



1963

The First 125 Years : 1838-1963

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THE FIRST 125 YEARS



OF THE MEDICAL
COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA



BULLETIN  Medical College of Virginia

THE
FIRST
125
YEARS

1838-1963

THE
FIRST
ISSUE
YEARS

BULLETIN
MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

Volume LXI Fall, 1963 Number 1

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"I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided and that is the lamp of experience."

"I know of no way of judging the future but by the past."

PATRICK HENRY
ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH
MARCH 23, 1775

MCV's "lamp of experience" is now 125 years old. Through the years, the flame of that lamp has burned fitfully at times, then smouldered, and at times so darkened it seemed it would be extinguished. When the flame burned the lowest, always there were dedicated men who struggled to keep it aglow.

Today, as we face the future—perhaps another 125 years in education, research, and care of the sick—may we be as wise as those men of the past who kept our "lamp of experience" aglow to light our pathway.

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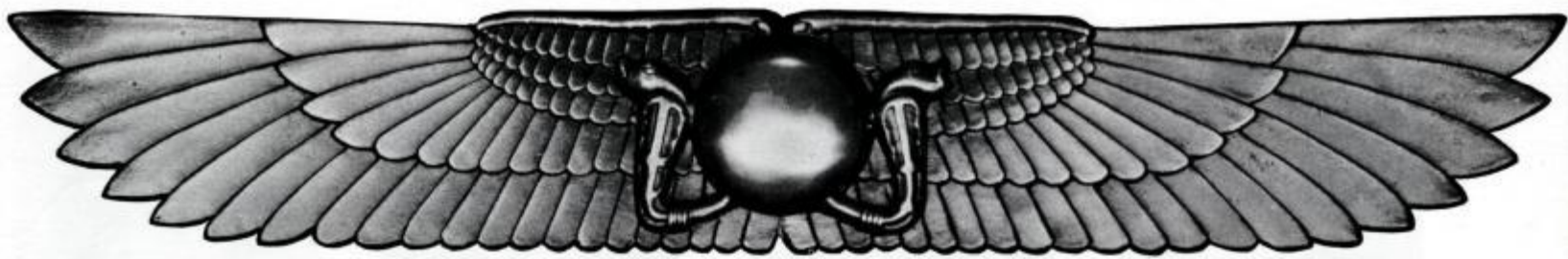
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A MERICAN NEWCOMEN, *at Richmond, Virginia*, does honor to the MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, a unique Institution engaged *in teaching the various health sciences* and this year celebrating its *125th Anniversary (1838-1963)*. A State Institution since 1860, its hospitals serve as the city and area facility for indigent as well as private patients. DR. R. BLACKWELL SMITH, JR., *President* of MCV, will be our Guest of Honor and relate the College's colorfully dramatic history during one hundred and twenty-five years.



THE NEWCOMEN SOCIETY in North America dinner, held September 26, 1963, at the John Marshall Hotel, Richmond; President R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., speaking.



THE FIRST 125 YEARS

THE FIRST 125 YEARS*

Robert Blackwell Smith, Junior
President, Medical College of
Virginia

INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the College, may I express our appreciation of the kindness of the Newcomen Society in celebrating the institution's birthday. May I also say I realize fully that I am merely the representative of a legion of devoted faculty and staff members—some here, some gone—who have created and kept alive for a hundred and twenty-five years the institution you honor this evening. I am deeply grateful for the privilege.

As I have studied the documents which record our history, I have been struck by the enormous numbers of events and people whose actions have shaped in endless ways the course and growth of this institution. Of all these men, I believe that seven have played parts which cause them to stand above most others: Dean Augustus L. Warner, the moving genius among the founders; Dean Levin S. Joynes and Dr. James B. McCaw, the strong and able men who carried the major burden of responsibility during the Civil War years; Dean Christopher Tompkins who established the MCV schools of dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing, and directed the affairs of the College for twenty progressive years; Doctors Stuart McGuire and George Ben Johnston, the two who did the most to effectuate the consolidation of the University College of Medicine and the Medical College of Virginia; all gone, and here with us tonight, the man who

guided the College's destiny over thirty-one mostly difficult years, Chancellor Emeritus William Thomas Sanger.

Finally, let me acknowledge my indebtedness to the late James R. McCauley, who refused to let a single document connected with the history of the College slip away; and to Miss Thelma Vaine Hoke, director of publications, who has spent many months putting this source material in order and from whose notes I have borrowed extensively in the preparation of this paper.

THE FOUNDING

On December 1, 1837, the president and trustees of Hampden-Sydney College created a medical department to be located at Richmond, and appointed to the first four chairs to be filled the petitioners who had sought the department's founding—Doctors Richard Lafon Bohannon, Lewis Webb Chamberlayne, John Cullen, and Augustus Lockman Warner. Two additional professors were appointed prior to November 5, 1838, the opening day of the first session; these were Doctors Socrates Maupin and Thomas Johnson.† Through the years these six original faculty members have been regarded as the founders of the College.

The honor of first appointment to the deanship went to Augustus Lockman Warner who had been the leader in the earlier negotiations with the trustees.

In this day of salaried professors, the original tuition arrangement seems somewhat strange; for the regulations provided that "Each professor shall receive from every student attending his

lectures a fee, to be fixed by the medical faculty, not exceeding *twenty* (\$20) dollars."

In the brief time available this evening, one could not do full justice to the contributions of all the founders, but special mention should be made of the contributions of Augustus Lockman Warner. He received his M.D. from the University of Maryland, in 1828. Six years later he became professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery at the University of Virginia, where he taught until he came to Richmond in 1837. That same year he and his fellow petitioners were successful in establishing this College. Ten years later his brilliant career was cut short by illness, but before he died he saw his dream of a permanent home for the College realized in the completion of the Egyptian Building in 1845.

Special mention should also be made of the contributions of Dr. Socrates Maupin, both here and at the University of Virginia. After serving with distinction at MCV until 1853, he joined the University at Charlottesville as professor of chemistry and pharmacy and was generally credited with the restoration of the University following the vicissitudes of the Civil War. His former home is now the home of our Alumni Association. Here Matthew Fontaine Maury, using batteries and other equipment borrowed from the College, invented the underwater electrical torpedo.

*In part, address to the Newcomen Society, September 26, 1963.

†The only founder of whom the College has no likeness.



DR. RICHARD LAFON BOHANNAN
1790-1855

Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children

Son of Colonel Joseph Bohannon and Elizabeth Lafon Bohannon. His father was a Captain in the Revolutionary War, and his mother the daughter of Colonel Richard Lafon of the French troops under General Lafayette.

Doctor Bohannon at 48 married a girl of 16, Elizabeth, one of his six children, was a beloved teacher in the South Richmond schools for twenty-five years.



DR. JOHN CULLEN
1797-1849

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine

Perhaps the most colorful of the founders, John Cullen, was from Dublin, Ireland. "He was a fine specimen of manhood. Everyone who saw him was struck with his splendid physique. His stature was large, full six feet tall, his person round, his face full with rosy cheeks, with every capillary filled with florid blood, his eye, a large laughing blue one, his hair light brown and disposed to curl." (Dr. T. Pollard)

He had a reputation as an orator. It was said that "he can suit in voice, language, and manner the roughest Son of the Brogue, or the most courtly and polished gentleman."

In 1827, he married Charlotte Howard of England. They had two sons and two daughters. One son, Dr. John Syng Dorsey Cullen, became professor of surgery and dean of MCV in 1885.



DR. AUGUSTUS LOCKMAN WARNER
1807-1847

Dean and Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy

Doctor Warner is described by Dr. L. B. Anderson as "of medium stature, exceedingly handsome face, brilliant blue eyes, a soft musical voice, easy and graceful manners, and great fluency of speech."

We read in the *Richmond Times and Compiler* July 11, 1845, that he operated on the lower jaw of a patient exposing a 13" tumor, and removed it and two-thirds of the jaw in 9 minutes. After the operation, the patient walked from the room.



DR. ROBERT MUNFORD
1816-1843
Demonstrator of Anatomy

Dr. Robert Munford, the first demonstrator of anatomy, (not considered a "faculty position" in the rules and regulations; so he is not considered one of the founders) was the son of William and Sarah Radford Munford. He attended the University of Virginia for one session, 1834-35. In 1838, he married Anne Elizabeth Curtis, who was the daughter of Dr. Henry Curtis and Christiana Tyler Curtis of Hanover County, the latter a sister of President John Tyler. Mrs. Anne Curtis Munford lived until 1917, her ninety-seventh year.

From 1850 to 1869 she conducted a school in the basement of the William Munford House at Canal and Fifth streets. General William Gorgas, hero of the yellow fever fight in the Panama Canal Zone, was a pupil here and known as "little Willie Gorgas."



HOME OF DOCTOR CULLEN on the corner of Ross and Governor Streets "with commodious offices on the first floor." It was here the original Saint Luke's Hospital was opened in 1883.



**DR. LEWIS WEBB
CHAMBERLAYNE**
1798-1854

Professor of Materia Medica
and Therapeutics

He was the great grandson of
William Byrd of Westover, founder
of the City of Richmond.

Doctor Chamberlayne married
Martha Burwell Dabney in 1820.
They had thirteen children.

A eulogy at his death reads in
part "that to talents much above
average he united rare conversa-
tional powers. Decided in his con-
victions, he was firm and fearless
in defending them. Respected and
honored by his professional breth-
ren, as well as for his scrupulous
regard to the laws of etiquette
which regulated the intercourse
of medical gentlemen, as for his
high attainments, he has gone
down to his grave, leaving not
only a name without reproach,
but an example worthy to be imi-
tated."



DR. D. L. CARROLL

Dr. D. L. Carroll, President of
Hampden-Sidney College in 1837,
when the College in Richmond
was founded as the Medical De-
partment of Hampden-Sidney Col-
lege.



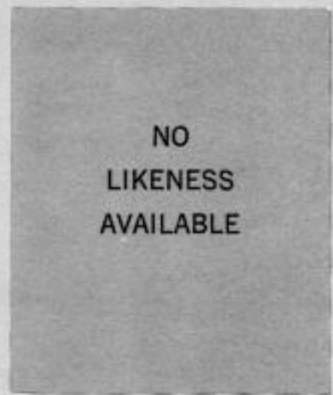
DR. SOCRATES MAUPIN
1808-1871

Professor of Chemistry and
Pharmacy

Born in Albemarle County, he
was a descendant of Gabriel
Maupin, who came to Virginia in
the French Huguenot emigration
of 1700.

Doctor Maupin married Sally
Hay Washington in 1846.

In 1853, he joined the University
of Virginia faculty as professor of
chemistry and materia medica.
He was chairman of the faculty
there from 1854 to 1870. (This
position corresponded to that of
president.) Records of the Uni-
versity include a statement by his
colleagues that "It was largely
due to him that the prostration
during the war was not a fatal
and remediless blow to the Uni-
versity."



NO
LIKENESS
AVAILABLE

DR. THOMAS JOHNSON
1802-1859

Professor of Anatomy and
Physiology

Formerly with the University of
Virginia in anatomy, Doctor John-
son is described as a strong,
forceful man, and an able lec-
turer.

He married Frances Burwell,
probably of Staunton. Two chil-
dren, Ella and Bettie, died at the
ages of sixteen and six.

A likeness of Doctor Johnson
has not been found. Of the man
himself, little is known. His obitu-
ary states that "a high medical
authority has expressed the op-
inion that as an anatomist he was
second to no man in the United
States except the great Horner of
Philadelphia."

Dr. Socrates Maupin

Dear Sir

*I am directed by the
Medical Faculty of Hampden Sydney College
to inform you that you were this evening
unanimously elected professor of Chemistry &
Pharmacy in that institution.*

*The subjoined resolution passed by the
President & Trustees of H. S. College at their
last meeting, held Dec^r 1st, will satisfy
you of the power of the Med^l Faculty to
make the appointment.*

*"Resolved that the Medical Faculty be au-
thorized to select & appoint proper suitable
persons to fill the professorships of Surgery,
Chemistry & Pharmacy, until these pro-
fessorships shall be filled by the President &
Trustees of H. S. College."*

With sentiments of esteem, I remain

Very truly & respectfully, yours

*Aug^l S. Warner
Dean of the Faculty*

*Monday Evening
Dec^r 11th 1857*

PROBABLY THE FIRST
"faculty appointment" letter.



THE COLLEGE OPENED on November 5, 1838 in the old Union Hotel located at the corner of Nineteenth and Main streets. An editorial in the *Southern Literary Messenger* for July, 1839, reads, "When it is recollected that this college has suddenly sprung into existence unaided by public endowment, too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the individual enterprise, perseverance and energy, which have already achieved for it a character of stability and usefulness not surpassed by older institutions. The spacious and elegant building which it occupies, could not have been better adapted to its various uses, if originally designed exclusively for such objects. The general lecture room has been fitted up in a style of superior taste, and is large enough, we should judge, to contain with ease two hundred students. There are, besides, two other lecture rooms for the chemical and anatomical classes, and we confess we were very agreeably surprised at the extent of the anatomical museum, and, as far as an unprofessional spectator could judge, the completeness and excellence of the chemical apparatus. That however which must give peculiar value to the institution, is the presence of an infirmary within the walls of the building, in which the patients are provided with airy and comfortable rooms, attentive nurses, and constant medical attendance. The opportunity which is thus afforded for instruction at the bed-side of the sick, by an easy and convenient transit from the lecture room, cannot it seems to us be too highly appreciated."

W. A. Christian states in his *Richmond, Her Past and Present* that Sisters of Charity were the nurses.

Mr. McGill
1837
Johnston Hotel
July 12th - " supper & lodging . 87
14th - " board 2 Days 3.00
15th - " Breakfast - 50
" " horse 3 Days 2.25
To Paymt \$6.62
Wm. McGill

The Regulations and Resolutions adopted by the Trustees on the 1st of December 1837.

Regulations for the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
 December 1, 1837.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College this date—present, President Carroll, Benj'n F. Stanton, Henry E. Watkins, James Madison, Wm. S. Morton, Sam'l C. Anderson, Nath'l E. Venable, James D. Wood, Henry Carrington, Sam'l Branch and Paul S. Carrington:

Col. Madison was appointed Chairman, and Jas. D. Wood Clerk.

A resolution was offered to the Board to establish a Medical Department in the City of Richmond. After much discussion on the subject, the following regulation for the management of said department was adopted, along with the resolutions thereto appended:

Regulations for the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College.

1. The Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College shall for the present consist of six Professors, viz: a Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; of Theory and Practice of Medicine; of Surgery; of Therapeutics and Materia Medica; of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children; of Chemistry and Pharmacy; in whom shall be vested the government of the Department, subject always to the approval of the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.

2. The Lectures in this Department shall be delivered in the City of Richmond, and commence on the 1st Monday of November in each year, and continue until the last week in March ensuing, making a term of five calendar months. During this period Lectures shall be delivered by the Medical Professors on all the branches which are recognized as necessary and proper for the "Degree of Doctor of Medicine"

3. The Professor of Anatomy shall have exclusive control of the Dissecting Rooms, responsible for the faithful discharge of his duty to the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College; and for his attention to which he shall receive from each Dissector a fee of ten (\$10) dollars, exclusive of that for his regular Anatomical Lectures.

4. The Professor of Anatomy may, if he deem it expedient, employ an assistant as Professor; provided no additional charge be made for his services over that specified as a Dissecting Room fee.

5. Each Professor shall receive from every Student attending his Lectures a fee, to be fixed by the Medical Faculty, not exceeding twenty (\$20) dollars.

6. As attainment is the only just foundation for distinction, any Student shall be permitted to present himself for examination at the close of each Session: provided, however,

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

In issuing their first Catalogue, the Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, congratulate the citizens of Virginia, and all who are well-wishers, to the prosperity and independence of the South, that the efforts which have been made, during the last year, to establish in the Metropolis of Virginia, a Medical School adequate to her wants, and capable, at once, of contrasting favorably in all the appliances for instruction, with the oldest Medical institutions of the country—have been crowned with success.

This institution commends itself to the patronage of the South, not merely from its being one of her *own* institutions, but that it affords every facility for medical instruction which can be obtained elsewhere. After the experience of a year, the Trustees can speak with confidence of the advantages here afforded the student, and by contrasting them with those of similar schools feel assured that *this* will not suffer by the comparison.

Located in the centre of the State, and accessible to the whole Southern country, and distinguished for the salubrity of its climate, Richmond must be regarded as the most favorable position in the South for a Medical School; for while the Southern student escapes the rigors of a Northern winter, he is yet enabled to pursue his anatomical studies to advantage.

This city furnishes a most abundant supply of subjects for dissections and surgical operations on the *dead* body, by which the student may be instructed in the use of surgical instruments, at a trifling cost.

Attached to the College is an extensive Infirmary, furnishing the student an opportunity of studying the diseases incident to a Southern climate, and witnessing the major and minor surgical operations.

In addition to the College Infirmary, the City Hospital, the Alms House, Penitentiary and Annory, are under the charge of two of the Professors; to the clinical instruction of which, the student will have access.

During the past winter term of lectures, the Professor of Surgery exhibited to the class nearly all of the important and minor surgical operations upon the living subject; and from the rapidly increasing popularity of the College Infirmary, he is warranted in the belief, that this valuable means of instruction will be greatly extended.

Connected with the institution is an extensive Anatomical Museum, containing many rare and interesting specimens of morbid structure.

Previous to the opening of the lectures, important additions will be made to the chemical apparatus of the College, so as to render it amply suited to the illustration of the subjects taught in that department.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the dissecting rooms, on the first of October, to afford such as may desire it, an opportunity of acquiring an acquaintance with special anatomy. He will also give his personal attention to the dissecting-rooms, during the entire course of lectures.

The next winter term of lectures, will commence, at Richmond, on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

Good boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *four* dollars per week.

A full course of Lectures in this College, will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools:

University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Medical College of the State of South Carolina; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; University of Maryland; &c. &c.

During the next winter term of Lectures, the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, and Materia Medica, will lecture daily, and the Professors of Obstetrics and Chemistry, *four* times a week. Clinical lectures upon the cases in the College Infirmary, will be delivered regularly, by the Professors of Surgery and Practice of Medicine.

he has previously attended in this Department one full Course of Lectures on all the branches taught therein, together with attendance upon the Dissecting Room of the College for one Session, and shall have studied Medicine with a respectable Practitioner for two years; he must also have registered his name as a candidate for graduation with the Dean of the Faculty on or before the 1st day of January of that year, and deposited with him at that time a Thesis, written by himself, upon some Medical subject.

7. It shall be the duty of the Medical Professors to examine such candidates as have complied with the above requisitions, at the end of the winter term of lectures, upon all the branches taught in their schools; and upon their being deemed worthy of the "Degree of Doctor of Medicine," shall recommend them to the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College as suitable persons for that degree.

8. At the close of the session, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College shall confer upon the candidates, (so recommended) if they deem them entitled thereto, a diploma, with the title of "Doctor of Medicine," with the seal of the College attached.

9. The Medical Faculty shall pass such regulations and by-laws as may be necessary for the government of the Medical Students, of the advancement of the interests of the department, subject to the approval of the "President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College."

10. All property, of any kind whatever, which may be acquired by private contribution, or by contribution from the Professors, shall belong exclusively to the Medical Professors as their private property, and independent of all control of the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College. But should the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College appropriate their funds, or private individuals, by bequest, donation or otherwise, convey to the said President and Trustees for the use and benefit of the medical department, any real estate, stocks or money, or property of any kind, it shall be regarded as the property of the said President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College, but to be appropriated to the use and benefit of the medical department as long as it is in operation; but upon the cessation of its functions as a school of medicine, the property thus obtained shall remain to the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.

11. The Medical Faculty shall appoint a *Dean*, whose duty it shall be to preserve a faithful record of the proceedings of the Faculty, to be exhibited to the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College when required.

12. The Medical Professors shall have no vote nor voice in the meetings of the Faculty of Arts.

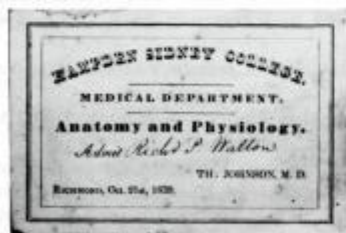
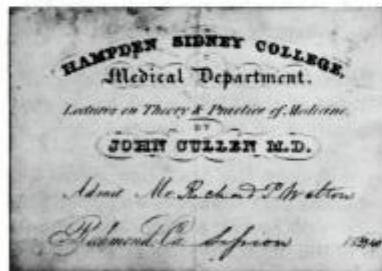
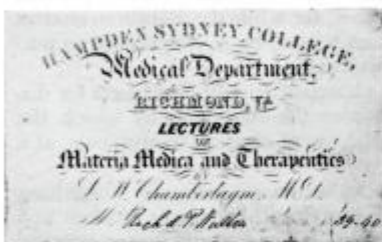
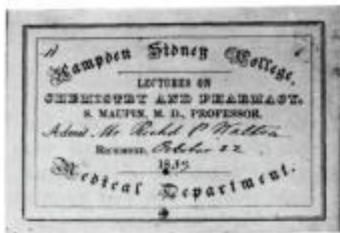
The following Professors were appointed to fill the chairs respectively named:

Augustus L. Warner, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.
John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
R. L. Bohannon, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
———, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
———, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

The following resolutions were then adopted:

Resolved, that the Medical Faculty be authorized to select and appoint some suitable persons to fill the Professorships of "Chemistry and Pharmacy" and "Surgery," until these Professorships shall be filled by the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.

Resolved, that the Medical Faculty be authorized necessarily to supply any vacancy which may occur in said Faculty until said vacancy shall be filled by the President and Trustees of Hampden Sidney College.



Medical Infirmary

1840

to Mr. Rice Dr

Oct. 11. 1/2 doz Spoons 75

" 1/2 doz Candles 75

" 1/2 doz S. Spoons 1.00

Nov. 2 1 Coal Scuttle 1.25

3 Lamp Pans 1.50

1 Tea Pot 63

1 Lamp Filler 25

1 " " 12

10 Setting up Stone in Lecture Room 1.50

" 2 Papers British Luster 25

12 1/2 Lanterns 75 4.50

14 1 Water Buckets 1.25

" 1/2 doz Lamps 75

17 2 Tea Kettles 1.50

2 Dish do 1.00

2 Fire Carriers 2.50

19 1 P. Move Pipe 1.00 20.50

Amount Bro't Over 20.50

Nov. 27 1/2 Cooking Stove 50.00

" 1/2 doz Squaw Pans 1.00

" 15th Pipe of 2.50

" 1 Elbow 25

" 1/2 Shot setting up Stone Wash Room 1.50

Dec 9 2 Ladles 25

" Potting Coal Scuttle 38

10 Clearing out pipes setting up Stone 2.00

" British Luster 25

28 Potting Glass Lanters 50

31 1 Painted Buckets 1.50

" Cutting off Potting Boilers 75

" 1/2 doz Lamp Wash Bowls 1.50

" 1/2 " " " 1.25

\$84.13

PROFESSORS' TICKETS—
The student paid \$20 to the professors for each of the six courses.

BILL TO COLLEGE INFIRMARY in 1840.

Matriculates in the Medical Department of Hampden-Sidney College 1st Session 1838-39

Date	No	Name	State	Residence	Post Office
Nov 5 1838	1	William A. Maupin	Virginia	Albemarle	Moorman's River
	2	P. Wilkie Brown	"	Richmond	
	3	Alexander Payne	"	Outsper	
	4	E. W. Allen	"	Hanover	
	5	Wm L. Waring	"	Essex	
	6	Wm R. Purkins	"	"	
	7	Henry Augustus Wood	"	Prince Edward	
	8	Robert A. Meredith	"	New Kent	
	9	Spencerham Dudley	"	Chesterfield	
	10	James T. Holland	N. Carolina	Iredell	
	11	David R. Tinsley	Georgia	"	
	12	John D. Gregory	"	Murc	
	13	Wm H. Macon	Virginia	Hanover	
	14	John W. Power	"	York Co	Yorktown
	15	Alexander Archer	"	Chesterfield	City Point
	16	James R. Truheart	"	Richmond	
	17	Alfred Jordan	"	"	
	18	Wm A. Denny	"	"	
	19	Charles Thompson	"	Hanover	
	20	Benjamin Curtis	"	"	
	21	J. H. Gamble	Ireland	Richmond	
	22	Colin C. McRae	Virginia	Chesterfield	Manchester
	23	John H. Grasty	"	Orange	"
	24	Hugh Thomas Nelson	"	Richmond	
	25	Frederick W. Power	"	York Co	Yorktown
	26	Samuel R. Shield	"	Hillmanburg	
	27	Augustus Crump	"	New Kent	
	28	Benjamin N. Royall	"	Brushland	
	29	Wm A. Horsley	"	Richmond	
	30	Robert West	"	King William	
	31	Wm Tatem	"	York Co	
	32	M. E. Manning	N. Carolina	York Co	
	33	John Richards	Virginia	Essex	
	34	John R. Lewis	Arkansas	"	
	35	Wm D. Harrison	Virginia	King William	
	36	Augustus Hopkins	"	Essex	
	37	John M. Sheppard	"	Essex	
	38	Anthony D. Williams	"	Household	
	39	Geo W. Marshall	"	Orange	
	40	Russell O. Dudley	"	Richmond	
Nov 1838	41	Robert G. Griffin	Virginia	Southampton	
	42	Thomas J. Hunday	"	Essex	
	43	Peter Wallace	"	Augusta	
	44	Henry P. Taylor	"	Hanover	
	45	Thomas J. Towles	"	Spottsylvania	
	46	Neil M. Callum	Massachusetts	"	

AS CAN BE SEEN from the original matriculation sheet from the files of the College, forty-six were enrolled in the first class. The term lasted from November 5, 1838 to April 4, 1839, when these men were graduated:

Alexander Archer of City Point
 John H. Grasty of Orange Court House
 John D. Gregory of Muroc (?) Georgia
 John R. Lewis of Arkansas
 Colin C. McRae of Manchester
 William A. Maupin of Moorman's River
 Robert A. Meredith of New Kent County
 Frederick W. Power of Yorktown
 William R. Purkins of Essex County
 Benjamin N. Royall of Powhatan County
 William Tatem of Norfolk County
 David R. Tinsley of Georgia
 William L. Waring of Essex County
 Robert West of King William County

Then, as now, Virginians in the graduating class predominated—only three graduates from outside of Virginia and these were Southern boys. The matriculation book, still very legible after all these years, shows that in the first five years of its existence College classes numbered:

	Enrolled	Graduated
1839-40	63	14
1840-41	58	17
1841-42	55	16
1842-43	56	14
1843-44	65	24

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VA.

FACULTY.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., *Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.*
 TH: JOHNSON, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*
 R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*
 SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*
 L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*
 AUG. L. WARNER, M. D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*

ROBERT MUNFORD, M. D. *Demonstrator of Anatomy.*
 AUGUSTUS L. WARNER, M. D., *Dean of the Faculty.*

The Trustees of HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE announce that the next session of Medical Lectures in this institution will commence, in Richmond, on Monday, November 2d, 1840, and continue until the last of February following.

The expenses of a course of Lectures in this institution are:

Six Professors' Tickets, \$20 each,	\$120
Dissecting Fee,	10
Matriculation Fee,	5

Total, \$135

The paper of solvent banks of the States in which the students reside will be received at par by the Faculty, for tickets, &c.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servants' attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for from four to five dollars per week.

A full course of Lectures in this College will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Medical College of the State of South Carolina; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky.; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

Attendance upon two full courses of Lectures, the last of which must be in this institution, will be required of the candidates for graduation.

This institution commends itself to the patronage of the South, not merely from its being one of her own institutions, but that it affords every facility for medical instruction which can be obtained elsewhere. After the experience of two years, the Trustees can speak with confidence of the advantages here afforded the student, and by contrasting them with those of similar schools, feel assured that *this* will not suffer by the comparison.

Located in the centre of the State, and accessible to the whole Southern country, and distinguished for the salubrity of its climate, Richmond must be regarded as the most favorable position in the South for a Medical School; for while the Southern stu-

dent escapes the rigors of a Northern winter, he is yet enabled to pursue his anatomical studies to advantage.

This city furnishes a most abundant supply of subjects for dissections and surgical operations on the *dead* body, by which the student may be instructed in the use of surgical instruments at a trifling cost.

Attached to the College is an extensive Infirmary, furnishing the student an opportunity of studying the diseases incident to a Southern climate, and witnessing the major and minor surgical operations.

In addition to the College Infirmary, the City Hospital, the Alms-House, Penitentiary, and Armory, are under the charge of two of the Professors; to the clinical instruction of which, the student will have access.

During the past winter term of lectures, the Professor of Surgery exhibited to the class many of the important and minor surgical operations upon the living subject; and from the rapidly increasing popularity of the College Infirmary, he is warranted in the belief, that this valuable means of instruction will be greatly extended.

Connected with the institution is an extensive Anatomical Museum, containing many rare and interesting specimens of morbid structure.

During the last year the Chemical Department has been enriched by additional apparatus, so as to enable the Professor of Chemistry to illustrate every branch of his subject, by brilliant experiments.

The Professor of Anatomy, aided by the Demonstrator, will give strict and constant attention to the students during their dissections.

During the winter term of Lectures, the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, and Practice of Medicine, will lecture daily, and the Professors of Obstetrics, Materia Medica, and Chemistry, four times a week. Clinical lectures upon the cases in the College Infirmary, will be delivered regularly, by the Professors of Surgery and Practice of Medicine.

SIR,

Believing that you feel a deep interest in the prosperity of every useful Southern Institution, and particularly those of Virginia, (under the instruction of the Faculty) I have taken the liberty of asking your influence in behalf of the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College, located in the city of Richmond.

Very Resp'ly, &c.

AUG'S L. WARNER,
Dean of the Faculty.

RICHMOND, Sept. 5th, 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT for the session 1840-1841

Præses et Curatores
Collegii Hampdensidniensis
IN VIRGINIA
Cum hinc ad quos hæc literæ pervenerint
SALUTEM

Quum ex antiqua et præstanti consuetudine artibus ingenio et industria quibus
præ incruditis maxime erit, dignitas sint quædam tribuenda.

(Notum igitur sit) nos ratos Henricum B. Maupin Virginianensem
summâ doctrinâ, indole integerrimâ, medendi arte scientiâ esse perspectâ, et
Reipublice Virginienensis auctoritate nobis commissa, gradum titulumque Medicinæ
Doctore eidemque dignitati omnia privilegia muneraque adunata tribuisse.

In cujus fidem literis hæc sigillo Collegii communi munus nomina nostra
subscripsimus

Datum Collegii Hampdensidniensis Mensis Martii die sex

MDCCCLIII.

[Faint handwritten signatures and text in the bottom left corner.]

[Handwritten signatures and text in the bottom right corner, including names like Aug. L. Warner, M.D., Chemurg. Prof.]

THE EGYPTIAN BUILDING

Doctor Warner planned the Egyptian Building, according to Dr. R. B. Anderson in his *Brief Autobiographies*, to fulfill "his highest conception of a building adapted in every way to the purposes for which it was dedicated." The structure was completed in 1845 and was financed through contributions from the State of Virginia (\$25,000), the City of Richmond (\$2,000), and loans to a total of \$55,000.

Thomas Stewart of Philadelphia was the architect, carrying out this commission simultaneously with the design of Saint Paul's Church. His remarkable versatility is evident in the totally different styles of the two structures.

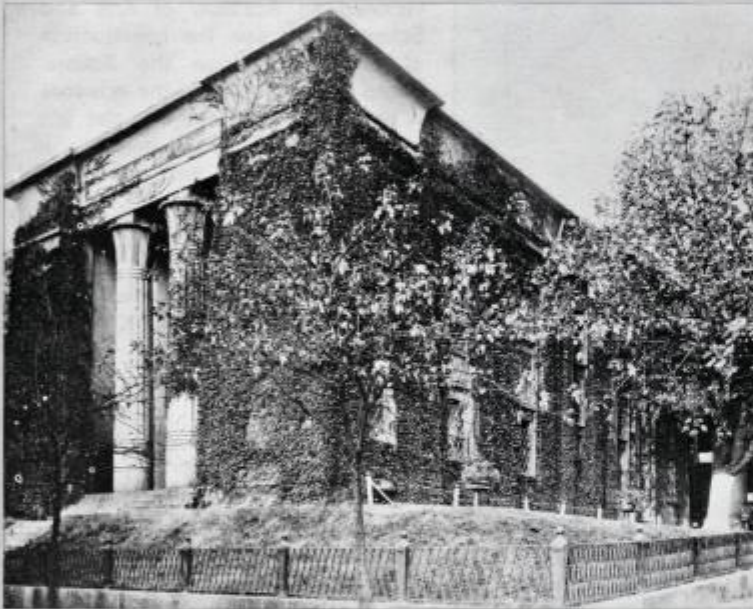


ONE OF THE MUMMY POSTS in the original iron fence, which still guards the building.



EARLIEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE EGYPTIAN BUILDING—probably taken about 1867. The Old Dominion Hospital (1861) is at the right.

THE EGYPTIAN BUILDING as many of the older alumni remember it. The vines were planted in 1903 and torn away in 1939 when the building was restored.



THE EGYPTIAN BUILDING OF TODAY

Photo by Dementi Studios



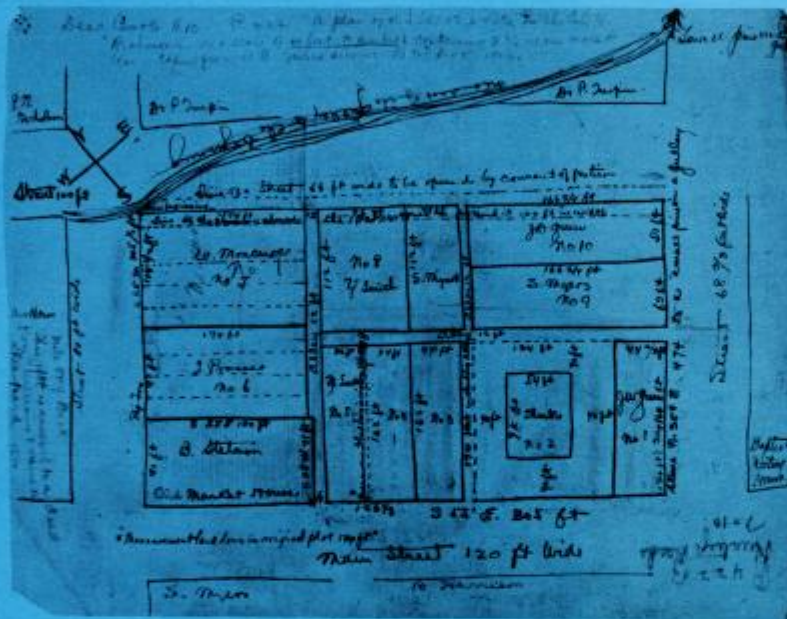
THE SIMON BARUCH AUDITORIUM of the Egyptian Building before its remodeling through the generosity of Bernard M. Baruch, during the session 1938-1939. At the rostrum addressing the students (back turned facing the audience) is the famous lawyer, Clarence Darrow.



WHEN THE BUILDING WAS REMODELED, the auditorium was carried out in the Egyptian motif to complement the exterior design. It was then dedicated to the memory of Dr. Simon Baruch.

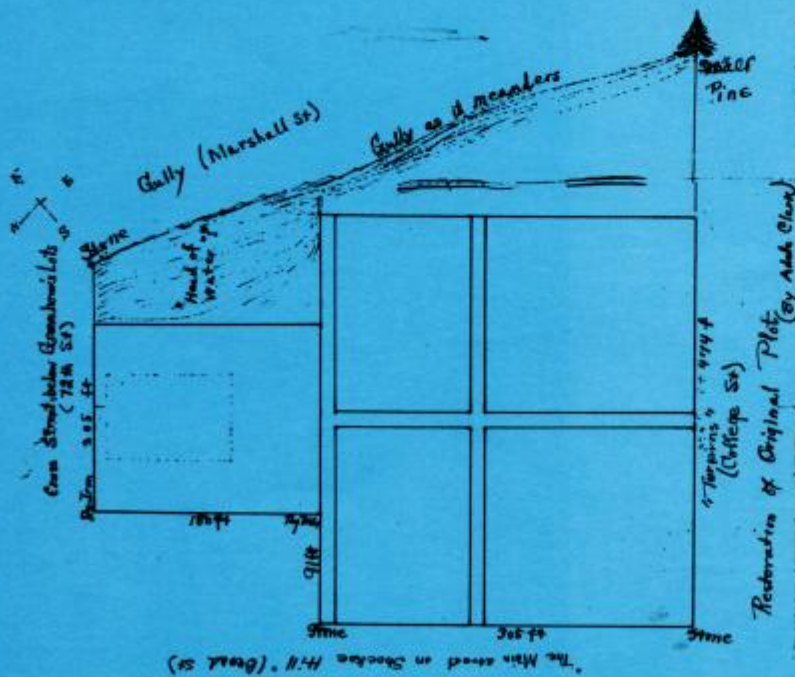
ACADEMY SQUARE - 1786

1804 MAP of Academy Square



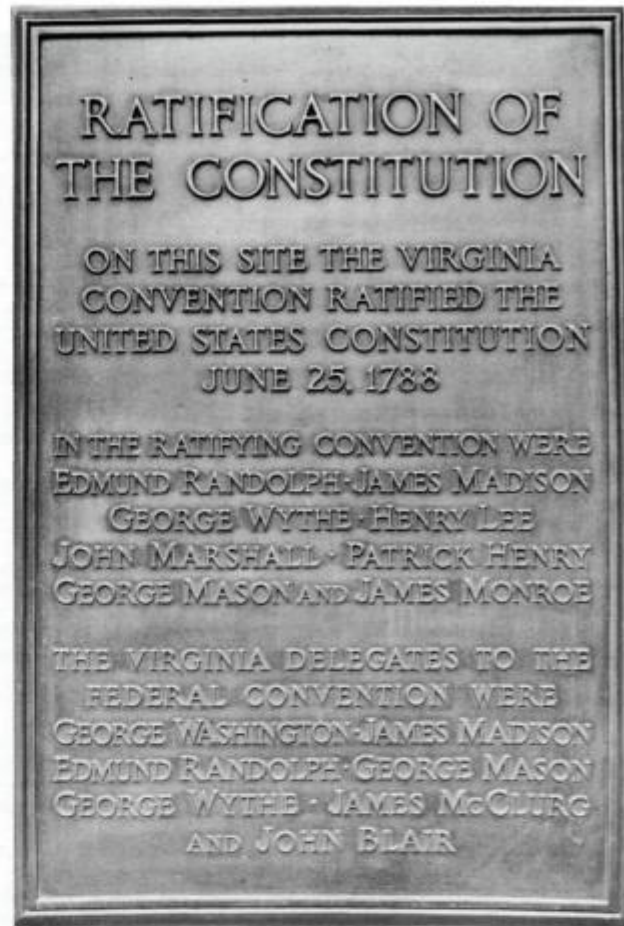
WHEN THE EGYPTIAN BUILDING was constructed in 1845 on a site then known as Academy Square, no one foresaw that in the next 125 years the buildings of the Medical College of Virginia would fill the Square and dominate the Richmond skyline, nor that the dreams of a long-dead Frenchman, who envisioned an Academy of Arts and Sciences and saw the construction of one building on the Square, would be carried out in the sciences if not in the arts. Yet who can pinpoint how much of the health professions is science and how much must ever be art?

The history of Academy Square is quoted from State Library records; maps of the Square shown were drawn by Miss Adele Clark of the State Art Commission.



MAP OF ORIGINAL ACADEMY SQUARE as reconstructed and drawn by Miss Adele Clark

BRONZE TABLET at entrance of George Ben Johnston Auditorium.



MORDECAI DESCRIBED THE ACADEMY BUILDING as "a large wooden edifice" and "grounds laid out in ornamental style." After Quesnay's Academy failed, the building was used as a theatre. It was probably the largest building in Richmond at that time; for it was here in 1788 that Virginia delegates met to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

THIS CORNERSTONE of Quesnay's Academy has never been found. It still lies buried deep somewhere in the area where the Medical College of Virginia Hospital and the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic now stand.

"Last Saturday being the festival of St. John the Baptist, (June 24), the Ancient and Honorable Society of Free and Accepted Masons met at their new hall at eight A. M., were properly clothed, and walked from thence in procession to Shockoe Hill under a salute of cannon, for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of QUESNAY'S ACADEMY, being met by the trustees of the undertaking. After the usual ceremony of consecration with corn, wine, and oil, the second stone was laid in the East by the worshipful John Groves, Master of Lodge No. 13, and a Silver Plate deposited underneath, with the following inscription thereon:

The corner-stone of an Academy
In the City of Richmond
A. M. Quesnay, President,
Laid by the
Masters, Wardens and Brethren
of Lodge No. XIII
On the feast of St. John the Baptist
A. D. 1786, — A. L. 5786
John Groves, M.
James Mercer, G. M., Edmund Randolph, D. G. M.
of Virginia.

"A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were present . . . This laudable undertaking in establishing a Seminary, founded on the plan of enlarging the education of our youth in the polite personal accomplishments . . . at the same time redounds to the honor of the Donors by whose liberality and beneficence this building will be reared.

"The following, literally translated from the Latin is the Inscription on the plate laid under the first stone of the Academy by the Trustees:

"On this day, the 24th of June, 1786,
The Tenth of the Independence,
P. Henry, Governor,
Was laid by the Trustees the first stone of
Quesnay's Academy:
Which promises by its extensive utility
To do honor to the projector's ingenuity
As well as to those who had the good sense
To patronize his scheme.
J. Harvie, Mayor."

Following the American Revolution, and growing out of our alliance with France in that war, a remarkable attempt was made to establish in the United States a grand system of higher education. The projector was the Chevalier Alexandre Marie Quesnay de Beaurepaire, a grandson of the famous French philosopher, economist and court physician to Louis XV, Dr. François Quesnay. The chevalier had belonged to the cavalry of the guard of Louis XVI, and was one of the idealistic young Frenchmen who, like Lafayette, came over to aid America in her war of independence. He served with honor as a captain in Virginia in 1777 and 1778, but misfortune, a severe illness and pecuniary troubles cut short his military career. Touched by his destitute condition, John Peyton, of Gloucester county, Va., cared for him at his home, as his own son, for nearly two years. At this time, John Page, of "Rosewell," afterwards Governor of Virginia, suggested to him that he found an academy and procure professors from Europe in order that French culture and arts should be introduced into America.

Quesnay devised a most comprehensive scheme of higher education. He planned to found in Richmond, the new capital of Virginia, a grand academy of the arts and sciences. The institution was to be national and international, with branch academies in Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and affiliations with the royal societies of London, Paris and Brussels, and other learned bodies of Europe. It was intended to be, in spirit at least, a rival of the great French Academy. The best talent of the Old and of the New World was to be enlisted in its service. There was to be a large faculty on the ground and, in addition to the instruction to be given by them, the students were to have the benefit of 175 non-resident associates, eminent in both continents. Experts in every branch of science were to be sent from Paris to Richmond. The academy was to teach the youth of America, to form scientific commissions, to investigate our natural resources and products, to communicate to Europe a knowledge of America, etc.; it was to issue its proceedings yearly, from its own press in Paris, and to distribute its publications to the learned societies of Europe.

Quesnay conducted a diligent propaganda in Virginia and other States, enlisted the support of the most influential citizens, and raised by subscription a considerable sum, which shows that his scheme was seriously entertained. On his Northern tour, in 1783, he met the most distinguished and influential men of New York and gained their commendation and support. He mentions, as interested advocates of his scheme, Governor George Clinton, Mayor Duane, of New York city, and the Livingstons, "the very men" who were engaged in founding the great and comprehensive

system of education known as the University of the State of New York. The chief features of this university were derived largely from French ideas and bear a resemblance to the plan of Quesnay.

With impressive ceremonies, before a large and distinguished assemblage, the foundation of the academy was laid in Richmond, June 24, 1786.

Having organized his academy, Quesnay returned to Paris and set to work actively in the interest of his grand project for the intellectual union of France and America. His connections gave him access to the highest circles, and he gained the favor of men of the most cultured taste and of the highest rank in France. His Memoir was published in order to present his project to the king and obtain the support of powerful and influential persons. His list of "foreign associates" comprised representative men of England and the United States, and the most distinguished French names in art, science, literature and politics: Beaumarchais, secretary to the king; Malesherbes, minister of state; the Comte de La Luzerne, secretary of state; the Marquis de La Luzerne, royal ambassador to Great Britain; the Marquis de Lafayette; the Abbé de Bevi, historiographer of France; Condorcet, secretary of the Royal Academy of Science; Dacier, secretary of the Royal Academy of Art; Houdon, the sculptor; Lavoisier, the great chemist; the Marquis de Montalembert; the Duc de La Rochefoucauld; Vernet; and many others. A commission of the Royal Academy of Science of Paris reported favorably upon the Memoir, as did also a similar commission of the Royal Academy of Painting and Sculpture.

Thomas Jefferson was living at Paris when Quesnay returned with his grand scheme of education. As the minister of the United States, a cultured gentleman, a friend of Lafayette, author and philosopher, he enjoyed the company of the most accomplished and distinguished men and savants of France and Europe. His five years in Paris made him an ardent friend and admirer of the French, whose culture and philosophy impressed him profoundly. Always he kept before him his interest in education for his own country. He studied the educational institutions of Europe carefully, their architecture, their methods of conferring degrees and honors. Probably no one in Europe or America was so familiar with this subject.

It was in the cultured society of learned men of Paris in which Jefferson and Quesnay moved that the former developed his ideas of university education. He became perfectly familiar with Quesnay's scheme for introducing the higher education of France into Virginia and is prominently mentioned in the latter's Memoir as a supporter of the proposed academy. It cannot be said, however, that Jefferson was thoroughly in favor of Quesnay's plan, though the scheme itself made a profound impression upon him.



PART OF AN OLD WALL Running along Twelfth Street was excavated in 1938 during construction of the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic.

A critical study of the bricks and the type of bond led to the assumption that it was part of the wall of Quesnay's Academy.

He said it was projected upon an impracticable scale, yet he offered no helpful suggestions; he doubted the feasibility of itinerant and foreign professors. Perhaps the location of the academy and its national and international aspects were at variance with his plans for Virginia. "If circumstances," says Professor Adams, "had favored Quesnay's project, it is probable that the University of Virginia would never have been founded." The latter would not have been needed, for the Academy of the United States, founded at Richmond, would have become the center of higher education, perhaps for the entire country. Thomas Nelson Page says: "It was this far-reaching scheme which gave, at least, its character to the university, when it had attained its full conception and completion in Jefferson's mind; for the plan of the academy, in part, was that of the later institution." Of all the plans for higher education canvassed before the founding of the University of Virginia, this had the closest affinity with the noble plan which he finally brought to consummation.

Jefferson's first idea of a university for Virginia was to develop his alma mater, the College of William and Mary, and free it of sectarian influence; but he abandoned this plan after his return from Paris. In 1795, he corresponded with Washington as to the feasibility of removing to Virginia the faculty of the Swiss College of Geneva, which was thoroughly French in its culture. In comparing this scheme with Quesnay's plan, it is interesting to observe among the associates of the Richmond academy a M. Pictet, "citoyen de Genève," probably the very man with whom Jefferson afterwards corresponded with reference to removal to Virginia. And the system of separate schools which was made so prominent a characteristic of the University of Virginia carried out Jefferson's French observation and Quesnay's plan for the Richmond 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 intrusted 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.

WILMER L. HALL, assistant state librarian, in 1922 wrote this introduction to the **Memoir Concerning The Academy of Arts and Sciences of the United States at Richmond, Virginia**, by Quesnay De Beaurepaire, which was translated from the French by Roswell Page, and published as a Report of the Virginia State Library for 1920-1921.

THE MONUMENTAL CHURCH of Richmond

W. A. CHRISTIAN in his **Richmond-Her Past and Present** says Quesnay's original Academy Building burned in 1803 and that not until 1805 was the brick theatre building on that site built. This was the theatre building that burned December 26, 1811. On its site The Monumental Church was erected to be kept sacred to the memory of the seventy-two victims who died in the fire.



The archives reveal no remarkable events until 1853, when the catalog announced a decision of the faculty to recommend to the trustees of Hampden-Sydney the creation of a new chair of physiology and medical jurisprudence. The faculty nominated Dr. Martin P. Scott for the appointment. Simultaneously, twenty-two Richmond physicians not connected with the medical department submitted their own nomination of Dr. Goodridge A. Wilson. This was done through Dr. Moses D. Hoge, a trustee

of Hampden-Sydney, and Doctor Wilson was tendered the appointment. Promptly there erupted a newspaper and pamphlet war as acrimonious as any ever to come to the attention of your speaker, who has lately experienced some of the slings and arrows of a contemporary encounter of similar nature.

Excerpts from a public "memorial" printed by the twenty-two Richmond physicians convey quite clearly the flavor of the controversy.

"We declare to the public that the contest now going on in Virginia in regard to the Medical Department of Hampden Sidney* College, is but part and parcel of this general contest. It is a controversy between the Trustees of the College and their appointed Faculty—the latter claiming entire control and supremacy. We and those whom we represent claim no powers in the premises. Supposing it to be a public institution, (as it was erected by an investment of public funds), we have insisted that it should be managed by the legally constituted authorities. We believe, with Professor Samuel Jackson, 'that in the great work of medical reform now in action in our country, a large portion of it must be the task of the profession.'"

"All that we have contended for is that the body of the profession shall have direct access to the appointing and controlling power. We earnestly recommended the appointment of Dr. Wilson to a professorship in this institution, amongst other reasons, because

on all proper occasions he has given evidence of his devotion to the great cause of reform in medical education. His election has resulted in rebellion on the part of the acting Faculty, disorganization of the school, and the coarsest aspersion of our motives. With this exposition of our real motives and objects in this controversy, feeling confident of the ultimate triumph of our principles, we shall leave the vindication of our intentions to the results of time."

"How mistaken is the policy which the Richmond Faculty pursue, in closing the doors of the College against the Medical Profession of Virginia, treating them as outsiders and aliens, destroying any aspirations its ambitious members might feel to win a participation in its honors, and thus freezing up those warm feelings of friendship towards this Virginia institution, which a patriotic State pride and an earnest Southern spirit alike inspire in their breasts? The prosperity of the College depends absolutely upon that cordial,

*Spelling in the early days.

CHARTER FIGHT

active friendship of the Physicians of Virginia, which this Faculty have taken so much pains to alienate. How can that friendship be claimed when the Faculty systematically overlook all the body of the Virginia Profession, except occasionally a favorite of their own, (in order to import from Northern Cities men of neither superior attainments nor reputation, to fill these Virginian chairs,) until it has actually come to pass that an imported Professor boastfully proclaims upon the streets that a Virginian, elected by Virginians to one of these professorships, shall not set his foot to lecture in our own Virginia College?"

"The recusant Faculty attempt to disguise the enormity of their rebellion by ingenious *ex parte* arguments of legal counsel, laboring to show certain equities in their favor as against the Hampden Sidney Board. If this were sufficient authority for rebellious acts like theirs—if argument from the bar were equivalent to judgment from the bench or verdict from the jury box

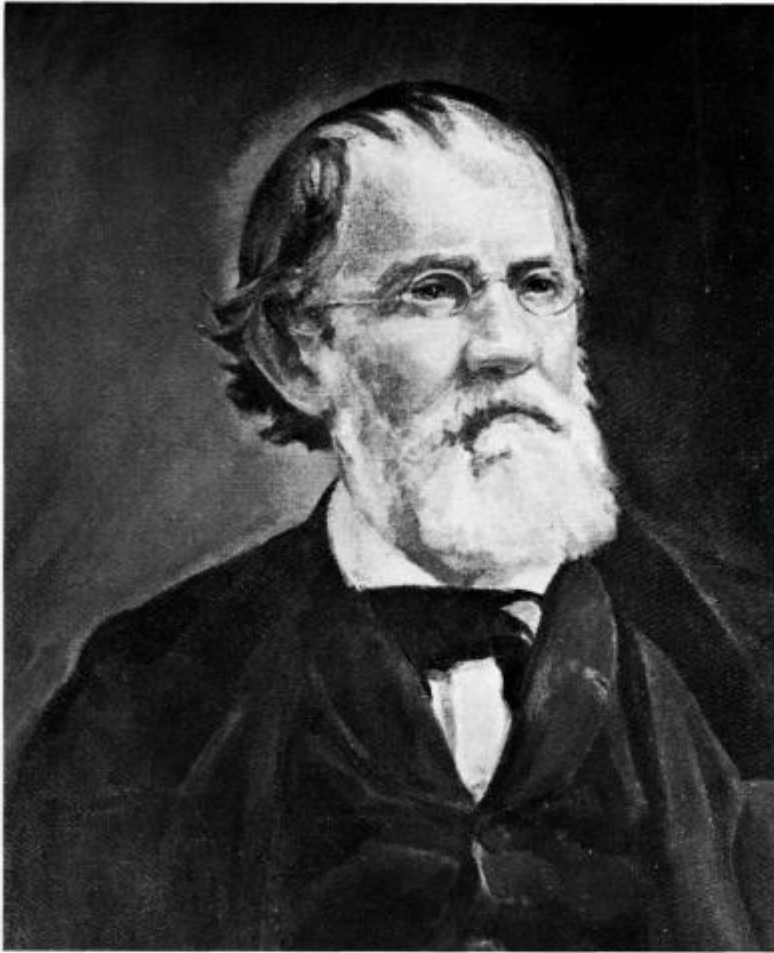
—the worst criminals of the country could secure impunity for the most outrageous crimes. It would have been more decent and respectful to that very law in which these Professors claim to find defence for their conduct, to have awaited the judgment of a court before setting the Hampden Sidney Board at defiance."

"We think the Hampden Sidney Board of Trustees quite capable of comparing and estimating all credentials placed before them. They may confer an appointment on a citizen of the most remote State of our Union.—(We would only limit their range of selection by the boundaries of civilization.) He accepts their appointment, and is at once placed in the possession and enjoyment of his share of a large public fund—he enjoys the benefits and reaps the rewards of their endorsement and favor, socially and professionally. These we humbly think are sufficient, without conceding to *him* the right to dictate who else shall enjoy the same advantages."

There can be no doubt that the Hampden-Sydney trustees were well within their rights in appointing Doctor Wilson, as they had carefully reserved the right of appointment, save those of interim nature, in spelling out in 1837 the regulations governing the Medical Department. However, they had never before ignored the recommendations of the medical faculty, to which the same regulations accorded the privilege of nomination. The re-

sultant rupture was, in the perspective of a century and a quarter, unfortunate and must have left scars which could only impede for some time the growth and development of a young institution.

Thus the Medical Department of Hampden-Sydney College became The Medical College of Virginia, an independent institution, chartered February 25, 1854.



DR. DAVID H. TUCKER
1815—1871

Dean—1853-1856
Professor of Theory of Medicine—1849-1856

DURING THE CHARTER CONTROVERSY, individual faculty members advanced their own money for expenses. A committee appointed to check the indebtedness reported to the Board of Visitors, giving its plan for reimbursement.

The Committee appointed to examine the amount of indebtedness of the College to certain members of the Faculty, for money expended during the controversy of the College with N. S. College report the following items of expenditure.

1. Mr. Patton's legal fee	\$ 570.
2. Mr. Wharton's legal fee	\$ 410.
3. Mr. Wharton's fee for preparing pamphlet	\$ 150
4. Mr. Wharton's legal opinion	\$ 50
5. Expenses of printing pamphlet.	\$ 150
6. Expenses of trip to N. S. College	\$ 100
7. Amount paid Dr. Poyquan son & above indebted to.	\$ 540.
	<u>\$ 1980</u>

From this statement it appears that the amount expended during the controversy above alluded to, reaches \$1980. Now in as much as it is impossible to say how much of this sum was paid by Dr. Gibson, Scott & Tucker & how much was paid out of the funds of the College, it is proposed to settle the matter in the following manner—Ascertain the amount of the College receipts from Matriculation & Diploma fees & after charging this sum with the usual College expenses for Advertising, printing Catalogue &c, let the remainder be paid to the credit of the College in part payment of the above account.

DR. E. BROWN-SÉQUARD
1817—1894

Professor of Institutes
of Medicine
and Medical Jurisprudence,
1854-1855

To have attracted a man of
Brown Séquard's calibre to the
struggling College was a real
accomplishment.

The late Dr. Beverley R.
Tucker, professor of neuropsychiatry, in 1937 wrote eloquently
of this eminent physiologist:

Dr. Taylor

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to hear that
you have a much improved life by
your good will, and I am sure
you will be happy.

It is indeed a great relief to hear of
the success of your treatment, and I am
glad to hear that you are able to
do so much for your patients. I am
sure that your work will be of great
benefit to the world.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
G. Brown Séquard



(C. E. Brown Séquard)

...and when the first ...
your ...
...
I will be ...

Yours truly,
G. Brown Séquard

Charles Edouard Brown-Séquard
(1817-1894)

The great and original scientist, creator
of the "Lectures on the Physiology of the
Spinal Cord," "Lectures on the Physiology
of the Suprarenal Capsules," and "Lectures
on the Physiology of the Testes."

Professor of the Institutes of Medicine
The Medical College of Virginia
1854-1855



Presented to
The Medical College of Virginia
by
Joseph Taylor Tucker, M.D.
11. 1. 1937

"MR. EDWARD BROWN, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of Irish extraction and a captain in the merchant service, must have been an adventurous and a romantic soul. He landed on the island of Mauritius, formerly the Ile de France, in the Indian Ocean, five hundred and fifty miles off the coast of Madagascar, and met and married a beautiful French lady, Mademoiselle Séquard. The people of Mauritius were short of rice and Mr. Brown sailed to India to get a supply, but on the return voyage the ship was wrecked or captured by pirates and was never heard of again. He had posthumous issue in a son, born April 8, 1817, who was to show himself also adventurous and romantic as well as scientific—Charles Edouard Séquard-Brown. Later this boy paid his mother, upon her death, the compliment of reversing the usual order of surnames and became known to the world as the famous physician, Brown-Séquard."

"On March 26, 1854, Dr. Brown-Séquard was elected Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence of the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond and made the long journey from Mauritius. The *Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal* (Vol. III—1854, Pag. 532) said, "We congratulate the Virginia profession on this valuable accession to their ranks, and think we may anticipate, from the well-deserved reputation of Dr. Séquard, that he will add great strength to the faculty of our school, and materially aid in advancing the cause of southern medical education." But Brown-Séquard served the college as professor only one year (1854-1855). He seemed unhappy in Richmond. His professional duties were said to be uncongenial and then, too, he is said to have been disturbed by the slavery question. The latter may have been due to his having lived in Mauritius where the variegated population was free. On this island as late as 1902 there were only three thousand whites in a mixed population of over three hundred thousand, many of whom were negroes. My old professor of chemistry, Dr. William H. Taylor, a brilliant teacher and a rare character himself, remembered Brown-Séquard, and told me that he lectured in Room 400 of the Egyptian Building, but that the other professors when they lectured had difficulty in hearing themselves, much less making the students hear them, because of the variety of fowl and animals that Brown-Séquard kept in a state of commotion in the basement. He also used to tell an interesting story of how, when he was a young medical man, he

saved the life of Dr. Brown-Séquard. Dr. Brown-Séquard was experimenting in this same basement of the Medical College of Virginia on the functions of the skin. One day, working by himself, he varnished a portion of his body. Not observing any peculiar reaction, he continued until he varnished his whole body including the face. Shortly thereafter Dr. Taylor discovered him lying unconscious on the floor and quick-mindedly washed Dr. Brown-Séquard off with alcohol and revived him. Dr. Taylor used to say afterward that at the time he thought he had saved a crank, but he lived to find out that he had saved a world famous figure. Little must the professors at the College have appreciated at the time that Brown-Séquard wrote here his great paper *Experimental and Clinical Researches on the Physiology and Pathology of the Spinal Cord* (1855), or that he was performing experiments in the basement that led the next year (1856) to the publication in Paris of probably the premiere paper of the world on endocrinology—*Experimental Researches on the Physiology of the Suprarenal Capsules*. It may be that they realized they were not entertaining an angel unawares, but they, in all likelihood, did not know that they were entertaining a world-great scientist unawares. At any rate, Brown-Séquard, ever a bird of passage, went to Paris in 1855. He is said in his life to have crossed the Atlantic Ocean sixty times!"

"In his old age Brown-Séquard made a fluid extract of sheep testes and advised it, by hypodermic injection, for the prolongation of human life. This became derisively known as "Brown-Séquard's elixir of life." In this he may have gone too far, but Steinach's rejuvenation therapy, many years later, grew out of it and was known, also derisively, as monkey gland therapy. However, Brown-Séquard may be considered the originator of the introduction of all orchitic therapy used today for whatever use it is or for whatever it may accomplish."

Space in this volume does not permit quoting Dr. William H. Taylor's inimitable account of Brown-Séquard and his "menagerie" in the basement of the Egyptian Building. The description can be found in *Travels of a Doctor of Physic*, page 230, a copy of which is in our Tompkins-McCaw Library.

SECESSION OF PHILADELPHIA STUDENTS

The College, and other medical schools of the South, had attempted over the years to stem the overwhelming number of students going to the Northern schools for their medical education. Philadelphia seems to have been considered the mecca for these students. In 1859-1860, the enrollment at Jefferson Medical College was 630; two thirds of the students were Southern. At the University of Pennsylvania, 360 were enrolled; of these students almost half were Southern.

Dr. Levin S. Joynes, dean, wrote in the catalog for the session 1857-1858:

"The faculty would urge upon the Southern student the peculiar advantages of receiving his lessons in clinical instruction in a Southern institution. The principles of medicine may be taught equally well, by qualified teachers, in any locality. But the application of these principles to practice must differ, as the types of disease differ; it cannot therefore be the same at the North and at the South. Much of the success which has so generally attended the graduates of this institution, is undoubtedly due to the peculiar practical advantages which it affords. On their entrance into practice, they encounter diseases already familiar to them, and are at no loss in essaying the treatment which they have already *seen* successfully applied in similar cases."

"Without seeking to exaggerate the facilities offered by the institution under their charge, the faculty may fairly claim that they are amply sufficient for all the demands of thorough scientific and practical instruction: And they may rightfully call upon the Medical Profession of Virginia and the South, to second their efforts in behalf of a *home medical education. . .*"

"Interest, honor, and patriotism alike demand that the South shall throw off the intellectual vassalage which has so long degraded her; and the most important means for the ac-

complishment of so vital an end, is the bestowal of a liberal patronage upon her own institutions of general and professional education. She must stop the tide of Southern youth and Southern treasure, which sets ever to the North, and must educate her physicians, her lawyers, her clergymen, her agriculturists *at home.*"

However, mere oratory was not enough to stem the emigration of students to the North. It was not until John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry in October, 1859, and his subsequent hanging at Charlestown on December 2, 1859, that medical students in the North faced the ever-widening gap between the North and the South.

In December, 1859, Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire and Dr. Francis E. Lockett, who were conducting a quiz class in Philadelphia, rallied some 400 Southern students and determined to come home to the South. On Saturday, December 17, Dr. Levin S. Joynes, dean of the College, received a telegram signed, J. Quarles, "*Are Southern students admitted for the remainder of the session?*" The faculty was summoned for a meeting. While it was still in session another telegram came from McGuire and Lockett, "*Upon what terms will your school receive 150 from this place first of January. Answer at once.*" A third telegram followed, "*We anxiously await your reply. For God's sake let it be favorable—only diploma fee. We are in earnest, confidential.*"

The report of Dean Levin Joynes to the Second Auditor of Virginia on September 16, 1861, gives a complete report of what then took place:

"During the session of 1859-60, there occurred an extraordinary incident in the history of the College, which was the subject of much notoriety and comment at the time, and to which it is deemed proper to make some official reference in this report. Allusion is made to the withdrawal of

a large number of Southern students from the medical schools of Northern cities, particularly those of Philadelphia and their accession to this institution. This movement originated in the excitement and exasperation of the feeling growing out of the startling outrage of John Brown and his fanatical followers at Harpers Ferry. Many of the students from Virginia and the other Southern States, then in attendance upon the Philadelphia schools, feeling that they were in the midst of an unfriendly community, and being desirous of returning to the land of their birth and their affections, determined to secede from these schools in a body, provided they could obtain admission on liberal terms into the Southern medical schools. With this in view, overtures were made to the faculty of the Medical College of Virginia, by the students themselves, and by others acting for them. The faculty were asked whether the seceding students would be received into that institution, and on what terms. To these enquiries, the faculty returned the only answer which their feelings or their sense of justice could prompt, and the only answer which, in their opinion, would be justified by public opinion in Virginia and the South at large. They declared their willingness to admit to their lectures, without charge for the remainder of the session, all such students as had regularly matriculated and paid their fees of tuition in Philadelphia, and to place them on the same footing in regard to graduation, and in all other respects, as their own students."

"As soon as this answer was received, an agent was dispatched to Richmond to make the necessary arrangements, and on the 22nd of December, 244 students arrived in Richmond, of whom by far the larger proportion were from the Philadelphia schools, these being accompanied, however, by a number from the

Excerpts from the *Daily Dispatch*, December 22, 1859, pictures the reception of the seceding students:

"300 of the sons of the South will arrive at 2:30 p.m. (Fredericksburg train) to enter the Medical College of Virginia, whose faculty in a spirit becoming Virginia gentlemen have extended to them a cordial and generous welcome to their noble institution and to the soil of the Old Mother State."

"We congratulate the Medical College of Virginia upon this grand accession to its numbers, and upon its brilliant prospect which, after long years of meritorius struggle, is about to crown its toils and perseverance."

"We understand that a grand entertainment will be given by the faculty and students of the College to our Southern friends this afternoon. It will undoubtedly be a brilliant affair. While the descendants of the Yankee Doodle Fathers are singing dolefully through their noses—*Blow Ye the Trumpets, Blow*—to the tune of Lennox, we will give them a responsive blast this afternoon from Southern bugles to the air of *Carry me Back to Old Virginia*."

"B. R. Wellford, Jr., on behalf of the Southern Rights Association Committee stated that about \$700 had been collected yesterday to defray expenses and that in obtaining that amount the committee did not go above 9th Street or below 14th, and that Shockoe Hill, Broad Street, and other portions of the City had not been visited."

"Captain Gardner and his officers as marshals are to take charge of and conduct the procession. Their badges of office will be white and blue ribbon, worn on the left breast, the returning students to be supplied at Acquia Creek with red badges. Returning students are asked to wear their badges for several days that we may know and treat them as brothers."

Programme

"The students and invited guests to meet at the College at half past one o'clock with the Armory Band and march to the Richmond-Fredericksburg Depot. The marshals to arrange the procession and receive the students from the North. The line of March will be taken up to the Governor's House, who will receive the procession, thence to the College, where they will be received by the faculty, thence to the Columbian Hotel,* where a collation will be served."

*Numerous writers have given the *St. Charles Hotel* as the banquet location.

COLLEGE BECOMES A STATE INSTITUTION



Old Dominion Hospital

The First Hospital Building

The catalog for the session 1860-1861 tells of the first hospital building. Patients had been housed within the College buildings since the beginning, but there had not been a separate hospital.

"In issuing this yearly announcement, the faculty feel they have cause to congratulate themselves and the friends of the institution, upon its position and prospects, resulting from the recent passage of an Act of the Assembly, appropriating the sum of \$30,000 for its benefit."

"The Act further provides that before payment of the sum appropriated a deed conveying all the property of the College to the Literary Fund should be prepared by the Attorney General and approved by the Governor of the State, and executed by the College authorities, acknowledged and

duly recorded."

"The Board of Visitors, at a meeting held on the 14th of March last, accepted the provisions of this Act, and gave the necessary authority for the execution of the deed. This measure has since 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 new hospital, referred to until 1893 as the College Infirmary, was built at a cost of \$22,336.57 and opened in April, 1861. The building was brick, three stories in height exclusive of basement, and had a bed capacity of 80. The dean's report stated, "There is a bathroom with water closets adjacent on each floor. The building is lighted by gas and heated by means of furnaces."

1860

Literary Fund of Virginia
To the Clerk of Richmond Hustings Court,
Recording deed from Medical College
of Virginia to you
Dr. R. Howard, clk: \$ 1.50

Apply to Medical College of Va.

RECEIPT FOR RECORDING OF DEED conveying all College property to the Literary Fund of Virginia. This was the condition under which the state appropriated funds for the first hospital (Old Dominion Hospital). When this was done the College became a state institution.



DR. EMMETT A. DREWRY, One of the seceding students from Jefferson Medical College who was graduated from MCV in 1860. His grandson, Dr. Patrick H. Drewry, Jr., is now professor of psychiatry at the College.

★ ★ ★ THE ★ ★ ★
WAR
BETWEEN
★ ★ THE ★ ★
STATES

Soon the Civil War erupted, and the College found itself playing an important role in the education of Confederate surgeons and in the hospital care of wounded and sick military personnel.

One of the most noteworthy of the faculty contributions was that of Dr. James B. McCaw, who had lately joined the College as professor of chemistry. He organized the Chimborazo Hospital and served as surgeon-in-charge and commandant until he had the unhappy duty of surrendering the facility to federal control. Chimborazo, reputed to have been the largest military hospital ever organized until that time, treated 76,000 sick and wounded soldiers during the four years of the war. A distinguished grandson of Doctor McCaw's, who is with us this evening, (Major General William F. Tompkins, USA, Retired),

relates that Doctor McCaw met his relieving Union medical officer at the entrance of hospital headquarters with a polite greeting and a frosted julep, and that this display of consideration had a most salutary effect on the latter's treatment of his new charge.

Dr. Charles Bell Gibson, professor of surgery and surgical anatomy, when the convention of Virginia on April 24, 1861 passed the ordinance organizing the military forces of the State, was made surgeon general of the Virginia medical department with ten assistant surgeons.

Others on the faculty who served were: Dr. David H. Tucker, professor of theory and practice of medicine; Dr. Levin S. Joynes, dean and professor of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence; Dr. Beverley R. Wellford, professor of materia medica and therapeutics; Dr. James

H. Conway, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children; Dr. Arthur E. Peticolas, professor of general and special anatomy; and Dr. Marion Howard, demonstrator of anatomy. The entire faculty of eight professors held some post in the service of the Confederacy while at the same time running the medical school.

The operation of the College hospital posed many problems. As early as August, 1862, rising prices made it necessary for Dean Joynes and Dr. Beverley R. Wellford, then surgeon-in-charge, to petition for the right to purchase from the Confederate commissary at government prices such staples as salt, bacon, and butcher's meat. Chloroform by 1863 was selling for \$15.00 a pound, with cash on delivery required; morphine sulfate, \$48 an ounce; and common epsom salts, \$4 a pound.

MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

The Faculty are under the necessity of announcing a further increase of the charges in this establishment, in consequence of the steady and heavy increase of its expenses. Notwithstanding the advance of rates adopted during the past year, the expenditures, owing to the exorbitant prices of supplies of every description, have, for several months past, exceeded the receipts: and, in view of the additional burden now arising from the increased rates of hire for nurses and other servants, the alternative is forced upon the Faculty of closing the Hospital, or adopting such a scale of charges as may protect it from serious loss. Unwilling to take the former course, they have fixed upon the following charges, to take effect **on and after the 10th instant, both as to new patients and those remaining in the Hospital on that day:**

White persons in private rooms, \$20 per week, or \$3 50 per day for less than a week.

White persons in public wards, \$15 per week, or \$2 50 per day.

Negroes, \$12 per week, or \$2 per day.

These charges include board, medical attendance, medicines, nursing and washing. A small fee (varying from \$2 to \$30.) will be charged, as heretofore, for surgical operations.

A comparison of the above rates for white persons with the cost of board and medical treatment in a hotel or boarding-house, shows that the advantage of economy is largely in favor of the Hospital. It is also evident that negroes can be treated more cheaply in the Hospital, at this time, than anywhere else.

Payment for the first week must be made in advance. After the first week, payment must be made weekly, or a written obligation given to settle all dues on the discharge of the patient. Where the party is a non-resident of Richmond, or is unknown to the Officers of the Hospital, payment must be guaranteed by some known and responsible resident of the city. The impossibility of obtaining supplies, except for cash, compels the requirement of these conditions.

OFFICERS:

President—L. S. JOYNES, M. D.

Attending Surgeon—JAMES H. CONWAY, M. D.

Resident Physicians—HENRY B. MELVIN, M. D.

MARSHALL T. BELL, M. D.

Steward—N. G. TURNLEY.

The College was the only medical school in the Confederacy, still in existence, which graduated a class during each of the war years. During this period, approximately one third of those enrolled were graduated. Many soldiers assigned as hospital stewards had completed a year's work under a preceptor, or at another medical school, and while stationed in and around Richmond took advantage of the opportunity to attend lectures and complete work for their medical degrees. The class of 1862 included Dr. Simon Baruch, whose distinguished son, Bernard, still enjoys quoting his father's amazement at being sent out to do major surgery without ever having lanced a boil.

The fortunes of the College waned with those of the Confederacy, and the dean's account book records that on March 1, 1865, the ambulance horse was sold at auction, bringing only three times the price of a bushel of corn. By this time, the faculty could not afford to operate the hospital; so patients were transferred back to the wards in the Egyptian Building and the hospital building was rented as a rooming house, a part of its furnishings being sold at auction to bring in a little money to help continue the teaching program.

Minutes of the faculty under date of July 7, 1865 record that "The Dean also reported that the Treasury of the College is without funds, and as some expenditures might become necessary in connection with the approaching meeting of the Board of Visitors, he proposed an assessment of Ten Dollars be made upon each member of the Faculty, such portion of the same as may remain unexpended to be refunded. This proposition was acceded to, and the several quotas immediately placed in the hands of the Dean."

Despite all that had been endured, December 2, 1865 found the Faculty somewhat less than abject in attitude. The minutes of the faculty under that date record the following:

"Ordered that the lectures be suspended on Thursday, December 7th, the day of thanksgiving appointed by the President of the United States, with the understanding, however, that any Professor preferring to lecture on that day may do so."

DR. JAMES BROWN McCAW
1823—1906

Professor of Chemistry, 1858-1869
Chairman of the Faculty, 1868-1871
Professor of the Practice of Medicine, 1869-1884
Dean, 1871-1883
Member of the Board of Visitors, 1889-1906



Born in Richmond, Virginia, on July 12, 1823, he came of a race of doctors, being the great grandson of James McCaw, a Scotch surgeon from Wigtonshire, who came to Virginia in 1771 and settled near Norfolk.

James B. McCaw was educated in Richmond schools, studied medicine at the University of New York, and was graduated in 1843.

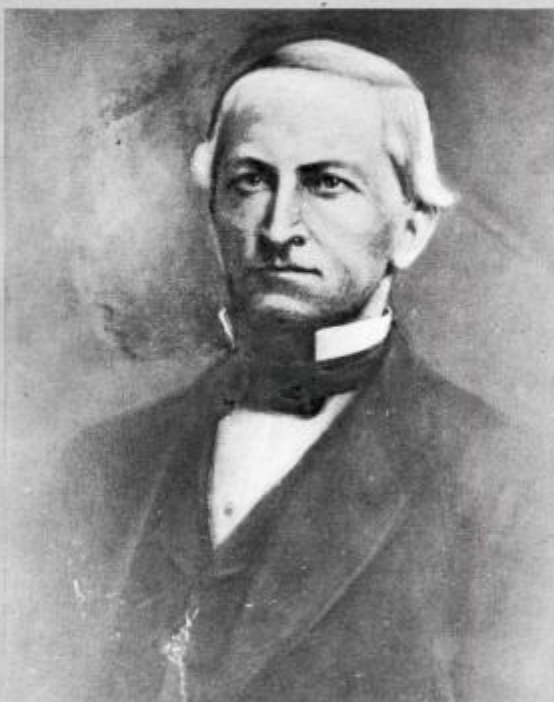
He was a founder and a charter member of the Medical Society of Virginia, a member and at one time president of the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

He organized and headed the famous Chimborazo Hospital in 1861. (See details on this hospital elsewhere.)

DR. WYNDHAM B. BLANTON in his *Medicine in Virginia in the Nineteenth Century* (published in 1933 by Garrett and Massie) describes Chimborazo Hospital as "the largest and most famous military hospital in this country was organized late in 1861, with Dr. James B. McCaw at its head. At the time of the first battle of Manassas, General Joseph E. Johnson advised Surgeon General Moore that hospital beds for about 9,000 men would be needed in Richmond. A conference between the Surgeon General and Doctor McCaw led to the selection of Chimborazo Hill overlooking Richmond as a convenient and salubrious site. Two weeks later, 6,000 soldiers had been admitted to a hastily constructed hospital here. As it finally appeared, it was a cantonment consisting of 150 well-ventilated single story wooden buildings, each 150' long and 30' wide."



Courtesy of Valentine Museum



DR. LEVIN S. JOYNES
1819—1881

Dean During War Years

Doctor Joynes was a member of the first Board of Visitors of the College. He resigned from that position in 1855 to accept the professorship of the institutes of medicine and medical jurisprudence. In 1856, he was made dean of the faculty and continued in these two positions until the session 1870-1871 when he retired because of failing health.

He was a native of Accomac and was twice married, first to Rosa F. Bayly of Richmond and second, to Susan V. Archer, who, with one son, survived him.

Records show that "he was an instructive and accomplished teacher, a perfect encyclopedia of knowledge. His authority on all medical subjects was rarely questioned and never was he worsted in debate."

Doctor Joynes was secretary of the first Board of Health in Virginia, president of the American Medical Association in 1878, and of the Medical Society of Virginia, 1878-1879.

The College of William and Mary in 1879 conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws. The Virginia Medical Semi-Monthly commented, "We are sure no one more deserves this honored compliment than this distinguished gentleman, whose reputation is national and whose scientific requirements are so well known to his professional associates."

April 2 1865
Medical College of Virginia,
Dr. L. S. Joynes, Dean, Dr.
1865 To Salary as Dean & from Jan. 17
to this date, at \$800 per annum \$104.17

April 2 1865. Received payment
of the above in C. S. Money.
L. S. Joynes

IT IS INTERESTING to note that Dean Joynes recorded that he was paid in "Confederate States" money.

NO MORE ACCURATE RECORD of the services of the College to the Confederacy can be recounted than the report of Dean Levin Joynes for the years 1861-1863 to the Second Auditor of Virginia.

As stated in the last report, the new hospital building, erected with the funds appropriated by the legislature at the session of 1859-60, was completed and thrown open for the reception of patients in the month of April 1861. Its capacity, which would have been ample in ordinary times (furnishing, as it does, accommodation for about 80 patients), soon proved inadequate to the demands upon it, and in consequence, the hospital wards in the college building, which had been closed upon the completion of the new structure, were again thrown open to receive the numerous sick soldiers who were thronging to the doors of the hospital for relief. For a time, prior to the establishment of a sufficient number of hospitals by the confederate authorities, even the space thus obtained was inadequate to the requirements, and one of the lecture rooms had to be opened for the reception of the sick.

The admissions during the year 1861 were as follows:

Officers and soldiers,	-	-	-	-	1,015
Other patients,	-	-	-	-	239
				Total,	<u>1,254</u>

The deaths of officers and soldiers numbered	-	-	-	67, or 6.60 per cent.
other patients,	-	-	-	33, " 13.81 "
			Total,	<u>100</u>

General ratio of mortality, 7.97 per cent.

During the year 1862 the admissions were, of

Officers and soldiers,	-	-	-	-	845
Other patients,	-	-	-	-	382
			Total,		<u>1,227</u>

Deaths of officers and soldiers,	-	-	-	-	103, or 12.19 per cent.
other patients,	-	-	-	-	55, " 14.40 "
			Total,		<u>158</u>

General ratio of mortality, 12.88 per cent.

The higher rate of mortality among officers and soldiers in 1862, as compared with the preceding year, was due in part to the greater number of cases of gunshot wounds admitted; but in part also to the larger proportion of cases of serious disease received from the camps.

It may be further stated, in explanation of the seemingly high rate of mortality among other patients, that many of the cases admitted into the hospital, both from the city and the country, are incurable, having been treated without avail elsewhere, and sent to the hospital as a last resort.

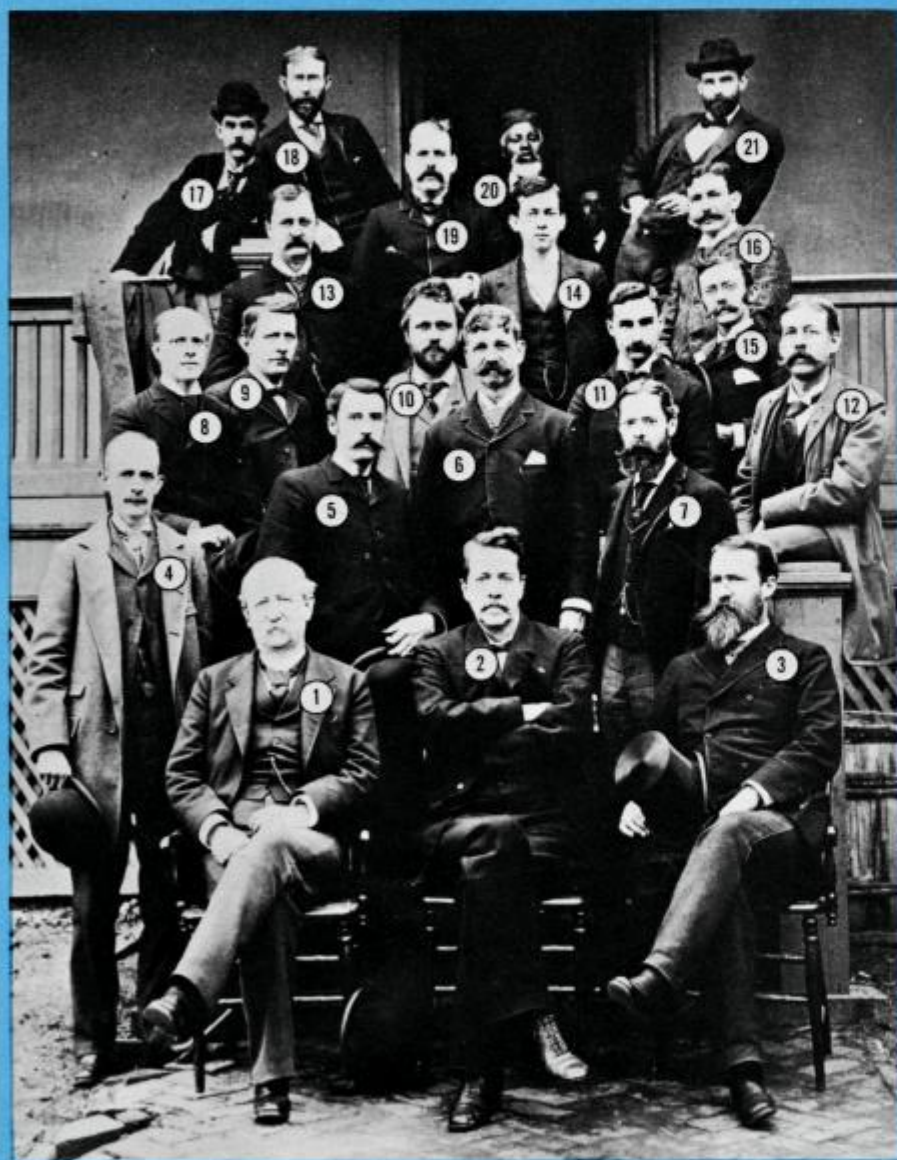
FROM THE TERSE STATEMENTS of admissions and deaths, we can glean little information about these private soldiers. But the lists of "effects" as reported to the Chief of the Division of Deceased Soldiers, still legible after 125 years, speak eloquently of what little these men left to be passed on to the next of kin. Almost every state in the Confederacy had soldiers hospitalized at the College.

Doubtless few institutions have in their archives such poignant reminders of the private soldier who gave his life for the cause in which he believed. For these men, no "taps" was sounded—no monuments erected—no prominent niche in history records their names.



UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOUNDED

FACULTY-1894



- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Dr. Thomas J. Moore | 9. Dr. Landon B. Edwards | 17. Dr. James N. Ellis (?) |
| 2. Dr. Hunter Holmes
McGuire, President | 10. Dr. Moses D. Hoge | 18. Dr. Charles V. Carrington (?) |
| 3. Dr. L. M. Cowardin | 11. Dr. Charles L. Steel | 19. Dr. Edward McGuire |
| 4. Dr. William S. Gordon | 12. Dr. Charles H. Chalkley | 20. Tom Haskins
(Morgue attendant) |
| 5. Dr. J. Allison Hodges | 13. Dr. Paulus Irving | 21. Dr. John Dunn |
| 6. Dr. Jacob Michaux | 14. Dr. Stuart McGuire | |
| 7. Dr. Joseph A. White | 15. Dr. John F. Winn | |
| 8. T. Wilbur Chelf (?) | 16. Dr. William T. Oppenheimer | |

In 1893, a second medical college opened its doors just two squares from the Egyptian Building. Christened the College of Physicians and Surgeons when it opened, it became in 1894 the University College of Medicine. Founded by the great Hunter Holmes McGuire, the institution's incorporators bore such eminent Richmond names as Bryan, Buford, Christian, Cowardin, Ginter, Harrison, Hoge, Mayo, Munford, Putney, Saunders, Tucker, and Williams among others. Hunter Holmes McGuire, as many present will recall, was a major and medical director of Jackson's Corps. He served as professor of surgery in the Medical College of Virginia from 1865 until 1880. During his distinguished career, he served as president of both the American Medical Association and the American Surgical Association and held many other important offices.

The new college was composed of three schools: medicine, dentistry and pharmacy, the first two having three-year curricula and the latter a two-year program. Virginia Hospital provided the necessary clinical facilities for the school of medicine; those for the dental school were in the College building.

According to Dr. Wyndham B. Blanton, establishment of the new institution was to have a most salutary effect on the old; "for it stirred the latter to stronger efforts which brought about great progress." During these years, Dr. Christopher Tompkins served as dean of the Medical College of Virginia.

Unbeknownst to its founders, the University College of Medicine was destined to have a life span of only twenty years as an independent institution, fruitful though those years were to be. Early in the first decade of this century, Dr. Simon Flexner visited the medical schools throughout this coun-

FACULTY:

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL. D.	M. D. JENCKE, J. M. D.
HUGH M. TAYLOR, M. D.	W. T. OPPERHOLZER, M. D.
STUART M. GARRÉ, M. D.	JACOB MICHAEL, M. D.
LAWSON B. EDWARDS, M. D.	WILLIAM S. GARDNER, M. D.
THOMAS J. MOORE, M. D.	J. BELLON HERGLES, M. D.
EDWARD MCGUIRE, M. D.	CHARLES H. CHASELEY, M. D.
GEORGE ROSS, M. D.	LEWIS M. COWARD, M. D., D. D. S.
FRANCIS A. WHEAT, M. D.	CHAS. L. STEEL, M. D., D. D. S.
LEWIS WHEAT, M. D.	T. ASHBY MILLER, Ph. G.
JOSEPH A. WHITE, A. M., M. D.	T. W. CHELF, Ph. G.
JOHN DUNN, A. M., M. D.	ANDREW T. SMELLINGS, Ph. G.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

HUNTER MCGUIRE, M. D., LL. D., PRESIDENT
THOMAS J. MOORE, M. D., CHAIRMAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
A. M. COWARD, M. D., D. D. S., CHAIRMAN DENTAL DEPARTMENT
T. ASHBY MILLER, Ph. G., CHAIRMAN PHARMACY DEPARTMENT
JOSEPH A. WHITE, M. D., SECRETARY AND TREASURER

Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, 1914. 189

To
The Hon. Rowley K. Wellford, Jr.,
Judge of the Circuit Court of Richmond, Virginia.

We, the undersigned, stock-holders in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Richmond, Virginia, would respectfully submit this petition to amend the charter of this corporation, by changing the title from "College of Physicians and Surgeons, Richmond, Virginia," to "University College of Medicine, Richmond, Virginia". Said change of name being necessitated for good and sufficient reasons, which will be explained ~~in and~~ by our counsel.

Appended to this request are the signatures of each, and all the stock-holders of this corporation.

Notice was given of the proposed change of name at the last meeting of the stock-holders.

Hunter McGuire	40 Shares	\$1,000. ⁰⁰
J. A. White	40 "	1,000 ⁻
Lewis Wheat	" "	1,000 ⁰⁰
John Dunn	" "	1,000
L. M. Coward	" "	1,000
Hugh M. Taylor	" "	1,000
Thos. J. Moore	" "	1,000
W. Ross	" "	1,000
Jacob Michael	" "	1,000
Stuart McGuire	" "	1,000.
Charles H. Chaseley	" "	1,000
Chas. L. Steel	" "	1,000
Edmund McGuire	" "	1,000
William H. Gardner	" "	1,000
Wm. F. Gordon	" "	1,000
T. A. Miller	" "	1,000
Landon B. Edwards	" "	1,000
M. D. Hoge	" "	1,000
W. T. Opperholzer	" "	1,000
T. W. Chelf	" "	1,000
Andrew T. Smellings	" "	1,000

SIGNED PETITION of UCM incorporators to change name to the University College of Medicine.

try. The findings he reported in the volume now universally known as the Flexner Report changed the face of American medical education, resulting in the closing of many medical schools and the consolidation of others, leaving the country with fewer but stronger medical educational institutions.

Among the schools which were consolidated were the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine, the consolidated institution carrying on the name of the older Medical College of Virginia. The story of UCM's twenty years is best told in the words of Dr. Stuart McGuire in his address to the twentieth and last graduating class in June, 1913, which is 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 twenty-four 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."

1865
 Feb 11th Medical College
 Bot of W.D. Mitchell
 To One Bale Hay 2500 lbs no \$336.00
 Paid payment
 W.D. Mitchell
 To G. L. Mitchell

THE COST OF FOOD for the horse, which apparently pulled the ambulance, reached such proportions that the horse was sold for less than the \$336 paid for a bale of hay.

1/2 CORD Pine WOOD from S. P. COCKE to
 Mr. Dr. Joyner. *Raid*
 Price \$ 70 per half cord.
 No. 1428 July 20 - 1865
 Endorse and return this ticket.

No. 5130 Dec 3. 1864
 1/2 Cord Oak Wood from J. A. MOORE
 To Medical College
 Price \$ 100 per Cord.
 By Wm. T. Tarnley

No. 5129 Dec 3 1864
 1/2 Cord Oak Wood from J. A. MOORE
 To Medical College
 Price \$ 100 per Cord.
 By W

No. 5126 Nov 23 1864
 1/2 Cord Oak Wood from J. A. MOORE
 To Medical College
 Price \$ 100 per Cord.
 By W

OLD RECEIPTS show the exorbitant prices prevailing.

Medical College Hospital
 Richmond Aug. 5th 1862
 W. Loomis M.D.
 Surgeon & Inspector of Hospitals
 Sir:
 The undersigned, Officer of this Hospital, respectfully represent that the present market prices of provisions and medical stores render it very difficult to fulfil the contract with the Government, by which the Hospital agrees to receive sick and wounded Soldiers at a certain weekly rate, without constant risk of pecuniary loss and embarrassment. We therefore ask that our contract may be lightened to some extent, by permission to purchase from the Commissary department, at Government prices, the following articles, viz:
 Salt, Bacon, and Butcher's Meat.
 Very respectfully,
 Wm. Woodford M.D. Surgeon in Charge
 L. S. Joyner, M.D. President

[No. 21.] p. 65

THE CONFEDERATE STATES
 To Act. Asst. Surg. L. C. Lawrence, Dr.

DATE	DOLLARS	CENTS
March 1865		
For commutation of quarters at Richmond Va from the 1 st of March 1865, to the 31 of March 1865, inclusive, 3 rooms, at dollars each per month.		
For commutation of fuel for the same period—		
	Cords	Feet
For myself	3	
Being	3	at \$ 100 per cord.

I certify, or know, that there were no quarters owned or hired by the public, at the above station, which could be assigned to Act. Asst. Surg. L. C. Lawrence during the above period; and that the fuel is charged at the average market price for the month.

Quartermaster:
 I certify, or know, that the above account is correct and just; that I have been regularly stationed on duty at Richmond Va by Gen. Wm. R. R. during the period charged for; that I have not been furnished with quarters, rent, or fuel, by the public, nor received a commutation of money in lieu thereof.

RECEIVED at Richmond Va the day of April 1865
 of Captain P. J. B. Dyer, Quartermaster C. S. Army,
 the son of _____ Dollars
 and _____ Dollars in full of the above account.
 (Signed as Duplicate.)

THE WAR'S END

Wm. M. Goodale Jr.
Co. E 19th Regt
Wisconsin Vols.
Richmond Va
April 4th 1865

Sergt Wm. M. Lewis
Sergt of the Guard

April 21st 1865

FEDERAL TROOPS ENTERED RICHMOND on April 3, 1865 after the main part of the city had been burned. While it is known that the College buildings were damaged, the only reminder of that far away time is in the back of the original matriculation book where two Union soldiers scrawled their names and regiment.

THE YEARS 1866-1881

The 1865-1866 session lasted only four months instead of the usual five. The faculty emphasized its determination to return to the longer session as soon as possible, but deemed it premature in 1865; because of "the deranged social and financial condition of the section from which the College must derive its chief patronage."

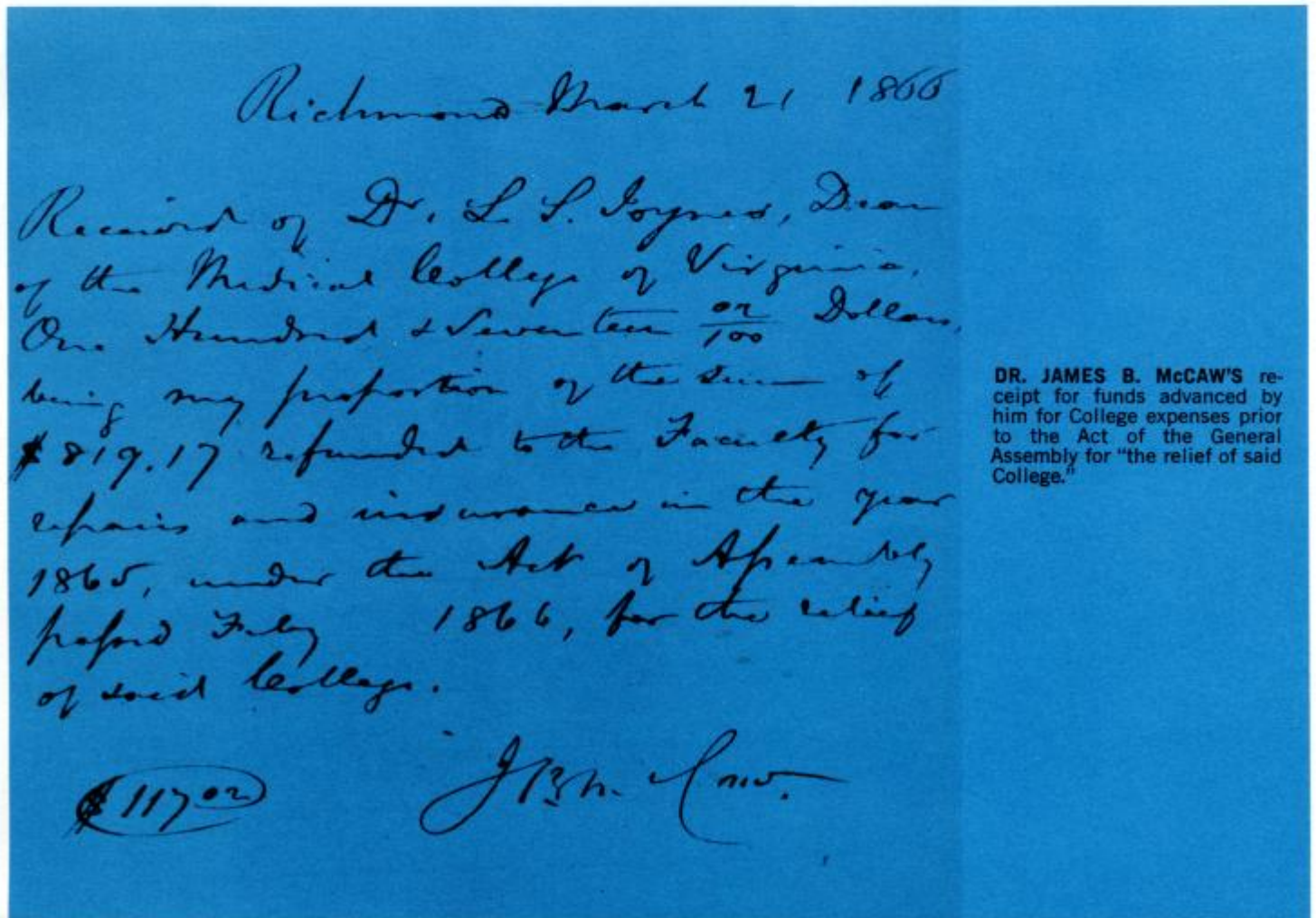
Coming to the rescue in 1866, the General Assembly appropriated \$1500, "for the purpose of reimbursing to the Faculty of the Medical College of Virginia the amount advanced by the said Faculty for repairs and insurance of the public buildings belonging to said College during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and for replacing apparatus destroyed during the recent occupation of the College buildings by the military forces of the United States."

Appropriations in the same amount were made annually for some years thereafter.

During the period 1865-1871, the annual enrollment declined from 60 to 20 and the number graduated each year from 20 to 10, and the faculty made desperate efforts to enroll students.

In 1867, the College's first outpatient clinic was established when the Faculty agreed to cooperate with the Freedmen's Bureau and the City of Richmond in the establishment of a "dispensary for the relief of the sick poor, both white and colored." Three or four rooms in the Egyptian Building were assigned for this purpose, on condition "that the Faculty shall have command of the clinical material which may be afforded by the Dispensary."

Although pharmacy was taught from the beginning, authority for the granting of a degree was not granted until January 22, 1879, when by action of the General Assembly, the charter was amended to permit the College to "confer the degree of graduate in pharmacy upon such candidates as—having completed two full courses of lectures on materia medica, therapeutics, and on chemistry and pharmacy, and having been thoroughly examined by them and complied with such regulations as may be adopted by the faculty—shall be deemed worthy of distinction." The first graduates of the school of pharmacy were John E. Morris, James V. Ramos, and Charles J. Winfree all of Richmond. Thus the College began its program which was to embrace ultimately education for all the recognized health professions.



DR. JAMES B. McCAW'S receipt for funds advanced by him for College expenses prior to the Act of the General Assembly for "the relief of said College."

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
Office Building in Chief, Department of the Interior,
Richmond, Va., February 22^d 1867.

To
Prof. L. S. Jaynes M.D.
Dean of the Faculty
Medical College Va.
Doctor

I have the honor to request a written statement of what the students Faculty of the College & the local authorities of Richmond are desirous of doing in regard to the medical treatment of freed men at Richmond. It is desired to propose some plan to solicit written replies in regard to the matter at as early a period as possible.

On what terms will the organizations referred to above singly or jointly give through & suitable medical care to all indigent freedmen within suitable limits?

Can the arrangements be extended so as to embrace the suburbs & especially Church Hill, &c on what terms?

If a proposition is made in reply to these questions state how many Physicians will be employed in the city, & what localities.

as to what points referred to, in whether there is any way can be substituted promptly, at all necessary times might be very.

Given it is understood in sending the proposition that Medical Supplies for Freedmen, are to be furnished by the Bureau. If an acceptable arrangement can be made, I may be disposed if specially directed to move the Freedmen to the Medical College Hospital building, the Medical College, or any other suitable place, for medical purposes accommodations are furnished without charge. Under these circumstances it will be to me very gratifying to have these Medical Students under my control, & especially my own Hospital Students. The Regulations of the Bureau not allowing of any other course. But I shall be happy to aid the local authorities in any manner consistent with my duties in assisting medicine to the indigent freed people. I will do so without any charge to the city. The city providing proper medicines, which I will in hope separate from the Supplies for Freedmen.

On a word I am ready & anxious to make any arrangement consistent with the regulations of the Bureau, & the proper economy I should be glad to see. And if in so doing I can give any assistance facilities for the promotion of medical

science in the interests of the Medical College Va. it will be very agreeable to me.

I am, Sir,
Very respectfully,
Yours Obedt servant
Wm. L. Garrison
Surg. Major, Surgeon in Chief,
Bureau of F. & A. L. S.
Department of Interior

BEGINNING the First Outpatient Department

DR. JOHN SYNG DORSEY CULLEN
1832—1893

Professor of Diseases of Women and Children—1869-1880
Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy—1880-1893
Dean—1886-1893

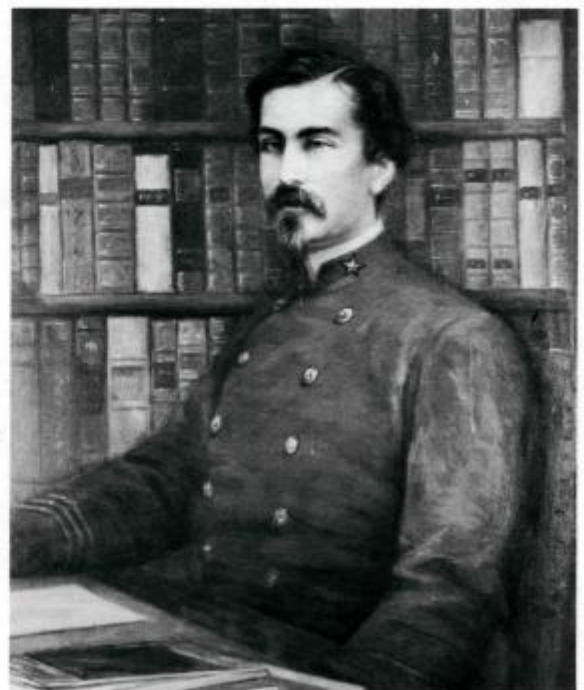
Doctor Cullen was the son of John Cullen, one of the founders of the College.

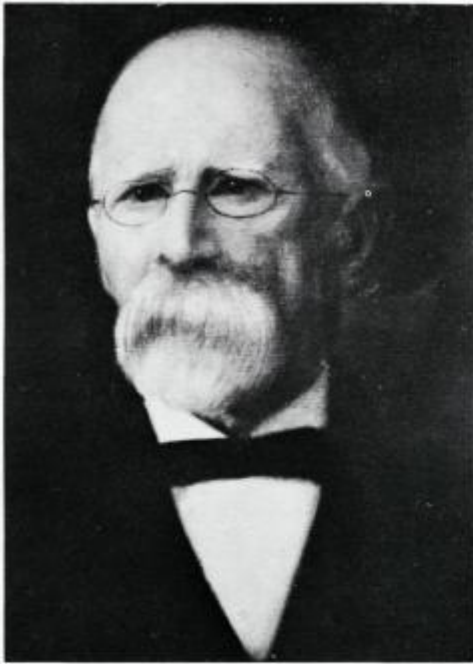
He was graduated in medicine from the University of Virginia in 1853 and then spent some time in further study in Philadelphia and abroad. When he returned to Richmond he practiced with Dr. Charles Bell Gibson.

During the War Between the States, he became a surgeon in the First Virginia Infantry in 1861 and soon afterwards was appointed medical director of the First, or Longstreet's Corps. During the battles around Richmond in June 1862, he was assigned by General Robert E. Lee to the position of acting director of the Army of Northern Virginia.

He was a member of the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Society; a charter member of the Medical Society of Virginia; and of the Richmond Academy of Medicine serving a term as its president.

His contributions to medical literature were numerous and valuable. Doctor Cullen married Jenny Maben of Richmond.





DR. WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR
1835—1917

Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology, and
Medical Jurisprudence
1865-1913

BURNING THE MIDNIGHT OIL, his slender figure poring over some old volumes made legible to his myopic eyes by a large magnifying glass, William H. Taylor was a familiar sight in the late 'nineties to pedestrians passing his basement office on East Grace Street. He was born in Richmond, May 17, 1835. Prepared for the study of medicine in the private schools of the city, he was graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1858. Shortly afterwards he enlisted in the Confederate service as an assistant surgeon. Years later in an address entitled **Some Experiences of a Confederate Assistant Surgeon** he harks back to this time when, fed on corn bread and sorghum molasses, enduring the hardships of the private soldier, and ministering to the sick with few supplies other than blue mass, opium, and a pocket case of instruments, he did his part in Lee's army and received a serious wound at the Battle of Gettysburg. Shortly after the war he made a tour of Europe and in 1871 published his first book, **Travels of a Doctor of Physic**. (A copy of this is in the Tompkins-McCaw Library)

Back in Virginia once more he became professor of chemistry, toxicology, and medical jurisprudence at the College, holding the chair until his resignation in 1913. There was no more alert, respected, or beloved member of the faculty. In 1872, he was made coroner of Richmond. He was also state chemist, professor of chemistry in the Richmond High School, and for twenty years a member of the Richmond Board of Health. As a lecturer and writer he won wide recognition. His sharp sally of wit, his effective use of sarcasm and satire made him an opponent few dared encounter. Usually he administered his barkings, excoriations, and pommellings with such good humor that few took offense. Miserably nearsighted, he was once asked in court in an insinuating manner by a brow-beating lawyer to tell the jury just how far he could see. "Ninety-six million miles," he replied instantly, and in proof of his assertion declared that he could see the sun.

His interesting comments, **Old Days at the Old College** (MCV), were printed in the **Old Dominion Journal of Medicine and Surgery**, 1913, XVII pp. 57-108. In this he describes the faculty in his early days at the College:

"My worthy old confreres, what a vivacious lot they were! The clawing and scratching, the rearing and snorting, figuratively speaking, when we got together enlivened the nights of meeting beyond description. Not by any means that there was an active bellicosity habitually. For the most part proceedings were restricted to a graphic loquacity and a gentlemanly damning of one another. It was not long after I entered the faculty before the office of chairman was created for my special behoof. Hitherto the dean had presided. This honor was not conferred on me because of my exalted executive ability, as you might suppose, but because I was the only one with whom everybody else was on speaking terms, and the members had begun to find it irksome to have to address themselves exclusively to the circumambient air. But neither was my exceptional communicativeness owing to my superior sweetness of disposition. The fact is, that being a chemist and not a practitioner of medicine, I was in no practitioner's way and aroused no one's envy, while as coroner I meddled with no doctor's patients till he had finished with them himself. The necessity for the office of chairman apparently long since ceased, but the faculty, for some vague reason, has always been unwilling to abolish it . . .

"In these reminiscences, you must remember, I am speaking of years and years ago. Hostilities are indeed still carried on in faculties, but in general they are conducted rather more nearly in accordance with the civilized rules of warfare. After all, may we not complacently look upon these contentions as indications of a vigorous existence, and as evidences that the molecular transformations, which are as necessary in the life of a college as in the life of other organized structures, are in active operation? **Were faculties to become quiet they would die.**"



DR. MARTIN L. JAMES
1829—1907

Professor of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics—1880 Professor of Theory
and Practice of Medicine—1884-1894
Dean—1883-1886

GOVERNOR CAMERON "FIRES" THE BOARD

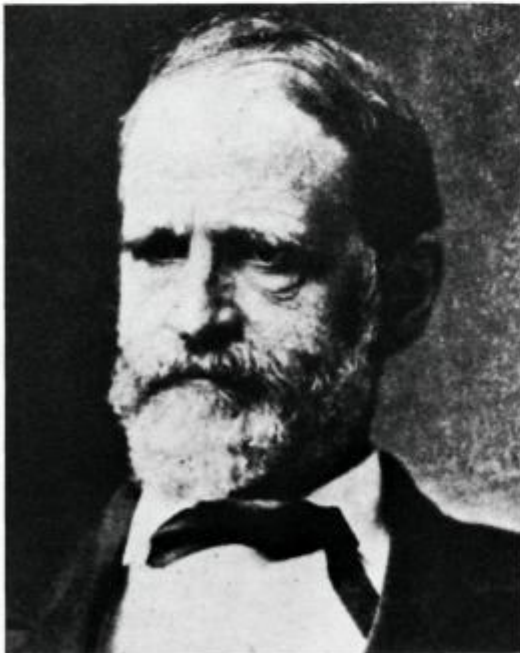
The next crisis came in 1882 when Governor William E. Cameron of the Readjuster regime decided to "readjust" the Board of Visitors by appointing a new Board, appointing to it only two members of the old Board, Dr. Lewis Wheat and the Right Reverend Francis M. Whittle, both of whom declined to serve.

The members of the new Board met at Ford's Hotel, but Governor Cameron insisted they meet at the College, effect an organization, and inspect the books. When they reached the Egyptian Building they found Dean James B. McCaw and Dr. John S. Wellford standing guard and refusing admission. They then organized on the grounds and W. E. Sims made an attempt to enter the building, but he was arrested by the policeman the faculty members had on hand just in case he might be needed. Sometime later the new Board held another meeting in an attempt to eject the faculty; this move also failed, as did a third attempt.

The old Board sought advice of counsel and convinced that they were

still the only legally qualified Visitors, appointed a committee to confer with the Attorney-General. No progress was made here and the matter was finally settled when the Supreme Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the old Board on April 30, 1883.

Although those who had inspired the Governor to attempt replacement of the Board had failed, sniping continued until 1888 in the medical press, one editor claiming that he had "expressed views sufficient (as they were based upon facts and statements yet to be denied) to persuade those in authority to make a perfect re-organization of this *State institution*, and he is still of the same opinion. Most assuredly, if the present Board of Visitors—do not properly attend to their duties—the Legislature of Virginia should enact some act which will lead to a better management than has lately existed." At times, the editorials were insulting; in one case the editor caustically examined the question as to whether the Dean were perhaps "More Knave Than Fool."



DR. JOHN S. WELLFORD, professor of the diseases of women and children, helped to guard the College doors.



DR. JAMES B. McCAW, dean, locked the College doors to keep new Board out.

IN THE
Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia

LEWIS & ALS v. WHITTLE & ALS,

In the Matter of the Medical College of Virginia.

BRIEF OF MESSRS. JOSEPH CHRISTIAN, WILLIAM WIRT HENRY, AND
GUY & GILLIAM.

Wm. Ellis Jones, Book and Job Printer, Richmond, Va.

THIS WAS THE BRIEF to the Supreme Court of Appeals for a decision as to whether Governor Cameron had the authority to "fire" members of the Board of Visitors and replace them with new Visitors.

If the newly conceived theory, upon which this suit has been brought, and the faith and security upon which those connected with the Medical College have acted for nearly thirty years is now to be suddenly violated, then what confidence can we repose in the security of any contract? Who, in entering upon any contract, can feel easy even after long acquiescence by all parties concerned in the ostensible meaning of the contract, and after long and unchallenged usage under it, that, sooner or later, some acute eye will not discover concealed under words, apparently innocent of harboring mischief, some most injurious and hitherto unsuspected meaning, and one seriously affecting the rights of the parties and disappointing their expectations. To guard against such great mischief, we again invoke the safe rules of construction that have already been referred to.

This extraordinary power now claimed and exercised by the Governor should be most reluctantly accepted.

For it is capable of great and mischievous extension. It means the power to turn out at pleasure all the Visitors of the University of Virginia, the Military Institute, and all the asylums and other State institutions, and all other officers of the Commonwealth, where the Governor has any right of appointment, no matter how carefully the Legislature may have endeavored to secure to them either fixed terms or permanency of tenure.

It means that the Governor himself is clothed with a patronage absolutely royal in extent, exceeding that of the King of England, and such as no previous Governor has undertaken to enjoy, and which, if it has any rightful existence, is a surprise to the Legislature and to the people of the State.

If this power is to be conceded to the Governor, there can be no peace for the future in the Medical College of Virginia; there can be no permanency of policy; there can be no confidence in the stability of any existing state of things in the College; there can be no assurance into whose hands it may from time to time in rapid succession fall.

Each quadrennial change in the Executive office of the State will bring alarm and uncertainty to all who may at the time be connected with the College, even to the students who may be seeking its benefits, and whose interest in the question of who are to be their instructors will naturally be always intense.

Among their powers and duties they manage the funds of the corporation, without responsibility, except to courts of chancery, which can prevent misapplication of funds and other abuses of trust.

They choose officers and powers in the largest sense—all that is valuable in the *jas patronatus*.

They adopt by-laws and regulate the corporate concerns according to an almost uncontrolled discretion. These powers and duties attach to the office, and are involved in the very meaning which the common law has given to the word Visitor.

But, under the construction claimed by the petitioners in this case, the Visitors of the Medical College are such only in name. All the essentials of the office have been stripped from it.

The bestowing upon them by the charter of the name of Visitors was a snare, a sham and a delusion. The charter created them a mere pageant of glittering exterior and imposing name, without substance or virtue.

They are but the creatures of the Governor—his agents and spokesman—doing his will and speaking his voice.

He is the real Visitor.

Little as it might have been suspected by any party when the charter was framed, the name and garb of Visitor was bestowed on nineteen prominent and worthy gentlemen, but all the essentials of the office reserved in occult phrase and vested in the Governor.

The charter of 1854 was a contract between the founders of the College, namely: the Faculty and the Visitors and the Legislature.

It should be construed like other contracts according to the common understanding of mankind. On its faith, the Faculty of the private Medical School surrendered their rights in 1854.

They surrendered them upon faith of powers ostensibly conferred upon the Visitors. On the faith of this contract private property was, in 1854, given up to the corporation.

On its faith property was acquired after 1854. Upon its faith property has continued to be acquired by the corporation since the deed of 1860.

On its faith the Faculty and friends of the College have expended their labor and zeal in its service.

On its faith the Visitors have accepted office, and gone on without reward to discharge their duties.

But whatever powers of control the Legislature might have, by virtue of the College being a public corporation, it does not follow that the Governor's powers are enlarged. The Governor is to execute laws, not to make them; and whether the corporation be public or private, the Governor's powers in reference to it are wholly derived from, and confined to, the grant of the charter. What the Legislature has in the charter allowed him to do, he may lawfully do; beyond that he cannot lawfully go without encroaching on legislative power, either in the case of a public or private institution. There is no general power vested in the Governor of the State by either constitution or laws to interfere with the constitution of public any more than of private corporations. We, therefore submit to the court that the language of the charter, construed in the light of the facts and circumstances, which led to its adoption, is the great guide to be followed in the determination of this controversy.

We will not dwell further upon this view, but in connection with it we present the following citation from Mr. Webster's great argument in the *Dartmouth College Case*: "Colleges and halls will be deserted by all better spirits, and become a theatre for the contention of politics—party and faction will be cherished in places consecrated to piety and learning. These consequences are neither remote nor possible only—they are certain and immediate."

That this lamentable fate be averted from the Medical College of Virginia, we invoke the wisdom and justice of this court.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH CHRISTIAN,
W. W. HENRY,
and GUY & GILLIAM,

For Respondents.

EXCERPTS from the **BRIEF OF LEWIS & ALS V. WHITTLE & ALS** in the case before the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. The decision to be rendered was whether the Governor of Virginia had the authority to "fire" duly appointed members of the Board of Visitors of the College. The final decision was that the Governor did not have this right—that he could only appoint, the right of removing a Board member resting with the General Assembly.

TELEPHONES



RICHMOND TELEPHONE EXCHANGE, 1885

OCTOBER 13, 1885

"Professor Cullen asked that a telephone be put in the College Building—action deferred to ascertain cost."

DECEMBER 8, 1885

"Professor Cullen reported the cost of the telephone would be \$30."
—Minutes of Board of Visitors

77th Franklin Street
Richmond, Va. May 23rd 1886

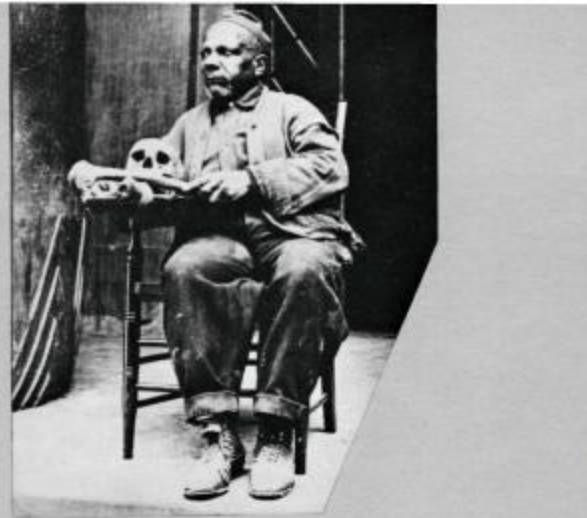
Chris Baker faintly disclaims
his duties in the Dissecting Room
from May 15th to May 25th 1886

Lewis O. Parker
Offhand
George W. Hunter

Received May 21st 1886 in full for above
services \$47.00 Dollars. by
1/4 4/5
Christopher X Baker

Witness & Secretary
W. T. Ford

CHRIS BAKER'S signature—



DEATH HOVERING OVER MYSTERIOUS "CHRIS"

Old Negro Who Has Been in Care of
Dissecting Room of Medical College Half a Century Is Dying.

FEARED BY ALL NEGROES

Members of His Race Believed He
Bore Charmed Life and Thought
He Was a "Conjurer"—Tried to
Kill Him.

Death is about to claim the figure of Chris Baker, who in his time has been more closely associated with death, perhaps, than any other man in the history of the South. Chris has been for about fifty years connected with the Medical College of Virginia as caretaker of the "stiffs," and is well known to every doctor who has come out of the school since the Civil war. For twenty-five years he has been away from the college campus but once, it is said, since he is feared by the other members of his race with a horror equal to the dread of a fatal disease. He has been shot at scores of times, and negroes believe he bears a charmed life. He is now in the shadow of death, and it is doubtful if he will ever return to his habitual haunts again.

"Ole Chris," as he has been called since the memory of Richmond's oldest physician began, has been an institution himself about the medical college for these many years. He came there when not a boy, for one reason or another, no one seems to know why. The rumors that followed him all his life were in themselves an explanation why he, a member of the most superstitious of all races, should choose a life which consisted in an abode among cold, still, lifeless forms.

About himself he said little, but in the numerous decades of his pursuits among the dead he built up a philosophy of his own, which was not at all without its merits. He grew up in the dissecting room, and for years has been in charge of the college "stiffs," those cold, cheerless forms of the dead brought there to be displayed to teach young doctors, often grim examples, the means to combat the ravages of death. Then, as the years grew on, the awfulness of his life, in daily and nightly contact with those clammy, speechless forms, had its effect on the other members of his race, until he became surrounded with a mysterious cloud of supernatural import. Other negroes began to fear him, and to speak his name in whispers.

Wielder of Black Magic.
This grew and grew, until rumors floated about concerning him and his practices. Children listened with wide-open eyes to stories of how "Ole Chris" talked with the dead, and knew the secrets of the grave, and all the other dread but fascinating things that are wrapped in the same hush that goes with superstition. Negroes feared him more and more, until they held him in such awe they would not pass him in the night. They feared so they would not pass the college at night because he was there. It is said that he used to go to visit the sick, and would heal them by some mysterious power of his own. It was whispered, too, that by certain magic words of his could bring as well as cure, and that to incur his enmity was to destroy all hopes of happiness and life.

"Ole Chris! get you!" became the admonition to little children about the city, and many are the times some child has been deterred from waywardness by the dread of Chris' awful punishment if his wrath were aroused. To the students who came each year to study there Ole Chris became at once the most familiar figure. As his continued daily contact with dissected and pre-dissected forms grew his knowledge of the human anatomy took on large proportions, until even years ago, it is said, he was the most expert anatomist in the country. This, too, with no exception whatever.

Long years ago, dark rumor was that Chris was used in visiting the cemeteries at night when the city was asleep. New-made graves would be upturned and the form of the slumbering sleeper there would be removed to the medical college to become the object of study and research. From these murmurings and reports, Ole Chris became an instant among his race, as well as the most dreaded figure among them. The oldest physician in the city knows him well, and can relate stories of his prowess that would fill pages in a book. If all the stories about Ole Chris were to be told, his biography would fill more books than Lincoln's life or the history of a nation.

Handled Hundreds of Corpses.
It will be a hard task to fill his place. Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of dead bodies have been turned over to his care, and with the dexterity born of long use, he has laid them away in the bins to prepare them for dissection. He was an expert in his work, and knew each vein, each bone, each tissue, in the human form far better than the average student instructed in the art for years.

Criminals of the blackest brand, having paid the law's penalty for their evils, have found a last resort in the custody of Chris. Poor men who did not lay up a store of earthly goods that would buy them a resting place beneath the sod when they returned again to clay have drifted in to Chris to be laid away in the gruesome place of his preparation. Men, young and old, have been delivered first into Chris' hands, and silently, calmly, he has buried all the characteristics of his race, and in the night hours alone and quietly he has labored over them and laid them away. The subjects of his care mostly were the ends of some tragedy, some broken, misbegotten life, and perhaps this accounts for the mysterious nature of Chris himself. It is said that as he gazed into the cold, deathly face of a new-comer he would read some story there, would gather another bit into his store of philosophy.

The life of Chris has many of the characteristics of a real, living ghost story. And for this reason he was feared. Negroes, some of them, believed he was a conjurer, others that he bore a mystic, charmed life. Whatever his thought may have been, whatever the motives of his peculiar life, may have had stored up in his brain, whatever objects he may have had in life, it is not known. What his power over his race, what his visions in the still hours of the night, what language he used in his conversations with the dead, only Chris himself will ever know. Certain it is that with his passing one of the most remarkable characters in the history of this country has passed silently, solemnly to dust with his secrets hidden in the mould that covers him.

School of Pharmacy.

An admirable opportunity is now offered to PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS and DRUGGIST'S CLERKS to acquire an accurate knowledge of MATERIA MEDICA and THERAPEUTICS, and of CHEMISTRY and PHARMACY, by attending the Lectures, delivered in the MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA, beginning Oct. 1st, and closing in June; when, after passing a satisfactory examination, the applicant will receive a DIPLOMA, which will hold good in every State in the Union.

By reference to the Schedule of Lectures, it will be seen that the lectures on these subjects are consecutive, saving much time and trouble.

FEE FOR THE COURSE, \$50; GRADUATION FEE, \$15.

J. B. McCaw, *Dean.*

THE FIRST SCHOOL of pharmacy
announcement in 1879

BOOKBINDING
PAPER RULING
EVERETT WADDEY
Manufacturing Stationer,

PAPER DEALER, BLANK-BOOK MAKER AND BOOK AND JOB PRINTER.

Richmond, Va., May 9/ 1888
Mr. J. D. Cooper
Dear Sir:
I will make 8000
copies Medical College Catalogue same
paper & style etc. as last year
except color of cover to be changed
to \$1.50. Hoping that I may
again have the pleasure of finishing
the job I am Very Resp^{ly}
O. W. Waddey

TODAY, we use twenty-five thousand
catalogs costing around \$15,000.



Inventory of the effects of Nathaniel W. Coleman Sec^y
late of Co. H. 19th Regt. Geo. Vols who died at the
Medical College Hospital, Richmond Va. Nov 27th 1861

2^d Bed Quills. 1 White Blanket.
2^d Shirts. 1 Jacket. 1 Coat. 1 Pair Pants.
1 Cap. 1 Comfort. 1 Night Cap. 1 Pair Boots.
1 Porto Money. 1 Hair Brush. 1 Pair Gloves.

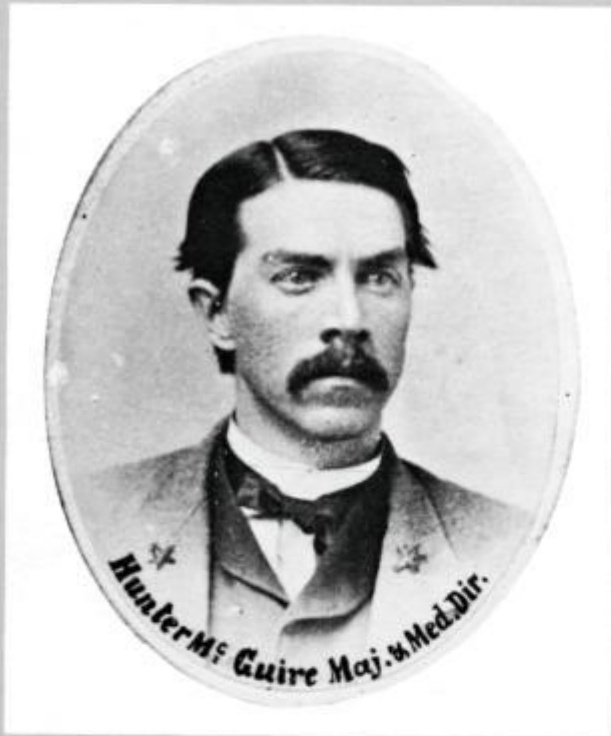
Inventory of the effects of Nelson Sth Thomas, Sec^y, late private
in Company F, 1st Regt Texas Vols, who died at the
Medical College Hospital, Richmond Va. July 17th 1862
Bundle containing piece oil cloth, shoes, cap and leather

13

Generous

Inventory of the effects of L. Barden, Sec^y, late of
Company B, Hampton's Legion, S. C. Vols who died
at the Medical College Hospital Richmond Va. April 19th 1862
Bundle containing 2 Blankets, 1 Hat, 1 pr shoes, 5
pair socks, 2 pr drawers, 3 shirts, 1 vest, 1 coat, &
1 pr pants. Envelope containing one dollar in
paper money (included in pocket book) also one
ring, Haversack &c

Samuel P. Leroy, private 1st Regt. Repls S. C. Vols
Company E. died at the Medical College Hospital
August the 9th 1862. pocket book containing \$61.25
in paper money



Courtesy of Valentine Museum

DR. HUNTER HOLMES MCGUIRE

Medical Director of Second Corps
Confederate States Army

In his reminiscences on his father, Dr. Stuart McGuire wrote:

"The Surgeon General, being in need of medical officers, and remembering the prominent part my father had taken in the exodus of Southern students from Philadelphia to the Medical College of Virginia, appointed him Medical Director of the Second Corps of the Confederate Army, then under the command of General T. J. Jackson. My father was only twenty-six years old at that time and looked younger, but he soon won General Jackson's confidence and they became close friends."

"My father served with Jackson until the latter's death."

"My father idealized Jackson. He attended many meetings of veterans' associations where the beloved leader was the main topic of conversation, and in one of his addresses he concluded by saying:

The proudest heritage I can leave my children is the fact that Stonewall Jackson condescended to hold and treat me as his friend.

"I have the sword that Jackson presented to my father, and I regard it as one of my greatest treasures. The much-prized mahogany case of instruments that my father used when he operated on Jackson is now in the Confederate Museum."



DR SIMON BARUCH, class of 1862, in his uniform as a Confederate surgeon. Portrait, in the Simon Baruch Collection, was presented to the Tompkins-McCaw Library of the College by his grandson, Robert P. Baruch.

THE TWO BUILDINGS of University College of Medicine, when it opened in 1893, were: Virginia Hospital (left) built in 1811 by Dr. John Brockenbrough, who resided there until he built and occupied the home now known as the White House of the Confederacy. In 1835, John Caskie added the long wing on the east and converted the residence to a double house.

Bruce-Lancaster House (right) was the former home of Alexander Stephens, vice-president of the Confederate States.



DR. HUNTER HOLMES McGUIRE, founder of the University College of Medicine, lecturing to faculty and students in University College of Medicine operating room of Virginia Hospital.



DENTAL INFIRMARY of University College of Medicine, 1894

UNIVERSITY College of Medicine offices



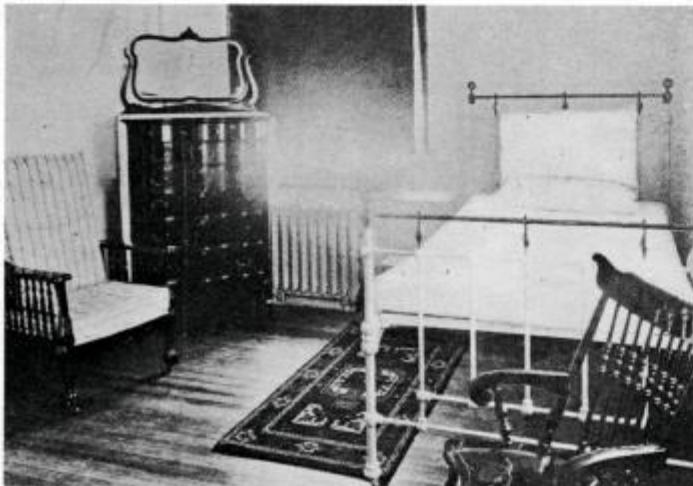


VIRGINIA HOSPITAL about 1900, after a third floor and the columned portico were added.



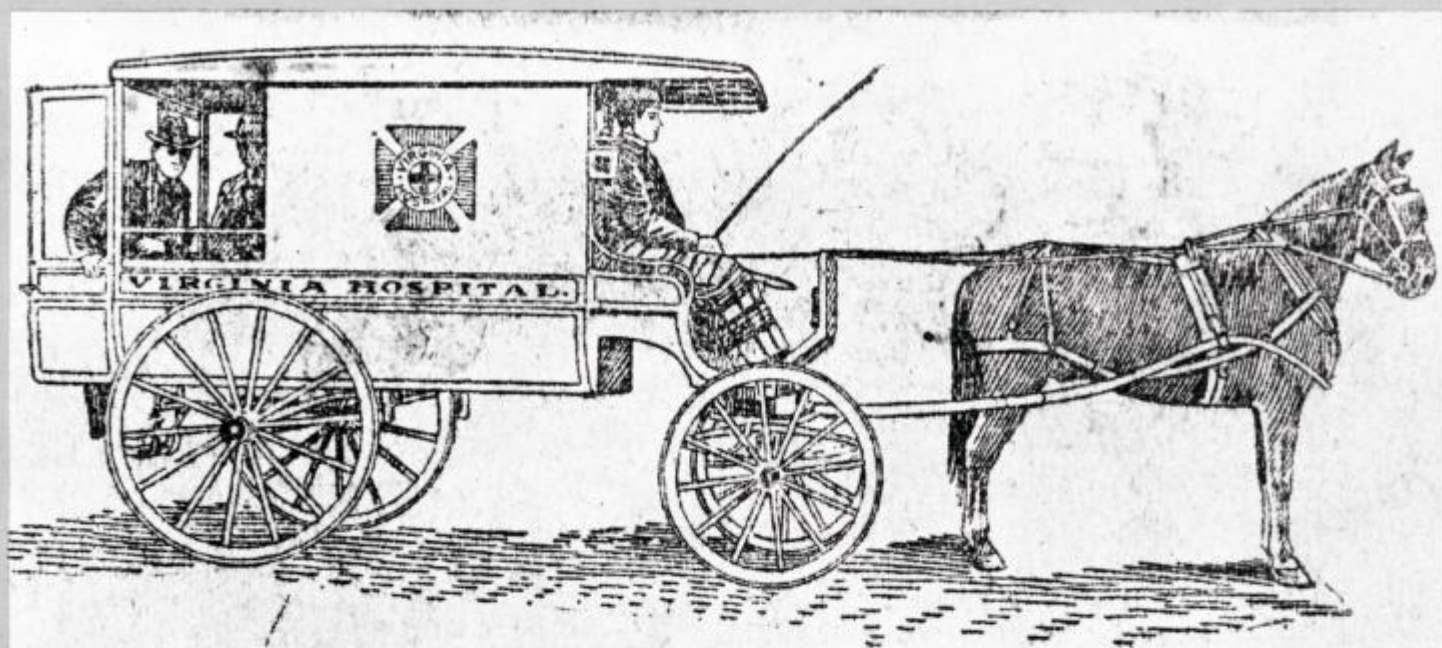
THE MAIN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE building about 1897, after an addition at the back and a wing on each side had been added.

SINGLE BED private room of the Virginia Hospital



FOYER of the Virginia Hospital





VIRGINIA HOSPITAL'S NEW AMBULANCE

"I realize, however, that this is not the occasion for a lengthy address, and tonight I must content myself with a brief statement of the facts which justified the foundation of the University College of Medicine, and the reasons which now make advisable its merger with another school."

"Twenty years ago there were practically no laws regulating medical education in the United States and each college was left to teach as it thought best. The Medical College of Virginia offered a course of two years and the University of Virginia graduated men after a single session of nine months. These opportunities did not satisfy the ambitious students of this section and many of our best men went North for their medical education."

"It was to stem this tide of emigration and to keep our students at home that the University College of Medicine was established. To accomplish its purpose, it instituted a three-year graded course, combining with the old-fashioned didactic lectures the modern laboratory method of teaching. One hundred and eighteen students were matriculated the first session and the number steadily increased until within a few years over 300 students were in attendance. The success of the new school caused a radical change in the policies of its older competitors in the

State, and they soon offered longer courses of instruction and more modern methods of teaching."

"Thus the University College of Medicine advanced medical education in the South not only by its individual work, but also by being an example and stimulus to other institutions. It had a mission which it fulfilled, and no one can question its original right of being."

"Now for a statement of the reasons that have made necessary the consolidation which has been effected between the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine."

"About ten years ago [in response to the studies of Dr. Simon Flexner] a national movement was inaugurated to improve the status of medical education. It was claimed, and rightly so, that there were too many medical schools which were turning out too many doctors. The object of this movement was to decrease the number and improve the quality of both. The means employed was the passage of laws in various states providing that after a certain date no doctor should be licensed to practice unless he was graduated from a reputable college. . ."

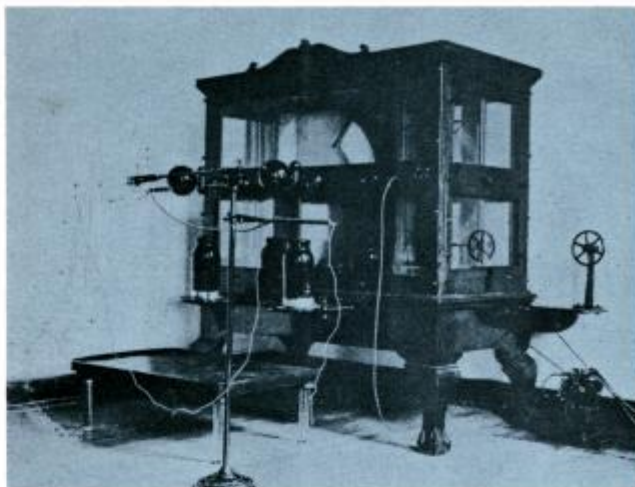
"A reputable college was defined as one that maintained a standard to be fixed from time to time by a certain

council or body of men. The standard originally adopted has been steadily raised. At first, it required each college to teach three sessions. Then it required four sessions in separate years. Then it required that each session should consist of a certain number of hours divided in a definite way among different subjects. Then it required that at least six teachers should devote their entire time to college work, and finally it fixed the minimum salary to be paid these teachers."

"At the same time rules were made as to the preliminary education a student must possess before he could be matriculated. At first it required a teacher's certificate; then a two-years' high school course, now a four-years' high school course. In 1914, an additional year of work in a college will be demanded, and it is only a question of time when a student will have to possess the degree of bachelor of arts before he can begin the study of medicine. Thus the number of students has been lessened and the cost of teaching has been increased."

"The policy outlined has been adopted and carried into execution with the deliberate and announced purpose of putting the weak medical schools out of existence. The movement is a good one for the people and for the medical profession, but it is a

X-RAY MACHINE (1903) in Memorial Hospital



hard one on the unendowed colleges."

"The result has been to reduce the number of medical schools in the United States from 160 to 110 and the number of medical students from 29,000 to 16,000 and the end is not yet."

"The University College of Medicine has up to this time met every new requirement, but those in charge of its affairs realized that the day would come when the Institution would not be able to maintain its position and instead of being a leader would become a trailer in the advance of medical education."

"This conviction was not due to any lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Faculty. The teachers were able and experienced men and anxious to continue their work."

"It was not due to lack of students because the number of matriculates had steadily increased during recent years. . . ."

"It was not due to any lack in buildings or equipment for the Virginia Hospital provided satisfactory clinical facilities, and the newly built and equipped College afforded lecture rooms, laboratories, and dispensaries superior to any other school in the South."

"It was not due to loss of educational prestige for the School holds high rank in the classified list of inspected colleges and its graduates demonstrate the efficiency of its teaching. . . ."

"From the foregoing facts it is obvious that the reasons for the merger were not numerical, physical, or educational. To be plain they were financial. The College had property which was valued at over a quarter of a mil-

lion dollars and its books when recently audited showed a surplus over and above all liabilities of \$182,592, but it had no income except from the fees from its students, and with recent developments it found itself in what the surgeons call a vicious circle. The better it taught the more students it got, and the more students it got the more it lost."

"I am not of course in a position to speak for the Medical College of Virginia, but I believe it found itself in pretty much the same position; hence when the representatives of the Memorial Hospital, a separate corporation, brought us together and said if we would effect a consolidation the hospital would be given to us, and that the men behind the hospital would unite with us to make a great medical institution in Richmond, which would be a credit to the City and a pride to the State, we agreed to do so. . . ."

"No one can question my love and devotion for the University College of Medicine. As the son of its founder, as a member of its original teaching corps, as the present President of its Faculty, I am bound to its interest by every tie of sentiment, of affection and of obligation. . . ."

"The Alumni of the two old schools have been declared by the authorities to be the Alumni of the new institution, and an earnest effort will be made in some way to legally perpetuate the name of the University College of Medicine. But if the name dies with us tonight, our work in the past has not been done in vain, for the spirit that animated the founders and carried on the work of our Institution will continue to live in the new Col-

lege, and the consolidation but prove the truth of the saying, *Men may rise to higher things on the stepping stones of their dead selves.*"

THE CONSOLIDATION OF THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

Although many people were involved, Dr. Stuart McGuire and Dr. George Ben Johnston appear to have been the two who perhaps more than any others deserve thanks for the final culmination of the plans for consolidation, although Dr. Christopher Tompkins, dean of MCV from 1892 until 1913, must also have played a leading role. Leading physicians as well as leaders in their respective institutions, each felt for his own a fierce pride and loyalty—a fact which commands respect for the difficult feat they accomplished.

During the twenty years which preceded the consolidation, the Medical College of Virginia continued its growth in usefulness. In 1894, the medical curriculum was lengthened to three years. In 1895, the school of nursing was established. In 1898, the school of dentistry was authorized and a three-year graded curriculum established. Also in 1898, the school of pharmacy was formally organized.

In 1900, the medical curriculum was extended to four years, according to the bulletin, "In order to keep the school abreast with the times in regard to modern methods of teaching. The Medical College of Virginia was the first medical school in the State to adopt this advance."

In 1904, there occurred another of the peculiar recurrent attacks upon the



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Built in 1903 at a cost of \$193,800, this hospital was erected as a memorial to Charlotte Randolph Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Williams, who was drowned at Old Point Comfort, July 7, 1884. Her father and three brothers were among the incorporators of the hospital. From its beginning, it was a teaching hospital for Medical College of Virginia. After unsuccessful efforts in 1911 to get the City of Richmond to take it as a city hospital, its stockholders approached the boards of Medical College of Virginia and University College of Medicine with the proposal to give it to the combined institutions if they would consolidate and assume its outstanding indebtedness. This was done in 1913.



OLD MILLHISER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE where the University College of Medicine conducted the 1910-1911 session after fire destroyed the main college building. It is now owned by the Medical College of Virginia and houses the buildings and grounds department.

MEDICAL COLLEGE HAS MANY FRIENDS

Vote in House for Regular Appropriation Was Overwhelmingly in Its Favor.

The vote in the House yesterday on the bill appropriating \$1,000,000 to the Medical College of Virginia was a revelation to the opponents of the bill. The House had been regarded with much apprehension in opposition to the measure and when the vote was taken the total opposition was practically nil, while fifteen votes were cast for the appropriation.

The strength of the opposition seems to be waning away, for it is dropping steadily and rapidly each year.

The friends of the Medical College are glad at the success of the appropriation and the virtual solution of the problem is stated by an official which has done much for the state.

STATE NOT TO SELL THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

The State of Virginia will not sell the Medical College of Virginia. There were rumors that the State might sell the college and the House yesterday voted to prevent the sale of the college.

When the bill was introduced in the House, it was introduced by Mr. Frazier, a member of the House, and it was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Frazier, a member of the Senate.

COLLEGE IS BURNED BY EARLY FIRE

VA. HOSPITAL CATCHES FROM BRIDGE SPAN

Disaster strikes the hospital as the bridge span catches fire and the flames spread to the building.

PATIENTS MOVED

The patients of the hospital were moved to the temporary quarters at the University College of Medicine.

DISMAL WRECK OF HANDSOME COLLEGE HOUSE

Fire fighters frightened by cadavers

Three men were killed and many others injured in the fire.

RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, 1904



College. According to press reports, Mr. Person, a member of the House of Delegates, introduced a bill for the sale of the Medical College, but later rose in the House to ask that the bill be dismissed. During the same session, the House appropriated \$5000 for the operation of the College, a figure markedly in contrast to the \$1500 appropriated annually from 1866 through 1888. The local press reported that the appropriation was "a revelation to the opponents of the College. The House had been regaled with much speech-making in opposition to the measure . . . the total opposition was nineteen votes while fifty-seven voted for the appropriation. The strength of the opposition seems to be wasting away, for it is growing smaller and weaker each year." Thus three times in fifty years the College turned back attacks which must have been ill-conceived; for two of the victories were won by large majorities in the General Assembly, and the third before the

bar of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

In 1910, an attempt to work out an amalgamation of the two institutions failed, but in 1913, carefully laid plans were finally brought to consummation.

The catalog for 1913-1914 reflects the spirit of the new institution:

"With impulses from the past so inspiring, with such encouragement in the present, and with a definite purpose to give institutional form to Richmond's educational spirit as regards medical education for the South, the new Medical College of Virginia enters happily upon its career at a moment when medicine is undergoing reorganization throughout the country, and bases its prospects firmly upon the great principles of social service which are transforming the whole field of medical education in accordance with the spirit of the age."

During the initial year of operation of the new Medical College of Virginia, Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, an historian, served as president, and Dr. Stuart McGuire as dean. Doctor McGuire had earlier served the University College of Medicine as professor of surgery, 1893-1913, and as president, 1905-1913. From 1914 until 1919, except when absent on military leave during World War I, Doctor McGuire continued to serve as dean and executive officer of the College as well as professor of surgery.

During the 1914-1915 session, the College accepted from the closing North Carolina Medical College at Charlotte the sophomore, junior, and senior classes, in order to permit them to complete their education. Throughout the ensuing years many North Carolinians continued to enroll here and the total number of North Carolina alumni constitutes a fair proportion of our graduates, a fact of which we are proud.



McGUIRE HALL as it was when consolidation was effected in 1913. Built in 1912 by University College of Medicine at a cost of \$208,053, it is named for Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire. During the session 1940-1941, a fourth story was added at a cost of \$150,000.



FOYER of the Memorial Hospital in the 20's



VIRGINIA HOSPITAL, after the Hunter McGuire, John Pope, and Henry Cannon annexes were added. This picture was taken in the 30's when it was being used as the outpatient department of Medical College of Virginia. The outpatient department moved to the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic in 1938. The old hospital building was razed in 1956 to make way for McGuire Hall Annex.



MCV LABORATORY BUILDING erected in 1896 and razed in 1920 to build the Dooley Hospital.

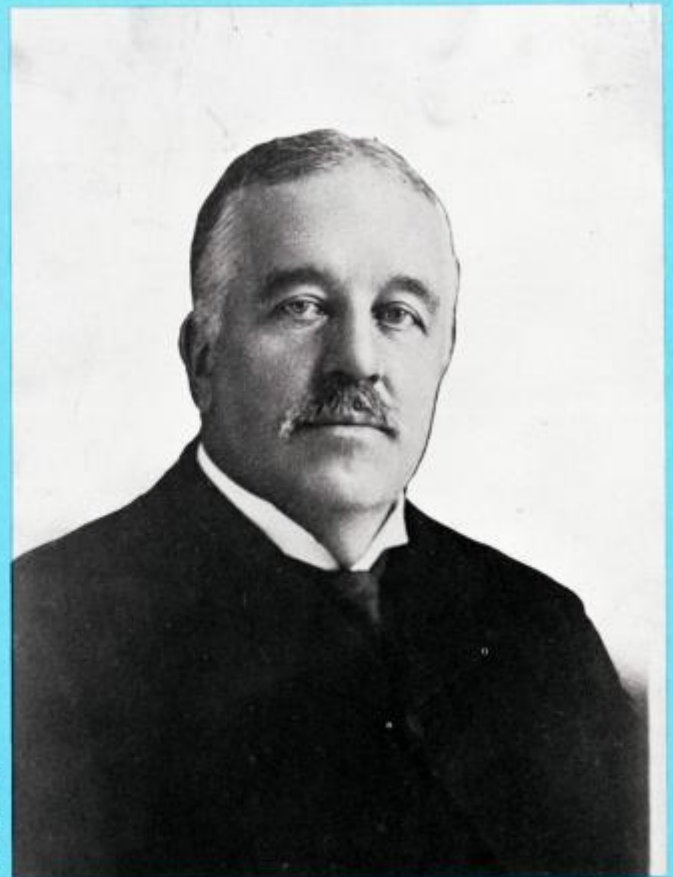
DR. CHRISTOPHER TOMPKINS
1847—1918

Professor of General and Special Anatomy, 1880-1884
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of the Puerperal State,
1884-1897

Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Obstetrics, 1897-1899
Dean, 1892-1913

Dr. Christopher Tompkins married Bessie McCaw (1877), daughter of Dr. James B. McCaw. He was an alumnus of the College (1870).

A talk made in 1913, when he resigned as dean, records his work with the College, its growth during his time, and his affection for it:



"Ever since I graduated from the Medical College of Virginia, which was in the spring of 1870, I have been connected with that institution in one way or another. At first I was assistant to the professor of Anatomy—Dr. F. D. Cunningham, and subsequently adjunct professor in various departments of the school, which positions I held until March 2, 1880, when I was elected professor of general and special Anatomy. Later on, at the request of the late Dr. R. T. Coleman, professor of obstetrics and diseases of the puerperal state, I applied for the chair he then occupied and was duly elected thereto June 6, 1884. In the year 1892, I was elected to the position of dean."

"This position I did not seek. It was tendered to me, however, by a large and influential majority of the faculty as it existed at that time."

"The statement that the office came to me and that I did not seek it but had been persuaded to take it, was made to the faculty on my nomination by my life-long friend, Dr. William H. Taylor, the professor of chemistry. Taking the office of dean under these favorable auspices was a great pleasure to me, and has been ever since I accepted it, now twenty years ago. Under these circumstances, I felt that I had perfect confidence in the faculty and they had perfect confidence in me and that I could properly represent them when away at the meetings of the various medical associations, which the dean always ought to attend, and the same happy relations have existed ever since, though the faculty has grown from seven members, the number when I was elected, to the large number of twenty, and the personnel has been in many ways changed. When I entered the faculty I was the youngest member in it and now, with the exception of my esteemed friend, Dr. William H. Taylor, I am the oldest."

"From a school whose matriculants numbered, as I can remember it, twenty-two during the session and whose standing amongst medical colleges in the country was so insignifi-

cant that it was not worth noticing, the matriculants have increased to—in one session—as many as three hundred and six. In a recent table compiled December, 1911, from the reports of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association, it was found that of all the medical colleges in the United States and taking them in the order in which their graduates passed the various medical examining boards, the Medical College of Virginia stood fourth; the order in which they came being, (1) Rush, (2) Johns Hopkins, (3) Cornell, (4) Medical College of Virginia, and about one hundred and forty behind them."

"From being an institution scarcely able to meet its annual expenses, it now, after paying all liabilities at the close of this session—still has a considerable amount to its credit and no debts. I have known occasions in the early history of the school when it became necessary for me, along with other members of the faculty, to assume many debts on its behalf. One of these debts I particularly remember was as large as sixteen thousand dollars. These debts were incurred in making improvements to the property of the College, which, as you probably know, is not our own property but that of the State."

"During all this time my health was none of the best. I am not as young as I used to be nor can I work as hard as I once could. For these reasons, I stated sometime ago that, although I was distinctly in favor of the consolidation of the two medical schools in this city, I neither desired nor expected to be a member of this consolidation, deeming it sufficient for me to know that I was a member of the faculty during its period of great development."

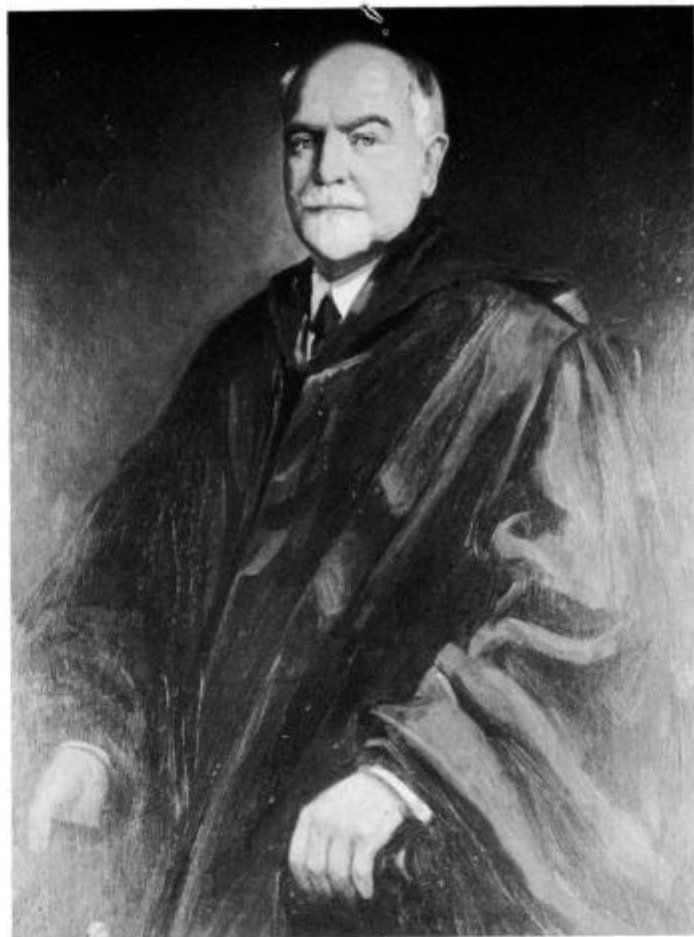
"In this connection, I want to say that the consolidation of the two medical schools in Richmond not only meets with my hearty approval, but has been a thing that I have tried to advance and accomplish for many years. It will not only be a great thing for medical education in Virginia, but ought to redound greatly to the prosperity and educational facilities of this city."

"These consolidated schools ought to make a great medical college, such as would be well worthy of Virginia and perhaps superior to any in the South, and ought besides to be the peer of any school in this country. I am glad to think and to hope that I may live to see that day. No one wishes the school greater success than I do, and I shall watch its career with solicitude and affection so long as I live. One can readily understand how I can feel this way when he realizes that I have given to the Medical College of Virginia a large portion of what I consider the best part of my life."

"Let no one think that I relinquish my connection with the Medical College of Virginia without regret. I feel very much as I imagine a mother would feel who has nursed and cared for an afflicted child since infancy and has at last realized that her child has attained maturity and the full vigor of manhood, and no longer needs her anxious solicitude."

"I cannot close without making grateful acknowledgment to the faculties with which I have been connected as well as to the dean's office force and to the students of the Medical College of Virginia and to the Board of Visitors and to all with whom I have been associated as professor and dean from whom I have always received unqualified support. Without this valuable cooperation, the school could not have been made what it is today."

"I close with a long and affectionate farewell, and wish that the new school will be as successful as its best friends could desire."

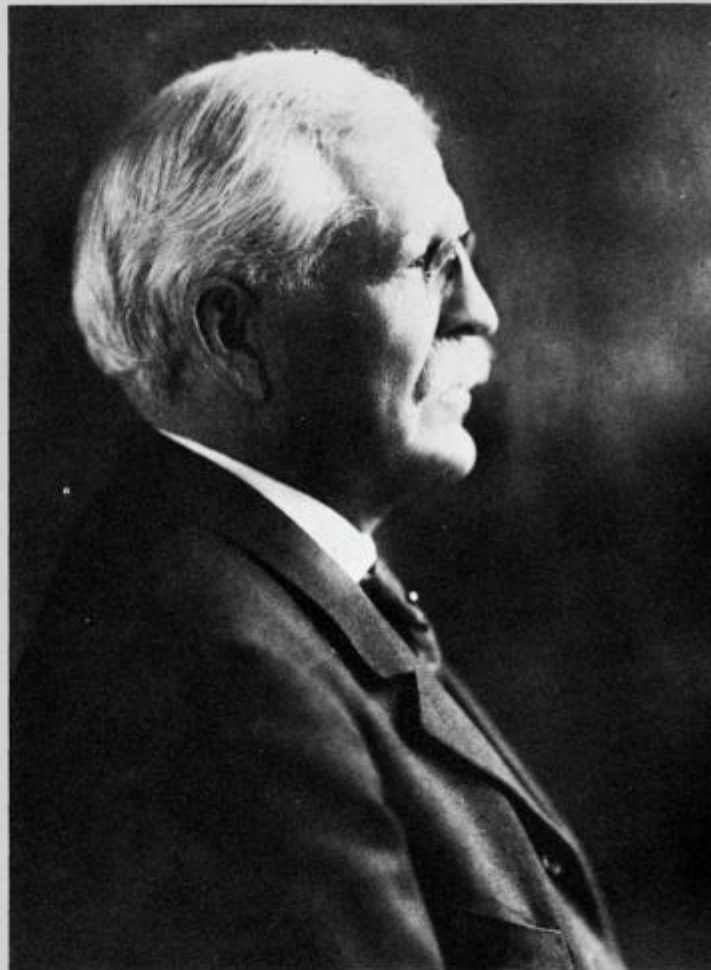


DR. SAMUEL CHILES MITCHELL
1864—1948

Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell was full-time president, the first, for the session 1913-1914 following the consolidation of University College of Medicine and Medical College of Virginia. Portrait by John Slavin was a gift to the College by Webster S. Rhoads.

DR. GEORGE BEN JOHNSTON
1853—1916

Professor of Didactic and Clinical Surgery, 1884
Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, 1896
Professor of Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery, 1907
Professor of Surgery, 1913-1914



IN 1914, he resigned the chair of surgery when he was appointed to the Board of Visitors.

On December 14, 1949, the auditorium between the Medical College of Virginia Hospital and the A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic was named the George Ben Johnston Auditorium in honor of Doctor Johnston.

Quoting from resolutions passed by the Board of Visitors and the faculty at the time of his death, these record the contributions of Doctor Johnston and reveal those characteristics that made him a leader in his profession:

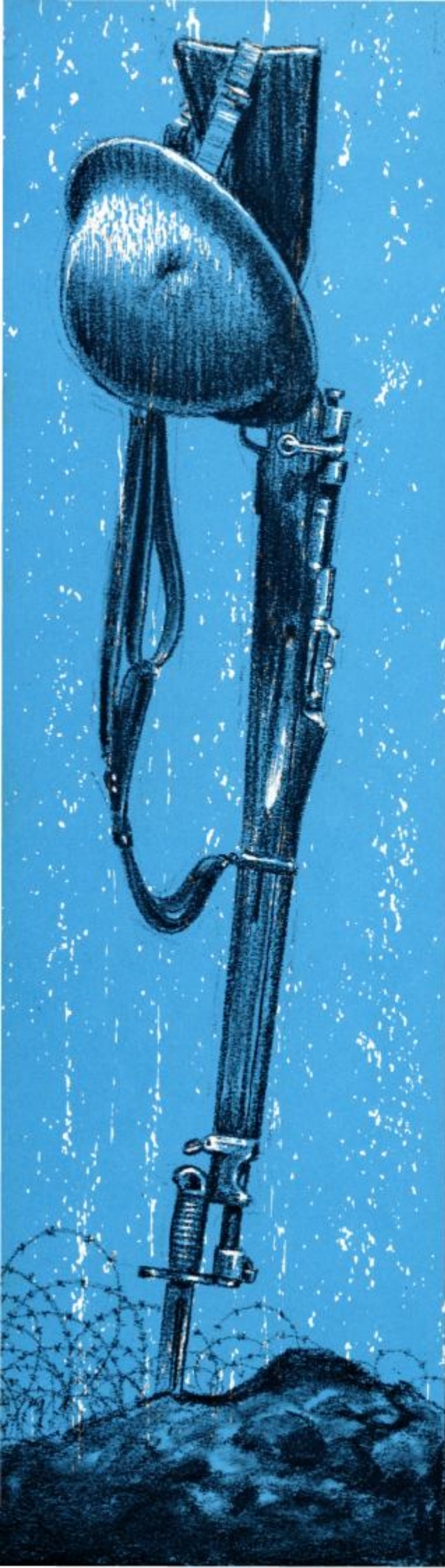
"Vigorous and aggressive, he provoked antagonisms, but he scorned a small or mean act, and was ever ready to recognize a fault or repair a wrong. He was devoted to his native State, and to this city, and was profoundly interested in all that concerned them or their welfare."

"In his chosen profession, he found the broadest field for his splendid qualities of head and heart, and earned a reputation as a surgeon which was international. Cheerfully giving his services where needed, he was rewarded by the love of those to whom he ministered."

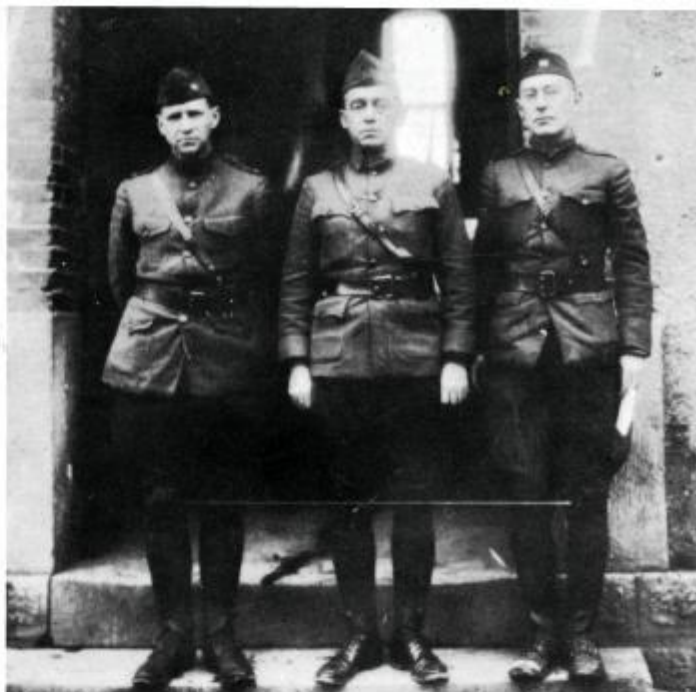
"He was for years a potent force in the Medical College of Virginia and did much for its advancement. He inspired the movement for the Memorial Hospital, and was a most influential factor in the establishment of this institution."

"He probably did more than any other one person to bring about the merger of the Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine."

WORLD WAR I



COLLEGE FLOAT in bond-raising parade, 1917.



LEFT TO RIGHT Major W. Lowndes Peple, Major J. Garnett Nelson, Captain E. Guy Hopkins. Dr. Kinloch Nelson, son of Dr. J. Garnett Nelson, is now dean of the School of Medicine.

World War I was already ablaze, when in the spring of 1917 fifteen seniors were examined and graduated early in order that they might qualify for the commissions in the Naval Medical Corps for which they had applied.

In April, Doctor McGuire was commissioned a major in the Army Medical Service and somehow exempted from all physical examinations despite, or perhaps because of, a serious physical handicap which made it necessary for him to wear a heavy and uncomfortable body brace whenever active. In rapid succession, he became the Virginia member of the Council on National Defense, Director of the Base Hospital organized under the Red Cross at Richmond and Advisor at Washington to the Surgeon General, U. S. Army. In April, 1918 he delegated his large private surgical practice and his duties at the College to others, closed Saint Luke's Hospital, founded by his father, and with the Saint Luke's nurses and the other personnel of Base Hospital 45, reported for duty at Camp Lee. Within ninety days, with Doctor McGuire as chief surgeon, the unit sailed for France. More than forty members of the relatively small medical faculty were with him. Established at Toul, the unit, accredited to the Medical College of Virginia, served with distinction and Doctor McGuire's services won him a full colonelcy. On May 1, 1919, Army Surgeon General Ireland for-

warded to the Board of Visitors a unit citation, calling attention to the readiness for service, patriotic devotion to duty, and professional excellence of the personnel.

The History of Base Hospital No. 45 in the Great War was edited by a committee, headed by Dr. Joseph F. Geisinger, in 1924, and printed by the William Byrd Press. A copy of this is in our Tompkins-McCaw Library.

Minutes of the Board of Visitors in the fall of 1918 record:

"Near the first of October, 1918, the influenza situation became so acute that the services of all 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, therefore, became necessary to suspend the senior and junior classes and their services were tendered the State Health Department. They rendered valuable services in various portions of the State. For a time, the Freshman and Sophomore classes were continued, but the need for orderlies, as well as executive officers, in the John Marshall High School Emergency Hospital rendered it necessary that both the teachers and students of the second class be released. The Freshman class was continued throughout. The College was practically in suspension for twenty days and the session has accordingly had to be lengthened to that extent."



MAJOR STUART MCGUIRE when he headed Base Hospital 45. He was a full colonel at the end of the war.

RED CROSS AMBULANCE for which students and others raised funds, 1917.





TRANSPORT DETACHMENT
Base Hospital No. 45 Toul,
France

NURSES OF BASE HOSPITAL 45. Mrs. Stuart McGuire (then Miss Ruth Robertson) stands (with jacket over uniform) in the center.



FRANCE



Toul Garnison
Casernes du 133^e Régiment d'Infanterie

MAIN BUILDING
Base Hospital No. 45
Toul, France



ST. PHILIP HOSPITAL for Negro patients was completed in 1920. Toward its construction, Richmond citizens contributed \$250,000 in the fund-raising campaign.



DOOLEY HOSPITAL, a gift of Major James H. Dooley, was completed in 1920. It is no longer used as a hospital, but affords facilities for important research projects.

SHOULD VIRGINIA SUPPORT TWO MEDICAL SCHOOLS?

The year 1920 revived a discussion that had gone on for years without resolution of the issues involved. Repeatedly, the view had been expressed that the Medical College of Virginia and the University of Virginia Department of Medicine might well be consolidated with benefit both to the schools and to the public. In 1867, 1905, and 1913 the question emerged, and, finally, in 1920 a really serious study was undertaken. In reviewing appropriations, Governor Westmoreland Davis noted that Virginia was supporting two medical schools, seemingly in competition and surmised that this might well be uneconomic, particularly at a time when money was tight. Acting on the Governor's recommendation, the General Assembly authorized a Commission on Medical Education. The Commission made a thorough study. It recommended that Virginia support only one medical school, that this school be in Richmond, and that it be the Department of Medicine of the University of Virginia under the full and sole control of the Rector and Visitors of the University, and, finally, that the plan be effective upon the unconditional transfer of all Medical College of Virginia properties and assets to the Rector and Visitors of the University. It looked as though history might be made. The Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia was in favor and by resolution determined

that the College would willingly embrace the plan should the Commission's recommendations be accepted by the Legislature. In 1914, the Rector and Visitors of the University had approved a similar plan and might reasonably have been expected to agree again. Instead, the alumni of the University under the leadership of the eminent Dr. Hugh Young of Johns Hopkins Medical School waged a mighty campaign to preserve the medical school *in status quo* at Charlottesville. Meanwhile, President Alderman of the University inveighed mightily and emotionally against the dismemberment of his institution. As in every medical controversy of which your speaker has knowledge, the atmosphere was charged with feeling of an intensity well-nigh incomprehensible to members of any other professional or occupational group; adversaries adopted intemperate language; old friends began to avoid one another. The issue was joined in the Legislature. The report was approved overwhelmingly in the House, but died by a 24-16 tally in the Senate. In view of the state's growth, the action of the Senate was most fortunate. Had the report won approval, Virginia would have found herself today facing the organization of another medical school with a minimum price tag of 30 million dollars. The issue was to rise again in 1947, but only briefly, as the handwriting on the wall was by that time quite clear.

SANGER NEW CHIEF OF MEDICAL COLLEGE

State Education Official Accepts Presidency of Leading Institution.

SUCCEEDS McGUIRE

To Assume Leadership of School of Medicine in July.

Dr. William T. Sanger, secretary of the State Board of Education, and well known in educational circles of the country, has accepted the presidency of the Medical College of Virginia, to which he was unanimously elected to succeed Dr. Stuart McGuire, resigned, and will take up his new duties July 1, it was announced yesterday.

Dr. McGuire has served as president of the college since 1914, and has consistently advocated a full-time head for the institution, since it was consolidated with the University College of Medicine. Dr.

(Continued on Page Fifteen.)



DR. WILLIAM T. SANGER.

Prominent Virginia educator and secretary of State Board of Education, who yesterday was elected president of the Medical College of Virginia to succeed Dr. Stuart McGuire.

SANGER NEW CHIEF OF MEDICAL COLLEGE

(Continued From First Page.)

Sanger was recommended to the board by Dr. McGuire, who will continue as a member of the board of visitors. No successor for Dr. Sanger has been suggested.

No changes were made in the Medical College faculty, and all professors and associate professors are expected to serve during the coming session.

Dr. Sanger, who is 39 years old, was born at Bridgewater, Rockingham County, son of S. F. Sanger, at present a resident of California, but a native of Augusta County. Dr. Sanger's father was one of the first promoters of Bridgewater College and a minister of the Church of the Brethren. He married Miss Susan Thomas, of Rockingham County, who died when Dr. Sanger was a boy of 13. Dr. Sanger attended elementary schools at Bridgewater, Calverton, and Manassas, after which he finished high school in South Bend, Indiana, returning to Virginia to take a B. A. degree from Bridgewater College in 1909. The following year he received his masters degree from Indiana University, later teaching and attending Columbia University summer schools.

He then taught philosophy, psychology and education at Bridgewater, and after some time as a fellow in psychology at Clark University, had the doctor of philosophy degree conferred upon him in 1915. After teaching at the State Teachers' College, Harrisonburg and at University of Utah, with summer teaching at University of Virginia, Dr. Sanger became secretary of the State Teachers' Association and editor of the Virginia Journal of Education.

Dr. Sanger married Miss Sylvia Gray Burns, a graduate of Bridgewater College, and they have a son, Julian Douglass, 7 years old. He became secretary of the State Board of Education in 1922.

Dr. Sanger's Opportunity.

FEW men at 39 years of age have been afforded the opportunity for such tremendously important work as has Dr. William T. Sanger, in his election yesterday afternoon to the presidency of the Medical College of Virginia, to succeed Dr. Stuart McGuire. If he has dreamed a dream of rare service to the State, he has now reached the point where he may realize his dream. The position to which he has been chosen is one of great trust, great responsibility, and, above all, great possibilities.

Dr. McGuire is a marvelous surgeon, but it is scarcely possible that he could have accomplished for the Medical College all that was desired. He was never its full-time president. In addition to his executive and administrative duties at the college, he has been called upon to perform the duty of an eminent surgeon in constant demand. If such an arrangement was ideal, it was certainly contrary to all experience.

In the quality of its work, the Medical College of Virginia stands on a parity with any like institution in the South. But there is no doubt of the fact that the scope of its service could, and should be, widened. It requires as its active head a man with no other interests in life—a man who can study its needs uninterruptedly and give to the college unreservedly all the force, all the initiative and all the thought of which he is capable. Virginia is in need of physicians. There are dozens of communities without competent medical care. It is the mission of the college here in Richmond to train men to meet this crying need. No work could be more important, or challenge more successfully the attention of a man who delights in doing big things.

The responsibility of making the Medical College of Virginia what it ought to be in the life of the community has been handed over to Dr. Sanger. He is well trained. His friends say he is an able executive. He is young and ambitious. In the world of affairs he has already attained a high reputation. The work to which he will set his hands next July 1 will challenge the best that is in him. The Times-Dispatch hopes, and it believes, he will measure up to expectations and beyond them.

EDITORIAL, Richmond Times-Dispatch, March 1925

The Years
1925
to World War II



MEMORIAL HOSPITAL Operating Room Ampitheater

Having assumed the presidency of the College upon his return from France, Dr. Stuart McGuire was once again carrying with fortitude a work load heavier than anyone should attempt. What other man could have managed to conduct a large personal surgical practice, administer the affairs of a busy private clinic and hospital, and at the same time administer the College's department of surgery as well as serve as the institution's chief executive officer? He was blessed with the loyal assistance of Wortley Fuller Rudd, then professor of chemistry and for thirty years dean of the school of pharmacy, and James R. McCauley, secretary and treasurer for fifty years, both of whom spent much time implementing Doctor McGuire's administrative decisions.

Despite the demands made on Doctor McGuire, he led a determined effort to obtain adequate staffing on a full-time basis for the basic medical science departments, and by 1925 his efforts brought substantial progress. It must have become apparent at this time that the administrative and developmental burden would require the time and energies of a full-time chief executive officer; for Doctor McGuire sought the advice of associates, including Dean Rudd and Treasurer McCauley, and shortly the Board of Visitors appointed Dr. William Thomas Sanger to be the third president of the Medical College of Virginia. In

your speaker's opinion, no more far-sighted or fruitful appointment has ever been made in the history of the College.

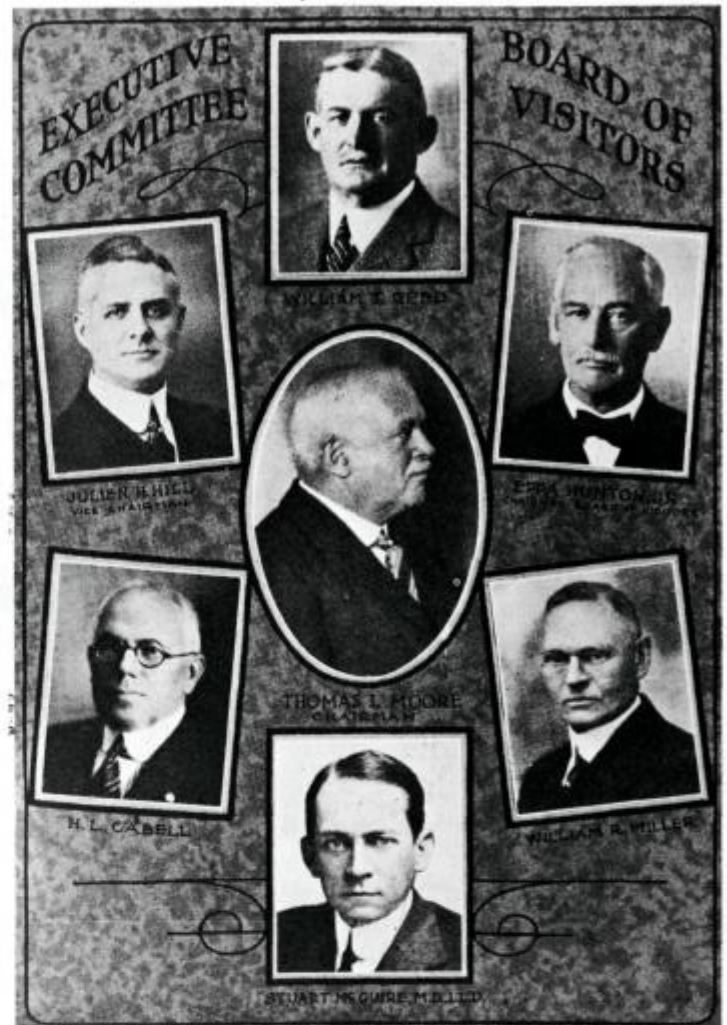
In 1925, in his final presidential report to the Board of Visitors, Doctor McGuire, well aware of the precarious position of both the medical and dental schools, stated, "What we need and must have, and that in the near future is another teaching unit. We also need a nurses' home and a new hospital, but the additional teaching unit is an immediate necessity. Without it, I see little hope for the future; with it I believe our temporary troubles will be solved and perpetuity secured. . . . The possession of an adequate teaching unit will do away with the criticism of educational authorities, give us room to expand and develop, and *bind our institution to the City of Richmond if not with hoops of steel, then certainly with bricks and mortar.*"

When Doctor McGuire relinquished his administrative office to become a member of the Board of Visitors and later its chairman, he relinquished none of his enthusiastic interest in the College's future; he worked with Doctor Sanger as an invaluable ally in its future development. Dr. John Bell Williams, devoted friend and associate of Doctor McGuire and member of the College Board of Visitors for twenty-five years, has written that "When the Richmond Academy of Medicine was considering building a home, Doctor

McGuire made a generous donation in order to influence its location within the College area. Upon the suggestion of Dr. Richard L. Simpson, he asked William T. Reed and Eppa Hunton, Jr., to join him in persuading the childless Dr. Jud B. Wood and his wife of the great benefactions made possible through legacies to the College. It was through their persuasiveness in this case that the Wood bequest, among other important developments, brought the splendid MCV Hospital into being. It was also from Doctor McGuire's having convinced his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph D. Williams, of the rewarding opportunity, during their own lifetime, of matching federal funds with personal generosity that the new outpatient building was erected. This, during the depression of the thirties when so many worthy people were in need of work, was effected on Doctor McGuire's promise that a certain carpenter, a friend of the Williamses, would have steady employment till the building was completed. Beginning with this rewarding experience, Mr. and Mrs. Williams were later moved to bequeath a large endowment to the College. These were but instances of a life which, from childhood to the incredible age of eighty-one, was unceasingly devoted to medicine and medical education. To the end, Doctor McGuire continued to urge upon his friends the importance of donations



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS of the College—1925



MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of Board of Visitors—1925

and bequests to which the remainder of his estate, after payment of legacies and provision for his wife, will eventually go to teach young doctors. . . . Here was a truly great man."

Doctor McGuire was the exemplar and inspiration of a special breed of men who have served on the Board of Visitors and who have given so unselfishly of their means and energies that they have provided an impetus of incalculable importance to the progress of the institution.

Dr. William Thomas Sanger assumed the duties of the presidency after twenty years of successful experience as a college teacher, educational association executive and editor, and, finally, as secretary of the State Board of Education. The editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch wrote in March, 1925, that "The work to which he will set his hands next July 1 will challenge the best that is in him." This was probably the most magnificent under-

statement of that or any other year. The work to which Doctor Sanger set his hands that July 1 would have challenged the wisdom of Plato, the best energies of Atlas, and the patience of Job. Had he not been a man of stubborn courage, he could not have faced the tasks ahead with sufficient equanimity even to digest his breakfast.

Long buried for fear they would discourage those whose help the institution had to have in order to progress, the facts about the situation then existing can now be told without institutional or personal hurt. In 1919, the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association had inspected the College and had found faults sufficiently grave to raise serious doubt as to the propriety of continued Council recognition. That is about as charitably as the 1919 status can be described. Through the efforts of Doctor McGuire and Dean Manfred Call, the situation was

improved sufficiently by 1925 to enable a more optimistic appraisal by the Council. The number of basic medical science professors employed on a full-time basis was still inadequate, although improved, and there was not a single clinical department head devoting his full time to work within the institution. Without going into detail, the eleven recommendations involved physical facilities, qualifications and experience of teachers, departmental organization, clinical faculty-student ratios, teaching clinics, and faculty attention to teaching assignments. The inspectors expressed confidence that many of the improvements recommended could and would be met, but the letter accompanying the report stated that "Owing to the seriousness of the situation the Council expresses the hope that measures can be adopted whereby these conditions can be materially improved before the beginning of the session of 1925-



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 Cantonsville, 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 ship yards at Port Wentworth for several months. She finally returned to Virginia where she died in July, 1921."



SITE OF CABANISS HALL—this building was used for several years as a maternity annex and later as a nurses' home.

CABANISS HALL—Dormitory for Nurses



1926" (only six months distant) and asked whether a statement giving assurances to that effect could be sent in time for Council consideration sixty days later.

The assurances were given and in June the Council forwarded to Doctor McGuire and Dean Call three additional recommendations and an invitation to send representatives to appear before the Council within a year and to report "in regard to such improvements as shall have been made."

Such was the challenge Doctor Sanger faced. The events of the next thirty-one years showed beyond all doubt that the man and the opportunity were well met.

After ten months in office, Doctor Sanger reported to the Council: \$300,000 raised of a million dollar goal; a \$20,000 increase in the annual State appropriation; assurance of a new laboratory and outpatient clinic building; a new dormitory for nurses; organization of the school of nursing as an integral part of the College with its own dean; appointment of the first full-time professor of medicine, Dr. William Branch Porter; better supervision and improvement of teaching; extension of the pharmacy curriculum under Dean Rudd from two to three years; class A rating for the school of dentistry; and reorganization of the central administration of the institution through creation of the administrative council.

In June 1927, the Council suggested that in addition to Doctor Porter as full-time professor of medicine, the College obtain on salary also professors of surgery, pediatrics, and obstetrics, who should pay particular attention to the development of teaching in those departments. The Council added its belief that in the teaching of clinical subjects lay the greatest need for further and prompt advancement. The move toward full-time professors was fought here as elsewhere, and the conflict was not resolved without authentic tragedy. However, in 1928, Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr., was appointed professor of pediatrics on this basis. In 1929, Doctor Sutton assumed heavy additional responsibilities when he was appointed dean of medicine, succeeding Dr. Manfred Call. Similar progress in two additional departments followed in 1930 with the appointment of Dr. Isaac A. Bigger as professor of surgery and that of Dr. H. Hudnall Ware, Jr., as-

sociate professor of obstetrics. That same year the state appropriated funds to build a new library, since christened the Tompkins-McCaw Library; and the General Education Board and the Julius Rosenwald Fund gave funds for a dormitory and educational unit for Saint Philip Hospital.

Despite the criticisms voiced by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals, there were always able and devoted teachers in the teaching corps. They were simply too few in number and had too little time to accomplish the mission assigned according to modern standards. How many who studied under them will forget Harry Bear, Manfred Call, William G. Crockett, Charles C. Haskell, Paul LaRoque, Hjalmar J. Osterud, Wortley F. Rudd, or Frederick W. Shaw?

During these years, many additional such teachers, never to be forgotten by those they taught, joined the faculty—Thanning Andersen, Frank L. Apperly, John C. Forbes, Harvey B. Haag, Everett H. Ingersoll, and Sidney S. Negus among others in the preclinical disciplines—or any of the group of skillful clinicians too numerous to be singled out here.

The Great Depression struck the College with perhaps more force than in the case of some other institutions; for MCV was struggling desperately to secure funds without which highly specialized structures and highly talented and trained personnel, both expensive, simply could not be had. Plans laid prior to 1930 with early fruition apparently possible had to be put aside, notably the projected laboratory and outpatient building. Salaries, never high, had to be cut. Attention had to be turned to doing the best possible job with current resources. Dean Sutton worked to raise standards of admission and of scholarship in the medical school, as did Dean Bear in the dental school. In fact, your speaker found Dean Sutton's standards excessively high; for he was denied admission for want of a few credit hours in psychology and German. In the school of pharmacy, Dean Rudd and his faculty instituted a new four-year curriculum leading to the baccalaureate degree. Advanced courses leading to graduate degrees in medical science were instituted for the first time under the leadership of Dr. John C. Forbes.

Early in 1935, the Council on Medical Education returned to inspect.

They found much to compliment, but also deficiencies which must be mended. "The outpatient department is entirely unsatisfactory . . . the pre-clinical laboratories are inadequate . . . all of the preclinical departments are seriously understaffed . . . several of the clinical departments should be reorganized," said the inspection report.

A few days after the inspection a letter from the Council arrived: "I am writing you at this time because it occurred to me that recent PWA developments might be an important factor in connection with the development of the Medical College of Virginia."

"If your college is to maintain satisfactory standards of medical education, it is practically imperative that you proceed with the development of hospital and outpatient department facilities. Such a development is just as imperative from the standpoint of adequate service to the community. The outpatient department must be developed in immediate relationship with the hospital to adequately meet your needs. This is the most urgently needed development in connection with your institution. With such a development, your institution would have available the facilities to become one of the outstanding medical schools in the country."

Where was the money to come from with the state treasury sorely taxed—with the nation only partially recovered from the Great Depression and headed squarely into the Recession of 1936? A large question, but before the Council got around to formal consideration, Doctor Sanger was able to advise that a new building would be erected with \$300,000 given by a friend and a grant of \$289,350 from the Public Works Administration; that it would house the outpatient clinic and in addition provide for biochemistry, bacteriology, pathology, and clinical pathology. He sent a photograph of the architect's rendering of the building.

The anonymous friend of course was Dr. Stuart McGuire's old friend and patient, Adolph D. Williams. Doctor Sanger was also able to report recruitment of additional personnel and 50 per cent restoration of the depression-necessitated salary cuts.

On February 29, 1936, Doctor Sanger received a communication

SAINT PHILIP SCHOOL OF NURSING

THIS SCHOOL for Negro women was established in 1920 and closed officially in September, 1962 because of lack of qualified applicants.

Graduates from 1920 to 1962 numbered: 685 diploma in nursing; 57 B.S. in nursing; 57 B.S. in nursing education, the latter through the public health nursing department established in 1936 and discontinued in 1956.

SAINT PHILIP HALL

THIS DORMITORY and educational unit was completed in 1931; toward its construction the General Education Board of New York contributed \$80,000 and the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, \$40,000. In 1940, the General Education Board made an additional grant of \$130,000 for enlarging the building and \$9,100 for equipment.

The building is now used for general College purposes.



ST. PHILIP HALL

TOMPKINS-McCAW LIBRARY

THE LIBRARY was built in 1932 in conjunction with the first permanent home of the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

The cornerstone was put in place February 11, 1932. Included in its contents was the bookplate of Dr. Alexander C. Archer, who was graduated in the first class in medicine, 1839.

During the session 1949-50 the library was named in honor of **Dr. Christopher Tompkins** (1847-1918) dean of the College faculty for nineteen years and a beloved teacher; **Dr. James McCaw Tompkins** (1883-1946) for twenty-one years a member of the department of medicine and from 1941 to 1946 a member of the Board of Visitors; **Captain Sally Louisa Tompkins** (1833-1916) **first and only woman commissioned in the Confederacy**, who opened a hospital in Richmond in 1861 and operated it with her own private funds, and who left a thousand dollars of her small remaining estate to the College; **Dr. James B. McCaw** (1823-1906) for forty-three years connected with the College, serving during that time as chairman of the faculty, dean of the College, and chairman of the Board of Visitors; (he was also editor of the **Confederate Medical Journal**); **Dr. Walter D. McCaw** (1863-1939) an alumnus, head of the Army Medical Library for twelve years, chief surgeon of the AEF during World War I, and assistant surgeon of the Army and loyal supporter of the College; **Major General William F. Tompkins**, grandson of Dr. James B. McCaw, son of Dr. Christopher Tompkins, and brother of Dr. J. McCaw Tompkins, was comptroller of the College from September, 1947 to March 16, 1961; vice-president for financial affairs from March, 1961 to September, 1962; upon his retirement in September, 1962, he was named vice-president emeritus. At Founders' Day exercises, December 3, 1962, celebrating the one hundred twenty-fifth year of the College, Major General Tompkins was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science.



BUILDINGS RAZED to make way for library



FRONT ENTRANCE—Tompkins-McCaw Library

which is quoted in full: "At its recent meeting the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals voted to commend the Medical College of Virginia for the efforts that have been made during the past year to raise the standards of the College. It is hoped that the school may continue to make substantial progress." A major victory had been won.

Within a year the clinic building was well under way. A new dormitory, Hunton Hall, for housestaff and senior medical students, costing \$250,000, was scheduled for early construction, and the new laundry, heating plant, and tunnel system were ready for operation. The old First Baptist Church building was purchased for use as a student social center. A capital outlay program of over a million dollars was under way, and on completion would meet all criticisms earlier made of the physical plant, except the need for a new and modern hospital.

By 1941, the modern 600-bed, 18-story MCV Hospital was completed; the Egyptian Building had been completely reconstructed to provide up-to-date facilities for the departments of bacteriology and pathology, and the 300-seat Simon Baruch Auditorium in the Egyptian motif, named for Dr. Simon Baruch, class of 1862, whose distinguished son, Bernard M. Baruch, helped make the restoration possible. Also by 1941, new quarters were provided for the departments of physiology and pharmacology by adding a fourth story to McGuire Hall.

In the brief span of five years, a truly magnificent and unprecedented program of physical expansion had

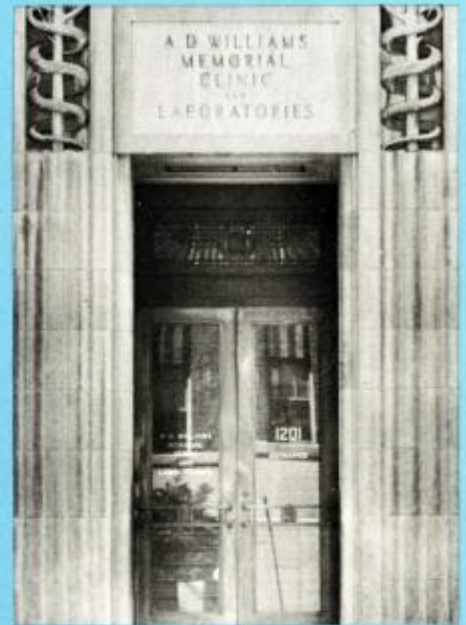
been completed. A few muttered about excessive emphasis on bricks and mortar, but those who faced facts realized that modern education in the complex health fields cannot be conducted *a la* Mark Hopkins. *Colleges are people*, but the most talented students and the ablest faculties are helpless without adequate buildings and proper equipment!

Some may feel that too little has been said about our schools other than medicine. In point of fact, it is hardly possible to provide strong education in the other health fields without association with good departments of basic medical science and, in some cases, good hospitals. These are found at their best in medical schools and teaching hospitals. Thus every battle won in the long and never-ending campaign for excellence in the medical school has been equally a victory for our other schools and courses.

Some among our older graduates may feel that reflection has been cast on the quality of the education they received during the years past. Not so! In every year, dedicated teachers and talented students have put forth their best efforts and the degree of their success is attested by their fine records of accomplishment in every division of medicine, civil and military, and by the contributions they have made to the health of this state and nation. The fact is that medicine and related fields are dynamic and become constantly more so. Completion, either of an educational institution or of the education of an individual is no longer possible, if indeed it ever was; but, paradoxically it may be an indispensable goal.



PLAQUE in the foyer of first floor of A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic.



MARSHALL STREET ENTRANCE to A. D. Williams Memorial Clinic.

THE A. D. WILLIAMS Memorial Clinic Building (Outpatient Department) in 1938 before MCV Hospital was built adjoining it.



EPPA HUNTON, JR.
1855—1932

In honor of Eppa Hunton, Jr., the dormitory for the house-staff was named Hunton Hall.

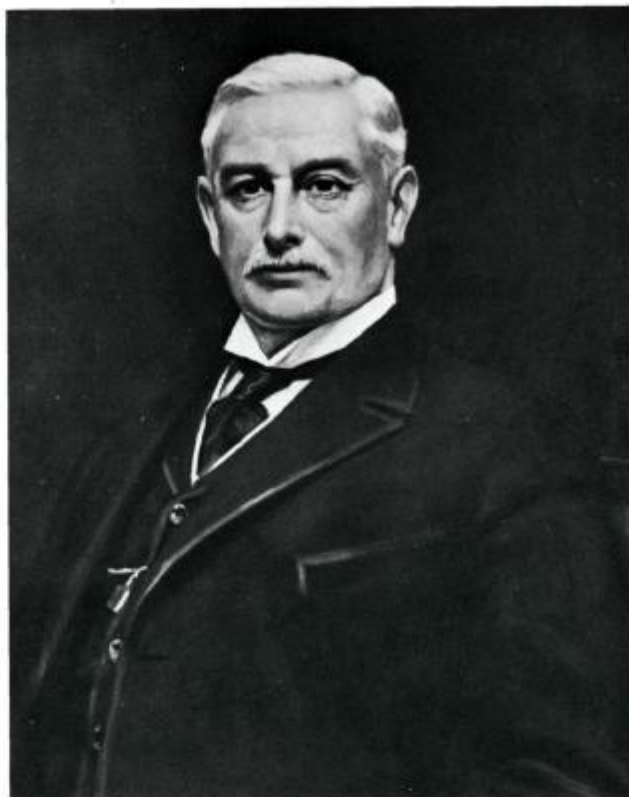
He was born in Brentsville, Prince William County, April 14, 1855, the son of General Eppa Hunton, and Lucy Weir Hunton. He was graduated in law at the University of Virginia in 1877 and became associated in law practice with his father in Warrenton. In 1901, he came to Richmond as a member of the law firm of Munford, Williams and Anderson. He was active in the large practice of this firm until 1920 when he was elected to the presidency of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. In a short time, he was recognized nationally as a leading railroad executive just as he had been a leader at the bar.

The Board of Visitors of the College, when Mr. Hunton died March 5, 1932, paid this tribute:

"Mr. Hunton was appointed by the Governor of Virginia to the Board of Visitors of the Medical College of Virginia on January 28, 1913 along with eighteen others constituting the new board authorized to carry out the terms of the consolidation of the old Medical College of Virginia and the University College of Medicine. Mr. Hunton, as an attorney for the board of the old college, had been active in the negotiations regarding consolidation and was suggested for membership on the new board as the nineteenth member after each of the institutions in the consolidation had proposed nine names for membership. This suggestion coming from a member of the University College of Medicine group expressed a degree of confidence which Mr. Hunton on several occasions mentioned as one of the most appreciated compliments of his life."

"He was elected a member of the executive committee of the board on March 22, 1913 and on March 25, 1925 was elected to the chairmanship of the board succeeding the late Judge George L. Christian."

"Those of us who have been associated with him in building up and carrying forward the work of the Medical College of Virginia during the past twenty years remember him with genuine affection. His rare judgment resulting from unusual powers of analysis, his ability to state his position strongly without offense to others, and his deference to the views of his associates characterized his many useful labors for the institution. Generous with his time he was equally generous with his means helping again and again to meet difficult situations as they arose in his many years' association with the affairs of the College. Much credit belongs to him for the present wonderfully fine development of the several schools and hospitals of the College. His death is viewed as an irreparable loss to the institution, to the membership of the Board of Visitors, and to the faculty and students who knew him."



EPPA HUNTON, JR.
Portrait by F. Feldman



HUNTON HALL, dormitory for housestaff and senior medical students, erected in 1938. It is named for Eppa Hunton, Jr., Chairman, Board of Visitors, 1925-1932.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR was celebrated at Commencement in June 1938 with an appropriate program. Guests from all over the United States attended the ceremonies. Two former presidents of the College, Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell and Dr. Stuart McGuire were present for the Centennial luncheon.

The Medical College of Virginia

Richmond, Virginia

MEDICINE
DENTISTRY

PHARMACY
NURSING

1 8 3 8



1 9 3 8

CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME

Tuesday Morning
June 7, 1938

CENTENNIAL PROGRAMME Tuesday Morning, June 7 TEN-THIRTY O'CLOCK

Invocation

Dr. J. J. SCHUBERT, Jr., President, Lutheran Synod of Virginia

Greetings

State of Virginia: Mr. ESTHERLY, Honorary James H. PATE, Governor of Virginia.

City of Richmond: Mr. HOOSE, J. POLKAR BAKER, Mayor of Richmond

The Founding College: Dr. WYMAN B. BROWN.

Virginia State Colleges and Universities: Dr. JERRY LEASE NICHOLS, President, University of Virginia.

Virginia Non-State Colleges and Universities: Dr. FREDERICK W. BOWENBANK, President, University of Richmond.

The Founder of University College of Medicine: Dr. STEPHEN McGUIRE.

The Student Body: ELLIOTT E. HARRISON, President of the Student Body.

The Alumni: Dr. HENRY W. MILLER, President of the Alumni Association.

Science: Dr. FREDERICK B. MILES, Past-President, American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Presentation of Delegates.

Address

Dr. HEYER R. CHRISTIE, Berry, Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physics, Harvard Medical School.

Invocation

Dr. J. J. SCHUBERT, Jr., President, Lutheran Synod of Virginia.

DEANS OF FOUR MAJOR SCHOOLS IN CENTENNIAL YEAR

Left to right: Dr. Wortley F. Rudd, school of pharmacy; Dr. Harry Bear, school of dentistry; Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr., school of medicine; Miss Frances Helen Zeigler (Mrs. Spencer Tunnel, Jr.), school of nursing. Doctor Sutton is the only one of the group now living.



PRESIDENT WILLIAM T. SANGER and former President, Dr. Samuel C. Mitchell (1913-1914) look at Centennial cake.



HEAD OF TABLE —President William T. Sanger

IN FRONT OF MANTLE

James R. McCauley—Secretary-Treasurer
Sidney S. Negus—Professor of Chemistry and Chairman, Centennial Committee
Sidney B. Hall State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Dr. Douglas Vanderhoof—Board Member
Dr. Lee E. Sutton, Jr.—Dean, School of Medicine
Dr. R. J. Payne—Board Member

OPPOSITE SIDE OF TABLE—

Dr. Stuart McGuire—Chairman, Board of Visitors
Dr. J. B. Fisher—Board Member
Dr. William L. Harris—Board Member
Dr. W. D. Kendig—Board Member
Lewis G. Larus—Board Member

**BOARD
LUNCHEON
CENTENNIAL
1938**



STUDENT UNION BUILDING

—The First Baptist Church building was purchased during the session 1938-1939. It houses student activities, the branch post office, a branch bank of the Bank of Virginia, and the Campus Room, a dining facility for faculty and students.



DR. HJALMAR L. OSTERUD
1883—1957
Emeritus Professor of Anatomy



DR. WILLIAM G. CROCKETT
1888—1940
Professor of Pharmacy





STUDENT UNION BUILDING

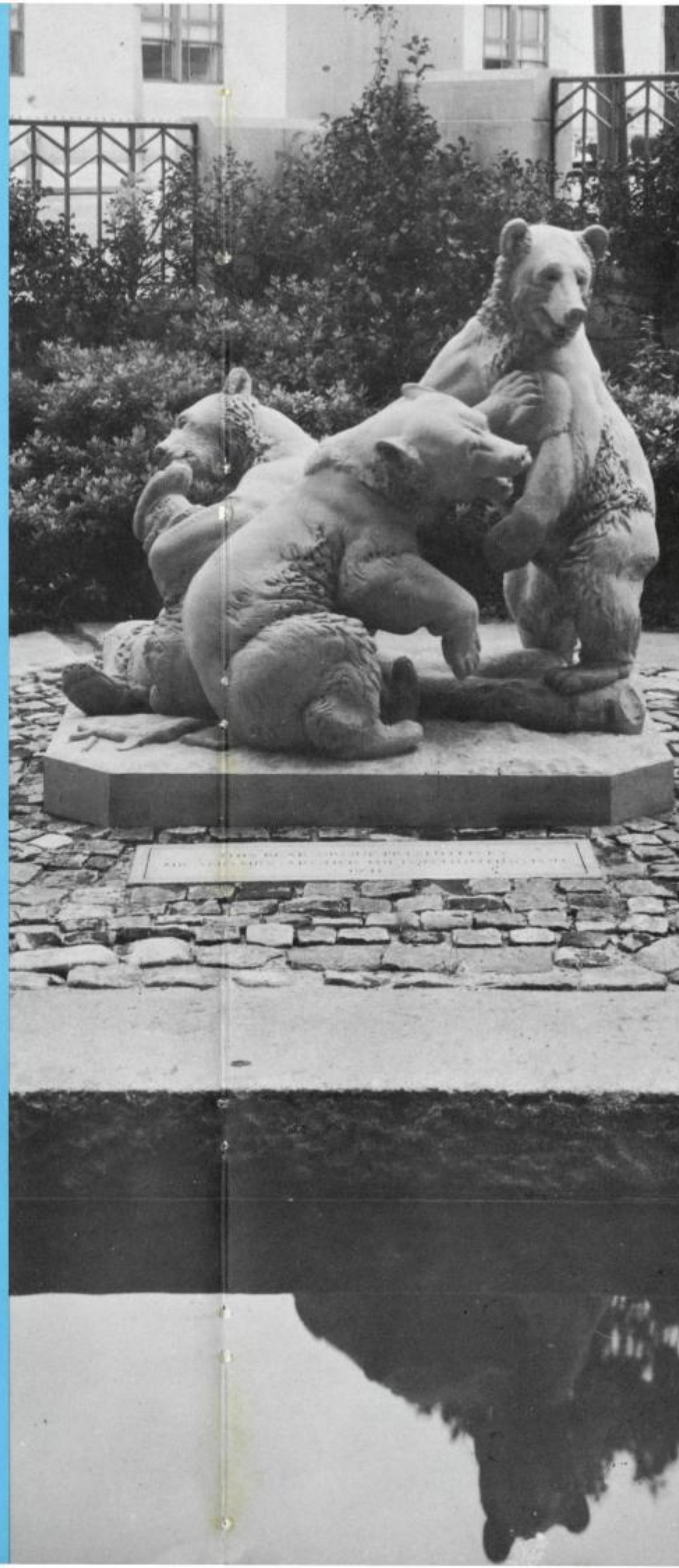
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1883—1957
Emeritus Professor of Anatomy



DR. WILLIAM G. CROCKETT
1888—1940
Professor of Pharmacy



THE THREE BEARS in the courtyard of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital were the gift in 1941 of Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington, distinguished American sculptress, and her husband Archer M. Huntington.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett, director of the College hospitals; Mrs. Lewis E. Jarrett, Mrs. William T. Sanger, and Dr. William T. Sanger, president, in the receiving line at the preview of the new Medical College of Virginia Hospital, December 3, 1940.





THE THREE BEARS in the courtyard of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital were the gift in 1941 of Mrs. Anna Hyatt Huntington, distinguished American sculptress, and her husband Archer M. Huntington.

LEFT TO RIGHT: Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett, director of the College hospitals; Mrs. Lewis E. Jarrett, Mrs. William T. Sanger, and Dr. William T. Sanger, president, in the receiving line at the preview of the new Medical College of Virginia Hospital, December 3, 1940.





DR. PORTER PAISLEY VINSON
1890—1959
Professor of Bronchoscopy, Esophago-
scopy, and Gastroscopy



DR. AUSTIN I. DODSON
1892—1959
Professor of Urology



DR. ROBERT FINLEY GAYLE, JR.
1892—1957
Professor of Neuropsychiatry

**THE MEDICAL COLLEGE OF
VIRGINIA HOSPITAL**

EQUIPPED AT A COST of over two and a half million dollars: \$250,000 from the State; PWA grant, \$1,144,800; loan from three Richmond banks, \$969,199.21; and gifts from friends.

In the cornerstone (laid September 18, 1939) among other things are a white elephant with trunk upraised, a symbol of good luck, from Miss Thelma Vaine Hoke (then secretary to the president), and a Jefferson nickel from Dr. Lewis E. Jarrett, then director of the Hospital Division, to "insure the hospital would never go broke," and a roll book carrying pictures of the 1940 senior class in medicine.

William H. Schwarzschild and Eppa Hunton, IV, then members of the Board of Visitors of the College, worked untiringly to get the three Richmond banks to lend the money to complete financing of the new hospital. In this they were successful, using for collateral certain stocks bequeathed to the College by Dr. Jud B. and Bettie Davis Wood.



**CORNER OF TWELFTH AND
BROAD STREETS** — Buildings razed for construction of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital.



WORLD WAR II



By 1940, it had become apparent that open involvement of the United States in World War II was more than likely. On request of the War Department, the 45th General Hospital began to organize under Dr. Carrington Williams, a veteran of World War I service in the old Base Hospital 45. To his intense disappointment, his physical condition did not qualify him for active duty. He was succeeded by Dr. John Powell Williams. When the unit was activated and ordered to Camp Lee on May 15, 1942, Colonel Charles A. Pfeffer of the regular Army Medical Corps was named commanding officer.

The original authorized complement included 72 medical, dental, and administrative officers, 110 nurses, and 500 enlisted men. The unit served with distinction in North Africa and in Italy. In 1945, the hospital was commended for "superior performance of exceptionally difficult tasks and outstanding devotion to duty." Later, the College received from Army Surgeon General Norman Kirk a certificate of appreciation, citing its outstanding contribution in sponsoring, organizing, and staffing the 45th General Hospital: "By its experience and skill it reduced the mortality of our troops to a record unequalled in the

annals of war. By its valor it won the admiration and respect of all who were entrusted to its care. . . ."

The late Colonel Alton D. Brashear published in 1952 a detailed history of the hospital entitled *From Lee to Bari*, a copy of which is in our Tompkins-McCaw Library.

Like other Americans on the home front, those who remained behind at the College worked long hours with inadequate staffs to continue the flow of trained manpower from the schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, and nursing under an accelerated schedule, which involved continuous operation of the schools throughout the year. Medical students were enrolled in either the Army Specialized Training Program or in the Navy V-12 program; nurses were enrolled in the Cadet Nurse Corps. The patient service demands on the relatively few physicians manning College hospitals were severe. Research bearing on military medical problems was undertaken, notably in the fields of burn therapy and military chemicals.

In 1942, Dr. Jacques Pierce Gray succeeded Dean Sutton in the school of medicine, becoming the first full-time dean in the sense that he had no major departmental responsibilities.



DR. JACQUES PIERCE GRAY
1900—1961

First Full-Time Dean of the School of Medicine, 1942-1946

Doctor Gray was born in Red Key, Indiana. He received his A.B. degree from Grinnell (Iowa) College in 1922; his M.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1928; and his M.P.H. from Harvard University in 1928.

He had been on the faculty of the University of California, Stanford University, and the University of North Carolina before coming to MCV in 1942.

In 1946, he joined the University of Oklahoma as dean of its medical school, but stayed only one year, leaving there in November, 1947, to join Parke, Davis and Company as medical consultant where he remained until his death. For his outstanding writing on medical subjects, he received the Distinguished Service Award of the American Writers' Association in 1959.

Doctor Gray married Amy H. Williams August 12, 1925. They had one daughter, Virginia.

DR. JACQUES P. GRAY, first full-time dean of the school of medicine, lectures to medical students, who are in the uniform of the Army Specialized Training Program Unit or the Navy V-12 Unit (1943).



PROGRESS FROM 1944 TO 1956

At the close of the war, the schools returned to normal schedules. The school of physical therapy was established in 1944. The returning members of the medical staff were soon busy again in teaching and particularly in patient care. With population growth, there developed a shortage of hospital beds in the area. The new 600-bed hospital was soon filled to the point where plans had to be made to use another floor; the sixteenth floor was completed in 1949 to provide additional beds.

Following the war, growing hospital activity involving unprecedentedly large sums of money compared to previous operations, the swelling enrollment as the College attempted to meet the educational needs of returned veterans, the addition of new faculty members, and the enlarged outpatient operations, the financial and logistical problems grew so rapidly that expan-

sion and reorganization of business operations became imperative. At this point, the Board of Visitors determined that the institution should have a comptroller as chief financial officer.

Seldom has the College been as fortunate as in the appointment of Major General William F. Tompkins, U. S. Army, Retired, to be the first comptroller. At the the request of his friend since boyhood, Samuel M. Bemiss, General Tompkins readily consented to accept the position. He moved promptly to obtain adequate staffing and instituted modern business methods and accounting controls, patterned after those used uniformly by the larger colleges and universities. The benefits to the institution were great, and not the least of these was his availability as an additional seasoned administrator, who could give wise counsel on a broad spectrum of problems. Before his retirement at the

statutory age limit, General Tompkins was named vice-president, finance.

In 1949, the school of hospital administration was established, primarily through the efforts of Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., who served as the school's first director while also carrying the heavy duties as director of hospitals.

One of the most significant educational events was the Virginia-West Virginia Medical Education Compact negotiated by Doctor Sanger. With its new hospital in operation, the College could accommodate more junior and senior medical students than it could in the first two years, West Virginia University had a two-year school of medicine with no official provision for instruction in the junior and senior years. Under the compact, West Virginia University agreed to pay the College a stated sum for each student to subsidize the clinical education of



THE WOOD MEMORIAL BUILDING

THIS HOME of the school of dentistry was constructed in 1953. Areas left unfinished were completed in 1959 and 1960.

It is named for Dr. Jud B. Wood and his wife Bettie Davis Wood. Doctor Wood died November 24, 1927 and Mrs. Wood on August 16, 1938.

twenty junior and twenty senior students, and the College agreed to accept these students without the imposition of out-of-state tuition fees. Thus West Virginia was able to meet its obligation to provide four years of medical education for these students; and the College was assured use of its capacity in the two upper years under an arrangement that provided more income than the imposition of out-of-state tuition.

This arrangement is gone now; for West Virginia University has its own four-year school, but the successful operation of this plan demonstrated the feasibility of interstate cooperation in higher education. The plan served as a model for the Southern Regional Education Compact and today, under contracts arranged through the Southern Regional Education Board, Virginians may study veterinary medicine in Georgia or Alabama; and Georgians, Floridians, and South Carolinians study dentistry at the Medical College of Virginia. Similar interstate arrangements have been established in other parts of the country.

Also, about this time a plan of medical school cooperation with out-

lying hospitals was developed, the University of Virginia Medical School and the College working with selected hospitals in agreed areas. Where feasible, the schools rotated members of their housestaffs to these outlying hospitals, but in all cases faculty members traveled to them to hold rounds and clinics on subjects of special interest. The relative scarcity of interns now has made housestaff rotation impossible in most cases, but faculty members continue their units.

Enrollment continued to grow in the school of nursing and it became necessary to build a new nurses' dormitory. Named Randolph-Minor Hall in honor of Agnes Dillon Randolph and Nannie Jacquelin Minor, the first unit was completed in 1952.

Also in 1952, the new dental education building was opened. It is named the Wood Memorial Building in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Jud B. Wood. Their generous bequest, the first received in excess of a million dollars, made possible the financing in 1940 of the MCV Hospital. The new dental building, built and equipped at a cost exceeding \$2 million and regarded as a model facility, made pos-

sible expansion of the dental school classes from 54 to 80, or a maximum enrollment of 320.

The same year the school of medical technology was established. Organized by Dr. Henry G. Kupfer, the school owes much to the encouragement and support given by Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., vice-president and director of College hospitals.

In the early 1950's, it became apparent that chest surgery offered new hope for victims of tuberculosis. Decisions were reached to build a 50-bed surgical-diagnostic unit to be operated in cooperation with the State Department of Health; then to add a 200-bed sanatorium facility to be owned by the State Department of Health, but operated by MCV. About this time, the crowded condition of Saint Philip Hospital was becoming critical; so the state agreed to add four additional floors for 200 patients in medicine, pediatrics, and psychiatry. Thus, Doctor Sanger, who had started out talking of 50 beds, ended up with a 13-story, 450-bed facility on the campus, an accomplishment still regarded by many legislators as his outstanding feat of developmental gymnastics.



RAZED TO MAKE WAY for construction of Randolph-Minor Hall, this old building was once the home of Jackson B. Wood, father of Dr. Jud B. Wood.



RANDOLPH-MINOR HALL

THE FIRST THREE FLOORS of this dormitory for student nurses was built in 1952; a second unit of four floors was added in 1958.

It is named for Agnes Dillon Randolph (1875-1930), and for Nannie Jacquelin Minor (1871-1934), both graduates of our school of nursing and pioneers in the nursing profession.



AGNES DILLON RANDOLPH
1875-1930

Agnes Dillon Randolph, great granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, was the daughter of Agnes Dillon Randolph and William Lewis Randolph of Edgehill in Albemarle County.

Miss Randolph was graduated from the Virginia Hospital school of nursing in 1898, where she was later superintendent as well as director of nurses.

Miss Nora Spencer Hamner, who knew Miss Randolph intimately, has given some of the highlights of Miss Randolph's career and of her contributions to nursing education and to nursing service:

"To my mind, her greatest contribution to nursing was her foresight with regard to nursing education and her work for the improvement of standards. Having lived for more than a quarter of a century since those days at Virginia Hospital and having followed the advancement in this field, I say with all sincerity that she was twenty years ahead of her day."

"As early as 1901 we find her taking an active part in plans for the elevation of the nursing profession. Her name is found in the list of Charter members of the Virginia State Association of Nurses, the group which was responsible for the passage of an act of the Virginia Assembly requiring the registration of nurses. In later years she safely piloted a group of amendments to the Nurse Practice Act through the legislature."

"Due to her vision and her faith in nursing as a profession with broad opportunities for service, members of my class were encouraged to consider the fields of public health, industry, education and administration. Through her cooperation with Miss Minor, then director of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, the first affiliated course for student nurses in public health was established in Richmond. It was my privilege to be the first student to elect this course."

"Shortly after graduating the class of 1914, the first to receive their diplomas from the Medical College of Virginia, Miss Randolph became the executive secretary of the Virginia Tuberculosis Association. In this capacity she was responsible for the appointment of the Tuberculosis Commission of the Virginia General Assembly. As a result of the recommendations of this Commission, tuberculosis work in this state took on a new lease on life. She was transferred to the staff of the State Board of Health where she organized the Tuberculosis Bureau, assisted in the establishment of Piedmont Sanatorium, for Negro consumptives, the first institution of its kind in the United States, also Blue Ridge Sanatorium, as well as to increase tremendously the state appropriations for tuberculosis work. She was largely responsible for the state tuberculosis tax, which was collected for a number of years."

"She probably did more to arouse the people of Virginia to the need for organized tuberculosis work and did more to reduce the death-rate from tuberculosis in this state than any one person."

"One of her last pieces of legislative work was in connection with the passage of the Tuberculosis Subsidy Bill which carried an annual appropriation in the regular state budget for assistance to local sanatoria. Dr. Douglas S. Freeman said, 'She was the best lobbyist, male or female, that this generation has seen on Shockoe Hill!'"

She died December 4, 1930 and was buried in the family cemetery at Monticello.



NANNIE JACQUELIN MINOR
1871-1934

Nannie Jacquelin Minor was born June 15, 1871, the daughter of Anne Colston Minor and John B. Minor, professor of law at the University of Virginia.

Physically Miss Minor was a rather frail woman, reared and protected in an era when women entered only the teaching profession, it is not strange that her family opposed her determination to become a nurse. She considered entering Johns Hopkins school of nursing but instead entered the hospital for treatment by Dr. William Osler. Miss Minor recovered and it was he who urged her parents to permit her entering a nursing school; because he felt her desire to become a nurse was so strong that to keep her from doing so would be frustrating.

Apparently Miss Minor had been a patient in our Old Dominion Hospital; for it was here she came to know Miss Sadie Heath Cabaniss, who, sympathetic with her ambition to become a nurse, enrolled her in that hospital's school of nursing where Miss Minor was graduated in 1900. Later she did postgraduate work at Johns Hopkins and at the Thomas Wilson Sanatorium.

Miss Minor, Miss Cabaniss, and Miss Randolph, the intrepid three, began a new era of social work in Richmond, founding the organization now known as the Instructive Visiting Nurses Association. Miss Minor was its director for twenty years, followed by ten years as director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing, State Board of Health.

Miss Minor died January 30, 1934 in Lewisburg, West Virginia. She is buried in the cemetery of the University of Virginia. The stone marking her grave carries the simple inscription, "A Virginia Pioneer of Instructive Visiting Nursing."

Dr. Douglas S. Freeman in an editorial in the **Richmond News Leader**, January 31, 1934, wrote:

"In spirit Miss Minor was one of the great American Women of her generation, and one of the foremost in Virginia History. The Old Dominion has been blessed with many women who bore famous sons, with other women who wrote distinguished books, and with still others who possessed exquisite charm and social grace; but our greatest women have been those who have lived on our frontier. To see Virginia's womanhood at its most heroic, one must read Kercheval's **History of the Shenandoah Valley**, or stand inside Fort Lewis, or in fancy, dwell for a season in Abbs Valley. It was fitting that Miss Minor should have died at Lewisburg, which was once on the border between Virginia and the wilderness. She had been born in a day when the physical frontier had ceased to exist, but she had lived on the spiritual frontier that never disappeared. As surely as any woman who came to Jamestown, she was a pioneer; but she was more than a pioneer. Although she had the vision and courage to go on, she did not wish to journey alone. Her dream was not that of some new adventure beyond the travelled world; it was that of a city eased of pain, a social order free of injustice, a society of happiness. How readily the historian of Virginia will find and fix her place, we cannot say; but always in the memory of those who knew her and were privileged to share even to a small degree in her work, she will remain a gracious and appealing figure, 'Virginia's Sister of Charity.'"



ENNION G. WILLIAMS HOSPITAL

Joint Project with State Department of Health

THE SANATORIUM DIVISION, under the State Department of Health, for tubercular patients was completed in 1956; the St. Philip Division, under the College, in 1958.

PLAQUE in foyer of
Ennion G. Williams Hospital

ENNION GIFFORD WILLIAMS, M.D.
1874 - 1931

FIRST STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF VIRGINIA
1908-1931

MEMBER OF MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA FACULTY
1901-1923

"SOUND OF JUDGEMENT, FORCEFUL IN ACTION, OF
TIRELESS ENERGY. HE GAVE HIS ALL TO THE CAUSE
WHICH HE HELD SACRED, HIS LABORS YIELDED GREAT
RETURNS. . . . HE ADDED YEARS TO THE LIVES OF
VIRGINIANS, AND BY LESSENING DISEASE HE GAVE
CAUSE FOR REJOICING. . . NO VIRGINIAN OF HIS DAY
WAS SO LOVED AND NONE MORE DESERVED LOVING."



THE YEARS 1956 TO 1963



PRESENT FOR RETIRING PRESIDENT OF MEDICAL COLLEGE
Ezra Huston IV (right) presents Silver to Dr. and Mrs. William T. Sanger

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER, June 30, 1956.

Dr. Sanger's Dreams for MCV

Dr. W. T. Sanger's relinquishment of the presidential reins at the Medical College of Virginia to become the first chancellor of that institution, marks a notable milestone in the history of medical education in Virginia and the South. Few men have contributed as much in this important field.

In order to appreciate the distance Dr. Sanger has brought the Medical College of Virginia since he took over as its first full-time president in 1925, it is helpful to recall the precarious condition of the college in those years. The beloved and admired Dr. Stuart McGinnis was doing as well as anybody could have done, trying to serve as president of the institution, while looking after his own hospital and his extensive surgical practice. Dr. McGinnis was the first to recognize that the college needed a full-time president.

Dr. Sanger's appointment followed. He attacked the many problems with characteristic indefatigability. Today the results speak for themselves. The astronomical increase in the number of courses and the number of teachers and students, to say nothing of the better quality of instruction and research, are amazing. All this costs the vast growth in buildings, laboratories and other equipment.

When Dr. Sanger arrived at the badly-limping college in the middle 1920's, there were schools of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy and nursing. By adapting general educational practices to the healing arts he developed a training school for some students, a college for others, and, in effect, a university for graduate study. Among those he added to the organization may be mentioned lebanicians, dietitians, physiotherapists, hospital directors, pharmacologists, pathologists, anesthesiologists and researchers.

Dr. Sanger has achieved all this because he dedicated his life to a single objective. From the time when he relinquished the secretaryship of the Virginia State Board of Education to take over

the presidency of MCV, he kept his eyes fixed on just one star—the development of a top-flight medical institution.

The extent to which he succeeded is obvious not only in the standing of the Medical College, but in the standing of Dr. Sanger. Although he is not a professional medical man, but a Ph. D., his advice has repeatedly been sought by medical men and medical institutions. In no fewer than 18 states, Dr. Sanger has served as official consultant on medical, hospital and health problems.

He has also been extremely active in related fields, as president of organizations having to do with crippled children, parents and teachers, cancer control, rural health and medical care, etc. Special mention must be made of his pioneering work in the sphere of regional education. It was his arrangement with West Virginia University, whereby students at that institution could complete their third and fourth years here, which set in motion the whole trend toward regional professional and graduate instruction which has now spread to all parts of the nation.

When given the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce annual distinguished service award for 1952—one of many honors that have come to him over the years—Dr. Sanger said the scroll ought to have gone to Max Sanger.

There is every reason to believe that he meant it. Those who are privileged to know this happy couple are aware of the inspiration which Dr. Sanger's able and charming wife has been to him throughout his career.

As President Sanger was nearing the statutory retirement age and the Board of Visitors regarded continuity of administration as desirable, it, in 1953, determined to select an assistant president to serve with Doctor Sanger for two years and then, hopefully, to succeed to the presidency. For better or for worse, your speaker was selected for the newly created assistant presidency. On July 1, 1956, after two highly educational years, he had the honor of becoming fourth president of the College, as Doctor Sanger simultaneously became its first chancellor.

Your speaker inherited from Doctor Sanger the administrative responsibilities of an educational enterprise which had grown vastly under his leadership. The experience gained through the privilege of observing his work closely from 1945 to 1954, and of serving in his office for two years thereafter, together with the dedicated labors of the deans, faculties, and other members of the administration and staff, have made possible such progress as may have been made during the past seven years.

The school of graduate studies was formally organized in 1957 with Dr. Ebbe C. Hoff as the first dean.

The most challenging responsibility has been the replacement of many senior faculty members, removed from their chairs by death, disability, or retirement.

Through the generous legacy of the late Arthur Graham Glasgow, other endowment resources, gifts, grants and—most significantly—progressively greater support from the Commonwealth of Virginia, more favorable salary arrangements have now been provided in all schools, facilitating faculty replacements and making it possible to strengthen the faculty

through employment of additional teachers.

The provision of physical facilities necessary to provide the health practitioners needed now and in the next few years has also been given substantial support by the Commonwealth and other benefactors. During this period at a cost in excess of \$10.5 million, additions to Randolph-Minor Hall, the Wood Memorial Building, McGuire Hall, the Ennon G. Williams, Saint Philip, and the Medical College of Virginia hospitals have been completed; and the men's residence halls, the Strauss Surgical Research Laboratory, the Parking Deck, and the Medical Education Building have been built and equipped.

The interest of individuals, organizations, and agencies, other than those of the Commonwealth, may be gauged by their provision, since 1956, of gifts, grants, and contracts for teaching, research, and capital improvements totalling a little over \$15 million.

Reflecting the stimulating influence of such support, the College is fully accredited, with University status, and alive with enthusiasm, as the faculty and staff go about their mission of providing for the education of some 1200 students enrolled in 10 schools and courses, plus some 200 young physicians in residence for further training, of caring for the sick who occupy its 1308 beds, and finally, of seeking new knowledge for their benefit.

The degree of progress achieved during these latter years had best be left to the judgment of history.

Those of us who are active now can only hope most devoutly that the judgment of the future will find we were worthy inheritors of those who served before us.

(End of President Smith's address)

EDITORIAL, The Richmond Times-Dispatch,
July 1, 1956



THE STUDENT RESIDENCE HALLS were dedicated January 15, 1959 with appropriate ceremonies in which the Central Richmond Association participated.

The four halls were named for Miss Florence McRae, Dr. Augustus Lockman Warner, (one of the founders and the first dean) Dr. Wortley Fuller Rudd, and Dr. Harry Bear.



MISS FLORENCE McRAE

DR. HARRY BEAR was born in Richmond and was educated at the University of Richmond and at the Medical College of Virginia. Soon after his graduation from our school of dentistry in 1913, he associated himself with the school on a part-time basis, and served the College as a faculty member and later as dean throughout his life. He acted as a part-time dean of the school of dentistry from 1929 to 1945; at that time he gave up his practice to devote full time as dean.

Dean Bear won many honors in Virginia and in the nation. His reputation as a dental educator, who believed in high standards and in increasing research, had a wide influence both on our campus and in the nation. He had a large part in making our school of dentistry a leading institution in the field.

It is easy to remember Dean Bear for his quiet humor, for his never-ceasing efforts, for his bigheartedness, and for his delight in doing something worthwhile for others.

His impact on every phase of dental education and service, his consuming interest in the College as a whole, and his willingness to put himself out for the institution characterized him as unusual. He gave the best of his life to the Medical College of Virginia.

Doctor Bear is buried in Richmond.

DR. WORTLEY FULLER RUDD was born in Chesterfield County, educated at the University of Richmond, the Medical College of Virginia, and Columbia University. He was graduated here in pharmacy, but after specializing in chemistry made that the subject of his interest. Teaching chemistry to students of all the schools in the College, he came to have very wide contacts and devoted friends. He was an individual of many diverse interests—local, state, and national.

He was identified with many organizations, won many honors, and wore them modestly. His almost fierce loyalty to the College was always impressive. As an exponent of quality in education, he strove without ceasing to improve standards in pharmacy education and in the practice of pharmacy, as well as for all education in the sciences. Although not a research man in the modern sense, he had much of the creative imagination and capacity to use it that characterize a leader in research.

For twenty-seven years, 1920-1947, Doctor Rudd was dean of our school of pharmacy. He was an instructor in pharmacy for four years before becoming a teacher of chemistry in 1910.

Doctor Rudd and his wife, affectionately known to her many friends as "Miss Kate," are buried in Richmond.

MISS FLORENCE McRAE struggled with the problems of the College library for thirty-three years, beginning in 1913 when the book collection was small. During those years she saw the library move three times—from the Virginia Hospital to the Old Dominion Hospital—from there to McGuire Hall—and finally to our present Tompkins-McCaw Library.

Miss McRae was small of stature, big of heart, bent on providing maximum service for library patrons, always exhibiting remarkable patience and the ultimate in integrity.

From 1913 to 1932, Miss McRae battled with the handicaps of inadequate library space, with unsuitable locations, and with insufficient resources. Through it all, her contribution to meeting the needs of the students and of the staff won the admiration of all who knew her. The new library, built in 1932, was like a fresh breath of life to Miss McRae. Her happiness was evident to all as she and her colleagues sought to make the new facility worthy of our developing institution.

Miss McRae won recognition as a medical librarian. She was an active member of the Medical Librarians Association and contributed many articles on our library resources to college and other publications.

Her fruitful life ended three years after her retirement in 1946. She is buried in Richmond.

THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMORIAL CHAPEL on the seventeenth floor of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital was dedicated November 12, 1960. This \$40,000 chapel was a gift of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. It meets a long-standing need of the institution and is a fitting memorial to the President of the Confederacy whose official residence stands in the College area.



THE 2-MILLION VOLT MAXITRON formal dedication, January 6, 1961. Miss Ann Dobie Peebles of Carson, past-president of the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs, which raised over \$63,000, cuts the ribbon.

In the picture left to right: Mrs. Giles Engledove, first vice-president of the club federation; Mr. Eppa Hunton, IV, then chairman of the Board of Visitors; and Dr. John R. Kight, president of the Virginia Division of the American Cancer Society. In addition to the Federation of Women's Clubs, others contributing to the \$160,000 Maxitron were the American Cancer Society and the Damon Runyon Fund.



THE PARKING DECK was opened January 12, 1961. Reading from Left to Right: Eppa Hunton, IV, then chairman of the Board of Visitors; Claude W. Woodward, then mayor of Richmond; R. Blackwell Smith, Jr., president of the College; and Buford Scott, now chairman of the Board of Visitors, at the opening ceremonies.



THE LEWIS L. STRAUSS RESEARCH LABORATORY, named in honor of the distinguished Virginian and former chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, provides expanded research facilities for the department of surgery. Building and equipment involved an outlay of approximately \$342,000. The project was initiated with a state appropriation of \$25,000; the remainder was provided through gifts from Richmond friends of Admiral Strauss, from grants, and from other sources.

LEFT—Admiral Strauss cuts ribbon dedicating the new facility, January 14, 1962.



MEDICAL EDUCATION BUILDING

THE \$6,500,000 Medical Education Building was completed in the summer of 1963. It is the most important addition to the physical plant of the College since the completion of the Medical College of Virginia Hospital in 1940. It provides teaching headquarters for the clinical medical faculty and housing for several of the basic science departments and research laboratories. The offices of the president, vice-president, assistant president, comptroller, and the dean of medicine are located on the first floor.

With the added facilities of this building, it will be possible ultimately to increase the enrollment of the school of medicine from 84 to 128.



THE CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL BUILDING, which will be operated by the Civil War Centennial Commission through 1965, will come to the College after the Centennial ends. The College made the site available to the Commonwealth for the period of the Centennial celebration under provision for converting the building to a student activities center in 1966.

125th Anniversary Celebration



Presentation of Plaque to Hampden-Sydney College

by
DR. R. BLACKWELL SMITH, JR.

One hundred and twenty-five years ago last Saturday, on December 1, 1837, the board of Hampden-Sydney College authorized the establishment of a department of medicine upon petition of Dr. Augustus L. Warner, Dr. Lewis W. Chamberlayne, Dr. John Cullen, Dr. Richard L. Bohannon, and Dr. Socrates Maupin. These gentlemen with Dr. Thomas Johnson and Dr. Robert Munford formed the first faculty. Thus the Medical College of Virginia came into being.

This was not the first venture for Hampden-Sydney—eleven other institutions of learning were founded, or revived and reorganized, by men identified with Hampden-Sydney College prior to the time the department of medicine was established. As a matter of interest, six institutions were established after the medical department, making a total of eighteen offspring, a rather sizable brood in this modern period, but not an uncommon occurrence in the last century.

We are proud to be a member of the Hampden-Sydney family and we cherish our heritage. While we have not been as prolific as our parent, we have grown from a department of medicine to a medical center, which includes ten schools and a 1400-bed hospital center.

When your speaker was graduated twenty-five years ago, the entire College, exclusive of hospitals but including the administrative offices, was contained in four floors of McGuire Hall and the then un-restored Egyptian Building.

We should like to believe that much of our growth and development is the result of our inheritance from our mother institution. The fine traditions, character, intellectual curiosity, and academic achievement that mark the alumni of Hampden-Sydney College are evident at the Medical College, and have enabled the institution to fulfill its responsibilities to the community and to the Commonwealth.

As a token of our esteem and a reminder of our relationship to the institution that founded the Medical College of Virginia, it is my privilege to present, in behalf of the Board of Visitors and the College, this plaque in commemoration of our establishment.

Acceptance of Commemorative Plaque

by
DR. THOMAS E. GILMER
President, Hampden-Sydney College

Governor Harrison, Chancellor Sanger, Mr. Hunton,
President Smith, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

Of the approximately thirty-five institutions of learning which were founded, revived, or reorganized by men identified with Hampden-Sydney College, there is no institution held in higher esteem than the Medical College of Virginia. As you know, this institution was established under the charter and seal of Hampden-Sydney College by Dr. Socrates Maupin and others in 1838. Doctor Maupin was professor at Hampden-Sydney in the 1830's. When the school started operation in the fall of 1838, forty-six students turned out to begin their training in the Union Hotel building at Nineteenth and Main streets here in the city of Richmond. From 1854 until 1860, the Medical College operated as an independent school and became a state institution in the latter year.

In recent years, there has been no official relationship between our two institutions, one a state and the other a church-related college; yet the same close ties still exist. One needs only thumb through the pages of the latest catalog of the Medical College to be aware of this close association. Hampden-Sydney College is well represented on the Board of Visitors, in the faculty, and in the student body. In a recent study made by the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, it was found that Hampden-Sydney College ranked fourth in the nation in the percentage of her graduates who continued their advanced education in the field of medicine. I cite this fact to emphasize the college's continued interest in and strong support of pre-medical education. The Medical College of Virginia has done its share in training these young men from our College.

President Smith, in the name of Hampden-Sydney College I accept this plaque as evidence of your acknowledged heritage and as a constant reminder of the strong connecting link between our two great institutions which, in the past and today, are serving our state and our nation. Thank you.

CONVOCATION EXERCISES commemorating the beginning of the one hundred twenty-fifth year of the College were held in The Monumental Church of Richmond on December 3, 1962.

The Program

THE ACADEMIC PROCESSION

The Presidential Party
 The Members of the Faculty
 The Schools—in the Order of their Founding—
 Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Nursing,
 Physical Therapy, Hospital Administration,
 Medical Technology, Graduate Studies

THE INVOCATION

The Reverend A. P. L. Peet, Jr. *Chaplain*

GREETINGS

Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr. *President*

INTRODUCTION OF THE SPEAKER

Epps Hanton, IV *Chairman,
Board of Visitors*

ADDRESS

The Honorable Albert S. Harrison, Jr. *Governor,
Commonwealth of Virginia*

**PRESENTATION OF COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE
TO HAMPDEN-SYDNEY COLLEGE**

Dr. R. Blackwell Smith, Jr. *President*

ACCEPTANCE OF COMMEMORATIVE PLAQUE

Dr. Thomas E. Gilmer *President,
Hampden-Sydney College*

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DEGREES

Bernard M. Baruch—*Doctor of Science (in absentia)*
 Thomas E. Gilmer—*Doctor of Science*
 William F. Yaropkins—*Doctor of Science*

THE BENEDICTION

The Reverend A. Ronald Merris *Rector,
The Monumental Church
of Richmond*

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, organized March 29, 1889, has functioned continuously since that time.

Close relationship exists between the Alumni Association and the College. It gave \$100,000 for the main lounge in the residence halls completed in 1959. The president of the Association meets with the Board of Visitors of the College and participates in its discussions.



**THE REVEREND JOHN
BROCKENBROUGH
NEWTON**

First President of the
Alumni Association—
1889-1890

Graduate in Medicine,
Class of 1860

Once rector of The
Monumental Church
of Richmond and in
1894 named Bishop Co-
adjutor of Virginia



W. ROY SMITH

President, Alumni
Association 1963

Graduate School of
Pharmacy, 1941

HOME OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—the War Memorial Building—1105 East Clay Street.

Once the home of Socrates Maupin, one of the founders of the College.



BOARD OF VISITORS

When the Medical College of Virginia was chartered under this title on February 25, 1854, the Governor appointed a Board of Visitors of nineteen men with lifetime appointments.

The catalog of 1854 records the first members of the Board, appointed March 15, 1854 as:

- Honorable John M. Patton, *President*
 Richmond
 Charles W. Russell Wheeling
 Wyndham Robertson Abingdon
 Robert Grattan Rockingham County
 Francis T. Stribling, M.D. Staunton
 William D. McGuire, M.D.
 Clarke County
 John S. Barbour, Jr. Culpeper County
 Hunter H. Marshall Charlotte County
 Stephen O. Southall
 Prince Edward County
 George L. Nicholson, M.D.
 Middlesex County
 Beverley R. Wellford, M.D.
 Fredericksburg
 Jesse J. Simpkins, M.D. Norfolk
 Levin S. Joynes, M.D.
 Accomac County
 Thomas Wallace Petersburg
 Honorable Willoughby Newton
 Westmoreland County
 Honorable James A. Seddon
 Goochland County
 Robert H. Cabell, M.D. Richmond
 James Lyons Richmond
 William H. MacFarland Richmond
- _____
 Theodorick P. Mayo *Secretary*
 Richmond

For 90 years these lifetime appointments continued, but in 1944 it was discovered that this was in conflict with the new state constitution of 1902.

The only former members of the Board now living who were appointed originally for life are:

- Dr. John Bell Williams 1924-1949
 Robert T. Barton, Jr. 1928-1954
 Eppa Hunton, IV 1932-1963*
 Lewis G. Larus 1935-1951
 Hugh Leach 1941-1953

A roster of the men who have served on the Board would be one of leaders in Richmond and in Virginia in banking, in law, in medicine, in dentistry, in pharmacy, and in industry. Their contributions to the growth and to the actual preservation of the College cannot be over-emphasized. In times of financial stress, they contributed liberally from their own pockets. In times of institutional turmoil, they gave freely of their time and their wise counsel. Many of them provided liberally in their wills for the institution.

Space in a small brochure does not permit listing names of all who have served on the Board, but the photographs of the chairmen since the first Board and their terms of office are shown.

Fathers and sons who have served as Board chairmen are:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

Dr. Hunter Holmes McGuire
 Dr. Stuart McGuire (Succeeded his father on Board of Directors in 1900)

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA

Eppa Hunton, Jr.
 Eppa Hunton, IV (Succeeded his father on the Board of Visitors in 1932)

Robert T. Barton (UCM)
 Robert T. Barton, Jr. (MCV)
 Although never chairman of the Board, E. Lockert Bemiss, father of Samuel M. Bemiss, now chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Visitors, served from 1903 to 1924. Major General William F. Tompkins, vice-president emeritus, is the grandson of a former chairman of the Board, Dr. James B. McCaw, and the brother of Dr. J. McCaw Tompkins, who served on the Board from 1941 to 1946. William T. Reed, Jr., now a member of the Board, is the son of William T. Reed, who was chairman of the Board from 1932 to 1935. The director of College hospitals and vice-president, Charles P. Cardwell, Jr., is the son of Charles P. Cardwell, who served on the Board from 1917 to 1941.

*When the lifetime appointments were discontinued, Mr. Hunton was reappointed for a 2-year term; in 1947 for a 4-year term; in 1954 for a 4-year term; in 1959 for a 4-year term, serving as chairman of the Board from 1960 to 1963 when his term of office expired.



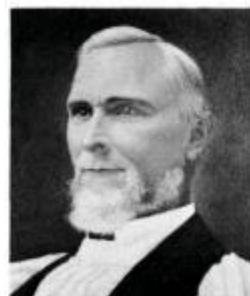
JOHN MERCER PATTON
 1797-1858
 Chairman—1854 to 1858
 (Portrait is in the State Capitol; he served as acting Governor for eleven days in 1841)



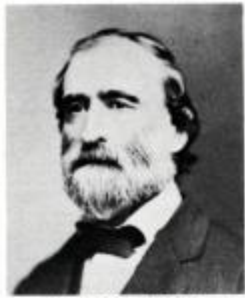
**WILLIAM HAMILTON
MacFARLAND**
 1799-1872
 Chairman—1860 to 1871
 (Portrait is at the State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts.)



JAMES LYONS
 1801-1882
 Chairman—1871 to 1882



**RIGHT REVEREND
FRANCIS M. WHITTLE**
 1823-1902
 Chairman—1883 to 1886



WILLIAM WOOD CRUMP
1819-1897
Chairman—1886 to 1897



EPPA HUNTON, JR.
1855-1932
Chairman—1925 to 1932



BUFORD SCOTT
Chairman—1954 to 1959
1963 to



DR. JAMES B. McCAW
1823-1906
Chairman—1897 to 1906



WILLIAM T. REED
1864-1935
Chairman—1932 to 1935



SAMUEL M. BEMISS
Chairman—1959 to 1960



DR. THOMAS H. BARNES
1831-1913
Chairman—1907 to 1913



DR. STUART MCGUIRE
1867-1948
Chairman—1936 to 1948
President, University
College of Medicine—
1905 to 1913
President, Medical
College of Virginia—
1919 to 1925



EPPA HUNTON, IV
Chairman—1960 to 1963



ROBERT T. BARTON
1843-1917
Chairman, Board of
Trustees, University
College of Medicine,
1904 to 1910



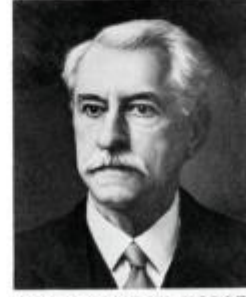
GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN
1841-1924
Chairman—1913 to 1924
(Also served on UCM
Board of Trustees from
1910 to 1913)



ROBERT T. BARTON, JR.
Chairman—1948 to 1954



DR. HUNTER HOLMES MCGUIRE
1835-1900
President, Board of
Directors, University
College of Medicine,
1893 to 1900



DR. J. ALLISON HODGES
1858-1936
President, Board of
Directors, University
College of Medicine,
1900 to 1904
Dean, University
College of Medicine,
1900 to 1914
President, University
College of Medicine,
1904 to 1905

90-Year MCV Tradition Ends As Governor Names New Board

n 26-2045

A tradition dating back more than 90 years to the establishment of the Medical College of Virginia in 1854 ended today when Governor Darden formally appointed a new board of visitors for the Richmond institution, thus ending the life terms which had been granted in the past to members of the board.

Acting under legislation enacted by the recent special session of the General Assembly, the Governor appointed nine men for two-year terms on the board, and nine for four years.

The reorganized board lists one new member—Dr. Joseph D. Collins, of Portsmouth, who replaces F. Cleveland Davis, of Lexington, for a two-year term. Mr. Davis requested that he be relieved of service due to the pressure of other duties.

Incumbents on the board, who were reappointed for two-year terms, are Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, of LaCrosse, originally appointed in 1929; Dr. J. B. Fisher, of Midlothian, first appointed in 1908; Dr. Hunter McGuire, Winchester, 1934; Dr. Claude B. Boswyer, Stonegap, 1936; Dr. James McCaw Tompkins, Richmond, 1941; William H. Schwarzschild, Richmond, 1929; Eppa Hunton, IV, Richmond, 1932, and Lewis G. Larus, Richmond, 1935.

FOR 4-YEAR TERMS

Reappointed for four-year terms are Dr. John L. Williams, Richmond, first appointed to the board in 1924; Dr. W. L. Harris, Norfolk, 1908; Dr. Stuart McGuire, Richmond, 1917; Dr. W. D. Kendrick, Victoria, 1934; Dr. Douglas VanderHoof, Richmond, 1928; Robert T. Barton, Jr., Richmond, 1928; J. E. W. Timberman, Alexandria, 1940; Hugh Leach, Richmond, 1941, and Samuel M. Bemiss, of Richmond, 1944.

Reorganization of the board was made necessary by the constitutional provision that members of boards of visitors of State educational institutions shall hold office only for two-year or four-year

terms. A number of other State educational boards also are being reorganized by the Governor pursuant to acts of the recent General Assembly. The Medical College, however, was the only institution whose board members held office for life terms.

Under the new law, the Medical College board will consist of not less than 10 nor more than 18 members, plus the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Members will be eligible for only two terms and may not be reappointed after two terms have been fulfilled. It is provided that successors to those members who were appointed today for two-year terms will be appointed for four years, so that membership on the board will be staggered.

PROVISION OF LAW

The law concerning MCV provides that so long as the regular membership of the board consists of more than 10 members, no appointments shall be made to fill any vacancies except for vacancies caused by expiration of the terms of members who are eligible for reappointment—and these vacancies may be filled only by reappointment.

When the regular membership of the board has been reduced to 10 members, vacancies thereafter will be filled by appointment by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. The Governor is required, in filling such appointments, to give "careful consideration" to a list of three qualified persons recommended by the MCV Alumni Association, but he is not to be limited by the association's choice.

The Medical College of Virginia came into being in 1837 as the medical department of Hampden-Sydney College. In 1845 the school broke away from its parent institution, and became formally the "Medical College of Virginia." Its first "lifetime board" was appointed at that time. When the new Constitution was promulgated in 1902, containing the Section 142 with its limitation of four years on the terms of board members, the MCV board then was serving on a lifetime basis—but no one noticed the discrepancy for 42 years, until the General Assembly of 1944 attempted, through the "Spiers bill," to provide new terms of five years for all board members at State institutions.

Portraits Given - Tradition Established

SINCE 1925, it has become a tradition to present portraits to the College honoring administrative officers and department heads. Many of the portraits of department heads have been given by the physicians they trained in the specialties on the occasion of the "chief's" completion of twenty-five or thirty years of service to the College.

These portraits hang on the walls of the College as a tribute to those who spent so many years in its service. The portraits shown in this section are those of men, deceased or retired, who served from the early twenties to the sixties. Other portraits given are shown elsewhere during the years these men were with the institution.



DR. FRANK LONGSTAFF APPERLY
1888-1961
Emeritus Professor of Pathology
Artist—Walter C. Brownson
Presented by Faculty and Staff



DR. ISAAC ALEXANDER BIGGER
1893-1950
Professor of Surgery
Artist—Charles Hopkinson
Presented by former Residents in Surgery



DR. CLAUDE C. COLEMAN
1879-1953
Professor of Neurological Surgery
Artist—David Silvette
Presented by former Residents in Neurological Surgery



DR. GREER BAUGHMAN
1874-1941
Professor of Obstetrics
Artist—Lila Shelby



DR. JOHN WILKES BROADNAX
1864-1926
Professor of Anatomy
Artist—A. Chosen
Presented by Students



DR. ALFRED LEFTWICH GRAY
1873-1932
Professor of Roentgenology
Dean, School of Medicine, UCM, 1909-1913
Dean, School of Medicine, MCV, 1913-1920
Artist—David Silvette
Presented by Mrs. Malcolm Perkins, a Niece, and Other Relatives



DR. HARRY BEAR
1890-1950
Dean, School of Dentistry
Artist—David Silvette
Presented by Friends



DR. MANFRED CALL
1876-1936
Professor of Clinical Medicine
Dean, School of Medicine, 1922-1929
Artist—John Slavin
Presented by former Interns in Medicine



DR. HARVEY BERNHARDT HAAG
1900-1961
Professor of Pharmacology
Dean, School of Medicine, 1947-1950
Artist—Walter C. Brownson
Presented by Faculty



DR. EMORY HILL
1883-1940
Professor of Ophthalmology
Artist—Ellis Silvette
Presented by Mrs. Emory Hill



DR. SIDNEY STEVENS NEGUS
1892-1963
Emeritus Professor of Biochemistry
Artist—Walter C. Brownson
Presented by Faculty and Staff



DR. WILLIAM THOMAS SANGER
1885-
President—1925 to 1956
Artist—John Slavin
Presented by Friends



DR. G. PAUL LaROQUE
1876-1934
Professor of Clinical Surgery
Artist—Marcia Silvette
Presented by Phi Beta Pi
Medical Fraternity



DR. WILLIAM LOWNDES PEPLÉ
1874-1948
Professor of Clinical Surgery
Artist—Otto J. Hershel
Presented by Mrs. Lowndes Peple



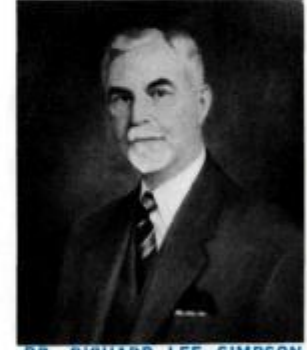
DR. FREDERICK WILLIAM SHAW
1883-1945
Professor of Bacteriology and
Parasitology
Artist—Jewett Campbell
Presented by Senior Medical
Class of 1947



JAMES RALPH McCAULEY
1882-1950
Secretary-Treasurer and
Secretary of Board of Visitors
Artist—John Slavin
Presented by Wife and Daughter



DR. WILLIAM BRANCH PORTER
1888-1960
Emeritus Professor of Medicine
Artist—Howard Chandler Christy
Bequeathed by Doctor Porter



DR. RICHARD LEE SIMPSON
1873-1947
Professor of Clinical Practice
Dean, School of Dentistry, UCM,
1910-1913
Dean, School of Dentistry, MCV,
1913-1915
Artist—Hugo Stevens
Presented by Virginia and North Carolina Dentists



DR. ROSHIER W. MILLER
1870-1950
Professor of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics
Dean School of Pharmacy,
UCM, 1904-1913
Artist—David Silvette
Presented by Students and Other Friends



DR. WORTLEY FULLER RUDD
1876-1950
Dean, School of Pharmacy
Artist—John Slavin
Presented by the Richmond Retail
Druggists Association and Other Friends



DR. LEE EDWARDS SUTTON, JR.
1891-
Emeritus Professor of Pediatrics
Dean, School of Medicine, 1929-1942
Artist—William Kolb
Presented by former
Residents in Pediatrics

BEQUESTS AND ENDOWMENT

Since 1938, when the College received its first bequest of over a million dollars from the estate of Dr. Jud B. and Bettie Davis Wood, other million dollar bequests have been received:

1940—Arthur Graham Glasgow	\$1,100,000
1947—Isaac and Frank Davenport	\$1,000,000
1952—Adolph D. and Wilkins Coons Williams	\$2,873,677

According to statistics compiled in 1962 by the Council for Financial Aid to Education, the College is one of twenty-seven publicly controlled colleges or universities with endowment of over \$5,000,000.

Throughout this brochure we have quoted freely from the writings of Dr. Stuart McGuire; no one could improve anything he has written.

It was his letter in 1929 to Adolph D. Williams that convinced Mr. Williams to will a large portion of his estate to the College.

Over a quarter of a century has passed since that letter was sent, but its sound advice and wise counsel are as pertinent today as yesterday:

"Your request that I give you advice about the nature of your will is an evidence of confidence and friendship that I value most highly."

"I have been through the same stage of uncertainty with reference to my own will that you are now facing, and I am glad to give you the benefit of my experience."

"I take it for granted that you have already made a will. If such is not the case you should make a temporary one immediately."

"A satisfactory permanent will cannot be made in a hurry. If you will keep the subject in mind, if you will consult with two or three carefully selected friends, and if you will discuss the matter freely with your wife, you will find that your doubts will clear away, and the final solution of the problem will be so simple that you will wonder it ever perplexed you."

"Your fortune belongs as much to your wife as it does to you, hence I think with the exception of minor be-

quests to relatives, friends, and charities, you should leave everything you possess to her for her life and not impose any silly conditions based on the possibility of her re-marriage."

"I think in your will you should clearly and definitely direct what disposition shall be made of your estate after your wife's death. It is a temptation to evade this responsibility, as is often done, by leaving the determination of this question to your wife."

"It is possible however that your wife may die before you do, and no matter which of you outlives the other it certainly stands to reason that the two of you will act more wisely now than one of you will act later when the other is gone."

"In making minor bequests to be paid at the time of your death, there are many worthy local institutions which it would be graceful to remember. They are all doing good work and need help. Most of them are kept alive by the enthusiasm of one or two supporters and have a precarious existence. It would be charitable to help them by moderate gifts."

"When it comes to the final distribution of the bulk of your estate you should be guided by business principles and not by sentimental motives."

"As far as I know there are only three directions that philanthropy can take, namely, *to help man's body, or his mind, or his soul*. The first is usually accomplished *through hospitals, the second through colleges, and the third through the church*."

"After deciding which form of philanthropy appeals most to you, the next question is what agency or institution you will employ to carry out your wishes."

"You can of course create an organization of your own, but it seems foolish to experiment when there are so many well-established agencies already in existence. Any of these may be safely trusted to carry out any wish you may express with reference to a memorial to you or your family."

"The disposition of the money you have accumulated gives you a power that entails a great responsibility. In selecting an agency to carry out the work you have in mind you should be

certain that it is worthy, efficient and permanent."

"You should not attempt to prop up a failing institution or to scatter your resources so that no one institution is materially helped. You should concentrate on one or two institutions so they may be to Richmond what Johns Hopkins University and Johns Hopkins Hospital are to Baltimore."

"After a life time spent in Richmond and after much thought and study I am convinced that the two institutions which would yield the largest returns to humanity for any money you may invest in them are the University of Richmond and the Medical College of Virginia."

"I will not advance the claims of the University of Richmond as you are familiar with them, and can secure any facts you desire from Dr. Boatwright or Dr. Mitchell."

"The Medical College of Virginia is *worthy* because it supplies the people with doctors and cares for the sick poor of the City and State. It is *efficient* because it is under the control and direction of a Board of Visitors appointed for life by the Governor. The local members of this Board are C. P. Cardwell, Watt Ellerson, Julien Hill, Eppa Hunton, Stuart McGuire, William R. Miller, L. Z. Morris, William T. Reed, and Douglas Vander-Hoof. It is *permanent* because it is a State institution, has been in successful operation for over ninety years and performs such an essential function that it is inconceivable it would ever be allowed to go out of existence."

"I have written longer and more seriously than I intended, but I feel very deeply on the subject. Please pardon me if I have taken a liberty with you. I am older than you and will probably be dead long before your will is probated."

Doctor McGuire not only gave advice to his friend, but followed it himself.

When his wife died in 1963, the College received, or will receive when the estate is settled, over \$1,500,000, bringing the total book value of College endowment funds to approximately \$10,000,000.

Dies in Hospital



DR. JUD B. WOOD
1846-1927

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1927.

DR. JUD B. WOOD.

Quiet as he was in manner, unobtrusive as he was in all his work, Dr. JUD B. WOOD had a mind of extraordinary vigor and originality. It was intelligence, not chance, that ended in large affluence a career that was begun in pursuit of a hard profession in the difficult days after the war. He never neglected the day's details, but he always looked to the morrow, and he had in an almost uncanny measure the quality that WELLINGTON so often praised—the ability to see "on the other side of the hill."

Dr. Wood had, also, much of the spirit of the pioneer. One of the first three or four men to come back to Richmond for the practice of dentistry, as taught at the old Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—the first dental school in the United States—he pointed the way to many a man who followed in that profession. At a time of callous neglect on the part of many, he organized the Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and when it was too poor to support an officer, he often did police duty in the interest of man's "little brothers," as FRANCIS of Assisi called them.

Love of animals was one evidence of a tenderness that was known to comparatively few of Dr. Wood's friends. But was a deep characteristic that found daily expression. Children were denied him, yet in his home, even to the time when palsy shook his fingers and confused his tongue, he was the most gallant and thoughtful of husbands. Memories of the Confederacy always stirred his soul. Never could he speak of the cruel days of the siege of Petersburg without tears for the comrades who had fallen at the guns of the old Otway battery. His friends had always his warm affection, displayed in many ways, and his talk was often of them.

Wealth never shook the simplicity of his soul. When the fortune of himself and his wife had reached to millions, he lived as quietly as when he first had won her hand. He was not concerned in the least about "enjoying" wealth in the accepted sense. Money, in his opinion, was a trust, to be rightly employed by the one who had it, and then to be passed on for larger usefulness to mankind.

EDITORIAL
Richmond News Leader
November 25, 1927



ADOLPH D. WILLIAMS
1871-1952

A City's Benefactor

Adolph D. Williams lived so quietly in Richmond, with so little ostentation or show, that his name probably was unknown to thousands of persons who drove daily past his home at 800 West Franklin. If he was behind many of the city's philanthropic undertakings, he was almost never out front. Unpretentious, retiring, he left the limelight to others.

Through the benefactions made known today, this entire city will remember him for years to come. His bequests to the Medical College, Sheltering Arms, Crip-

pled Children's and the Richmond Eye Hospitals will mean the realization of dreams to these institutions. Through the trust funds left to the University of Richmond and the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, the city's educational and cultural life will be greatly enhanced.

Few men in today's society have the opportunity to amass and preserve great wealth; fewer still have the taste and wisdom to spend wealth wisely. Mr. Williams qualified on both counts. Richmond will be long in his debt.

EDITORIAL, Richmond News Leader, March 20, 1952



AERIAL VIEW OF RICHMOND DOWNTOWN (1963) with College buildings in the foreground—a long way from 1838 and one old rented hotel building on Nineteenth and Main streets.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

James Ralph McCauley, secretary-treasurer of the College from 1902 until his death in 1950, hoarded every picture, letter, report, or document he could find on our history. Without his years of painstaking research, this historical brochure would not have been possible.

We have used much of the material written by faculty members and excerpts from old documents and journals to share with our readers the colorful writing of bygone days.

We are indebted to the Virginia Historical Society, the Valentine Museum, the Virginia State Library, the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, The Monumental Church, Saint Paul's Church, the State-Planters Bank of Commerce and Trusts, Mr. Eppa Hunton, IV, Mr. William W. Crump, Colonel Robert T. Barton, Jr., and to Mr. James Lyons for their help.

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