time has not yet come when it would be good policy to undertake a reorganization but at some period in the future it must be done.” (B)

6/4/17: “The decrease in number of medical students is not due to any lack of efficiency in teaching or to any loss of reputation on the part of the Medical College of Virginia. It is due to the crusade inaugurated several years ago to improve the quality of medical graduates. This has raised the requirements for matriculation so high that many men who would otherwise study medicine are now forced to seek other vocations in life.

“The Medical College of Virginia has had to yield and adopt the standards prescribed by the American Medical Association because thirty-three of the states in the Union have legislative action by which the students of a college that did not meet the requirements laid down by the American Medical Association would be debarred from examination to secure license to practice in their boundaries.

“The result of the advanced requirements for matriculation in a medical school is already seen in the scarcity of doctors. This is especially the case in rural communities.” (B)

Combined Academic and Medical Degrees

6/4/17: “Affiliation has been effected between our school and Richmond College and Randolph-Macon by which a student taking a three-year academic course and a four-year medical course will receive both a B.A. and a M.D. degree. Negotiations are going on to effect the same arrangement with other institutions.” (B)

*(Large junior and senior classes referred to are due to the transfer of students from two-year medical schools.)

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Entrance Requirements

6/5/16: "The entrance requirements of the dental school have been raised to strict high school graduation." (B)

Dental Licensure

May, 1910: "According to the new dental law, the D.D.S. degree will be required before a candidate can take the examinations of the State Board of Dental Examiners."

Dental Curriculum

5/28/12: "Since the last report to the Board of Visitors the College has arranged to teach dentistry as a separate art with the D.D.S. degree as heretofore, and as a branch of medicine with the M.D. degree, as required by the Virginia law. So that students of dentistry who expect to practice in Virginia may enter for the M.D. degree and those who desire to practice in other states can matriculate for the usual dental course for the D.D.S. degree." (B)

Accreditation

5/25/03: "The faculty considered it inadvisable at this time for the dental school to seek admission to the National Association of Dental Faculties because of its stringent and unreasonable laws, which it is believed the school would be unable to maintain, if admitted." (F)

7/23/04: "Official notice was received of the registration of the dental department by the Board of Regents of New York. It was proposed that a notice be placed in the catalog calling attention to the action of the National Association of Dental Faculties in reducing the course in dentistry from four to three years." (F)

May, 1907: "A report was made to the Board that the dental school is a member of the National Association of Dental Faculties and adheres strictly to its rules, particularly to entrance requirements." (B)

6/3/18: "It was announced that the school had been placed in

Class B by the Educational Council of the National Association of Dental Faculties in their revision of standards of each school because of the absence of certain subjects in the curriculum: physics, biology, English, and Technical Drawing." (B)

March, 1919: "A re-survey of the dental school was made during the session 1918-19 by the Educational Council and the school was placed in classification of A+. This school is the only one in the South to be given such classification; only 13 other schools received such classification." (B)

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Entrance Requirements

6/5/16: "Beginning with the session 1917-18, the entrance requirements will be increased to two years of high school work." (B)

Accreditation

May, 1907: A report was made to the Board that "our department is unfortunate in that a degree in pharmacy is not required for practice as in medicine and dentistry except in the State of New York.

"Our school is the only pharmacy school in the Southern states whose diploma is recognized by the Board of Regents in New York, due to our high standard of instruction and meeting the requirements as regards preliminary qualifications for entrance." (B)

6/5/16: "After two overwhelming defeats in the Legislature of 1914 and 1916, the Prerequisite Law was passed by the 1918 General Assembly, Virginia being the eleventh state in the Union to take the progressive step. This bill provides that after 1922 all men applying for examination as registered pharmacists in Virginia must be graduates of a recognized college of pharmacy, thus placing pharmacy on the same basis in this respect as both medicine and dentistry are at present." (B)

3/19/19: "The pharmacy school has been given the highest rating by all of the standardizing bodies: the American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties and the New York Board of Regents.

Three years of high school work is recommended for entrance in 1920 and four years in 1921." (B)

Excerpt from the annual report of Dr. McGuire to the Board

6/5/16: "The pharmacy school continues to be the best managed department of the College. Its business methods and teaching system can hardly be improved upon. This is due to the efficiency of its chairman and to the fact that the teachers are practically all full-time paid men." (B)

Degree of B.S. in Pharmacy

3/10/22: "A letter from the Dean of Pharmacy was read to the Board requesting that the Pharmacy faculty be permitted to make arrangements with certain academic institutions whereby the School of Pharmacy will be enabled to confer a B.S. degree for certain work completed jointly in these academic schools and at the School of Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia. This was approved." (B)

*Survey of the American Medical Association
Council on Medical Education*

Immediately after consolidation of the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Virginia was defeated in the Legislature, President McGuire invited Dr. F. C. Waite, of Western Reserve University, to visit for the purpose of inspecting the school, but he reported, April 25, 1922, that he would be unable to do so at that time.

Similarly, Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education, American Medical Association, was invited to inspect the College and assist in reorganizing the faculty. He reported that he could not visit Richmond until late summer, if at all.

A six-hour inspection was completed December 9, 1924. Pertinent items from the report follow:

Teachers: 26 laboratory teachers are paid, 9 part-time and 17 full-time; 20 full-time teachers by departments.

"School Control: The Medical College of Virginia is under the

control of a board of visitors, acting through an executive committee, the officers of which consist of Dr. Stuart McGuire, the President, and Mr. J. R. McCauley, the secretary-treasurer. The latter clearly has much to do with the control of the school."

Entrance Requirements: Two years of college work.

Enrollment: 306 medical; 59 dental; 115 pharmacy.

"In General: This medical school has an abundance of clinical material. It is fairly well-financed and in other ways has the opportunity to develop a high-grade medical school. It does not have the strong educational supervision which might come from a university connection, but in lieu of this it could so reorganize its faculty as to bring about a higher degree of efficiency in both laboratory and clinical instruction.

"The greatest need in the Medical College of Virginia at present is of a closer and more efficient organization of the faculty by departments. The most efficient teachers obtainable should be at the head of each department, both laboratory and clinical. There should be frequent staff conferences as well as more frequent faculty meetings where improvements in curriculum and teaching methods can be brought up and given discussion. Such meetings cannot fail to bring about not only improvements in instruction but also a better understanding between the teachers of different departments. This in time will lead to a better cooperation and correlation of teaching between different departments."

Concerning the survey report, President McGuire commented: "A study of detailed reports furnished us shows the need of greatly strengthened discipline within the teaching faculty. This can doubtless be obtained through the better faculty organization as outlined above."

In the spring of 1923, more than a year and a half before the AMA Council report, strong sentiment was expressed for better facilities, a new teaching unit and a new teaching hospital. To this end a planning committee, composed of the three college deans, secretary-treasurer of the College, and the superintendent of the hospital division, appointed by the Executive Committee, unanimously reported the need of new teaching facilities, new hospital

for white patients, and a nurses home for white nurses. This committee also requested the Executive Committee to direct the College architect to prepare sketches of the proposed facilities. It should be noted, too, that emphasis on buildings was thought necessary in order to secure much desired paid, full-time teachers.

22

COLLEGE FINANCES

(Excerpts from Board Minutes, 1900-1922)

3/27/00: The sum of \$1400 was provided for the conduct of the Dean's office for 1900-01.

9/8/02: The Dean was given the privilege of appointing a second student to assist in the clerical work in the office, the student to be given his tuition fee.

12/30/05: In a letter from Frank P. Brent, Secretary of the State Board of Education, a resolution was contained which had been passed by that body on December 13, offering "its services through which requests for appropriation for the maintenance of the several State Institutions of learning may be referred to the General Assembly."

6/12/13: An important action taken on this date was the decision to adopt the budget system and not permit the various departments of the school to exceed the appropriations made to these departments. Evidently, this budgetary procedure continued until the State Government was reorganized under Senator Harry F. Byrd, as Governor.

5/6/14: It was reported that a visit had been made by Dr. George Ben Johnston and Dr. S. C. Mitchell to the Carnegie Foundation in regard to obtaining \$15,000 or \$20,000 per annum for the next two years in order that the school might properly proceed with its work until the next meeting of the Legislature. They stated that they earnestly hoped and desired that the University of Virginia would see fit in the meantime to transfer its department to Richmond.

3/15/16: The Chairman reported that the appropriation had

been increased \$5,000, making \$10,000 per annum for the College and \$10,000 for the Hospital.

2/28/17: Mr. Morris, Chairman of the Executive Committee, recommended that steps be taken to raise at least \$100,000 for the endowment of two chairs in memory of Doctors Hunter McGuire and George Ben Johnston. This was approved unanimously. (The record is not clear as to why this proposal largely failed.)

3/25/18: The Legislature has appropriated \$20,000 per year for each the College and Memorial Hospital for the next two years.

3/10/22: The Chairman reported that the Legislature had made the following appropriations for the Medical College of Virginia: For the College, \$77,000; for the Hospital, \$25,000 for 1922-23 and for 1923-24; for the College, \$71,000 and for the Hospital \$25,000.

After thoroughly discussing the future outlook of the institution, in the light of recent developments it was moved and carried that the following notice be given to the press and a copy be submitted to the board of Visitors at its next meeting:

“The Executive Committee of the Medical College of Virginia reaffirms the correctness of their statement made to the State Legislature as to the insufficiency of the appropriation to meet the essential needs of their Institution. Realizing, however, the value of the College of medical, dental and pharmaceutical education in the State and the importance of the Institution to Virginia and the South, they have determined to recommend to the Board of Visitors at the meeting to be held by that Body on March 21st next, (1922) that the College be continued, relying upon the public spirit of the citizens of Virginia to support them in their efforts.”

A letter from Dr. Greer Baughman, Secretary of the Alumni Association, dated March 3, 1922 to the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors is quoted below:

“The members of the Alumni Society assure you of our loyalty to the college and assure you of our willingness to do everything in our power to further the interests of the college.

“We are planning to send a letter to the Alumni as soon as you think best telling them of the plans for the future of the college.”

23

PROPERTY

From the beginning, adding property to be used for locating college structures has continued throughout the years to be a difficult matter to deal with. A few notes with regard to property acquisition follow:

In June 1916, the property on Marshall Street adjoining the Old Dominion Hospital and extending to the alley next to Retreat for the Sick was purchased for \$10,300; 1216 East Broad Street was purchased for \$3,500; Retreat for the Sick, Twelfth and Marshall Streets, was purchased in 1917 by Dr. McGuire for \$15,000. He stated he would be glad to give the College option on the property and although option was sought, there is no evidence that Dr. McGuire ever received payment for this property. During 1920, the Retreat was considered a possible nurses home. In 1923, Dr. McGuire reported that this property had been turned over to him by the Retreat Board and that it could now be used by the Executive Committee in any way desired. Later this building was demolished and the area converted to a parking lot. Still later, this site was used for the erection of an outpatient clinic building—the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic, which opened January 1, 1938.

24

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY

In the many references to the College Library over the years one is impressed with the concern of faculty and Board to maintain the best possible library for students and staff. The Library is first referred to as being housed in the College Building, known since the fall of 1925 as the Egyptian Building. Also, it was generally associated with the College Museum. Together, these units were provided for in the Old Dominion Hospital, perhaps partly in the Laboratory Building and also in what was later known as McGuire Hall, after consolidation with the University College of Medicine.

There it remained until the new library was constructed on Twelfth Street adjoining the Richmond Academy of Medicine. Long-standing emphasis has been on acquiring sets of important journals.

Flexner, 1910, says of the Medical College of Virginia: "There is a fair museum and an attractive library with some recent books, in charge of a librarian."

Students and staff alike will remember the untiring efforts of Miss Florence McRae, who became librarian in 1913 and served so enthusiastically and devotedly until her retirement in 1946. Associated with Miss McRae in later years was Miss Margaret McCluer.

Dr. E. C. L. Miller also took great pride in his important library responsibilities and continued his interest in the library during his many years at the Medical College of Virginia, despite his busy work as teacher and for a time as Dean.

Given below are a few excerpts from early Board minutes concerning the library:

11/24/02: \$200 was appropriated to the library for 1902-03 and \$50 per year thereafter.

5/21/04: "Dr. Robins has resigned; Dr. St. George T. Grinnan has been elected librarian."

1903-04 Catalog: "The Medical College of Virginia enjoys the distinction of having been the first Medical College in the United States to establish and thoroughly equip a Library for the use of its students.

"The Library contains books covering every department of Medicine, from the time of the first masters to the most recent additions to medical science, medical journals, bound volumes of medical journals, reprints, college annuals, and monthlies."

6/23/04: A request was made of the Surgeon General's office for the loan of books from his library for the use of the teaching corps of the Medical College of Virginia. The arrangement was approved by the Surgeon General.

6/3/05: Duplicate books and journals were offered the College free of cost by the Surgeon General's office provided some one could be sent to catalog and get them out. This was accomplished.

25

NURSES HOMES

Concern over the years for the proper housing of nurses was expressed in various ways. In May 1898, for example, the faculty proposed that the house next to Monumental Church be rented for a nurses home; in December 1900, it is recorded that the Dean was authorized to purchase this building, owned by Dr. Lewis Bosher, and later named the Newton House, for Bishop Newton of the Episcopal Church and a graduate in medicine, Medical College of Virginia. For a time he lived in this house.

In May 1907, \$1200 was appropriated to repair the buildings occupied as the nurses home by the Memorial Hospital nurses.

The Hospital Committee in 1913 directed that the private side of Virginia Hospital be used for a nurses home. By the end of this year, it is evident from the record that nurses were occupying space in Virginia Hospital. Early in 1914, necessary changes were made in Old Dominion Hospital for the accommodation of the nurses.

In the spring of 1917, it is stated, that the present nurses home could no longer be used as it was to be demolished on account of its close proximity to the Negro Hospital, then under construction, and because of its physical condition and too many inconveniences. Then it was proposed that consideration be given to renting the old Woman's College, Tenth and Marshall Streets, for a nurses home.

The important date of August 9, 1917 should be recorded here, when it was reported that the Old Dominion Hospital building was being demolished as rapidly as possible and that the laboratory building adjacent to the Egyptian Building had been completely torn down and that material progress was being made in the building of the Negro Hospital.

A proposal to use the Retreat for the Sick, if remodeled, for the nurses home was abandoned on the recommendation of Mr. Baskerville, the architect, who indicated that this structure could not be used without extensive improvements, the cost of which would probably exceed \$15,000.

Facing the need of housing for Negro nurses, since St. Philip

Hospital was about to open, it is recorded, April 16, 1920, that the houses at 1220, 1222, 1224 East Marshall Street had been purchased for \$7,000 for this purpose. Later (1931) these were replaced by St. Philip Hall, a modern dormitory and educational unit, cost \$259,000, given by the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund.

Evidently one of the problems of housing nurses lay in the number of groups and the need of shifting from one hospital to another at times.

26

CHARLOTTE WILLIAMS HOSPITAL

BROAD AT TWELFTH

(Name officially shortened to Memorial Hospital, 1913)

The Charlotte Williams Hospital was opened July 27, 1903, by a corporation headed by a group of citizens of Richmond under the leadership of Mr. John L. Williams as a memorial to his daughter, Charlotte Randolph Williams, who was drowned in 1884.

This outstanding facility was constructed on the sites of the homes of Judge William W. Crump, Broad at Twelfth, and Manfred Call adjoining to the east on Broad. Its cost of \$193,800 a neat sum for that day, is reflected in its unusually good workmanship. When deeded to the Medical College of Virginia, March 20, 1913, the name was shorted to Memorial Hospital. Then, too, the College assumed a mortgage debt of \$30,000 on the property.

This hospital remained an open staff general hospital until M.C.V. Hospital was opened for patients in January, 1941. At that time Memorial Hospital became a center for physical medicine and rehabilitation, and later also burn surgery.

It should be observed here that the Charlotte Williams Hospital was early called Memorial Hospital.

Listed below are excerpts from Board minutes concerning Memorial Hospital.

2/25/03: "It was moved that an appropriation be made from

MCV funds for the maintenance of 24 free clinical beds (Memorial Hospital) and the occupants of such beds, to be subject to clinical demonstration."

5/25/03: "\$300 was appropriated for the conduct of the Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery."

7/9/03: "The Dean was authorized to give Memorial Hospital a written pledge of \$3,000 per year for two years as a contribution to the maintenance of free cases and if for any cause there should not be sufficient funds available, he was authorized to assess members of the faculty to make up the deficiency."

12/21/03: "The Dean reported that \$200 had been transmitted to the Board of Trustees of Memorial Hospital."

2/24/04: "Due to the financial condition of Memorial Hospital, a committee was appointed by the faculty to confer with the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Hospital."

"It was moved that the committee be instructed to offer to lease the property from the Board on the following terms:

"1. A lease for 16 months at \$1.00 per year with or without the privilege of continuing the lease 10 years longer;

"2. The faculty to assume the liabilities exhibited by the Executive Committee of Memorial Hospital and the assets of the Hospital and existing contract for Memorial rooms and beds;

"3. The faculty to assume the care of patients, provided the members of the faculty assume no individual pecuniary obligations of risks.

"The Dean reported that after a conference with the Executive Committee of Memorial Hospital his committee recommended that the faculty lease the hospital, assuming its assets and liabilities and that the money needed for present expenses be raised by a note for \$3,000 for 8 months."

The following resolution was then passed:

"To carry out the purpose of the Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia to secure the control of Memorial Hospital, it becomes necessary for the Faculty to anticipate its subscription of \$3,000 to the maintenance fund of the Memorial Hospital. To do this at present it becomes necessary to negotiate a loan for this amount to the Planters National Bank of Richmond. The Faculty hereby pledges the net earnings of the College for

the purpose of meeting this obligation, which obligation shall continue until the note is paid in full, but in passing this resolution no member of the Faculty contracts any personal or individual liability beyond the amount of such sum as may be due him as a professor."

2/27/04: The means by which the members of the Faculty might acquire control of Memorial Hospital was outlined by the Committee of the Faculty to the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Memorial Hospital:

"1. It was proposed that the Faculty accept a lease on the Hospital commencing March 1, 1904 until June 1, 1906, at an annual rate of \$1.00. The faculty members thus contracting have the right to renew this lease from year to year until June 1, 1914, at which time the lease is to expire.

"2. This lease is based on the assumption by the lessees of the liabilities of the Hospital, amounting in round numbers to \$17,000 and taking the assets of the Hospital, stated as amounting to \$19,000. The lease may be terminated after June 1906 by either party serving proper notice.

"3. Inasmuch as the faculty as a whole is not willing to assume the responsibility of the lease of Memorial Hospital, be it resolved that the Faculty pledges for the maintenance of Memorial Hospital all funds beyond necessary college expenses to June 1, 1906, to the Hospital Association, hereafter to be formed by certain members of the faculty in consideration of clinics provided in said hospital for the College."

4/12/13: "The Memorial Hospital Corporation will on May 31st turn the management of the Memorial Hospital over to the Executive Committee of this Board."

27

MANAGEMENT OF MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

On May 31, 1913, the management of Memorial Hospital was turned over to the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors, thus relieving the Hospital Corporation of this responsibility. A year later Mr. McCauley was instructed to take charge of the business affairs of Memorial Hospital without delay. Mr. Frederic B. Morlok, an assistant administrator at the City Hospital, New York City, was employed as Superintendent of Memorial Hospital with compensa-

tion at \$2,000 plus room, board, and laundry. He then succeeded Miss Agnes D. Randolph, who had most effectively exercised supervisory authority. Shortly thereafter a plan for organizing an Advisory Medical Board and Medical Staff was submitted to the Board of Visitors and adopted.

In 1915, it was agreed to purchase a motor ambulance for the hospital. The cost of it and a new garage was not to exceed \$3,000.

According to the minutes of the Board of Visitors, December 19, 1915, a sum of \$2,351 was collected for the John L. Williams Memorial Fund.

The plaque which was placed in the foyer reads:

“Through the generosity of his friends the operating suite of Memorial Hospital was completely renovated and equipped with new apparatus in September 1915 as a memorial to John Langhorne Williams, Founder of the Hospital, for the pure love of God and mankind as a memorial to a beloved daughter.”

In the minutes of December 30, 1920, mention is made of the Hospital Division of the Medical College of Virginia and of “a resolution adopted condemning the practice of the division of fees in any form whatever, as it is inconsistent with the policies and purposes of the Hospital Division.” Any physician or surgeon dividing fees was to be denied the privilege to practice in the Hospital Division.

At the same time, Dr. C. C. Coleman is mentioned as Medical Director of Memorial Hospital and a reference is made to a letter which he had received from the College of Surgeons congratulating him upon the progress being made at Memorial Hospital. A special reference was made to the regular monthly meetings being held and official action taken prohibiting fee-splitting.

At a meeting on December 22, 1921, the old By-laws of the Medical Board were rescinded and authority given to a new Board to prepare and adopt new by-Laws as might be necessary and proper for governing staff affairs.

A few months later, Dr. McGuire and Dr. Roshier Miller were appointed a committee by the College Board to investigate and report back to its Executive Committee recommendations on the

question of supervision of clinical teaching and professional management in the Hospital Division.

On September 20, 1922, it is recorded that the Articles of Organization governing the Attending Physicians and Surgeons of the Hospital Division were adopted unanimously at a meeting held at Memorial Hospital September 11, 1922. At the same time it also appeared that the then existing Medical Board was relieved of further duties, due to an anticipated new plan of control.

The author of this book recalls that the Hospital Division in 1925 had a superintendent, Mr. Frederic B. Morlok, a medical director, Dr. C. C. Coleman, chief of neurosurgery, a business supervisor, Mr. J. R. McCauley, secretary treasurer of the College, and a medical board, composed of heads of departments with hospital duties. This board met monthly with the Hospital Division administrators. Later this board was designated Hospital Advisory Committee, with no authority as to expenditures. In 1925, also, the director of nursing education and service was Miss Elizabeth C. Reitz, R.N.

28

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL IN LATER YEARS

Just prior to the effective date of merging the two Richmond medical schools (1913) the Hospital Committee of the Virginia Hospital directed that the private side of that hospital be used for a nurses home and the rest of the hospital for laboratories and library, thus ending the use of services of this hospital for acute hospital care.

A few months later the question of offering the use of Virginia Hospital to the City for the care of the sick was discussed. The Hospital Committee and Dr. S. C. Mitchell, the new Medical College of Virginia president, were instructed to confer with the city officials regarding the matter. To this end a steering committee was then appointed.

At the beginning of the year 1914, a contract with the City of Richmond was signed for the lease of Virginia Hospital for a period of ten years. Two and a half years later a resolution was adopted by

the City Council requesting the Administrative Board to secure the consent of the proper authorities of the Medical College of Virginia to use a room or rooms in the Virginia Hospital for the Richmond Fire Department, the Richmond Police Department, the Street Cleaning Department, and the Elementary Teachers Association. It was then stated that the Medical College of Virginia was unable to comply with the wishes of the Council inasmuch as the Virginia Hospital had been leased to the City of Richmond on January 1, 1914, to be used and occupied by the city for hospital purposes under the management and control of the Administrative Board of the city, to be used for indigent persons in the City of Richmond.

On March 10, 1922, following an inspection of Virginia Hospital, the building was declared a fire hazard. Since it was considered too great a risk to continue patients in the building, they were transferred to Memorial Hospital and St. Philip Hospital. This called for an annulment of the existing contract between the City of Richmond and the Medical College of Virginia concerning their lease and occupancy of Virginia Hospital and provision for a new contract under which the Medical College of Virginia would provide at Memorial and St. Philip Hospitals for the care of the sick of the City, such as had heretofore been cared for at Virginia Hospital. This contract in varying forms is still in effect in 1972.

29

TRANSFER OF
NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL STUDENTS
TO THE
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

The Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia was called to a meeting on July 15, 1914, to consider the transfer of students from the North Carolina Medical College (Charlotte) to the Medical College of Virginia in order to complete their work in Richmond. Dr. A. L. Gray, the Dean, stated that Dr. J. P. Monroe of the North Carolina Medical College

and Dr. N. P. Colwell of the American Medical Association had had a conference with him in Atlantic City concerning this proposal and that the necessary arrangements had been agreed upon, whereby the students from the North Carolina school could be transferred to the Medical College of Virginia. Dr. Gray informed the committee that North Carolina Medical College had been raised from a Class C to a Class B school by the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association.

It is to be noted that the students from North Carolina, upon the completion of their work in Richmond were graduated at the Richmond City Auditorium, however not with the Medical College of Virginia students. The number of students graduating under this arrangement during a five-year period was 49.

It is also to be noted that the diploma fee for the North Carolina Medical College students was sent to the President of that school as the diplomas of these students were awarded by that school and not by the Medical College of Virginia.

30

SOCIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Dr. James A. Smith, a member of the Medical College of Virginia faculty, a well-known physician of Richmond and superintendent of the Dispensary or outpatient department conducted in the remodeled section of the Virginia Hospital, reported on July 19, 1917, that "probably the most significant achievement of the past eighteen months has been the successful establishment of a Social Service Department. For this purpose the Executive Committee made the necessary appropriation and in September 1916 the Department was organized. After some changes in personnel and methods, an arrangement was entered into with the Instructive Nursing Association of this city. The Chief of the Social Service Department of the Dispensary, Miss Florence Black, who is also chairman of the Red Cross work for the State, began her duties May 1, 1917. The arrangement has proven most satisfactory and its advantages are numerous.

“In addition to the visiting nursing of the Association, we have the benefit of the cooperation of the Social Service Branch of the IVNA. General visiting nursing is done by the IVNA; special visiting of cases presenting social problems is done by the Chief of the Social Service Department in all cases before they are referred to another agency.

“One of the most important advances made during the period covered by this report was the transfer of the location of the Tuberculosis Clinic by the City of Richmond to the College Dispensary. The management of the Clinic remains in the hands of the municipal authorities. The City nurses do the inside work and visiting nursing and the City furnish supplies.”

31

WORLD WAR I

Pressure on the College to play a role in another war, as had been done in the past, was evident in the spring of 1917, when senior medical students were graduated ahead of schedule in order to accept commissions in the Armed Services.

A year later developments at the College took a new and impelling slant. Dr. Stuart McGuire was commissioned to head our Base Hospital 45. This meant action, and Dr. McGuire proceeded to close St. Luke's Hospital, founded by his father, recruit nurses and other personnel from his staff, from the College, and from the Richmond community. Supported by the Red Cross, the so-called McGuire Unit was ready to sail for France in mid-summer, 1918. Toul provided a base of operation and here it has been said the role of Base Hospital 45 reached the level of a field hospital in service.

The College faculty furnished 40 members of Base Hospital 45 and others were recruited elsewhere in Richmond and Virginia. The brilliant performance of the McGuire Unit will not be further recorded here because this has been done elsewhere, primarily by the Committee under Dr. Joseph F. Geisinger, 1924, in the *History of Base Hospital No. 45 in the Great War*, published by the William Byrd Press.

32

EFFECTS OF WORLD WAR I
ON THE COLLEGE

The reports which follow were presented to the Board of Visitors by the officers of the College as dated.

Report of the Dean of the Faculty, June 4, 1917

"The present war has emphasized the need of medical men and may so stress the shortage as to lead to a solution of the problem.

"The Surgeon General has recently said that the work of the medical schools must not be interrupted by the war. He has given orders that the faculties should not be impaired by teachers being called on for service and that medical students, if drafted, should be furloughed and sent back to their classes.

"During the coming year I fear the war will have a disorganizing effect on both the faculty and student body and the Medical College of Virginia."

Report of the Chairman of Medicine (Dr. A. L. Gray) June 3, 1918

"During the session 1917-18, the medical school lost 8 professors and associate professors and 29 members of the adjunct faculty by reason of government service and about 12 more for other reasons. This leaves 31 major and about 40 adjunct faculty members.

"A conference is to be held of representatives of medical colleges with those of the War Department in Chicago on June 11 to consider a continuous session during the summer months. The Surgeon General has requested the colleges that can do so give instruction to the classes of 1919 during the present summer. For the remaining classes no action yet has been taken."

Report of the School of Pharmacy June 3, 1918

"The schools of pharmacy have suffered more on account of war conditions than either those of medicine or dentistry, neither students nor teachers being provided for in the draft regulations as was done for medical and dental students."

*Report of the School of Medicine**March 19, 1919*

"Two of the teachers of the freshman and sophomore students have been drafted and the teaching force for the juniors and seniors has been greatly depleted. The Surgeons General of the Army and Navy have assured us that if we list the essential men on our teaching staff and forward these lists to them, these men will not be disturbed during the college session."

Some 50-odd faculty members were listed. After further culling and rearrangement of work, the essential faculty was reduced to 45: 29 medical faculty, 13 dental, and 3 pharmacy.

The Medical College of Virginia was given a unit and all students who were eligible were to be assigned to active duty in the Army or Navy and placed in barracks.

The signing of the Armistice caused an immediate cessation of plans. Accordingly, on December 17, 1918, the Student Army Training Corps and the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps were discharged from the Army. As a result of the change of plans, several from the medical school and quite a number from the dental and pharmacy schools did not return for the second semester.

The important role of the students during the Great War is well reflected in the work of the Student Army Training Corps and the R.O.T.C.

The Board minutes of September 23, 1921 recorded this information concerning the move to establish a R.O.T.C. Unit at the Medical College:

"The President stated that the Surgeon General had communicated with him in reference to establishing an Officers Training Corps at the Medical College of Virginia. He said that an officer would be assigned to the College to give a series of lectures and to attend to other duties incident to the R.O.T.C. without expense to the College. It was moved and carried that the President make application to the Surgeon General for the establishment of an Officers Training Corps."

* * *

The following is an instance of some of the hardships endured by the College during the War Years:

By letter of December 6, 1917, Mr. J. R. McCauley suggested to the faculty that the teaching be revised to the point where it would be possible to move this work from the Old College Building to the University College of Medicine teaching unit, known in later years as McGuire Hall. The reason for this request lay in several facts: the difficulty of heating the Old Building with wood stoves and the lack of available hard coal to do otherwise. In addition, mention is made of the impossibility of securing janitor service because of the illness of Chris Baker over the past eight or nine months and the unwillingness of Negro help to continue Chris Baker's work because of their fear of ghosts in the Old Building.

Chris Baker could readily be called a "character." He was janitor of the large dissecting hall and was responsible for the cadavers and some dissecting procedures. He was accused of grave-snatching in order to secure bodies for dissection. His "black magic" was widely known. Some said he could talk to the spirit-world and that he could either help or hurt with his magic. He seldom, if ever, left the College. Some said he was afraid of being shot if he should appear on the streets of the city. For years 'Ole Chris' was a bachelor and then one day he said to one of the professors he wanted a wife. When asked how he was going about courtship, he answered, "I don't need to do that," and pointing to one of the maids, said, "That's she." They were married and kept house, apparently in happiness, in the basement of the Old College Building.

33

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC OF 1918-19
IN RICHMOND

By the first of October 1918 the influenza epidemic had become so acute that the services of all the doctors were demanded to attend the victims, and a call came from the State Health Department for students of the advanced classes to assist in fighting the epidemic. It became necessary, therefore, to suspend the junior and senior classes. For a time the freshman and sophomore classes were continued, but the need for orderlies, as well as executive officers, in the John Mar-

shall High School Emergency Hospital rendered it necessary that both the teachers and students of the second-year class be released. The freshman class was continued throughout. The College was practically in suspension for twenty days, and the session accordingly had to be lengthened to that extent.

34

HOSPITAL FOR NEGRO PATIENTS

Both Virginia Hospital and Memorial Hospital had been used for the care of the Negro sick of the area. Begun in early 1914, the need of a modern hospital for Negroes was discussed. As a result, a committee was appointed to look into the matter of securing the property east of Memorial on Broad Street and erecting an annex to Memorial to be used as a department for Negro patients.

Two years later a strong case was made by Mr. Morlok, the Superintendent, for a nurses home and a Negro pavilion for Memorial Hospital, the cost of the nurses home, furnished, to be about \$50,000 and the cost of the pavilion, furnished, to be about the same amount. At that time, concrete plans for the erection of a Negro hospital were to be presented at the next meeting of the Board. Shortly before this, Mr. Thomas L. Moore had been appointed chairman of the Campaign Executive Committee to raise funds for the Negro pavilion and nurses home. By the end of June of that year (1916) he reported that the full amount desired for the erection of a contagious hospital, colored hospital, and nurses home had been pledged. Campaign headquarters had been set up at the First National Bank of Main Street of Richmond.

On July 31, 1916, it is recorded that Noland and Baskervill were engaged to draw plans for the new buildings to be constructed in connection with Memorial Hospital. However, it is here to be noted that these buildings were never constructed physically-connected with this hospital. The facility for Negro patients was built on Marshall Street on the former site of Old Dominion Hospital, except the new structure covered an area somewhat further to the west than

the Old Dominion facility. With construction proceeding during several years, authorization was given on October 25, 1920, to borrow \$50,000 from the First National Bank of Richmond to cover a deficit with regard to the building and equipping of the hospital for Negroes and for a contagious pavilion. As stated previously, a campaign for funds for this purpose was carried on in 1916 by the Hospital Division of the Medical College of Virginia and it was said that the campaign goal had been over-subscribed. Pledge payments that were received during construction were forthwith used for this purpose.

This hospital opened November 1, 1920, with 176 beds, at a cost of \$245,000.

35

DOOLEY HOSPITAL

During the campaign of 1916 to raise funds for a hospital for Negro patients and other facilities, Major James H. Dooley of Richmond said, when approached by Dr. McGuire, that he preferred not to give funds for this purpose. Later, however, he expressed a desire to provide funds for an orthopedic and children's hospital, the name of which was later changed from "Dooley Pavilion" to "Dooley Hospital."

This children's facility was constructed in an area between the west entrance to the Egyptian Building, as we know it today, and the hospital for Negroes, which a bit later was named St. Philip Hospital.

Noland and Baskervill were the architects of the Dooley structure, which was designed first as a center for contagious diseases. However, with Major Dooley's consent, plans were modified slightly to develop a children's facility, which shortly thereafter housed a large number of patients following an epidemic of infantile paralysis.

This hospital opened October 29, 1920, with 60 beds, at a cost of \$75,000, of which Major Dooley contributed at first \$40,000, followed later by a gift of \$11,000.



*Old Union Hotel
Original MCV Building, 19th and Main Streets, 1837-1845*



Egyptian Building in later years; note fence.



*St. Philip Hospital
Showing porches and fire escape, original design, 1920.*



*The Helen Frances Zeigler House
Marshall Street, Architecture typical of College area years ago.*



*Monumental Episcopal Church
Broad Street, Memorial to loss in theater fire, 1811.*



*The University College of Medicine
Later enlarged and named McGuire Hall, Twelfth and Clay Streets.*



*Laboratory, 1897
Between College Building and Hospital, site of Dooley Hospital today.*



*Charlotte Williams Hospital
Later named Memorial Hospital, Twelfth and Broad Streets.*



*The Virginia Hospital
Partial view, Eleventh and Clay Streets.*



*Dooley Hospital for Children
1225 East Marshall Street by St. Philip Hospital.*



*Maternity Hospital
Broad Street next to Monumental Episcopal Church.*



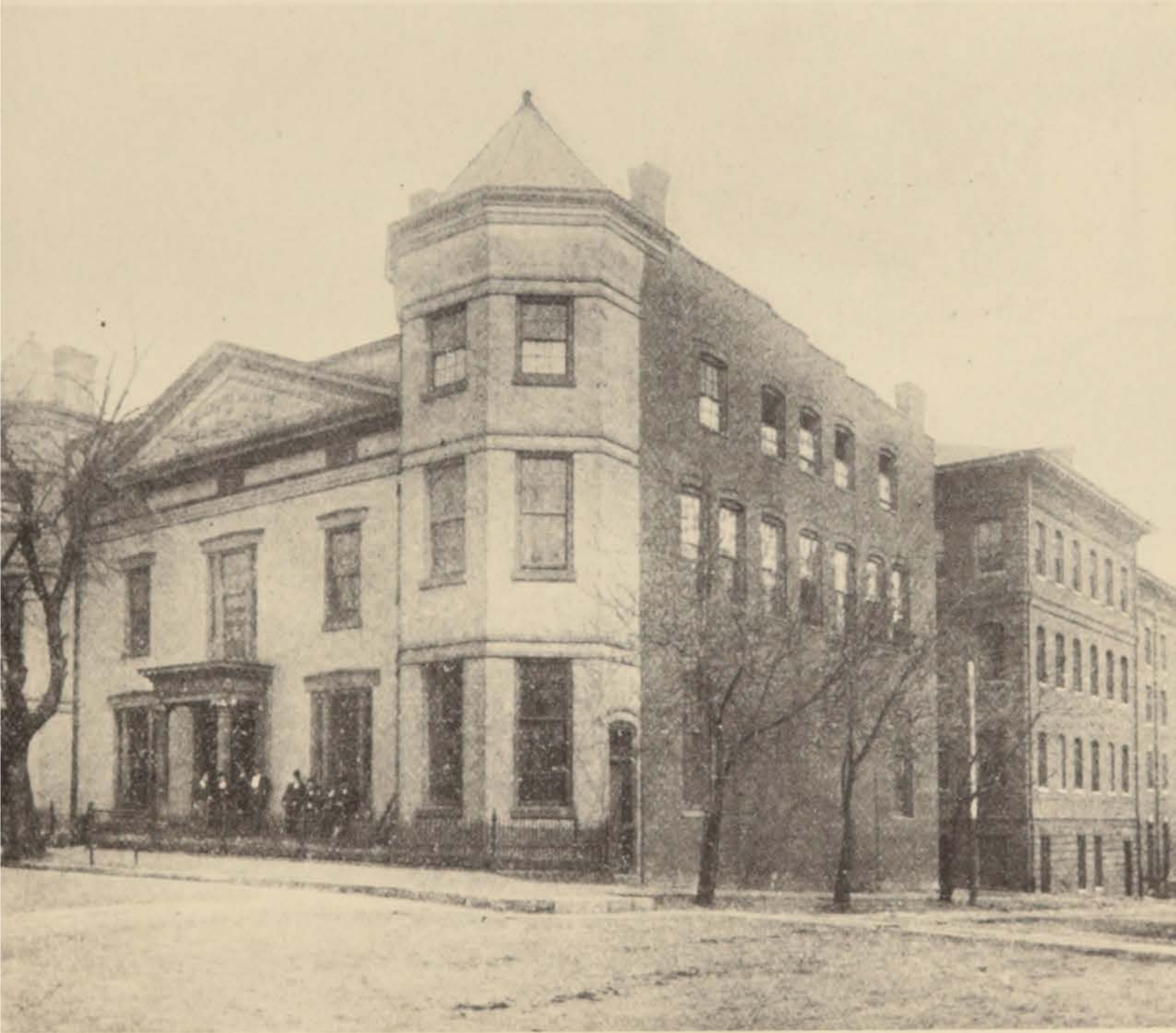
*McGuire Hall
With new top floor added, 1940.*



*Wickham-Valentine House and Museum
1015 East Clay Street.*



*The White House of the Confederacy
Twelfth and Clay Streets.*



*University College of Medicine Educational Unit
Burned, January 6, 1910.*



*Medical College of Virginia Alumni Association
The Maury House, 1015 East Clay Street, from 1947-48.*

EFFORTS TO EFFECT ONE MEDICAL SCHOOL

For more than twenty years, ending with defeat in the Virginia Senate, 1922, consolidation of the two medical schools (University of Virginia and Medical College of Virginia) was an active subject. Reference to the movement appears nineteen times in the minutes of the Board of Visitors and Executive Committee. Also, much discussion in faculty meetings over the years, is evident. Proposals were many, some of interest today as history.

The year 1905 marked a period of most active discussion between the authorities of the two schools. It was also at one point suggested that the University College of Medicine be included in the effort. At a meeting of the sub-committee, appointed by the two institutions, Doctor Whitehead, of the University of Virginia, stated: "(1) the division between the two schools should be two years each and (2) the University would have to have a free hand in the organization of the consolidated school." Funds to establish chairs in the third and fourth years was another problem.

Dr. George Ben Johnston, February 16, 1899, was appointed a committee of one by the MCV Board, to offer to the University of Virginia any reasonable concessions for consolidation, except the inclusion of the University College of Medicine.

On October 30 and November 13, 1913, the subject of consolidation became active again and on November 3, that year, a joint meeting of the committee from the University of Virginia and the Medical College of Virginia was held at the Jefferson Hotel, Richmond; further meetings were thought in order by the MCV Board.

Legislation, 1912, to provide for only one large medical school for Virginia failed of passage, leaving to the future "survival of the fittest," it was said.

At length, Dr. McCaw Tompkins reported to the MCV Board, May 30, 1916, no immediate progress on consolidation. It was believed that the two faculties could not get together, one point being the respective standing of the two schools.

Authorities of the University of Virginia met with those of the

Carnegie Foundation concerning the possibilities of amalgamation of the two Virginia medical schools, June 1, 1914.

During the 1916 session of the General Assembly a resolution was introduced in the House to appoint a committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to consider the feasibility of consolidation of the Medical College of Virginia and the Department of Medicine, University of Virginia. There was some division of opinion in the MCV Board as to the wisdom of the resolution.

In his report, as president, to the Board of Visitors, June 16, 1919, Doctor Stuart McGuire said: "I believe it is now opportune to make renewed efforts to effect an amalgamation. The attempt could be made in one of three ways: either by negotiations between the Board of Visitors of the two institutions or by asking Dr. A. D. Bevan, Chairman of the Council on Medical Education of the AMA, to act as intermediary, or by interesting the Governor and getting him to bring the question to the attention of the Legislature."

At a meeting of the MCV Board of Visitors, December 22, 1919, Doctor Stuart McGuire reported that he, together with Messrs. Moore, Hunton and Bemiss, had recently called to see the Governor in reference to the medical situation in the State, presenting the Governor with a copy of the President's report that was submitted to the Board of Visitors at the June meeting.

The Governor stated that he was convinced that the State should support but one medical school and would recommend to the General Assembly that a commission be appointed to consider medical education in Virginia, with the view of consolidating the two medical schools.

Shortly after adjournment of the 1920 session of the Legislature, Doctor McGuire was proposed to the Governor as a member of the newly-authorized Commission on Medical Education, which was to consider and report on consolidation of the two schools, House Bill 176.

When the Commission reported, the sides were quickly drawn: the University against the report to consolidate and the Medical College of Virginia for it. "The fight," as it was called, grew hot. Consolidation in Richmond meant dismemberment of the University and the slogan had a withering effect on University graduates and

close friends of the University. The Medical College of Virginia answered by hammering on the greater volume of clinical resources in Richmond and on the unique potential of its schools of dentistry and pharmacy as outstanding components of this medical center of the future.

Press releases and printed materials flooded the State, but the Medical College of Virginia was not represented sufficiently in the Virginia Senate by its own graduates and others. Final vote on consolidation was taken in an intense atmosphere, and the movement lost by a few votes. There seems to have been mixed feelings over the Senate decision on the part of both parties afterwards.

37

PROPOSAL TO CONSOLIDATE
THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA WITH
THE UNIVERSITY OF RICHMOND
1922-1923

Discussion by the authorities of both institutions continued over a number of months, as reflected in the records of these institutions:

From the minutes of the Executive Committee, Medical College of Virginia, July 13, 1922:

"An informal and unofficial discussion of an affiliation or consolidation with the University of Richmond was entered into by those present. Doctor Boatwright informed the Committee that at the annual meeting of the Board of the University of Richmond, a committee consisting of Mr. Patterson, Dr. McGuire and himself, was appointed to give this matter consideration."

Minutes of the Executive Committee, Medical College of Virginia, January 19, 1923, read:

"The question of an affiliation with the University of Richmond was considered.

"Doctor Boatwright stated that every member of the Executive Committee of the University of Richmond was deeply interested in the question and hopeful that plans for close affiliation might be successful. He said, however, that it would be impossible on account

of their own financial inability to meet the demands of medical education on an adequate scale with their present resources.

"He suggested that the University of Richmond file with the General Education Board and the Carnegie Foundation petitions for financial aid to medical education in Richmond under the auspices of the University of Richmond."

At the February meeting of the Executive Committee a copy of a letter, dated February 9, 1923, to Dr. Stuart McGuire from Dr. Boatwright was presented, to the effect that after Dr. Boatwright's New York interviews and his report to the Executive Committee of the University of Richmond, the following resolutions were adopted: "Having heard Dr. Boatwright's statement upon his conference with the General Education Board and the Carnegie Corporation touching the Medical College Situation, on motion of Dr. Patterson, seconded by Dr. Pitt, it was resolved: (1) That the attitude of the New York Boards on this subject renders it impracticable at this time for the University of Richmond to take over the work of medical education in Richmond and that the sub-committee be directed to make report accordingly to the Conference Committee of the Medical College of Virginia; and (2) That in making such report, our sub-committee express our hearty appreciation of the overtures made to us by the Medical College of Virginia and our sincere regret that circumstances prevent a course of action which, in our judgment, would redound to the good of the State and to the advancement of medical education throughout the country."

In view of the situation referred to in Dr. Boatwright's letter, it was moved and carried that a committee of three be appointed to interview the Governor and ascertain his views regarding the future of the Medical College of Virginia.

38

SEARCH FOR NEW PRESIDENT

Doctor McGuire had been requesting for some time that he be relieved of the College presidency. Although urged to continue, after loss of the consolidation efforts, search was begun for a new

full-time president. In this search three outstanding college administrators and one public health specialist were seriously considered. Each of these declined appointment and others considered were not seriously approached. Steps that led to the appointment of Doctor William T. Sanger as president, 1925, are recited in *As I Remember*, by Doctor Sanger, Dietz Press, Richmond, 1972.

Conflict of Interest, 1922

The same session of the Legislature that turned "thumbs down" on consolidation passed another bill affecting the College. Simply stated, it provided that the president of a State-supported agency could hold no other position in the institution, which in this case was the professorship of surgery.

39

SADIE HEATH CABANISS

1863-1921

At the Founders' Day exercises in 1929, Dr. Charles R. Robins, then professor of gynecology, told of the beginning of nursing education under the Nightingale Plan at the College under Sadie Heath Cabaniss at the Old Dominion Hospital in 1895.

His description of Miss Cabaniss brings her to life:

"I wish I could give an adequate picture of her as she appeared in those days. Of a somewhat frail figure of medium height but lithe and graceful in her movements, she gave an impression of strength. Her skin was clear and healthy, her complexion of a natural brilliance, her hair was black and her eyes were dark and very bright with a twinkle when she spoke that was partly smiling, which convinced you that she understood and was yet a little mischievous. Her voice was soft but clear and ringing. In fact, she was a beautiful and attractive young woman who breathed an atmosphere of culture and refinement. But she was more than that. No one could be in her presence and not feel the dominating force of her personality."

"One would enquire from whence came Miss Cabaniss? To her intimate friends she often spoke of her father. He was a lawyer by profession but retired from active practice before middle life on account of frail health. He was an indefatigable student, a finished classical scholar. In writing of him

she says, 'He had old-fashioned ideas of cultivating literary taste and mental development, hence very little fiction and other light literature were allowed me.' Her mother was Virginia Heath. Miss Cabaniss was born in Petersburg, Virginia, but spent her early childhood at the ancestral home "Bothwell" in Dinwiddie county. This setting might well bring forth an unusual person, one who would meditate in the many hours of seclusion and quietude that she enjoyed, and come forth refreshed with high resolves. She was a student, was a good Latin scholar, read French and German easily and spoke German fluently. She was graduated from Mt. Pisgah Academy in King William County at the age of sixteen and later attended St. Timothy's School in Catonsville, Maryland, under the Misses Carter. She taught for a while, but as she expressed it, 'a lifelong determination to study nursing' decided her to enter training."

"Miss Cabaniss after having had the experience of practical nursing set herself to other tasks, suggested by this work. When she resigned from the Old Dominion Hospital in 1901, she came into residence at the Nurses Settlement in the fall of that year."

"In 1909, Miss Cabaniss resigned from the directorship of the I.V.N.A., and became the first rural public health nurse in the State. She subsequently suffered a severe illness, which necessitated her abandoning all work for a period of three years, but she subsequently served in North Carolina and Florida and finally in 1917 as a war measure served in the shipyards at Port Wentworth for several months. She finally returned to Virginia where she died in July, 1921."

Miss Cabaniss was one of the early graduates of the Johns Hopkins University Hospital.

40

PRINCIPAL MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA
BUILDINGS AND SERVICE AREAS
1845-1925

1. Egyptian Building, 1845.
2. College Hospital or Infirmary, adjacent to Egyptian Building, 1861, about 80 beds.

Name Changes: Church Institute, 1876.
Retreat for the Sick, 1877.
Old Dominion Hospital, 1895.

3. City Dispensary (within the Egyptian Building), 1866.
4. Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear (within the College Hospital), 1899.
5. Laboratory Building, between Egyptian Building and Old Dominion Hospital, 1898.
6. Maternity Hospital, annex of Old Dominion Hospital adjacent to Monumental Church on Broad Street, 1898.
7. Memorial Hospital, operated as the Charlotte Williams Memorial Hospital, 1903-1913; Memorial Hospital continued from 1913 to present, owned and operated by the College, 196 beds.
8. Dooley Hospital, opened October 29, 1920, about 40 beds.
9. St. Philip Hospital, opened November 1, 1920, 176 beds.
10. Retreat for the Sick, occupied the College Hospital, built in 1861, from 1877 to 1883; operated in residence at Twelfth and Marshall Streets, 1883-1919; now at 2621 Grove Avenue.
11. Virginia Hospital, built as a residence, 1813; converted to hospital by University College of Medicine; acquired by the College following the consolidation of the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine.
12. McGuire Hall, built in 1912 (named College Building) by the University College of Medicine; acquired by the Medical College of Virginia at the time of consolidation.

NOTE: Excellent details on College buildings, their cost, use, and dates are to be found in the Medical College of Virginia catalog, 1960-62.

41

IMPORTANT REFERENCES TO THE
McCAULEY DATA BOOK

1. Contents of cornerstones of College buildings and contents of the cornerstone of the Retreat for the Sick Hospital when demolished on the College campus.
2. List of interns from 1900 to 1934.

3. List of property purchased for the Commonwealth of Virginia by the College and left in its name until required by the State for expansion of Capitol Square to the East.
4. Building sites purchased by the College as required for construction of essential buildings, 1901-1940.
5. Important list of early Founders Day Speakers, McGuire Lecturers, and Commencement Preachers.
6. List of honorary degrees from 1927 to date may be found in the Dean's office, school of medicine.
7. Another source of basic information on the Medical College of Virginia will be found in the reports of the Dean to the Literary Fund and later to the Second Auditor of Virginia, State Law Library.

Translation of Diploma of the Medical College of Virginia

May It Be Prosperous and Happy!

Under the Highest Auspices of the Most Renowned State of Virginia

the Dean and Most Honorable Faculty of the

College of Physicians Established in the Metropolis of Virginia

TO ALL WHOM THESE LETTERS MAY COME—

Most Hearty Greeting.

Since it is evident to all that young men endowed with good native ability and well instructed in useful arts and literature are worthy to receive some special reward by which, after the completed labors of the academic course, their hearts may not only be affected by the greatest pleasure, but may be also held by an affectionate recollection of **Alma Mater**, as by an indissoluble tie, and be incited to seek greater things—

We, the Dean and Professors above mentioned, by the authority granted to us by the Commonwealth of Virginia, have created and proclaimed Doctor of Medicine the very noble and most learned _____ praiseworthy proofs of sound and distinguished learning and of acuteness of intellect having been exhibited at a stated examination, and we wish him to be a partaker of all the privileges and duties associated with such dignity.

In Testimony Whereof we have confirmed these public letters with the seal of our Faculty, and have affixed our names.

Given in our College Building at Richmond, Virginia, on the _____ day of the month of _____ in the year of our Lord _____.

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ADDENDA

I—V

ADDENDUM I

DATA 1838-1925

Rather comprehensive data, 1838-1925, covering enrollment, graduates, tuition charges, number and salaries of faculty, follow:

I. ENROLLMENT, 1838-1925

<i>Session</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Session</i>	<i>Medicine</i>
1838-39	46	1866-67	60
1839-40	63	1867-68	37
1840-41	58	1868-69	36
1841-42	55	1869-70	35
1842-43	56	1870-71	
1843-44	65	1871-72	
1844-45	71	1872-73	
1845-46		1873-74	
1846-47	75	1874-75	
1847-48	41	1875-76	
1848-49	72	1876-77	
1849-50	80	1877-78	
1850-51	90	1878-79	
1851-52	85	1879-80	
1852-53	82	1880-81	
1853-54	62	1881-82	
1854-55	77	1882-83	59
1855-56	72	1883-84	88
1856-57	72	1884-85	69
1857-58	60	1885-86	72
1858-59	69	1886-87	74
1859-60	228	1887-88	46
1860-61	146	1888-89	43
1861-62	67	1889-90	60
1862-63	110	1890-91	48
1863-64	93	1891-92	58
1864-65	155	1892-93	76
1865-66	38		

<i>Medical College of Virginia</i>					<i>University College of Medicine</i>			
<i>Session</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
1893-94	96	—	—	96	82	22	16	120
1894-95	139	—	—	139	145	31	29	205
1895-96	155	—	—	155	187	36	16	239
1896-97	145	—	—	145	222	30	20	272
1897-98				189*				284*
1898-99				174*	252	36	21	309
1899-00				243*	203	32	22	257
1900-01				244*	228	38	25	291
1901-02				259*	194	46	29	269
1902-03				261*	187	60	40	287
1903-04	217	21	19	257	186	56	34	276
1904-05	210	22	20	252	224	52	38	314
1905-06	242	19	24	285	200	42	43	285
1906-07	212	20	18	250	182	45	49	276
1907-08	215	19	26	260	156	47	68	271
1908-09	206	22	35	263	140	26	57	223
1909-10	194	28	35	257	133	53	27	213
1910-11	210	36	35	281	149	25	53	227
1911-12	244	26	36	306	165	24	40	229
1912-13	242	16	27	285	186	27	49	262

* Includes medicine, dentistry and pharmacy.

<i>Medical College of Virginia</i>				
<i>Session</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
1913-14	420	42	71	533
1914-15	394	79	65	538
1915-16	298	85	96	479
1916-17	230	102	83	415
1917-18	139	95	45	279
1918-19	133	97	46	276
1919-20	149	88	109	346
1920-21	171	130	117	418
1921-22	257	109	102	468
1922-23	262	111	104	477
1923-24	305	81	94	480
1924-25	306	59	116	481

II. GRADUATES, 1839-1925

<i>Year</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Medicine</i>
1839	14	1857	23	1875	12
1840	14	1858	21	1876	17
1841	18	1859	20	1877	11
1842	16	1860	82	1878	12
1843	14	1861	61	1879	16
1844	24	1862	35	1880	21
1845	18	1863	46	1881	12
1846	17	1864	48	1882	13
1847	17	1865	62	1883	9
1848	21	1866	23	1884	32
1849	24	1867	20	1885	19
1850	24	1868	20	1886	17
1851	26	1869	15	1887	15
1852	24	1870	13	1888	15
1853	26	1871	10	1889	13
1854	21	1872	13	1890	10
1855	26	1873	15	1891	14
1856	29	1874	14	1892	14
				1893	25

<i>Medical College of Virginia</i>					<i>University College of Medicine</i>			
<i>Year</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
1894	25	—	—	25	10	—	—	10
1895	34	—	—	34	12	3	5	20
1896	18	—	—	18	30	13	5	48
1897	34	—	—	34	39	7	5	51
1898	39	1	1	41	49	10	4	63
1899	26	—	3	29	68	5	6	79
1900	40	5	2	46	61	6	8	75
1901	47	4	2	53	72	4	5	81
1902	13	4	6	23	8	12	10	30
1903	35	11	5	51	44	10	9	63
1904	41	8	6	55	25	15	12	52
1905	39	6	6	51	48	18	11	77
1906	45	5	5	55	20	8	11	39
1907	29	8	4	41	43	8	9	60
1908	38	—	9	47	43	13	12	68
1909	35	6	10	51	42	8	13	63

<i>Medical College of Virginia</i>					<i>University College of Medicine</i>			
<i>Session</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
1910	38	3	14	55	22	11	18	51
1911	40	8	11	59	33	4	18	55
1912	43	7	12	62	35	9	12	56
1913	43	12	9	64	40	8	15	63
					744	172	188	1104

<i>Medical College of Virginia</i>				
<i>Year</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Total</i>
1914	88	5	25	118
1915	89	20	17	126
1916	83	11	19	113
1917	96	22	28	146
1918	41	20	12	73
1919	17	35	13	65
1920	23	4	18	45
1921	30	13	34	77
1922	27	18	20	65
1923	43	36	34	113
1924	74	37	21	132
1925	64	10	36	110

III. TUITION

(As announced in catalogs for the sessions listed below)

<i>Session</i>	<i>Tuition</i>	<i>Matriculation Fee</i>	<i>Laboratory Fee</i>	<i>Graduation Fee</i>
1938-39	\$120	\$5	\$10	
1846-47	\$105	\$5	\$10	
1848-49	\$105	\$5	\$10	\$25
1864-65	\$105	\$5	\$10	\$30
1866-67	\$120	\$5	\$10	\$30
1887-88	\$ 90*			\$30
1899-00†	\$ 65*			\$30
1902-03	\$ 85*			\$30
1905-06	\$100*			\$30
1912-13	\$140	\$10	\$14	\$30
1919-20	\$175	\$ 5	\$25	\$30
1924-25	\$250	\$ 5	\$35	\$30

* This amount includes all fees except graduation fee.

† Fee for medical tuition was reduced as the faculty determined that the extension of the course to four years, beginning 1899-00, "should be in no sense a hardship to matriculants."

V. SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES

1908-09	\$1,000 Registrar 500 Secretary 75 Stenographer 400 Janitor 177 Help	1910-11	\$1,000 Registrar 135 Stenographer 250 Secretary 400 Janitor 93 Help
1909-10	\$1,000 Registrar 275 Secretary 220 Stenographer 360 Janitor 102 Servants	1911-12	\$1,475 Registrar 300 Secretary 390 Stenographer 480 Janitor 240 Help

6/12/13: It was recommended that a full-time employee be employed for the Dental Infirmary.

A storeroom manager was employed at a salary of \$1,000 per year.

1915-16: The librarian's salary was increased to \$40.

1920-21: The librarian's salary was increased from \$80 to \$100.

3/13/18: It was moved that the compensation of interns not exceed \$50 per month. (Heretofore, in general, no salary remuneration was made to interns by the hospital.)

VI. NUMBER OF FACULTY MEMBERS

1838-1853:	6 professors, 1 demonstrator
1853-1867:	7 professors, 1 demonstrator
1867-1870:	10 professors, 2-3 demonstrators
1871-1893:	8-9 major faculty, 5-13 adjunct faculty
1893-1908:	10-16 major faculty, 16-38 adjunct faculty
1912-1913:	46 major faculty, 79 adjunct faculty
1913-1914:	47 major faculty, 85 adjunct faculty
1920-1921:	75 major faculty, 37 adjunct faculty

IV. FACULTY SALARIES (Notes from Board and Faculty Minutes)

1897-98: For Demonstrator of Physiology, \$100 per annum; for janitor, \$10 per month.

1898-99: For Demonstrator in Anatomy, \$300 per annum; for each Demonstrator in Physiology, Chemistry, Histology, Bacteriology, and Pathology, \$100 per annum.

12/14/98: Due to many improvements needed in the equipment of the College, it was recommended that no further dividends be declared until such improvements, as suggested by the committee, have been made.

4/2/02: It was recommended that a dividend of \$300 be made to each faculty member. (Note by author: Reference to a dividend here and elsewhere is to a division of fees paid by students.)

3/12/03: For the session 1903-04, it was recommended that there be a uniform fee of \$2.50 per hour for all demonstrators except the demonstrator in anatomy, whose fee was to be \$2.75 per hour; assistant demonstrator, \$2.00 per hour; instructor, \$1.00 per hour; no salary for lecturers.

The amount needed to carry out the above plan (based on work done during the session 1902-03) would be \$1100 for demonstrators and assistant demonstrators and \$500 for instructors.

It was recommended that the assistant demonstrator be paid directly by the College rather than by the demonstrator (as had been the custom); it was also recommended that instructors be paid by the College rather than by the individual professors.

5/21/04: It was recommended that the salary of the Secretary of the Board be reduced to \$25 per year.

11/19/04: It was moved that no salary be paid to lecturers and instructors for the present session and that demonstrators be paid flat salaries instead of by the hour.

An appropriation of \$1200 was made to pay demonstrators for the session.

It was moved that the salary of the Secretary of the Board be increased to \$300 per annum.

1906-07: It was recommended that \$200 be paid to each of the five professors who teach primary branches. In the case of Dr. Robert F. Williams, it was recommended that he be paid \$600 before he left the city because of his faithful work for so long a time without compensation.

5/20/08: "For the last two years the Professors who held Primary Chairs have been paid each \$200 and the demonstrators have received their usual compensation. All of the other Professors and adjuncts have worked for sentiment or love."

1914-15 LIST OF SALARIED PROFESSORS

School of Medicine

Dr. John Brodnax, Associate Professor	\$2,000
Dr. S. W. Budd, Associate Professor	1,800
Dr. W. G. Christian, Professor	2,500
Dr. C. C. Haskell, Associate Professor	1,800
Dr. E. Guy Hopkins, Associate Professor	1,000
Dr. E. C. L. Miller, Professor	2,000
Mr. R. F. McCrackan, Associate Professor	1,400
Dr. S. B. Moon, Acting Professor	300
Mr. W. F. Rudd, Professor	1,800
Dr. W. A. Shepherd, Professor	1,200
Dr. A. H. Straus, Associate Professor	1,800
Mr. E. M. Hardin, Associate Professor	600
Dr. C. Howard Lewis, Associate Professor	300

School of Dentistry

Dr. W. J. Cowardin, Professor	900
Dr. H. G. Russell, Professor	450

School of Pharmacy

Mr. A. Bolenbaugh, Professor	2,000
Mr. Charles O. Lee, Associate	1,000

1918-19 LIST OF SALARIES PAID

<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>	<i>Medicine</i>	<i>Dentistry</i>	<i>Pharmacy</i>
12*	6*	3*	1,800	250	
\$3,100	\$3,000	\$1,500	1,800	250	
3,000	2,650	1,500	1,200		
2,500	1,300	900	1,000		
2,000	500		900		
2,000			300		

* Individuals.

50 per month during school term

ADDENDUM II

MISCELLANEOUS DATA

The data presented in this section of the addendum are regarded as basic to understanding many features of College development. Some of these materials cover periods following 1925 but are included as essential to a better understanding of many events and circumstances prior to 1925. All of the material presented in this addendum is derived from Mr. McCauley's Data Book, an unusually valuable document, referred to below.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS TO THE COLLEGE

From 1865-66 to 1889-90 the annual State appropriation to the College was \$1,500.00; from 1890-92, \$5,000.00; from 1892-94, \$3,000.00; from 1894-97, \$5,000.00; from 1897-98, \$4,000.00; from 1898 to 1913, \$5,000.00.

From 1913-14 appropriations to the College and Hospital Divisions have been:

<i>Year</i>	<i>College</i>	<i>Hospitals</i>	<i>Total</i>
1913-14	5,000.00	3,000.00	8,000.00
1914-15	5,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
1915-16	6,600.00	10,000.00	16,600.00
1916-17	10,000.00	10,000.00	20,000.00
1917-18	13,333.32	13,333.32	26,666.64
1918-19	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00
1919-20	28,333.36	21,666.68	50,000.04
1920-21	45,000.00	25,000.00	70,000.00
1921-22	55,666.64	25,000.00	80,666.64
1922-23	75,166.68	25,000.00	100,166.68
1923-24	69,500.00	25,000.00	94,500.00
1924-25	65,500.00	25,000.00	90,500.00

STATE APPROPRIATIONS—
CAPITAL OUTLAY AND LOAN FUNDS

1844	
Lent from Literary Fund on the Egyptian Building and never repaid	\$15,000.00
1845	
Lent from Literary Fund to finish the Egyptian Building and never repaid	10,000.00
1860	
For expansion, including a new hospital	30,000.00
1920-21	
For completion of Dooley Hospital	4,000.00
For completion of Saint Philip Hospital	16,000.00

GRANTS FROM P.W.A.

	<i>Cost Reported to PWA</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Bonds Issued</i>
Heating Plant	158,831.30	44,000.00	113,000.00
Laundry	63,104.39	17,000.00	44,000.00
Dormitory	319,242.39*	140,850.00	165,000.00
Clinic	543,112.00	239,850.00	300,000.00
			(Donor)

REVISED HOSPITAL COSTS AND FINANCING

Preliminary	915.93	
Construction	2,377,911.76	
Engineering	146,634.22	
Interest	18,537.38	
	<u>2,543,999.29</u>	
<i>How Financed:</i>		
Grant from Public Works Administration		1,144,800.00
<i>Money Received:</i>		
State of Virginia	250,000.00	
State of Virginia	65,000.00	
State of Virginia	14,000.00	
Private Donor	20,000.00	
Private Donor	<u>100,000.00</u>	449,000.00
Bank Loans		950,199.29
		<u>2,543,999.29</u>
Cost of the Egyptian Building figured in the above		\$138,052.15
which figures include engineering fees for both Peple and Baskervill		

GIFTS, GRANTS, AND BEQUESTS
JULY 1, 1925 THROUGH JULY 1, 1946

Foundations:

Carnegie Corporation	\$ 14,600.00	
Chemical Foundation	12,000.00	
Commonwealth Fund	44,500.00	
Dazian Foundation	700.00	
General Education Board	324,280.00	
International Cancer Foundation	930.00	
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	72,000.00	
John and Mary R. Markle Foundation	9,570.00	
Phelps-Stokes Fund	800.00	
Ella Sachs Plotz Foundation	300.00	
The Rockefeller Foundation	9,200.00	
Julius Rosenwald Fund	40,000.00	528,880.00
Public Works Administration of Federal Government		\$1,586,500.00

Drug Houses:

Derris, Incorporated	800.00	
Eli Lilly Company	3,600.00	
Merck and Company	2,500.00	
Parke-Davis & Company	1,500.00	
Rare Chemicals, Incorporated	1,500.00	
Van Pelt and Brown	250.00	10,150.00

Commercial Concerns:

American Tobacco Company	104,860.00	
California Spray Company	1,000.00	
Carbide & Chemical Company	250.00	
Kingan and Company	25.00	
Schering Corporation	200.00	
Socony Oil Company	500.00	
Tobacco By-Products Company	1,200.00	
Valentine Meat Juice Company	9,600.00	117,635.00

Bequests:

Charles S. Anderson	9,000.00
George W. Bagby	100.00
William Palmor Gray	100.00
Rosa B. Hexter	3,596.08
Julien H. Hill	10,000.00
Harriet Johnston	234.00

Lumsden Estate	9,000.00	
L. Z. Morris	10,000.00	
Thomas B. Scott	1,000.00	
Carrie M. Smith	8,769.06	
E. D. Taylor	1,000.00	
Martha Allen Wise	144,114.66	
Bettie Davis Wood	<u>1,250,000.00</u>	1,447,913.80
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>		
Alumni of Puerto Rico	500.00	
Anonymous	499,571.83	
American Dental Association	250.00	
American Medical Association	1,800.00	
American Red Cross	500.00	
Colonel James B. Anderson	50.00	
Bernard M. Baruch	380,000.00	
J. B. Belcher	1,000.00	
Mrs. Millicent R. Balcolm	500.00	
Miss Anna B. Boykin	25.00	
John Stewart Bryan	1,500.00	
A. Brown	500.00	
Campaign Pledges	312,500.00	
Mary L. Davis	50.00	
Overton Dennis	584.50	
Emergency Committee for Displaced Foreign Physicians	10,650.00	
Family Service Society	16,500.00	
First Baptist Church	150.00	
Annie F. Frayser	3,000.00	
Anna B. Freeman	1,000.00	
Ginter Park Women's Club	700.00	
H. W. Goodwyn	310.00	
Eva M. Goode	25.00	
E. A. Greey	75.00	
C. C. Haskell	1,000.00	
Eppa Hunton, IV	17,500.00	
Mrs. Eppa Hunton, Jr., and Eppa Hunton, IV (Radium)	10,171.16	
Eugene Holt	1,000.00	
J. S. Kindred	200.00	
Lewis G. Larus	200.00	
William Liebman	200.00	
Miller and Rhoads	10,000.00	
Mrs. W. T. McIntyre	10.00	

C. V. Mosby	60.00	
L. U. Noland	6,500.00	
William B. Palmer	1,000.00	
S. B. Penick	100.00	
Mrs. Malcolm Perkins	3,000.00	
Pilot Club of Richmond	210.00	
Mrs. William T. Reed	17,910.00	
Richmond Hotels	4,000.00	
Richmond Community Fund	304,400.24	
Richmond Kiwanis Club	9,862.10	
Richmond Jewish Council	900.00	
Richmond Junior League	3,010.00	
Sales Executive Club of Richmond	250.00	
Samis Grotto	1,250.00	
Buford Scott	1,375.00	
William S. Schwartz	1,000.00	
J. S. Sherman	50.00	
Student Service Association	300.00	
Student Body	2,350.00	
Thalhimer Brothers	45,300.00	
Miss Sally Tompkins	505.65	
United States Government	103,712.00	
United States Department of Agriculture	6,335.67	
United States Public Health Service	86,454.69	
Virginia Society for Crippled Children	3,500.00	
Thomas Wheeldon	1,200.00	
J. J. Wicker	50.00	
Mary E. Williamson	1,000.00	
Edward J. Willis	550.00	
Women's Auxiliary, Richmond Academy of Medicine	200.00	
W. R. N. L.	2,161.69	
Total of Miscellaneous Gifts		\$1,880,540.13
Total from Foundations		528,880.00
Total of P. W. A. Grants		1,586,500.00
Total from Drug Houses		10,150.00
Total from Commercial Concerns		117,635.00
Total from Bequests		1,447,913.80
Total for Pharmacy Loan and Scholarship Funds		18,370.00
GRAND TOTAL		\$5,589,988.93
AVERAGE PER YEAR		266,190.00

GIFTS FOR THE PERIOD
JUNE 1, 1945 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1946

American Tobacco Company for research	\$ 25,500.00	(Two years)
A. Brown for psychiatric patients	500.00	
California Spray Corporation for research	1,000.00	
Commonwealth Fund for regional education program	40,000.00	
Family Service Society for psychiatry	1,500.00	
Anna B. Freeman for recreational facilities for children	1,000.00	
Ginter Park Women's Club for loans to women medical students	700.00	
H. W. Goodwyn for Saint Philip patients	310.00	
Rosa Belle Hexter, Estate of	219.29	
Julien H. Hill, Estate of	10,000.00	
Eugene Holt for cardiology	1,000.00	
W. K. Kellogg Foundation	38,000.00	
L. U. Noland for North Campus project	5,000.00	
Pilot Club of Richmond for Outpatient Clinic ..	90.00	
Mrs. Wm. T. Reed: care of indigent patients	6,000.00	
Richmond Community Fund: Outpatient Clinic	26,252.00	
Richmond Hotels, Incorporated, for North Campus Project	4,000.00	
Walter Schwartz for pediatrics department	1,000.00	
Buford Scott for respirator	1,375.00	
Thomas B. Scott, Estate of, for Saint Philip patients	1,000.00	
Virginia Society for Crippled Children for Outpatient clinic	3,500.00	
J. J. Wicker, Jr. for department of surgery	50.00	\$ 167,996.29
<i>Pharmacy Scholarships:</i>		
American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education	800.00	
Anonymous for school of pharmacy	3,100.00	
Bodeker Drug Company	200.00	
B. B. Brown	100.00	
Alan Day	50.00	
H. B. Gilpin Company	200.00	
W. J. Kearney	100.00	
J. W. Hope	100.00	
W. T. Henley	100.00	
Jacob Moore	50.00	
J. W. Williamson	100.00	4,900.00

Pharmacy Loans:

Briscoe Carlan	50.00		
R. J. Fagg	100.00		
Elmer Hughes	100.00		
R. L. Lucas	10.00		
G. H. Parker	100.00	360.00	<u>360.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL			\$ 174,268.50

GIFTS JULY 1, 1946 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1947

Foundations:

John and Mary R. Markle	1,500.00		
Snyder Ophthalmic	3,000.00	<u>4,500.00</u>	

Drug Houses:

Burroughs-Wellcome Company	6,000.00		
Mead-Johnson Company	2,800.00		
Abbott Laboratories	400.00	<u>9,200.00</u>	

Commercial Concerns:

American Tobacco Company	15,000.00		15,000.00
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Bequests:

Isaac A. Davenport	1,000,000.00		1,000,000.00
	(approx)		

Miscellaneous:

Dr. M. Benmosche	15.00		
Bodeker Drug Company	200.00		
Alan R. Day	100.00		
Henry B. Gilpin Company	200.00		
M. E. Goldman	25.00		
H. W. Goodwyn	355.00		
Eugene Holt	5,000.00		
J. C. Hopkins	100.00		
Dr. William R. Laird	600.00		
Dr. H. J. Langston	250.00		
W. M. Leach	100.00		
J. L. Lowman	100.00		
Mrs. Julia W. Marston	2,000.00		
Haskins McFall	500.00		
Mrs. L. Michaels	300.00		
W. T. Monroe	100.00		

H. A. Moore	10.00	
National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis (Dinwiddie)	350.00	
Office of Naval Research	43,260.00	
Owens and Minor	200.00	
Dr. P. N. and Julia A. Pastore	1,196.70	
J. S. Patterson	25.00	
People's Drug Stores	500.00	
Pilot Club of Richmond	100.00	
Richmond Community Fund	26,252.00	
H. E. Simpson	100.00	
Strother Drug Company	200.00	
William B. Thalhimer	1,000.00	
J. Gaines Thomas	100.00	
Leah B. Trottner	300.00	
Virginia Society for Crippled Children	600.00	
Minor D. Webber	100.00	84,238.70
GRAND TOTAL		<u>\$1,112,938.70</u>

NURSING SCHOOLS

<i>School</i>	<i>Organized</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Graduates</i>
Saint Luke's Hospital	1886	1935	382
Virginia Hospital (U. C. M.)	1893	1913	
Virginia Hospital (City)	1913	1922	
Old Dominion Hospital	1895	1903	
Memorial Hospital	1903	1913	
Medical College of Virginia	1913		
Retreat for the Sick	1894	1935	235
Hygiea Hospital	1900	1927	135
William Byrd Hospital	1906	1911	2
Sheltering Arms Hospital	1907	1934	130
Johnston-Willis Hospital	1909		
Grace Hospital	1912	1934	148
Westbrook Sanatorium	1912	1926	57
Tucker Sanatorium	1913	1932	62
Stuart Circle Hospital	1913		
Saint Elizabeth Hospital	1924		
<i>Negro Schools</i>			
Richmond Hospital	1898	1920	100
Saint Philip Hospital	1920		

NURSING GROUPS WHICH HAVE BEEN CONNECTED
WITH THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA AT
INTERVALS OVER THE CENTENNIAL PERIOD
1838-1938

- 1838-1845 Sisters of Charity nursed at the infirmary of the Medical Department, Hampden-Sidney College located in the Union Hotel Building.
- 1893-1895 Sisters of Mercy nursed at the infirmary of the Medical College of Virginia located at 1225 East Marshall Street.
- 1893-1913 Virginia Hospital, Training School for Nurses was in connection with the University College of Medicine.
- 1895-1903 Old Dominion Hospital, Training School for Nurses replaced the Sisters of Mercy. After 1895 the Infirmary of the Medical College of Virginia was known as the Old Dominion Hospital. Miss Sadie Heath Cabaniss as superintendent, introduced the Nightingale System of Nurse Training.
- 1903-1913 Memorial Hospital, Training School for Nurses replaced the Old Dominion Hospital School.
- 1914-1922 Virginia Hospital (new) Training School for Nurses was conducted by the City of Richmond in connection with the Medical College of Virginia at the location of the Virginia Hospital (old).
- 1914- Medical College of Virginia, School of Nursing replaced the Virginia Hospital and the Memorial Hospital Schools. After the consolidation of the University College of Medicine and the Medical College of Virginia in 1913, the graduates of the several hospitals connected with these two institutions become eligible for membership in the General Alumni Association of the Medical College of Virginia. This arrangement was completed in 1922. In 1925 The Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors recognized the School of Nursing as Co-ordinate with the Schools of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy of the Medical College of Virginia.
- 1920- Saint Philip Hospital School of Nursing for Negro Nurses was established in 1920 on the site of the Old Dominion Hospital.
- 1936- Saint Philip School of Nursing established a Collegiate Course in Public Health Nursing for Negro Graduate Nurses.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
M. C. V.
PRESIDENTS

Dr. J. B. Newton, M-1860.....	1889-90
Dr. C. W. Brock, M-1859.....	1890-91
Dr. S. B. Barham, M-1861.....	1891-92
Dr. T. P. Mathews, M-1890.....	1892-93
Dr. C. V. Robinson, M-1873.....	1893-94
Dr. W. A. Thom, M-1841.....	1894-95
Dr. S. W. Dickinson, M-1871.....	1895-96
Dr. H. C. Tabb, M-1860.....	1896-97
Dr. W. F. Drewry, M-1884.....	1897-98
Dr. J. D. Coleman, M-1884.....	1898-99
Dr. W. E. Anderson, M-1888.....	1899-00
Dr. W. L. Harris, M-1893.....	1900-01
Dr. W. L. Devaney, M-1883.....	1901-02
Dr. L. E. Harvie, M-1867.....	1902-03
Dr. C. M. Miller, M-1882.....	1903-04
Dr. P. H. Killey, M-1872.....	1904-05
Dr. J. J. Miller, M-1898.....	1905-06
Dr. J. R. Gildersleeve, M-1864.....	1906-07
Dr. T. W. Dew, M-1893.....	1907-08
Dr. W. C. Barker, M-1884.....	1908-09
Dr. H. B. Mahood, M-1899.....	1909-10
Dr. Simon Baruch, M-1862.....	1910-11
Dr. J. M. Burk, M-1895.....	1911-12
Dr. J. F. Bright, M-1898.....	1912-13
Dr. H. U. Stephenson, M-1895.....	1913-14
Dr. B. K. Hays, M-1894.....	1914-15
Dr. L. C. Bosher, M-1883.....	1915-16
Dr. A. L. Tynes, M-1898.....	1916-17
Dr. A. L. Tynes, M-1898.....	1917-18
Dr. A. L. Tynes, M-1898.....	1918-19
Dr. J. M. Hughes, D-1908.....	1919-20
Dr. F. J. Wright, M-1899.....	1920-21
Dr. H. U. Stephenson, M-1895.....	1921-22
Dr. Manfred Call, M-1899.....	1922-23
Dr. Manfred Call, M-1899.....	1923-24
Dr. Manfred Call, M-1899.....	1924-25
Dr. Greer Baughman, M-1897.....	1925-26
Dr. Charles Phillips, M-1924.....	1926-27
Dr. R. W. Miller, M-1897.....	1927-28

Dr. R. W. Miller, M-1897.....	1928-29
Dr. R. W. Miller, M-1897.....	1929-30
Dr. W. E. Vest, M-1909.....	1930-31
Dr. J. M. Northington, M-1905.....	1931-32
Dr. J. M. Hutcheson, M-1909.....	1932-33
Dr. J. B. Fisher, M-1882.....	1933-34
Dr. C. M. Miller, M-1892.....	1934-35
Dr. K. S. Blackwell, M-1906.....	1935-36
Mr. L. C. Bird, P-1917.....	1936-37
Dr. R. W. Miller, P-1895, M-1897.....	1937-38
Dr. F. P. Fletcher, P-1909, M-1915.....	1938-39
Dr. W. H. Street, D-1905.....	1939-40
Dr. W. H. Street, D-1905.....	1940-41

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
U. C. M.
PRESIDENTS

Dr. Hugh McGuire, M-1894.....	1894-95
R. C. Randolph, M-1894.....	1895-96
Dr. E. L. Hobson, Jr., M-1895.....	1896-97
Dr. H. A. Wise, M-1896.....	1897-98
Dr. F. A. Hancock, M-1896.....	1898-99
Dr. A. C. Ray, M-1897.....	1899-00
Dr. W. L. Peple, M-1897.....	1900-01
T. M. Lippitt, M-1897.....	1901-02
Dr. M. E. Nuckols, M-1897.....	1902-03
Dr. G. A. Stover, M-1900.....	1903-04
Dr. J. C. Bodow, M-1897.....	1904-05
Dr. C. A. Labenburg, M-1896.....	1905-06
Dr. A. G. Brown, M-1898.....	1906-07
Dr. McGuire Newton, M-1897.....	1907-08
Dr. C. F. Ross, M-1905.....	1908-09
Dr. G. W. McAllister, M-1899.....	1909-10
Dr. H. D. Nicholson, M-1897.....	1910-11
Dr. F. C. Pratt, M-1907.....	1911-12
Dr. R. D. Roller, M-1905.....	1912-13

Brief notes in this section of Addendum II are from College catalogs and from the minutes of the faculty and Board of Visitors, covering about fifty years. It is suggested that this material be referred to from time to time as their dates parallel the major sections of this history. Each item is believed to be important but too brief generally for individual development.

1862-63 CATALOG

Operation of the School During the War: "In announcing a course of Lectures under present circumstances, the Faculty are not unaware of the difficulties which they encounter and the obstacles which will prevent a full attendance upon their instructions, but it has not seemed to them necessary or wise that the business of education, and especially of medical education, should be suspended during a state of war.

"The motives thus presented for a continuance of the usual course of instruction during the past winter were fully justified by the result—the number of young men who were in a position to continue their medical studies, without a violation of their military obligations, having been found to exceed all previous calculation. Of the matriculates of the last session who were undergraduates, fully three-fourths had already attended one or more courses of lectures, either in this or in other schools, and were therefore entitled to present themselves as candidates for the degree. Many of the graduates, after presenting themselves before the different Examining Boards, have received commissions in the medical corps of the Army and Navy, while several others are employed in the public service as Acting Surgeons, or in other positions of usefulness."

1864-65 CATALOG

Curriculum: "The next annual course of lectures will commence on the first day of November and continue until the first of March. The faculty take this occasion to reiterate their determination to return to a course of five months as soon as the condition of the country shall justify it, but at present the deranged financial and social condition of the section from which the College must derive its chief patronage warns them that such a step would be premature."

Regular Course Continued During the War: "The faculty feel much gratification that they have been able to continue their regular courses of instruction without interruption during the four years of war, with its attendant evils, which have afflicted the country, and they now anticipate the pleasure of welcoming to their halls a large number of young men who have been excluded from them hereto-

fore by those military exigencies which have opposed an almost insuperable bar to the prosecution of scientific and professional studies."

Faculty: "Since the commencement of the present year, the Institution has had to mourn the loss of two of the ablest and most distinguished of its Corps of Instructors—Dr. James H. Conway, Professor of Obstetrics, having died on the fourth of February, and Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, Professor of Surgery, on the twenty-third of April. The Board of Visitors, on the twelfth of July, filled these important vacancies by the election of Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Winchester, to the Chair of Surgery, and Dr. Robert T. Coleman, of Richmond, to the Chair of Obstetrics."

1866-67 CATALOG

Curriculum: "The Faculty declare their readiness to extend their annual session to six calendar months as soon as it shall become apparent that the schools of the country generally are prepared to unite in this desirable reform."

Howard's Grove Hospital: "This hospital, which is under the medical charge of the Faculty, affords a large and varied field for the practical study of disease. It contains five hundred beds, a large proportion of which are at all times occupied by the sick. During the fifteen months ending on the 1st of July, upwards of 1,100 patients were admitted into its wards."

(This hospital was a Civil War hospital on the Mechanicsville Turnpike for nervous and mental patients. After the war it was converted into a colored insane asylum and later became the nucleus of the Central State Hospital at Petersburg.)

Reopening of College Hospital: "The Hospital attached to the College, which was unavoidably closed in the year 1864, under the pressure of the financial derangements incident to the war, has been recently reopened and will afford further opportunities for practical study at the bedside and for witnessing surgical operations, with the least possible inconvenience to the student."

The Richmond Almshouse: "The Almshouse is also under the control of the Faculty for clinical purposes, and two students of the College are annually appointed to reside in the institution and

conduct the treatment of the sick, under the direction of the Attending Physician."

Fees: "The continued depression of the agricultural and other interests in the Southern States, and the consequently straitened means of most young men entering upon the study of medicine, still constrain the faculty to decline adopting the advance of one-third in the fees of tuition announced twelve months since by the leading Northern schools."

Southern Students in Southern Schools: "The efforts of the College in the past to furnish the means of thorough medical education to the young men of Virginia and the South, and thus to dissuade them from resorting to distant schools have not been unsuccessful. From the first organization of the school, in 1838, as the Medical Department of Hampden-Sidney College, to the present time, more than 2400 students have been registered on the matriculation lists, and 819 have received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. Of these graduates, 648 have been from Virginia."

1869-70 CATALOG

Enrollment: "The faculty have abundant reason for the conviction that the decline in enrollment is naturally and mainly the result of recent political and social changes and of the consequent depressed and unsettled condition of the section of country from which the College derives its chief patronage.

"There is satisfactory evidence, derived from an examination of the catalogs of medical colleges, both in and out of the State, that the number of young men at present pursuing the study of medicine in Virginia is considerably less than half the average of the years preceding the war; and that the proportion of the whole number attending the lectures of this Institution is as large now as it was at the period referred to—up to the session of 1859-60, when the number of the class was largely increased by the secession of students from the Northern schools."

Clinical Instruction: "The College Hospital (or Infirmary) may not improperly be styled a *City Hospital*, as patients are received into it for treatment under contract with the city, in addition to those entered on private account. It is, also, under contract with the

United States Government, the receptacle for all seamen requiring hospital treatment at the port of Richmond.”

1870-71 CATALOG

Faculty: “The present full organization of the Faculty, including as it does, nine Professors (the minimum number recommended by the Convention of Medical Colleges) is in accord with the growing requirements of a science which is continually expanding.”

1898-99 CATALOG

Promotion: “After the session 1899-1900, only those students will be allowed to enter the advanced courses who have made seventy-five per cent on the previous course.”

1901-02 CATALOG

Fees: “The Medical College of Virginia on and after January 1, 1899, required of its medical students four years’ study before they could apply for graduation. It was determined that this advance in medical education should be in no sense a hardship to matriculants, and the College being a State institution and receiving an appropriation from the Commonwealth, the Faculty has, therefore, reduced the fees for medical tuition from \$90 to \$65 per session.”

Items Announced in Board and Faculty Minutes

2/5/98: A bill was passed to allow the College to grant diplomas in Dentistry and Pharmacy.

5/9/98: The design for the new diploma was approved. It was agreed that a translation be furnished the student.

9/26/99: The plan of Dr. George Ben Johnston to establish a private hospital was abandoned at the urgent request of the faculty and friends. Instead, he agreed to assist in establishing a public hospital. The same situation obtained in regard to Dr. Lewis Boshier.

11/1/00: The Dean was authorized to contract for the wiring of College buildings and installing electric lights.

12/21/03: “The College will adjourn January 7 to attend the unveiling of the Dr. Hunter McGuire monument.”

5/19/05: The portrait of Dr. Lewis Webb Chamberlayne, one of the Founders of the Medical College of Virginia and Professor of Materia Medica, 1838-1854, was presented to the College by his daughter, Mrs. George W. Bagby.

10/7/05: "College work will be suspended on October 18 in honor of President Theodore Roosevelt's visit to Richmond on that day."

10/7/05: The question of establishing a gymnasium was laid on the table.

6/9/13: Dr. Thomas H. Barnes, at the time of his death, was the oldest living graduate. He was appointed to the Board in 1889; from 1905 until his death in 1913, he served as Chairman of the Board.

4/1/14: *Premedical Course Suggested*: Dr. Mitchell outlined a proposed plan to establish a premedical course in connection with the Mechanics Institute. At least \$6,000 would be required to carry on such a course.

11/30/14: "Mr. Miller stated that he had obtained unanimous consent of the stockholders of the University College of Medicine for the dissolution of the charter and on motion, the Secretary was instructed to draw a check for \$5.00 and forward it to the Corporation Commission, which would complete the transaction."

11/29/15: *Scholarships*: "A letter from the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy was presented, in which free scholarships were sought for indigent descendants of Confederate soldiers. The matter was laid on the table."

Free Tuition: "At a previous meeting of the Committee it was decided to give free tuition to five students each session who contemplated taking up Foreign Missionary work. It was the custom of the two Old Institutions to give free tuition to such students but there was no limit as to the number to be received. Usually about one or two each session came under this head."

11/18/15: "It was decided to discontinue granting free tuition to those contemplating foreign missionary work after those in college already matriculated under this plan had been graduated."

11/15/17: "Coeducation in the school of medicine was discussed. No action was taken. It was thought wise to give the matter further consideration before taking a vote."

Three women students entered the Medical College of Virginia for medicine, fall of 1918, one as a junior, transferring from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine and the other two as freshmen. Of these, Miss Innis Steinmetz was graduated with the class of 1920 and Miss Mary Baughman and Miss Margaret Nolting with the class of 1922. These are the first women medical graduates.

Three women in dentistry also graduated in 1922: Esther Marguerite Cummins, Constance O. Haller, and Tillie Lyons Weinstein.

Committees of the Faculty, 1898-1905

12/14/98: The Executive Committee of the Faculty was established, consisting of the Chairman, Dean and two other members to be elected by the Faculty.

3/19/04: The Standing Finance Committee was created, composed of the Dean and two others to look after the finances of the College and to approve disbursements.

5/21/04: The committees at this time consisted of the Executive, Finance, and Catalog committees.

5/19/04: The Press Committee was created to see that matters of public interest concerning the College were properly noted in the newspapers.

9/5/05: A Committee on Grounds and Buildings was appointed.

The Honor System

2/5/98: "The Honor System was annulled by the class."

12/3/00: "The students expressed a desire to establish the Honor System. This was approved by the faculty."

3/30/01: "The Honor System was granted to all classes except the graduating class."

5/25/03: "In signing the matriculation card, it was ruled that the student should pledge to maintain the Honor System."

May, 1912: "The Honor System has been in vogue at this institution since 1901 and has worked well; it has demonstrated the fact that it is much better to place the care of the honor of the class in their hands. Now every student is required to subscribe to that system on matriculation."

6/5/15: "During the early part of the session the efficiency of the honor system was put to a severe test but the students responded in a most creditable manner and the principle of this form of government is now firmly established."

College Publications

12/14/98: "The faculty members were urged to pledge to furnish at least eight pages of matter to the College publication, *The Medical Register*."

5/12/00: "It was moved that the publication of *The Register* be abolished for the present."

5/3/03: "An appropriation of \$300 was made to aid in the establishment of a medical journal."

5/25/03: "\$300 was appropriated for the conduct of the *Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery*."

2/17/15: "The Secretary reported that the *Old Dominion Journal* had been made an official organ of the College."

6/5/16: "The weekly paper, *Skull and Bones* has done much to improve the esprit de corps of the student body and the publication should be encouraged by the authorities of the College."

New Features

1866-67: "A new Chair of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy has been established by the Board of Visitors; Dr. E. S. Gaillard has been selected to fill the Professorship."

"A City Dispensary has been established in the College Building. This benevolent enterprise, which owes its origin to the united efforts

of the city authorities and the Freedmen's Bureau, has been in successful operation for the last three months."

1867-68: "A Chair of Diseases of Women and Children has been established; Dr. Walter Coles has been appointed to fill the Professorship."

"A Dispensary for Diseases of the Eye and Ear has been established in connection with the College Hospital, under the direction of Professor Cunningham."

1882-83: New departments: Diseases of Eye, Ear and Throat and Medical Jurisprudence.

1892-93: New departments: Diseases of the Skin; Heart and Lungs.

1895-96: New courses: Lectures on the "Relation of Medicine to Life Insurance," given by Dr. James B. McCaw; instruction in "Massage."

An Outside Obstetric Service was established in 1895 by the College and the Old Dominion Hospital.

A training school for nurses of the Old Dominion Hospital was established and operated under the direction of Miss Sadie Heath Cabaniss, a graduate of Johns Hopkins University.

1896-97: New department: Physiology.

1898-99: New Laboratory Building: "Adjoining the main building is the new Laboratory Building, recently erected to meet the requirements of a constantly increasing number of students and specially planned for laboratory purposes."

Maternity Hospital: "The new and admirably equipped Maternity Hospital is an annex of the Old Dominion Hospital, and its nursing is done by the Old Dominion nurses."

1/10/01: The Outside Obstetrical Clinic (home delivery) was constituted an individual department, with Dr. Greer Baughman added to the staff. It was ruled that the department would report to the faculty instead of to the Professor of Obstetrics.

9/28/01: Joint meetings of the Faculty and Adjunct Faculty were revived, in accordance with the resolution passed two years previous.

10/20/02: A room was requested by the students to be fitted up by them for a gymnasium; this was approved by the Faculty.

It was proposed that the Executive Committee consider the advisability of assigning students to different members of the faculty as their preceptors.

5/25/03: New lectures Insurance; Climatology.

12/30/05: New lectures: Medical Ethics; Economics.

Future Needs

3/22/23: Need was expressed for another teaching unit as well as a more modern hospital.

4/10/23: "The Plan Committee" was appointed by the Executive Committee, consisting of the Deans of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy, the Secretary-Treasurer of the College and the Superintendent of the Hospital Division.

It was the consensus of opinion that the immediate and urgent needs were:

1. Additional teaching facilities.
2. New hospital for white patients.
3. Nurses home for white nurses.

It was agreed that Mr. Baskervill be consulted relative to the preparation of a tentative sketch of the new buildings.

ADDENDUM III

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA PRESIDENTS OF BOARD OF VISITORS

Hon. John M. Patton.....	1854-1858
Hon. William H. MacFarland.....	1860-1871
Hon. Harry Lyons.....	1871-1882
Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle.....	1883-1886
Judge W. W. Crump.....	1886-1897
Dr. James B. McCaw.....	1897-1906
Dr. Thomas H. Barnes.....	1907-1913

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS

Judge George L. Christian.....	1913-1924
Eppa Hunton, Jr.....	1925-1932
William T. Reed.....	1932-1935
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	1936-1948
Robert T. Barton, Jr.....	1948-1954
Buford Scott.....	1954-1959; 1963-1964
Samuel M. Bemiss.....	1959-1960; 1964-1965
Eppa Hunton, IV.....	1960-1963
R. Reginald Rooke.....	1965-1968
Virginius Dabney.....	

RECTORS OF BOARD OF VISITORS

Virginius Dabney.....	1968-1969
Eppa Hunton, IV.....	1969-1970
Robert Wilson.....	1970-

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA MEMBERS OF BOARD OF VISITORS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Death</i>
Honorable John M. Patton.....	1854-1858		10/28/58
Charles W. Russell.....	1854-1865	6/20/65	
Wyndham Robertson.....	1854-1865	6/10/65	
Robert Grattan.....	1854-1855		10/ /65
Dr. Francis T. Stribling.....	1854-1874		7/23/74
Dr. William D. McGuire.....	1854-1872	1872	2/ 4/77

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Death</i>
John S. Barbour, Jr.	1854-1868	3/ 4/68	
Hunter H. Marshall.....	1854-1860	2/11/60	
Stephen O. Southall.....	1854-1866	1866	
Dr. George L. Nicolson.....	1854-1883		3/ /83
Dr. John S. Wellford.....	1854-1868	5/ 4/68	1/ 2/11
Dr. Jesse J. Simpkins.....	1854-1866		2/ /66
Dr. Levin S. Joynes.....	1854-1855	3/30/55	1/18/81
Thomas Wallace.....	1854-1868	3/ 4/68	
Honorable Willoughby Newton.....	1854-1872		
Honorable James A. Seddon	1854-1880		8/19/80
Dr. Robert H. Cabell.....	1854-1865	1865	2/20/75
Honorable James Lyons.....	1854-1882		12/18/82
Honorable William H. MacFarland....	1854-1871		1/15/71
Dr. George T. Yerby	1855-1864		
Dr. William H. Dennis.....	1856-1884		1884
Dr. John A. Cunningham.....	1859-1880	1880	3/21/81
Dr. W. Otway Owen	1860-1892		2/15/92
James Alfred Jones.....	1865-1886	7/ 7/86	
Raleigh T. Daniel.....	1865-1877		8/16/77
Dr. John H. Claiborne.....	1865-1867	1867	2/24/05
Gustavus A. Myers.....	1865-1869		8/20/69
Dr. William Selden.....	1866-1879	1879	11/ 7/87
Honorable Thomas S. Flournoy.....	1867-1868		
Dr. D. W. Lassiter.....	1867-1903		7/ 3/03
Honorable John L. Marye, Jr.....	1868-1897	4/15/97	
Rev. J. L. M. Curry.....	1871-1885	2/16/85	2/12/03
Rev. J. M. P. Atkinson.....	1871-1884		
Rev. James A. Duncan.....	1871-1877		9/24/77
Judge W. W. Crump.....	1871-1897		2/27/97
Judge John A. Meredith.....	1871-1882		3/15/82
John B. Young.....	1875-1887		
Dr. William R. Weisiger.....	1875-1885		1885
Archer Anderson	1880		
Dr. Armistead S. Wellford.....	1880-1884		1884
Rt. Rev. F. M. Whittle.....	1880-1886	6/ 1/86	6/18/02
Honorable A. M. Keiley.....	1880-1905		1/24/05
Dr. A. M. Fautleroy.....	1880-		6/19/86
Rev. J. J. Lafferty.....	1880-1909		7/23/09
Major James H. Dooley.....	1880-1888	5/20/88	
Dr. S. C. Gleaves.....	1880-1890		1/14/90
Major S. J. C. Moore.....	1880-1892		
Dr. Lewis Wheat.....	1882-1897	4/23/97	12/—/02

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Death</i>
Honorable John F. Lewis.....	1884-1885	6/ 2/85	
Robert B. Berkeley.....	1884-1899	1899	
Robert T. Hubbard.....	1884-1888	1888	
George B. Harrison.....	1884-1913	1/28/13	
Dr. W. W. Douglas.....	1884-1902		7/24/02
Honorable John S. Wise 6/4/85- 11/2/85	1885-1885	11/ 2/85	
Dr. William P. McGuire.....	1885-1899	3/11/99	11/15/26
Dr. J. S. Pendleton.....	1886-1913	1/28/13	8/14/17
Col. John B. Purcell.....	1886-1906	10/16/06	
Dr. Herbert Nash.....	1886-1911		4/26/11
Edward Cohen.....	1887-1888		1/18/88
Wyndham R. Meredith.....	1887-1906	8/26/06	
Dr. Tomlin Braxton.....	1888-1892		12/30/92
Dr. Charles R. Cullen.....	1888-1889		4/ 5/89
Dr. James B. McCaw.....	1889-1906		8/13/06
Dr. R. E. Moore.....	1890-1913	1/28/13	9/11/24
Dr. Thomas Barnes.....	1889-1913		6/ 4/13
Dr. J. F. Bryant.....	1892-1909		1/16/09
Dr. Thomas P. Mathews.....	1893-1905		1/12/05
Dr. John R. Baylor.....	1893-1897		7/26/97
Judge Beverley T. Crump.....	1897-1912	5/ 7/12	
Dr. Joseph N. Barney, Jr.....	1897-1917	3/28/17	4/ 3/31
Col. John S. Harwood.....	1897-1913		9/23/13
N. H. Massie.....	1897-1900		1900
P. Thornton Marye.....	1899-1909	1/12/09	
Dr. F. W. Lewis.....	1900-1913	1/28/13	2/14/28
Dr. Joel Crawford.....	1899-1913		1/28/13
Honorable A. C. Braxton.....	1902-1913	1/28/13	3/22/14
E. L. Bemiss.....	1903-1924		1/ 4/24
Dr. John B. Fisher.....	1905-1951		8/21/52
Dr. Joseph M. Burke.....	1906-1913	1/28/13	
6/9/13—1929			4/ 5/29
Mr. D. L. Pulliam.....	1906-1913	1/28/13	
Dr. H. S. Myers.....	1909-1923	1/23/23	11/—/23
Dr. W. L. Harris.....	1906-1953		9/ 9/61
Dr. J. A. Tipton.....	1911-1913	1/28/13	
Charles P. Cardwell.....	1912-1914 1917-1926		3/12/41
Dr. W. J. Strother.....	1909-1913 1919-1922	1/28/13	
J. D. Johnston.....	1911-1940		2/12/40

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Death</i>
H. L. Cabell.....	1913-1927	6/ 1/27	
Judge George L. Christian.....	1913-1924		7/26/24
Eppa Hunton, Jr.....	1913-1932		3/ 5/32
Dr. Paulus A. Irving.....	1913-1928		6/11/28
John M. Johnson.....	1913-1919	5/ 2/19	
William R. Miller.....	1913-1936		10/29/36
L. Z. Morris.....	1913-1929		10/ 8/29
Dr. Robert C. Randolph.....	1913-1917	1/30/17	
Edgar D. Taylor.....	1913-1928		1/28/28
John W. Williams.....	1913-1934		11/15/34
Dr. George Ben Johnston.....	1914-1916		12/20/16
Thomas L. Moore.....	1913-1929		2/27/29
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	1917-1948		10/27/48
Dr. R. J. Payne.....	1917-1944		12/ 9/44
Julien H. Hill.....	1922-1942		
Dr. E. L. Kendig.....	1923-1934		1/15/34
William T. Reed.....	1924-1935		9/18/35
John Bell Williams.....	1924-1949	6/30/49	6/ /70
H. W. Ellerson.....	1927-1941		5 /6/41
Col. Robert T. Barton, Jr.....	1928-1954		
F. Cleveland Davis.....	1928-1942		
Dr. Douglas VanderHoof.....	1929-1953		10/31/57
W. W. Wilkinson, Ex-Officio.....	1929-1951		2/22/53
William H. Schwarzschild.....	1929-1951		6/ 8/52
Eppa Hunton, IV.....	1932-1951		
	1954-1958		
	1959-1963		
	1964-1968		
Dr. Hunter McGuire.....	1934-1947		1/21/49
Dr. W. D. Kendig.....	1934-1948		3/16/48
Dr. Sidney B. Hall, Ex-Officio.....	1934-1941		
Lewis G. Larus.....	1935-1951		1/ 7/66
Dr. Claude B. Bowyer.....	1936-1947		7/29/47
J. E. W. Timberman.....	1940-1948	9/14/48	8/11/62
Hugh Leach.....	1941-1953		
J. McCaw Tompkins.....	1941-1946		8/23/46
Dabney S. Lancaster.....	1941-1945		
Samuel M. Bemiss.....	1944-1954		8/ 7/66
	1956-1960		
	1961-1965		
Joseph D. Collins.....	1945-1951		
David A. Harrison.....	1945-1951		2/17/66

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Resigned</i>	<i>Death</i>
G. Tyler Miller.....	1945-1949		
Dowell J. Howard.....	1949-1956		
W. Welby Beverley.....	1951-1959		7/ 6/69
W. N. Hodgkin.....	1951-1958		
Thomas F. Marshall.....	1951-1955		
	1956-1960		
Buford Scott.....	1954-1959		
	1960-1964		
	1965-1968		
Harry H. Augustine.....	1954-1959		9/17/59
Dr. James D. Hagood.....	1953-1961		
Nora Spencer Hamner.....	1953-1961		
George T. McLean.....	1954-1958		
R. F. Burke Steele.....	1953-1961		7/ 6/69
Waverly R. Payne.....	1951-1955		
	1956-1960		
Virginus R. Shackelford.....	1958-1966		
E. Hutson Titmus, Jr.....	1958-1966		3/ 3/66
William T. Reed, Jr.....	1959-1966		3/ 2/66
C. Francis Cocke.....	1959-1966	3/ 1/66	1970
Dr. Edward Myers.....	1959-1967		
R. Reginald Rooke.....	1960-1968		
Dr. A. L. Van Name.....	1961-1968		
Mrs. Anne F. Mahoney.....	1961-1968		
Dr. Richard Michaux.....	1961-1968		
Stuart Shumate.....	1963-1968		
William R. Cogar.....	1966-1968		
S. S. Flythe.....	1966-1968		
C. Coleman McGehee.....	1966-1968		
John H. Temple.....	1966-1968		
Byrnal M. Haley.....	1967-1968		

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
Andrew J. Brent.....	1968-1970
Mrs. James B. Bullard.....	1968-1970
Virginus Dabney.....	1968-1971
Eppa Hunton, IV.....	1968-1970
C. Coleman McGehee.....	1968-1971
Dr. Richard A. Michaux.....	1968-1971
Dr. James W. Mullen, II.....	1968-1971

<i>Name</i>	<i>Date</i>
S. Buford Scott, Jr.....	1968-1971
James E. Sheffield.....	1968-1970
John H. Temple.....	1968-1970
Mrs. Charles G. Thalhimer.....	1968-1970
J. K. Timmons.....	1968-1970
B. Walton Turnbull.....	1968-1970
Edward A. Wayne.....	1968-1972
Robert A. Wilson.....	1968-1972

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF COLLEGE

Dr. Augustus L. Warner.....	Dean, 1838-1847
Dr. Socrates Maupin.....	Dean, 1847-1853
Dr. David H. Tucker.....	Dean, 1853-1856
Dr. Levin S. Joynes.....	Dean, 1856-1871
Dr. James B. McCaw.....	Dean, 1871-1883
Dr. Martin L. James.....	Dean, 1883-1886
Dr. J. S. Dorsey Cullen.....	Dean, 1886-1893
Dr. Christopher Tompkins.....	Dean, 1893-1913
Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell.....	Pres., 1913-1914
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	Dean, 1913-1919
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	Pres., 1919-1925
Dr. William T. Sanger.....	Pres., 1925-1956
Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr.....	Pres., 1956-1969

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Dr. A. L. Gray.....	Dean, 1913-1920
Dr. E. C. L. Miller.....	Dean, 1920-1922
Dr. Manfred Call.....	Dean, 1922-1929
Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr.....	Dean, 1929-1942
Dr. Jacques P. Gray.....	Dean, 1942-1946
Interim Committee.....	1946-1947
Dr. H. B. Haag.....	Dean, 1947-1951
Dr. John B. Truslow.....	Dean, 1951-1956
Dr. Erling S. Hegre.....	Acting Dean, 1956-1957
Dr. William F. Maloney.....	Dean, 1957-1963
Dr. Kinloch Nelson.....	Dean, 1963-1971

(The designation, "chairman of the school," as Medicine, was used at times instead of "Dean.")

SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY

Dr. Henry C. Jones.....	Dean, 1897-1901
Dr. J. Hall Moore.....	Dean, 1901-1906
Dr. Frank W. Stiff.....	Dean, 1906-1913
Dr. Richard L. Simpson.....	Dean, 1913-1915
Dr. J. A. C. Hoggan.....	Dean, 1915-1925
Dr. Robert D. Thornton.....	Dean, 1925-1929
Dr. Harry Bear.....	Dean, 1929-1950
Dr. Harry Lyons.....	Dean, 1951-1970

SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

Dr. Frank M. Reade.....	Dean, 1898-1913
Prof. Albert Bolenbaugh.....	Dean, 1912-1919
Prof. Wortley F. Rudd.....	Dean, 1920-1947
Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr.....	Dean, 1947-1956
Dr. Warren E. Weaver.....	Dean, 1956-

ADDENDUM IV

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA UNDER SIX CHARTERS

The Medical College of Virginia, from 1854 to 1969, operated under the provisions of six different charters, each enacted by the Virginia General Assembly, with changes to meet changing conditions. Complete texts are available at the State Law Library.

The first charter, February 24, 1854, contains thirteen sections. Nineteen Board members are named in the Act, their duties and responsibilities set forth; the institution named The Medical College of Virginia; all property of the Medical College at Richmond is vested in the new corporation, subject, however, as far as real estate is concerned to the lien held by the president and directors of the Literary Fund; the usual branches of medicine are named and are to be taught by the faculty appointed by the Board, the faculty choosing its dean, with certain duties defined: the faculty is to manage the property and affairs of the College under the authority of the Board; the Board of Visitors is named in the Act, to serve in effect for life, unless resigning, ten to constitute a quorum; the Governor to fill Board vacancies; the charter to be effective when approved by the executive faculty of the medical school in Richmond; no censure of the medical school faculty or of the Trustees of Hampden-Sydney College is to be construed from any of the processes of the charter.

Board members named in the charter of 1854 were widely representative of Virginia and one was a resident of Wheeling, now West Virginia; six were physicians as far as appointment to the Board was concerned; the Governor's authority was limited to filling vacancies. Later a dispute on this point arose and will be covered.

Approved January 22, 1879, the second charter stipulated that candidates for the degree of doctor of medicine be examined at least once a year, after the completion of two courses of lectures, at least one of them at the Medical College of Virginia; also, the degree of "graduate in pharmacy" is authorized, based upon two years' study.

Provision is made in the amended charter of February 2, 1898, for receiving gifts, bequests, etc., for the benefit of college services and facilities, etc. This charter also provides for dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing.

After the amalgamation of the University College of Medicine and the Medical College of Virginia, July 1, 1913, the Virginia General Assembly enacted, in 1916, a new charter for the new college. This reflected the provisions of earlier charters, approved the amalgamation of the University College of Medicine and the old college, including Memorial Hospital, provided for a board of 19 members appointed for life or until resignation, seven from Richmond, amply provided for receiving and using gifts, bequests, etc., whether made to the Medical College of Virginia or to the amalgamated institutions. The board is to elect a president, if deemed necessary, define his duties, elect an executive committee, appoint the faculty, control the property of the college, control the affairs of the corporation and make an annual report to the Second Auditor of Virginia.

The primary purpose of the charter of 1944 was to discontinue the appointment of life memberships on the board, to reduce the number of the board to ten including the Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex officio*, and to provide for orderly rotation of board members based on a maximum of two five-year terms. Provision is also made for nomination by the MCV Alumni Association to the Governor of three persons, one of whom for board membership.

The principal effect of the 1945 MCV Charter is to change the maximum period of Board appointment from five to four years, as the then State constitution limited all Board appointments to State agencies to four years.

ADDENDUM V

ACADEMY SQUARE

A French adventurer during the American Revolution, Alexandre Marie Quesnay de Beaurepaire, of distinguished French parentage, apparently fell in love with our shores, with a strong leaning toward Virginia, where he had been shown special courtesies. He conceived the bold idea of establishing in America an Academy patterned after the French Academy, to be located in Richmond, Virginia. He talked to leading citizens, in both North and South, and interested many in making substantial subscriptions for the construction and furnishing of the Academy. In Europe, likewise, he spread the word with regard to assisting the Academy and enlisted help from the leaders there, including Thomas Jefferson, who then was Minister of the United States.

After unusual reverses, which would be expected of a far-flung enterprise like his Academy, Quesnay on January 24, 1786, succeeded in laying the cornerstone and erecting the Academy. It evidently was a large building and was the meeting place of those delegated to consider and adopt the Constitution of the United States for Virginia.

A tablet erected at the entrance of the George Ben Johnston Auditorium, Medical College of Virginia Hospital, on Twelfth Street between Marshall and Broad, today marks the site of the Academy.

"In 1788 Quesnay made arrangements looking to the establishment of various courses of study in the academy at Richmond. The selection of suitable professors, masters and artists was entrusted to a committee of correspondence, at Paris, consisting of Quesnay, founder and president of the academy, of a permanent secretary, a treasurer-general and nine commissioners, elected from prominent members of the academy. This committee nominated only one professor, Dr. Jean Rouelle, described as a profound scholar and an experienced traveler, and assigned to him the chair of chemistry and natural history. He was elected September 28, 1788, and was to

have sailed for America in October. The approach of the French Revolution prevented the further development of the project.

“The scheme failed, not because it proved to be impracticable, but because France, at the beginning of revolution, was in no condition to foster an educational system in the United States. Quesnay’s dream was lost in the maelstrom which engulfed France.” (State Library)

The Academy served as a theater until it burned in 1803.

Differently located, another theater was built in Academy Square. This was burned December 26, 1811, when upwards of one hundred of its most valuable citizens suddenly lost their lives and many others were much injured. Regarded as a national disaster, members of Congress voted to wear crepe on their sleeves as did officials and others in Virginia.

REFERENCES

Old Days at the Old College by Wm. H. Taylor, M.D., Old Dominion Medical Journal, Vol. XVII, No. 2, August, 1913, is a sympathetic review of students, faculty, course of study and general considerations with respect to medical education in Richmond and elsewhere, 1854 to 1913. Comments on the short stay of Dr. E. Brown-Sequard at the Medical College of Virginia are made by Dr. Taylor as one of his students.

Blanton, *History of Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century*, pp. 49-68. briefly treats features of important history of the Medical College of Virginia and of the University College of Medicine.

The First 125 Years of M.C.V., 1838-1963, published by the College, presents 95 pages most attractively of many unusual and some spectacular incidents in College development.

Richmond, Capital of Virginia, 15 chapters by 15 authors. Chapter XII by Wyndham B. Blanton, Medicine, Whittet and Shepperson, 1938.

Samuel Mordecai, *Richmond in By-Gone Days*.

Mary Lou Rhodes Massie, *Landmarks of Richmond*.

Mary Wingfield Scott, *Houses of Old Richmond*.

Robert Munford, *Richmond Homes and Memories*.

HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE *Third Medical School in Richmond*

After the Medical College of Virginia, and earlier the Medical Department under Hampden Sydney College, had occupied the field for 54 years, the third Medical College opened in Richmond, October 3, 1893. The first catalog emphasizes superior clinical resources for teaching, more practical work as long past due in this field, it was said. This stress was to be given in well-graded courses in medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy, later in nursing, as stated and implied. Here was a new challenge to the old school, as it was called, the Medical College of Virginia.

Twenty-six leading citizens, one physician, Dr. Hunter McGuire, were the original incorporators, their charter issued May, 1893. The name of the new school was to be the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but this name was dropped for University College of Medicine within the first academic year, February 1894. Special appeal was made to the students of the South, too many continued to attend Northern schools, it was asserted. The Board of Directors consisted of 15 members, Dr. Hunter McGuire as president and Dr. Joseph A. White as secretary and treasurer, the only physician-directors.

The department of medicine announced a three-year graded course given by five preclinical and twelve clinical departments. The medical Faculty of 18 professors and 12 adjunct members were reported to be well-prepared by education and experience.

The equivalent of high school education or a teacher certificate was required for admission, and the first year 83 students matriculated in medicine, including those with advanced standing. At the end of the first year Dr. Hunter McGuire conferred ten medical degrees. Provision was made for a fourth year of instruction to better round out preparation for practice, for which no fees were required.

The new College was located on Clay Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth. The laboratory and classroom building was the former home of Alexander Stephens, Vice-President of the Confederacy.

To this were added two wings, one on each side of the house. Laboratory, museum, and lecture room space was ample. Virginia Hospital adjoining provided 62 teaching beds and this too was enlarged to 125 beds later; other clinical resources were the Richmond Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, the City Almshouse Hospital, the College dispensary, located on the first floor of the College building, and the City Jail and penitentiary. House staff appointments were offered by the College to medical graduates at several hospitals in Richmond.

In the department of dentistry the emphasis too was to be practical, admission based upon national dental school requirements, with three years' study of seven months each and summer clinical work for at least two years.

The dental school faculty consisted of six professors and 12 adjunct assistants. For the first session of the school 22 students were admitted, with three graduates at the close of the second session.

The department of pharmacy offered a two-year program, taught by a faculty of three professors and three assistants. Practice in a drug store was also required. Sixteen students entered the first year. This number increased in time. Five students graduated at the close of the second academic year.

Student fees per year, \$100 for medicine and dentistry and \$60 for pharmacy, with diploma fees fixed at \$30, \$25, and \$15 for the three departments of medicine, dentistry, and pharmacy.

The presidents of the University College of Medicine, either of the Board of Directors or of the Faculty, during its period of operation were Dr. Hunter McGuire, 1893-1900; Dr. J. Allison Hodges, 1900-1905; and Dr. Stuart McGuire, 1905-1913. For name of members of the Board of Directors or Visitors, 1893-1913, refer to the inclusive list of board members, 1837-1970, Addendum I, below.

It is evident that the University College of Medicine moved forward with vigor in both facilities and teaching. By the session 1896-1897, the medical course was fixed at four years, eight months each; Virginia Hospital had been remodeled and enlarged to 125 beds, the old Alexander Stephens residence enlarged by the two wings referred to above. In 1899-1900, the medical course covered four years of required work for the first time, but the academic

year was cut back to seven from eight months, the length of the previous fourth year optional program.

The session 1908-1909 opened September 22. That year the department of pharmacy was featured in a special catalog. The July, 1908 bulletin featured the laboratory facilities of the institution.

Report is made in the 1901-1902 catalog of opening a branch of the YMCA (1897) at the College, of a new gymnasium (1899-1900) and baths in the College building, enlargement of the library, and the early prospect of a new Carnegie library in Richmond. The gifts of students of the new baths is acknowledged. Report also is made that 1,000 women had been delivered in home obstetrical service since 1894, when the service was begun, the first in the South. Membership in the Association of American Medical Colleges and in the Southern Medical Colleges is noted. Announcement is made of room and board at \$12 to \$18 per month in the College area. Where students form boarding clubs, costs can be cut to \$8 to \$10 per month. Such clubs were still operating in 1925 and later.

With the session 1899-00, the course in medicine of four years of seven months each was required. Previously the four-year program was optional. Entrance requirements then (1898-99) in medicine included a statement of moral character, Latin (could be made up at UCM without charge), and more comprehensive provisions. Tuition in medicine was also cut, to \$85.00; diploma, \$30.

Dentistry in 1898-99 had ten professors and 12 assistants. Dentistry was said to be regarded as a specialty of medicine. If fees were paid for three years in advance, \$255, the cost was cut from \$100 a year to \$85. This fee schedule applied to medicine also.

In pharmacy, 1898-1899, there were four professors and six assistants. Students could take certain courses in medicine without any extra charge and special arrangements could be made for graduating in both medicine and pharmacy, as was done in dentistry and medicine. But for the pharmacy alone the course was two years and the degree, graduate in pharmacy. Women were permitted to matriculate in 1898-99.

Then the total College enrollment was 252 in medicine, 36 in

dentistry, and 21 in pharmacy. Graduates that year are listed as 68 in medicine, five in dentistry, and six in pharmacy.

By implication at least, the records show that University College of Medicine was disadvantaged by not receiving funds appropriated by the Virginia General Assembly, whereas the Medical College of Virginia was receiving a small appropriation, \$5,000.00, at the time the controversy arose between the two institutions as evidenced by the press at the time and by a bulletin of 22 pages, 10,000 copies, dated January 24, 1902. This bulletin set forth in strong terms the contention that it was bad public policy to make appropriations for the support of education in the professions, not just medicine but law and other learned professions. It was held that the graduates of professional courses early had sufficient income to pay for their own education.

At this time, 1902, the State Constitutional Convention was in session in Richmond and during an extended hearing this bulletin by Dr. J. Allison Hodges endeavors to make a strong case on the basis of principle only against the Medical College of Virginia yearly receiving state funds. The bulletin in effect is a reply to Dr. George Ben Johnston's statement of the case for state appropriations. At that time Doctor Johnston was a professor of surgery at Medical College of Virginia and widely acknowledged medical leader, and in Doctor Hodges' argument of the case repeated reference was made to the disadvantaged position of his outstanding medical center in not receiving funds, as was the case with the Medical College of Virginia. But the constitution in preparation at the time remained silent on appropriations for professional schools.

The devastating fire which broke out in the College building of the University College of Medicine about four in the morning on January 6, 1910, was often retold by faculty members, with vivid stories of happenings during the weeks following.

Only one day of class work was lost. Offers of facilities for teaching came from a variety of nearby institutions. But almost like magic the old tobacco warehouse facing on 12th street at the rear of the burned College building was prepared for teaching; this was facilitated by use of the equipment carried from the burning College building. With some ingenuity heat for the new plant was

secured from the nearby Virginia Hospital. An attractive gas burning chandelier was salvaged from the destroyed College building by Dr. Roshier Miller and later used for lighting by electricity the front of the first floor of the modern College building announced for construction a few months after the fire. Assets of the College announced at the time were \$250,000, including real estate pledges made for construction and cash in hand.

Challenged by the fire, faculty and community came to the rescue with financing for the ultra modern, fire-proof College building at 12th and Clay Streets much as it appears today (1971) except for the fourth story which was added in 1940-41, cost \$150,000. It is to be noted that this building was the first completely reinforced concrete structure erected in Richmond; architects, Noland and Baskervill.

The building was formally opened May 29, 1912 and was utilized by the University College of Medicine one year before the consolidation of the two Richmond medical schools, July 1, 1913. From this time to 1925 this excellent teaching unit was named New College or University College of Medicine building; from 1925 the name adopted was McGuire Hall.

Minutes of the University College of Medicine, June 15, 1911 record a series of developments for the year just closed which are remarkable and are quoted in full:

"The last year has been an eventful one in the history of the Corporation. Since my last annual report, we have reorganized the Board of Trustees, enlarged and rearranged the Faculty, remodeled a tobacco factory and equipped it as a teaching building, successfully completed a campaign for money to erect a new College, secured plans and begun the erection of a modern, fire-proof building, installed an elevator in the Virginia Hospital and made many repairs and improvements, and last but not least, we have continued our educational and philanthropic work in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

The alteration and conversion of the Millhiser tobacco factory into a satisfactory teaching building within a period of about four months was a most remarkable achievement. The work was done under the immediate supervision of Mr. William R. Miller at a cost of a little more than \$5,000. The equipment for the building was purchased through a committee at a cost of approximately \$20,000. Result of the campaign to raise funds to rebuild the College: citizens of Richmond subscribed \$100,000; the Faculty \$30,000;

and the Alumni \$8,000. The new building will be of reinforced concrete and absolutely fireproof. It will be four stories (including basement) in height with a foundation sufficiently strong to carry additional floors when needed. It will cost at completion, with its equipment, more than \$160,000.

There is trouble ahead of us with reference to the law recently passed by the Legislature which regulates the practice of Dentistry in this State, but the same applies to every other dental school in the country. We have decided to take no active steps either for the enforcement or the repeal of the law, but let the questions involved find their own solution. In the meantime, we will continue to teach the regular course and give the usual degree to students outside of the State who apply and leave it to the judgment of the students who come from Virginia whether they take the regular Medical course, believing the law will be repealed."

During aftermath of the fire there was discussion of the possibilities of amalgamation with the Medical College of Virginia, but nothing came of it then. The same subject had been explored more fully during the session 1905-06 but without success. However, these discussions bore fruit under new pressures, to be set forth later.

The proposal, 1910, after the University College of Medicine building had burned, that the two Richmond medical colleges amalgamate had previously been raised in an extended report prepared by a committee representing the two Colleges: Eppa Hunton, Jr., E. L. Bemiss, and Judge George L. Christian, Chairman. A complete copy of this comprehensive report appears in the minutes of the University College of Medicine Faculty, January 23, 1906, and is signed by the chairman of the committee.

Discussions on the advantages and method of achieving the amalgamation of the University College of Medicine and the Medical College of Virginia extended actively over a seven-year period, 1906-1913. Board and Faculty minutes are replete with long committee reports, opinions, decisions, evidences of disagreements, delays, and finally consummation. Minutes of the Faculty and Board of the Medical College of Virginia show that amalgamation was discussed at a total of 25 meetings, and about as many meetings of the University College of Medicine authorities dealt with this subject, which was evidently difficult to resolve.

The issues involved in the amalgamation discussions were a new charter, the name to be given to the new institution, its Board,

Executive Committee, and faculty selection, assets and liabilities of the University College of Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, and Memorial Hospital. Personal views, too, were aired at times. The local press dealt with the merger issues at times also.

Finally, complete merger was effected July 1, 1913, after 59 independent years for the Medical College of Virginia and 20 years for the University College of Medicine.

In the end, the conditions of merger were in themselves simple, a new charter duly enacted by the General Assembly (delayed until 1916), resignation of the Medical College of Virginia Board and 25 new appointments made by the Governor, William Hodges Mann, 12 from the Medical College of Virginia Board members, 12 from the University College of Medicine Board and one from the State at large. This Board was to appoint a new faculty from the existing faculties, with the assistance of officers and committees. Thus, was developed a strong new faculty, which promptly adopted nationally prevailing entrance requirements for the schools of medicine, pharmacy, dentistry, and nursing.

In April, 1913, Dr. S. C. Mitchell, President of the University of South Carolina, was offered the presidency of the amalgamated school at \$5,000 per year, term to begin June 15, 1913. Doctor Mitchell accepted the position and served one year. He was highly respected as a scholar and leader and did much to assuage feelings associated with changes brought on by the merger.

Also, in 1913, a dean, Dr. Stuart McGuire, was appointed. He served in this capacity until 1919, at which time he became president of the institution and served until 1925.

In addressing the 20th and last graduating class of the University College of Medicine, June 1913, Dr. Stuart McGuire spoke eloquently; he is here quoted in part:

“When the curtain rose tonight it was to celebrate the completion of the 20th session of the University College of Medicine. When it falls tonight it will mark the end of the legal existence of the Institution.

“Had I the time to tell, and had my audience the patience to listen, I would like to give in detail the history of the College.

“It would be a story of a small beginning, of rapid growth, and of frequent additions to buildings and equipment.

"It would be a story of matriculating 5,075 students, and graduating 1,103 doctors, dentists, and pharmacists, who are now practicing their professions in 24 states and five foreign countries.

"It would be a story of the great fire that destroyed the College building (January 6, 1910), of the courage of the Faculty, of the loyalty of the students, and of the assistance given by the other educational institutions of Richmond.

"It would be a story of teaching for two years in a tobacco factory where despite discomforts and lack of facilities the number of students increased and the enthusiasm of the Faculty did not lessen.

"It would be a story of the campaign that resulted in raising \$140,000 to build a new College, and of the erection of a building that for the purpose for which it was designed is second to none in this country.

"Finally, it would be a story of personal differences, of professional rivalry, and of political contention that have at last found happy consummation in an honorable and satisfactory agreement."



In time, 70 members, (30 of them University College of Medicine graduates) of the total University College of Medicine faculty of 94 members transferred to the amalgamated College and 64 members of the total Medical College of Virginia faculty of 83 members also transferred.

The assets and liabilities of the three institutions concerned in merger negotiations came up several times. Finally a detailed consolidated balance sheet appears in the minutes of the Medical College of Virginia Board of Visitors; note below.

July 1, 1913

After making the foregoing changes and corrections, the following represents the Assets and Liabilities of the new Medical College of Virginia.

ASSETS

Cash	\$ 2,011.40
Bills Receivable, Medical	13,506.39
Bills Receivable, Dental	7,959.98
Bills Receivable, Pharmacy	1,280.00
College Grounds, 12th and Clay Sts.	18,540.00
College Grounds, 14th and Marshall Sts.	11,000.00
College Building, U.C.M.	122,904.00

College Building, M.C.V.	36,000.00	
Virginia Hospital Building	65,000.00	
Old Dominion Hospital Building	7,000.00	
Laboratory Building	3,500.00	
1220 & 1222 E. Broad Sts., 2 Buildings	3,000.00	
1220 & 1222 E. Broad Sts., Grounds	2,700.00	
Memorial Hospital Building	125,000.00	
Memorial Hospital Grounds	40,000.00	
General Laboratory Equipment:		
Laboratory of Histology	306.90	
Laboratory of Pathology	460.34	
Laboratory of Bacteriology	417.86	
Laboratory of Clinical Diagnosis	499.36	
Laboratory of Anatomy	250.00	
Laboratory of Pharmacy	192.23	
Laboratory of Chemistry	753.13	
Laboratory of Physiology	625.00	
Laboratory of Pharmacology	625.00	
Laboratory of Materia Medica	350.00	
Laboratory of Obstetrics	250.00	
Laboratory of Research	49.76	
Dispensary, Equipment	1,000.00	
Store Room, Equipment	10,289.20	
Library, Equipment	3,500.00	
School of Dentistry, Equipment	3,279.60	
Furniture and Fixtures	15,006.53	
Memorial Hospital, Equipment	15,661.00	
Virginia Hospital, Equipment	4,484.00	
X-Ray Outfit, Memorial Hospital	988.68	
Store Room, Supplies	6,015.36	
Tuition Account, U.C.M.	6,419.16	
Virginia Registered Bonds 3%	5,000.00	
Anderson Cotton Mill Stock	570.00	\$536,394.88

LIABILITIES

Bills Payable	19,674.35
Deposit Fees	272.20
Accounts Payable, U.C.M.	3,643.58
Accounts Payable, Va. Hospital	5,187.73
Microscope Fees	4.00
School of Medicine, Income	25.00
Endowment	5,570.00
Mortgage Bonds, University College of Medicine	75,000.00

Mortgage Bonds, Memorial Hospital	40,000.00	
Surplus	387,018.02	\$536,394.88

Indebtedness was to be continued in part, but a fund-raising campaign was expected to resolve as much of the debt problem as possible. However, when President William T. Sanger took charge, 1925, some of the old debt was still annoying. Three members of the College Board were then personally endorsing notes in the amount of \$50,000 to cover floating debt.

When the merger became a *fait accompli* students were invited by the Medical College and University College Consolidated to apply for admission to the new institution and 157 out of 178 transferred.

BASIC FINANCING

An important aspect of the basic financing for the University College of Medicine operations, always a problem, follows:

When the University College of Medicine faced the growing need of funds, it was inevitable that the joint stock company, originally set up to finance the College in 1893, should give way to a non-private operation. The stock company had been authorized by the first incorporators (26) by appointing seven directors of the joint stock company, who in turn issued stock at \$25.00 a share, not to exceed \$50,000. The first stock sale amounted to \$20,000 and was held by incorporators, directors and faculty. Later, December 29, 1897, bonds in the amount of \$25,000 (units of \$500) were issued, payable in gold within 30 years and secured by deed of trust with the Virginia Trust Company. On May 28, 1898, Granville G. Valentine, president of the Valentine Museum, offered to lend to the University College of Medicine on behalf of his institution, \$25,000 to be repaid in gold in semi-annual installments with 6% interest, over a period of five years and secured by a first mortgage on debt-free University College of Medicine property. This loan was renewed and increased to \$31,558.07, July 28, 1903.

During 1904, after extended consideration, complete reorganization of the University College of Medicine was completed under a charter from the State Corporation Commission. Members of the Board were now called trustees, 13 from the Faculty and 12 others; seven from Virginia, two from North Carolina, two from West Virginia, and one from Florida. Then followed new by-laws of the trustees, the executive committee, and the faculties. Thus, the University College of Medicine qualified as a quasi-public institution and was eligible to bid for gifts and bequests for endowment and operations, and did so.

Blanton's *Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century* concludes a brief account of the University College of Medicine years with this paragraph, page 68:

"How the University College of Medicine rapidly acquired preeminence and continued to challenge the best in the older Medical College of Virginia is a story that properly belongs to the Twentieth Century. The amalgamation of the two schools was inevitable. Exhausted treasuries finally accomplished what the animosities of the two faculties had long prevented. The decision of George Ben Johnston and Stuart McGuire to bring the two boards together to agree upon terms and appoint a new faculty was a happy solution of the difficulty, and a union was effected in 1913."

ADDENDUM I

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE 1893-1912

LIST OF INCORPORATORS

College of Physicians and Surgeons and Board Members,
University College of Medicine

Moses D. Hoge, D.D., LL.D.
Edmund Harrison, A.M., D.D.
Lewis Ginter
Joseph Bryan
Col. A. S. Buford
Judge George L. Christian
P. H. Mayo
T. C. Williams
Thomas Atkinson
Thomas Potts
R. L. Brown
Edgar D. Taylor
Hunter McGuire, M.D., LL.D.

William W. Smith, A.M., LL.D.
Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, LL.D.
James B. Pace
Col. C. O. B. Cowardin
Hon. B. B. Munford
John Pope
Charles Watkins
F. S. Myers
D. O. Davis
E. A. Saunders
Joseph N. Cullingworth
Stephen Putney
Joseph A. White, A.M., M.D.

University College of Medicine Board of Directors

Dr. Hunter McGuire, President
Dr. Joseph A. White, Sec. & Treas.
Hon. B. B. Munford
Mr. T. C. Williams
Col. C. O. B. Cowardin
Mr. Joseph N. Cullingworth
Mr. Edgar D. Taylor
Maj. Lewis Ginter, Vice President

Mr. John Pope
Judge George L. Christian
Mr. Charles Watkins
Mr. D. O. Davis
Mr. Thomas Potts
Mr. Fred Myers
Mr. Joseph Bryan

The Board of Trustees * of the Reorganized
University College of Medicine
1904

Robert T. Barton	Moses D. Hoge, Jr.	T. Ashby Miller
John P. Branch	Paulus A. Irving	L. Z. Morris
Lewis M. Cowardin	William S. Jennings	Robert L. Payne
George L. Christian	William R. Jones	George W. Peterkin
John Dunn	Thomas S. Kenan	Egbert W. Smith
Landon B. Edwards	Edward McGuire	Edgar D. Taylor
John Goode	Stuart McGuire	Hugh M. Taylor
William S. Gordon	Jacob Michaux	Joseph A. White
J. Allison Hodges		

* Previously called Directors.

University College of Medicine
Officers, Boards of Directors and Trustees
1893-1913

Dr. Hunter H. McGuire, President.....	1893-1900
Dr. J. Allison Hodges, President.....	1900-1904
Hon. Robert T. Barton, Chairman.....	1904-1910
Hon. George L. Christian, Chairman	1910-1913
Maj. Lewis Ginter, Vice President.....	1893-1897
Judge George L. Christian, Vice President.....	1897-1904
Judge George L. Christian, Vice Chairman.....	1904-1910
Mr. L. Z. Morris, Vice Chairman.....	1910-1913
Dr. Joseph A. White, Secretary Treasurer.....	1893-1904
Dr. Paulus A. Irving, Secretary Treasurer.....	1904-1907
Dr. John Dunn, Secretary Treasurer.....	1907-1910
Dr. John Dunn, Treasurer.....	1910-1913
Mr. William R. Miller, Secretary.....	1910-1913
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Mr. Joseph Bryan.....	1893-1894
Judge George L. Christian.....	1893-1913
Col. C. O'B. Cowardin.....	1893-1894
Mr. Joseph N. Cullingworth.....	1893-1894
Mr. D. O. Davis.....	1893-1894
Maj. Lewis Ginter.....	1893-1894; 1896-1897
Dr. Hunter H. McGuire.....	1893-1900
Hon. B. B. Munford.....	1893-1894
Mr. Fred Myers.....	1893-1894

Mr. John Pope.....	1893-1894
Mr. Thomas Potts.....	1893-1894; 1895-1898
Mr. Edgar D. Taylor.....	1893-1913
Mr. Charles Watkins.....	1893-1894
Dr. Joseph A. White.....	1893-1910
Mr. T. C. Williams.....	1893-1894
Mr. James B. Pace.....	1894-1895
Mr. Thomas Alfriend.....	1896-1900
Mr. T. Ashby Miller.....	1897-1913
Dr. L. M. Cowardin.....	1899-1910
Dr. J. Allison Hodges.....	1900-1910
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	1900-1910
Hon. Robert T. Barton.....	1904-1910
Mr. John P. Branch.....	1904-1913
Dr. John Dunn.....	1904-1913
Dr. Landon B. Edwards.....	1904-1910
Hon. John Goode.....	1904-1906
Dr. William S. Gordon.....	1904-1910
Dr. Moses D. Hoge, Jr.....	1904-1910
Dr. Paulus A. Irving.....	1904-1910
Gov. William S. Jennings.....	1904-1905
Dr. William Russell Jones.....	1904-1910
Col. Thomas S. Kenan.....	1904-1906
Dr. Edward McGuire.....	1905-1910
Dr. Jacob Michaux.....	1904-1910
Mr. L. Z. Morris.....	1904-1913
Dr. Robert L. Payne.....	1904-1910
Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin.....	1904-1910
Rev. Egbert W. Smith.....	1904-1909
Dr. Hugh Taylor.....	1904-1910
Dr. Joseph A. White.....	1904-1910
Hon. Francis P. Fleming.....	1904-1909
Mr. S. S. Forbes.....	1907-1913
Dr. B. K. Hayes.....	1907-1910
Dr. Julian D. Arbuckle.....	1908-1910
Mr. Granville G. Valentine.....	1909-1913
Mr. John Stewart Bryan.....	1910-1913
Dr. Henry L. Cabell.....	1910-1913
Mr. John W. Gordon.....	1910-1913
Mr. L. O. Miller.....	1910-1913
Mr. William R. Miller.....	1910-1913
Mr. Thomas L. Moore.....	1910-1913

Mr. John S. Munce.....	1910-1913
Mr. M. C. Patterson.....	1910-1913
Mr. William H. Zimmerman.....	1910-1913

Presidents of The College and Deans

Presidents

Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire.....	1893-1900
Dr. J. Allison Hodges.....	1900-1905
Dr. Stuart McGuire.....	1905-1913

Deans, School of Medicine

Dr. Landon B. Edwards.....	1904-1907
Dr. Paulus A. Irving.....	1907-1909
Dr. Alfred L. Gray.....	1909-1913

Deans, School of Dentistry

Dr. L. M. Cowardin.....	1904-1910
Dr. Richard L. Simpson.....	1910-1913

Dean, School of Pharmacy

Dr. Roshier W. Miller.....	1904-1913
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Presidents—Board of Directors

Dr. Hunter H. McGuire.....	1893-1900
Dr. J. Allison Hodges.....	1900-1904

Chairmen—Board of Trustees

Hon. Robert T. Barton.....	1904-1910
Hon. George L. Christian.....	1910-1913

ADDENDUM II

Important notes derived from Faculty and Board Minutes and College Catalogs. These are thought to be important enough to quote for the record.

FACULTY MINUTES

Committee on Salaries, May 17, 1897

Proctor	\$1,200 per year
Professor of Anatomy	300 per year
Professor of Chemistry	300 per year
Professor of Materia Medica	300 per year
Professor of Physiology	300 per year
Professor of Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology	300 per year

June 3, 1902, "An arrangement has been made with Dr. A. G. Hoen by which there has been established in connection with the College a Pasteur Department for the preventive treatment of Rabies."

"The Hunter McGuire Memorial Annex has been completed and formally turned over to the Board of Directors of the Virginia Hospital. Cost of the building \$16,717.68."

Salary of Dean: \$50 per month. Salary of Secretary-Treasurer: \$25 per month (From report of Secretary-Treasurer).

"Dr. Stuart McGuire suggested that the College adopt a new device for the seal and submitted the design of one containing a portrait of Dr. Hunter McGuire. Dr. Michaux moved that the bust of Dr. Hunter McGuire surrounded by the words "University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia" be adopted as the College seal. Seconded by Doctor Henson. Doctor Cowardin moved as a substitute that the Faculty be authorized to have a suitable and distinctive seal made for the use of the College. Seconded and carried."

September 13, 1902, "Doctor Hodges read a proposition from Mr. A. W. Bennett for the establishment of an Ambulance Service in connection with the Virginia Hospital. Dr. Stuart McGuire moved that the

Faculty recommend to the Business Committee to accept Mr. Bennett's proposition, provided they can see their way clear to undertake the expense of it. Seconded and carried."

November 4, 1902, "Upon motion it was moved that the Ambulance be used to transport patients free of charge only to the Virginia Hospital or to their homes."

"Doctor Hodges reported that an X-ray Static Machine had been ordered and suggested that a Committee of three be appointed to arrange for care and management of this machine."

December 11, 1902, "It has been thought best that the administration of Static Electricity be assigned to the Chair of Nervous and Mental Diseases and of the X-ray to the Chair of Physiology and Medical Physics. Accordingly, it has been considered advisable to appoint Drs. R. W. Miller and Alfred L. Gray from these Departments, whose duties shall be to personally operate the machine for purposes of their separate departments; the administration of static electricity being assigned to Doctor Miller and the X-ray to Doctor Gray.

"The committee recommended the following as a minimum tariff of fees: Static Electrotherapy—each treatment not to exceed 15 minutes—\$1.00; Radiotherapy—each treatment \$1.00; Radiographs of hand or foot, each \$5.00.

"Radiographs of other parts of body from \$5.00 to \$50, Fluroscopic examinations, each \$5.00."

December 18, 1902, The Dean was instructed to see Dr. Francis W. Upshur with regard to a course on Dietetics to be given this session.

Death of Dr. Lewis Wheat, one of the founders of the institution, and for many years an active member of the Faculty, reported at the Faculty meeting on December 30, 1902.

January 3, 1903, Committee appointed, consisting of Drs. Stuart McGuire, Gordon, and Hodges, to look into the matter of a suitable seal.

A petition was received from the Adjunct Faculty for the establishment of a library of current literature. Referred to the Business Committee.

January 22, 1903, The Committee appointed December 18, 1902, to look into the advisability of a reorganization of the College and to present the plan therefor, reported that after careful consideration of the subject it was their opinion that a reorganization is necessary and to this end recommended that the stock be retired and that a new Charter be obtained with a Board of Trustees in the usual manner of educational corporations.

Committee: Drs. Landon B. Edwards, L. M. Cowardin, T. A. Miller, William S. Gordon, J. Allison Hodges.

February 9, 1903, Doctor Hodges presented a plan for a series of Post-graduate lectures, which he desired to have the Faculty institute this session.

Meeting called to continue the discussion of the report of the Committee on Reorganization, but before proceeding to the business in hand, Doctor Hodges desired to state, for information only, that conferences had been recently held between Directors of the Virginia Hospital and some persons in connection with the Memorial Hospital, looking to consolidation of the two institutions.

(Note that this comment was made prior to opening of Memorial Hospital and that Charlotte Williams Hospital's name had already been shortened to Memorial Hospital.)

February 9, 1903, "Obtaining endowments: While this is to be desired and hoped for, the Committee is not of the opinion that this plan of increasing the revenue can be made available for immediate necessities.

"The members of the Committee are unanimous in the belief that the raising of an endowment fund, when undertaken, will be accomplished, if at all, only after surmounting many obstacles. Some of the members are doubtful of the ultimate success of such an undertaking in any event. Others believe that the realization of the increasing urgency of our needs will incite us to such efforts that we must succeed in this, because no other permanent plan will be found. Be this as it may, one thing is certain: Endowment cannot be obtained as long as the College is operated by a joint-stock company, as ostensibly a moneymaking venture."

Salaries: Professors of Anatomy, of Chemistry, of Materia Medica, and of Physiology—\$300 each; Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, \$100; Superintendent of Confinement Dispensaries \$300; Assistant Demonstrator and Prosector of Anatomy \$75; Superintendent of Microscopical Labs. \$150; Demonstrator of Chemical Lab. \$100; Lecturer of Dental Anesthesia \$50; Dean \$600; Treasurer \$300.

June 9, 1903, "The Dean reported that a suggestion had been made by the President of the Virginia Hospital that the Faculty include the Virginia Hospital in the new Scheme of Reorganization."

December 22, 1903, Minutes of this date; also By-Laws of the Faculty and Charter of the University College of Medicine.

January 25, 1904, "The report of a special committee appointed by the Business Committee to prepare a bill providing for a State appropriation for the care of the indigent sick, was considered and upon motion of Doctor Gray, Doctor McGuire Newton was appointed a committee of one to submit the draft to an attorney and have it put in legal shape."

March 17, 1904, "A petition from the University College of Medicine Baseball Team, asking to be allowed to go to Ashland, Saturday, March 19, to play a game with the Randolph-Macon team, was granted."

April 2, 1904, "Doctor Michaux, as Chairman of the Committee on Athletics, appointed at a former meeting to confer with a committee from the student body, reported that the students asked for an appropriation of \$350 for equipment for a baseball team. Dr. Stuart McGuire moved that the Business Committee be requested to appropriate \$25.00 now for fitting up a baseball team and hereafter to help such other movements as they may see fit."

May 2, 1904, "A petition was received from the Second Year class in Dentistry asking that a course in porcelain work be given next session. This petition was referred to the Business Committee with request that they provide for such a course."

May 26, 1904, "Doctor MacLean moved that the Chair appoint a committee to look into the advisability of introducing the Honor System into this College next session. Seconded and carried."

"Dr. Edward McGuire moved that hereafter the clinics used in the Virginia Hospital be referred first to the Chairs to which they properly belong and be operated on or treated by the Chairs to which they properly belong. Seconded and carried."

From report of the Special Committee to recommend improvements in clinical and laboratory courses: Section 11 adopted after substituting the word "wards" for the words "charity department."

May 31, 1904, "The committee on the Honor System reported in favor of such a system and asked for the privilege of corresponding with certain students to be selected by them with a view of obtaining their cooperation in establishing this system next session."

October 1, 1904, Dentistry, The main business of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of the Curriculum which might require some modification in view of the change from the four year back to the three year course.

March 21, 1905, "A petition from the Reception Committee of the Student body was received, asking that the members of the Faculty wear caps and gowns at the Commencement Exercises. The Proctor was instructed to reply that it was deemed inexpedient to comply with the request at this time." (Note here that caps were not worn routinely until the Sanger administration).

March 27, 1905, Special meeting of the Faculty. The President stated that "the object of this meeting is to consider the attitude of the College

towards the Association of American Medical Colleges, in view of the proposed entrance requirements which are to go into effect by authority of that body on the first of July 1905, and he stated that the members of the Board of Trustees residing in Richmond had been invited to be present in order to give their advice upon the question. He made a full statement of the question as viewed from all sides and the matter was then discussed by the visiting Trustees and several members of the Faculty and the Proctor.

“Upon motion of Dr. Stuart McGuire, the following resolution was adopted: ‘Resolved that the Faculty of the University College of Medicine send an official delegate to the next meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges and that he endeavor by all possible means to secure an extension of time for the enforcement of the new requirements for matriculation, at least as far as the Southern Colleges are concerned.’”

April 13, 1905, “The Proctor reported the result of an interview he had had with several members of the second year medical class concerning the honor system, and after a brief discussion, it was moved that this Faculty unanimously endorse the honor system and pledge their support to the students in its adoption and maintenance. Seconded and carried.”

May 5, 1905, Bulletin Board Notice. Announcement of the determination of the Faculty to have honesty in all things and to maintain the honor system.

Announcement that no student will be matriculated in the future who will not agree to uphold the honor system.

June 6, 1905, “Annual Meeting of the Faculty. The establishment of individual clinical courses in the department of medicine by established bedside clinics in the Virginia Hospital, as well as the more practical teaching inaugurated in the departments of Dentistry and Pharmacy have been the most marked advances made during the past year in the system of teaching.

“The bedside teaching in the hospital, however, has not been developed to its best usefulness for either the College or students, but it is confidently believed that the beginning which has been made has served to show the practicability of the scheme and its susceptibility of further improvement.

“It is a pleasure to state that for the first time the honor system under the method of self-government by the students has been instituted, and will go into effect at the beginning of next session in all of the classes. Recommended that this system be printed in the catalog so that each student may understand it for himself before entering upon his studies.

“In my recent report to the Board of Trustees, I advocated the enact-

ment of a graduated system for rewarding the members of the Adjunct Faculty for services faithfully performed, attesting the promotion of any adjunct Faculty member upon a specified number of years of efficient service in a given department."

New requirements for admission, established by the AAMC discussed. Required: four-year high school course and an eight year course of primary and intermediate grades.

"Southern schools are unable to adopt this requirement at present because in this section only a three-year high school course is offered and a seven-year system of primary and grammar grades."

"The President reported that at the meeting of the AMA in Chicago recently he was able to obtain certain concessions which would give this institution the opportunity of, in a sense, taking its own time to settle this matter. However, pressure is so strong in the direction of higher preliminary training for the study of medicine that it is necessary for us to comply at once as far as possible with the demands of the Association."

June 15, 1905, "Dr. Stuart McGuire moved that the fees in the Department of medicine be raised from \$85 to \$100 to go into effect in the session of 1906-07 but not to apply to students who have entered under the old rate."

"The subject of entrance requirements was then considered and after a lengthy discussion, Dr. Stuart McGuire moved that it is the sense of the Faculty that it is the best policy for this school to retire from the AAMC and to formulate such requirements as suit our geographical situation. Seconded.

"A substitute was offered to refer the question to the Schedule Committee to be put into shape for definite consideration. Seconded and carried."

June 19, 1905, Report of the Committee on Curriculum, Schedule and Catalog presented:

"The institution will retain its membership in the AAMC. It is the intention of this Faculty to advance the requirements of the AAMC within our territory as rapidly as conditions of general education will admit." (See catalog for requirements adopted.)

June 20, 1905, date of resignation of Dr. J. Allison Hodges as President of University College of Medicine.

December 21, 1905, "The committee reported that some correspondence had been had with the representatives of Randolph-Macon College and it is proposed that several of our Professors visit Randolph-Macon College with a view to arranging for allowing credits on some of the first-year tickets."

March 8, 1906, "The President reported that a meeting of the Student-body had been held to pass regulations for the Honor System and that a central committee, composed of the various class presidents had been formed into a tribunal to hear and pass on charges."

March 29, 1906, Called meeting of the Faculty. Dr. Stuart McGuire presented a paper which had been prepared by himself and Mr. A. Caperton Braxton—See Schedule A—Re: consolidation of the two medical schools of the City of Richmond. (See details outlined.)

April 12, 1906, Transaction at the meeting of the AAMC in Pittsburg, Pa.: "The proposed change in the By-Laws providing for not allowing time credit for work done in a college of liberal arts will come up for consideration of the next annual meeting, which will be held in Richmond."

Committee on Curriculum, etc.: "Upon investigation, the course in Chemistry given to prospective students of Medicine at Randolph-Macon College has, in our judgment, been found to be such as to satisfy the requirements of the AAMC. Therefore, such students applying to enter the University College of Medicine from Randolph-Macon College shall be given full credit for Chemistry, provided they shall have satisfactorily passed at Randolph-Macon College the complete course in Chemistry leading to the A.B. degree."

May 10, 1906, "Schedule Committee reported that the action of the Faculty in regard to credits for work done at Randolph-Macon College had been made known to the authorities of the College and that correspondence was now being conducted with Hampden-Sydney College and V.P.I. looking to some similar arrangements with those colleges."

"Young women are admitted to the full course in Pharmacy on the same terms and conditions required of male students."

January 11, 1906, "The Committee on Inter-Collegiate Relations reported that it recommended the Department of Dentistry retain its membership in the National Association of Dental Faculties and that it conform to the requirements of said Association including the raising of the annual tuition fee to \$150.00; that the Department of Dentistry be thoroughly reconstructed; that an application be made for registration of the Department of Pharmacy before the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, as it is the opinion of the Committee that the Department at present conforms or can conform to the published requirements of the said Board of Regents; that an application be made for re-registration of the Department of Medicine before the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, as it is the opinion of the Committee that this Department now conforms to the new requirements as published in the circular letter of said Board dated January 4, 1906."

February 14, 1907, "Dr. Stuart McGuire reported that a communication had been received from the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association that in addition to the present requirements for admission, this College should after January 1910 require also one year of not less than nine months devoted to the study of Physics, Chemistry, Biology and one language, preferably German or French, to be taken either in a college of liberal arts or in a recognized medical college having a preliminary year devoted exclusively to the subjects mentioned."

"The Proctor stated that the outlook is that there will be more applications for hospital appointments than we will have places to bestow and suggested that the matter be taken up with the students and the hospitals at once so as to provide for every applicant if possible."

"Upon motion it was decided to offer the use of a part of the building to Ashby's Cavalry Brigade during the Confederate Reunion and also to place the remainder of the building at the disposal of the Committee on Arrangements for the reunion and to proffer such use of our ambulance service as might be desirable also."

April 3, 1907, "A letter was read from Doctor Crossman asking that the Dental Department be registered in New York and the Proctor was instructed to reply that we will not be registered at this time."

December 16, 1907, Department of Dentistry. "A petition was received from the students of this Department to have the Saturday afternoon a half-holiday as it is so given in the other Departments. Motion seconded and carried."

January 9, 1908, "The Committee on Curriculum, Schedule and Catalog asked for instructions as to forming a curriculum for the Nurses' Training School, and the Chair ruled that the Hospital Committee should take exclusive charge of that matter."

"Professor Taylor reported the gift of \$10,000 by Mrs. H. M. Cannon to the Virginia Hospital to be used in paying for the new addition which will be called the Cannon Memorial Annex."

"The President stated that the nurses desire to graduate at the regular Commencement of the College. The matter was referred to the Hospital Committee with power to act."

March 12, 1908, "The Dean of the Department of Medicine reported that in accordance with the instructions of the Faculty he had sent out a letter to the Faculty urging them to be more prompt in attendance and that as far as he knew everything was going on satisfactorily."

"The President reported that the baseball season is upon us and that the Faculty may be prepared for petitions for various privileges and for contributions for expenses."

"The President reported that the drug room is embarrassed and annoyed by the large number of prescriptions for students which have been sent in by members of the Faculty until it has come to be a serious expense. The Faculty, on motion, decided that in future prescriptions for students should not be filled free of charge in the drug room."

March 12, 1908, "A communication has been received from the Council on Medical Education giving a list of the 52 medical colleges which have adopted a requirement of at least one year of college work in addition to the four year high school course to become effective January 1, 1910, and urging this College to take the same step and report in time for their April conference. The list of colleges was read showing that many colleges both North and South have joined in this movement and it was determined to write to the Conference that this Faculty is not willing at this time to commit itself to the adoption of this regulation in 1910, but that it is hoped we may be able to do so; whenever we can see our way clear to take the step it will be done."

July 19, 1909, "Application for admission received from Miss Rachael Lovenstein to enter the second year class from Johns Hopkins University, having received degrees of A.B. and A.M. from Richmond College.

"The Proctor was instructed to reply to Miss Lovenstein that the Faculty could not see its way clear to make a change in its regulations concerning the attendance of women in the Department of Medicine."

September 30, 1909, Petition from the Acting President of the Student Body:

"We, the students of the University College of Medicine, in meeting assembled, hereby express a desire to institute regularly organized athletics in the College. To do this we regard it necessary to have the cooperation of the Faculty. We believe that athletics, properly conducted, will benefit us as students and respectfully submit the question whether it would not also work to the interest of the Institution.

Nine specific requests made in the petition, including a committee on athletics appointed by the Faculty, the organization of an athletic association, the employment of coaches by the Association; the excusing of students from classes for the purpose of playing football after 4 p.m.

January 7, 1910, Sympathy and aid extended University College of Medicine by the President of Richmond College, following the fire.

April 18, 1910, "President opened the meeting with the statement of the mass meeting of April 16, giving an account of his meeting with the student body on the morning of April 18 and of the general reception of the announcement that the College was to be rebuilt."

The firm of Nolan and Baskerville was elected architects for the new building.

April 18, 1910, "The Proctor was authorized to obtain from Mr. Charles Millhiser the assignment of his lease on the Tobacco Factory on 12th Street and a special committee consisting of the President, the Treasurer and the Proctor, was appointed to consider the advisability of purchasing the Factory."

November 10, 1910, Announcement was made that Major Dooley's donation, which was originally given on condition, was available at any time.

November 28, 1910, Death of Landon Brame Edwards, one of the founders of University College of Medicine, recorded as November 27, 1910. Other founders who have died were listed: Charles H. Chalkley, Lewis Wheat, Thomas J. Moore, and Hunter Holmes McGuire.

February 8, 1912, "The President made full statement concerning the proposed movement to have the Memorial Hospital transferred to the City as a municipal hospital, but stated that no action on the part of the Faculty was necessary at this time."

May 30, 1912, Notes from Annual Report of the Dean. "The session of 1911-12 has been perhaps the most successful from a scholastic standpoint in the history of the institution.

"The Medical Department has been inspected by the Council on Medical Education of the AMA for the purpose of regrading the schools of the country in June next. I regret to state that our registration with the New York Board of Regents is as yet unsettled. The Board of Trustees appropriated funds for the establishment of three new full time positions. These positions with their salaries were forwarded on our application for registration and on yesterday I received a letter from the Honorable Augustus S. Downing, the executive head of the department, stating that this would not be accepted. I am in correspondence with Mr. Downing and hope that this matter can be satisfactorily arranged in due time to obtain our registration."

1912-1913, Duties of the Proctor. 1. Keep books; 2. Collect and transmit to Treasurer all students' fees; 3. Shall assist Treasurer as occasion requires; 4. Shall have care of building; 5. Shall have care of students; 6. Shall have care of employees; 7. Shall have care of roll books; 8. Superintend daily execution of curriculum; 9. Pass on all excuses for students' absences; 10. Advertising and general care of bulletins, catalogs, etc., under direction of Advertising Committee.

October 17, 1912, "At the meeting of the Faculty held September 21, your Proctor was instructed to keep a record of the attendance of teachers upon their classes. Since September 26 a register has been kept in the College office and professors have been requested to register."

October 17, 1912, Enrollment 1911-12, Medicine 168; dentistry 25; pharmacy 40; Total 233. 1912-13: (Number matriculated to date) Medicine 186; dentistry 26; pharmacy 48; Total 260.

December 12, 1912, "Report of Proctor. The attention of the Faculty is called to the chapel services which are held each morning in this room. With the cooperation of several members of the Faculty hymn books were purchased and a piano rented for the session. While no sectarian doctrines have been preached, ministers of all the leading denominations in the city have been conducting the services which last from 8:40 to 9:00 o'clock and the attendance of students has been very good."

February 13, 1913, Total matriculation to date: Medical 190; dentistry 27; pharmacy 51; Total 268.

Miscellaneous Items, A Summary

1. First out-door obstetric course in the South inaugurated in 1894 by University College of Medicine.
2. A gymnasium established in the College buildings. (Catalog 1898-99).
3. Establishment of an ambulance service authorized September 13, 1902.
4. A course in dietetics recommended. (December 18, 1902 Faculty Minutes).
5. Purchase of an X-Ray Static Machine (November 4, 1902 Faculty Minutes).
6. A new College seal suggested by Dr. Stuart McGuire June 3, 1902; design submitted containing a portrait of Dr. Hunter McGuire. (New seal used for the first time on diplomas for 1905 commencement).
7. Post Graduate courses announced in 1899-00 catalog, and in subsequent catalogs.
8. Honor System adopted to be effective beginning with session 1904-05.
9. Faculty petitioned by the students to institute regularly organized athletics in the College (Faculty Minutes, September 30, 1909).
10. Recommendation made that the College join the Virginia Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
11. Chapel services conducted from 8:40 to 9:00—attendance of students very good (Proctor's report December 12, 1912).
12. Shortly after the College opened, members of the medical profession were invited at their convenience to attend lectures and clinics.
13. In 1905 a formal postgraduate program of study was inaugurated either for clinical subjects or laboratory courses with emphasis on laboratory diagnosis, to bring the practitioners in touch with the new diagnostic tools of that day.

Personal Privilege, Please

Two important items, neither of special pertinence to this book, need to be mentioned here:

Another Book

If proper credit is to be assigned, another book by a different, independent author will be required to tell the story, if ever told, of the leadership of Virginia, the Medical College of Virginia, and mostly through its president, in ten states of the nation, all southern, except Michigan—leadership in writing reports and advising on the further development of medical and related education and hospital planning, development, construction, some for teaching, others for community service. Another item of course is the first interstate contract for education—the Medical College of Virginia and West Virginia—and its impact on interstate education. The long period of work with the Southern Regional Education Board should, like many other items, be included.

Records Will Pay Dividends

Why worry about institutional records; tomorrow, a short tomorrow, and we shall be gone; let the other fellow do the worrying, so it seems to be.

In truth, however, records are precious, even to many who regard them as ephemeral. Records should have special care and be available to those who would use them.

Further, there should be more records made and kept. When an employee first reports for important duty it should be routine for him to be told that he will be expected to keep records of his work and plans, these to be turned in at times and completely assembled in usable form when retiring or resigning. Only by some such emphasis on records can institutional development be appraised from time to time.

Note: Variation in diction in this book may be accounted for by different authors involved and long periods of years covered.

July 6, 1972

WILLIAM T. SANGER

FORMS OF LEGACIES

I—AN UNRESTRICTED LEGACY

*I give and bequeath (\$.....)
to the Medical College of Virginia Foundation, a corporation
organized under the laws of Virginia.*

Money given in this way may be used for the benefit of the College for any purpose, including both principal and income. Such funds are made especially useful because of their availability to meet any need which the now undisclosed future may suggest.

II—A LEGACY RESTRICTED AS TO PRINCIPAL BUT NOT RESTRICTED AS TO INCOME

*I give and bequeath (\$.....)
to the Medical College of Virginia Foundation, a corporation
organized under the laws of Virginia.*

*The principal of this gift shall be held and may be mingled
with other funds of the Foundation for investment. The income
may be expended for the benefit of the College for any purpose.
(Optional Provision: This gift is made in memory of
..... and shall be known as the
Fund.)*

The *principal* of the money thus given creates a permanent fund. If a donor wishes to make a memorial gift, but does not have in mind a particular memorial, such as some building or part of a building, a fund thus provided may be the most satisfactory memorial. In such case, the optional sentence in the preceding form may be used. *This form of gift is particularly suited for endowment funds since the income is available for any need which may be the most pressing at the time.*

Other forms of legacy are available upon request, also consult your lawyer.

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The Newton House

different lengths, depending on how these same items were treated elsewhere. Often there seemed no need to repeat unduly.

This volume, with others, completes to a degree the story of medical and related education in Richmond for almost 130 years. The years prior to 1925 were critical, almost defying continuance of the schools at times. This was made possible by the great and unusual personalities featured in this volume. Here is where the touch of the heroic lies. Remembrance of these professionals and laymen should never perish. That would be a defeat of the human spirit.

W.T.S., June 1, 1972



Ford Hotel, 12th and Broad Streets, when enlarged

