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# HISTORICAL SKETCH

—OF THE—

MEDICAL SOCIETIES OF BALTIMORE, MD.,  
FROM 1730 TO 1880.

—BY—

G. LANE TANEYHILL, A. B., M. D.,

READ BEFORE THE MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL FACULTY  
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

OCTOBER 13th, 1880,

AT ITS CELEBRATION HELD IN HONOR OF THE

*Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary*

—OF THE—

FOUNDING OF BALTIMORE.

*Reprinted from the Transactions of the Faculty, 1881.*

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*Read October 13th, 1880, at the Hall of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the  
State of Maryland, on the occasion of its commemoration of the Sesqui-Centennial  
of the city of Baltimore.*

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*Mr. President and Members:*

On account of the very few printed records extant, from which a compiler would gather historical data in endeavoring to produce a *sketch* worthy of this occasion, the writer must be excused for the brief manner in which some events are related, and the short account given of several of the best associations. As nearly as possible the societies are mentioned in the chronological order of their formation, and, for obvious reasons, prominence is given to the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. Thanks are due Doctors E. F. Cordell and Jno. R. Quinan for material used in preparing this article.

To the daily press of the time we are indebted for the record of the formation of the first Medical Society of Baltimore. In the *Federal Gazette and Baltimore Daily Advertiser* we discover, that, on the 26th day of December, 1788, an association of medical gentlemen was organized, consisting of nineteen members, and called the "*Medical Society of Baltimore*," with Dr. Charles

Frederick Wiesenthall as President, and Dr. Frederick Dalcho, Secretary.\* The society was evidently of short life after the death of its President, for, in his *Sketches of the Early History of Maryland*, Thomas W. Griffith gives an account of another, the second *Medical Society*, formed in 1789 by many of the same members, viz., Doctors Edward Johnson, Boyd, Goodwin, Brown, Gilder, Buchanan and Andrew Wiesenthall, the last two lately returned from Europe, the first named gentleman being President. One historian considers this as simply a re-organization of the society of 1788. During the next year four of these members essayed to organize a Medical School, thus exhibiting a praiseworthy motive in an effort to teach others as well as to convene for mutual improvement.

The next organization to be mentioned, although composed of a membership throughout the whole State, is, and always has been so identified with the city of Baltimore that it is included in the list.

On the 20th of January, 1799, "*The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland*" was incorporated by the legislature.† The charter members residing in Baltimore were

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\* *Note.*—While this is an authentic record of the formation of the first regular medical organization in Baltimore, nevertheless it appears that the physicians of the place, had, on several occasions previous to this time, assembled and consulted on various subjects. An important meeting of this kind is mentioned in the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* of Nov. 30th, 1799, about which time Drs. Chas. F. Wiesenthall, Moses Haslit, Jno. Boyd, Thos. Andrews, Samuel S. Coale, Frederick Ridgley, William Beard and Jno. Labessus, convened to regulate professional charges which they "intended to make more in accordance with the depreciation of the currency and the corresponding advance in the price of living." This is the first medical *Fee table* on record in Maryland, formed by the joint action of the profession. The evident harmony of action here, implies that they were fully prepared to form a society for their mutual benefit and protection, if they had not already done so.

† *Note.*—By reference to the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, November 21st, December 13th, 23d, 1785, February 2d, 1786, and December 11th and 26th, 1788, it will be observed that the necessity for, and main features of, a State Medical Association were discussed by medical men of Baltimore, and Frederick City, for some time previous to the organization of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland. It is more than probable that this very Faculty was the outgrowth of that discussion.



Doctors George Buchanan, Lyde Goodwin, Ashton Alexander, Arthur Pue, Daniel Moores and Henry Stevenson. Only five State Medical Associations in the United States had been formed previous to this, namely, New Jersey in 1766, Massachusetts in 1781, Delaware in 1787, New Hampshire in 1791 and Connecticut in 1792. Agreeably to law the first meeting was held at Annapolis, Md., June 3d, 1799, at which time the association elected officers, adopted By-Laws and Regulations, and decided to hold biennial sessions. Dr. Upton Scott, of the city of Annapolis, was the first President, and Dr. Ashton Alexander, of Baltimore, the first Secretary: at the death of the latter, which occurred in February, 1855, in the 83d year of his age, he was the last surviving charter member from Baltimore.

As early as the year 1805 legislation was had in the medical faculty regarding *Specialists*. we find in the "Summary of Proceedings" that the Board of Examiners was authorized to grant special licenses to dentists and *oculists*, to practise in their respective branches, if found competent! In the same year the association endorsed *vaccine inoculation*, and recommended it to the public.

While not strictly a medical society, yet of such importance and value was it, that the writer offers no apology in recording here, that in 1810, Rev. Dr. Bond, Bishop Carroll, Wm. Gwynn and others, formed a *Society* for the promotion of vaccination generally, in Baltimore, and, on February 10th, 1812, The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, itself, formed a "*Vaccine Society*" among its own members. The Federal Gazette and Baltimore Advertiser of January 28th, 1822, gives the Constitution and By-Laws of a Vaccination Society formed January 25th, 1822, of which Rt. Rev. Bishop Kemp, D.D., was President. It is a fact, of which Baltimore physicians may be proud to know, that the Legislature of Maryland was among the first to sanction the distribution of vaccine virus; this was at the November session, 1809, and an "*Agency*" for said distribution was, by enactment, also ordered to be established for the State. Much credit is due to Dr. James Smith, a Baltimore physician, who, while chief of the staff at the Baltimore County Alms House, was the first person who performed vaccination in the State of Maryland;

it was on the 1st day of May, 1801: on the 25th March, 1802, he established a *Vaccine Institution* in Baltimore, "for the preservation and distribution of vaccine matter." It was from this same institution that, subsequently, with unparalleled rapidity, vaccination extended over the whole United States. *Vide* "*Vaccination Inquirer*," a yellow, mutilated little volume, No. 1765, in the Library of the Faculty.

In the *Medical and Physical Recorder*, vol. I. p. 21, 1809, Professor James Cocke refers to a little *Medical Society* in 1805, to which he had submitted his views on "Resuscitation," that he might avail himself of its judgment. No reports of the meetings of this organization have been discovered. On page 104, vol. I, of the same publication, now in the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, it is recorded that in 1807 Dr. G. Williamson, related a case of Metastasis before the *Medical Association of Baltimore*: the case was that of a girl, 8 years of age, who was taken with pleurisy, and in twelve hours inflammation of the brain ensued; when this was nearly vanquished a violent dysentery supervened, and the patient—died!

At the biennial session of the Medical Faculty in 1811, Dr. Richard Wilmot Hall, Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Maryland, was invited to deliver an oration before the Faculty. He performed this duty in the Chemical Hall of the University on the 3d of June, 1815, it having been postponed until that time on account of the existence of hostilities with England. Dr. Hall discussed the 'Law' under which the Faculty was organized, warmly commended its provisions, and proved that a higher standard had obtained among physicians, since, and in consequence of the chartering of the association.

It is recorded that William Donaldson, M. D., (who was born in Calvert County, Md., in 1778, graduated in 1804,) was elected an honorary member of the *Medical Society of Baltimore* in 1812, and its president in 1822-3. A memoir of Dr. Donaldson by Professor W. N. Baker, M. D., appeared in the *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal* of April, 1840. There is a strong probability that this association continued in active operation for a considerable length of time. Dr. Edward H. Worrell, who

graduated at the University of Maryland in 1815, was a "Fellow" of this society.

In 1817 Professor Nathaniel Potter read an article on *Contagion*, especially as it respects yellow fever, at the convention of the Faculty on the 3d of June. He signs himself as an honorary member of the *Medical Society of Maryland*.

In the *Philadelphia Medical Recorder*, 1822, a prize of \$50 was announced as being offered by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, for the best essay on the "Pathology and Treatment of Cholera Infantum." It was won by Dr. Samuel A. Cartright of Natchez, Miss., and awarded on the first of May, 1831. The committee on the prize essay consisted of Drs. William Donaldson, Thomas E. Bond, Nathaniel Potter and Patrick Macauley. The essay was published in the *Medical Recorder*, Vol. x, and is bound under the head of "Monographs," Vol. iv, in the Library of the Medical Faculty.

In 1824-26 mention is again made of the Medical Society of Baltimore, and Professor Samuel Baker, who died Oct. 16, 1835, is referred to as having for a long time been president of the same—certainly as late as 1828, *vide Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*, Oct., 1839. In a eulogy delivered in honor of Professor Baker it is stated that he was the first president of the *Medico-Chirurgical Society of Baltimore*. This was the society which in July, 1832, through its committee of honor, consisting of Drs. Samuel Baker, Maxwell McDowell and Thomas H. Wright, originated one of the first *Codes of Medical Ethics* in the United States, and it is from this code that a large amount of the General Code of the American Medical Association was formed. The officers of the society for this year were as follows: Dr. Thomas E. Bond, President; Dr. Nathaniel Potter 1st Vice-President; Dr. William W. Handy, 2d Vice-President; Dr. E. Geddings, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. James H. Miller, Orator; Drs. Samuel Shane and Richard E. Thomas, Curators. Through the instrumentality and at the suggestion of the first president of the society, Dr. Baker, at a meeting of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, the *Library* of the Medical Faculty was instituted in 1832. This local medical society con-

tinued longer in existence than any such society in Baltimore, before or since. It was finally "assumed" by the Medical Faculty in annual session in 1853.

At the June session in 1839 the Faculty decided to publish a medical journal devoted to the interests of medical science: the first number, although dated October, 1839, did not appear until January, 1840. It was called the *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*; the Editorial Committee consisted of Drs. G. C. M. Roberts, Samuel C. Baker, James H. Millar, John R. W. Dunbar, Nathaniel Potter and Robert Durkee. Of the Censors for 1839 in the Faculty from Baltimore, only two are now living, Drs. F. E. Chatard Sr. and J. Armitage. At this session, also, a committee was appointed on the erection of a *Medical Hall*. Professor Nathan R. Smith, was appointed one of the Committee on "Review of the Progress and Improvements in American and Foreign Medicine and Surgery." Professor W. E. A. Aiken was one of the delegates to a National Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., in 1840, for the purpose of giving a new Pharmacopœia. The last named gentleman explained the theory of the daguerreotype in the April and July numbers, 1840, of the *Medical and Surgical Journal*. If time permitted, reference could be made to many other contributions to the medical literature of those days by members of the Medical Faculty of Maryland.

The first annual meeting of the *American Medical Association* was held in Baltimore in May, 1848. Twenty-one delegates of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty residing in Baltimore were in attendance and five from the Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore.

In June, 1848, the Act of Incorporation and all supplementary acts of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty were published, by order of the society, Dr. George C. M. Roberts being chairman of the Executive Committee; Dr. Richard S. Stewart, President, and Dr. William H. Davis, Recording Secretary. A list of members was also published after a careful revision. In this year the Faculty adopted the first *Fee Table* compiled in the State, namely, that of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Balti-



more. In 1852, after much arduous work by the Library Committee the first *catalogue* of books in the Medical Faculty library was published by Jno. W. Woods, of Baltimore. Many physicians joined the society in 1853, among whom were Doctors W. C. VanBibber, Christopher Johnston, Judson Gilman, Abram B. Arnold, Henry P. C. Wilson, John Dickson, Henry M. Wilson and Charles O'Donovan. In the *Transactions* for this year was published the letter of Dr. E. G. Edrington, then of Pittsburg, Pa., in which he establishes the claim of Dr. McGill, of Hagerstown, Md.,—a member of the Faculty, and a graduate of the University of Maryland—of having been the first in America to perform the operation of tying both the carotid arteries on the same subject after an interval of a month; he did this in 1823. The operation is also recorded in the July number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* 1847. Truly 1853 was an epoch in the history of the Faculty.

On June 11, 1853, the first meeting of the *Baltimore Pathological Society* was held: the founders were Dr. David Stewart, Jno. H. Pottenger, Charles Frick, Thomas F. Murdock, James H. Turner, Frank Donaldson, Christopher Johnston, Thomas H. Buckler and W. Chew VanBibber. This society held eighty-five meetings, the last in November 1858; there were fifty-eight members. Several instructive papers were presented for debate. Dr. W. C. VanBibber, who was the only Secretary, published parts of the *Transactions* in the *Boston Medical*, and also in the *Virginia Medical Journal*.

In 1854, Dr. Charles Frick, as chairman of the Committee on *Medical Chemistry*, in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, read a report which was considered of sufficient value to be copied into several journals throughout the United States, and was most favorably commended by Professors in colleges north and south. The greater part of his paper gave an account of "Some experiments undertaken with a view of showing the influence of different remedies upon the urinary secretion"

The *Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore* was formed by the Committee on Conversational Meetings of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, June 11, 1855; the society held monthly

meetings in Rechabite hall on Gay street. Although few of the older members of the profession manifested much interest in this local society, nevertheless the younger members were ardent in their support. During each year of its existence an *oration* was delivered by one of its members. The records show that Doctors Christopher Johnston, Jno. Morris and G. W. Miltenberger were among the orators. Dr. Jno. L. Yeates was the first President.

It is to the credit of one of our members in the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, that the subject of *statistics* was not neglected. As early as 1790 Dr. Geo. Buchanan, of Baltimore, called public attention, through the press, to the necessity of establishing a registration of births, deaths, etc. See *Med. Journ. and Balto. Adv.*, June 22, 1790. In 1855 Dr. Frank Donaldson urged the appointment of a committee to memorialize the Legislature for the enactment of a law for the uniform registration of births, marriages and deaths in the State of Maryland. Frederick city was the seat of the convention in 1857, Dr. C. C. Cox being President. The Faculty had "voted to have a change," and this was the first fair experiment of the new system of meeting in different counties; the result in this case proved eminently successful. At this session the association, on recommendation of a committee of which Dr. Jno. F. Monmonier was chairman, ordered the purchase of the building No. 47 North Calvert Street for \$3,425, with a ground rent of \$150 per annum, with a view of using it as a meeting room and especially of enlarging the library and arranging for its daily use. Dr. Joshua I. Cohen in his inaugural address as President, the next year, congratulated the Faculty on the auspicious event of occupying, for the first time, its own hall. In this year Dr. Samuel Chew delivered a very thoughtful and scholarly oration, and Dr. G. W. Miltenberger made a successful appeal for funds for increasing the efficiency of the library. In those times the subject of *ethics* occasionally caused a large attendance at the conventions, and in 1850 one of the members was disciplined for inducing a patient to institute suit against a professional brother for malpractice.

From 1859 to 1866, during the greater part of which time the civil war was raging, with all its fury and desolation, very little of note in regard to any medical societies in Baltimore was recorded: in fact there was no regularly organized Association; two of the "Sections" of the "Faculty" convened, but with a very indifferent attendance. \* \* \* \* \*

On the 26th of February, 1866, the following ex-surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States Volunteers, all residents of Baltimore, namely: G. E. Morgan, A. A. White, James H. Curry, George H. Dare, John Neff, Charles H. Jones, L. M. Eastman and W. G. Smull, met at the office of the Commissioner of Health, to form a society for professional advancement, the diffusion of knowledge, and the cultivation of friendly relations. At the next meeting, that is, on the 6th of March 1866, these gentlemen adopted a Constitution and By-Laws, naming their society *The Baltimore Medical Association*. The organization prospered and increased in numbers very rapidly, seventy-four physicians having joined during the next month. Dr. G. E. Morgan, then Health Commissioner of the city, was the first President, and Dr. L. M. Eastman the first Secretary. The association adopted its own *Fee Table*. In a 'sketch' of this organization, prepared by its order, by its present reporting secretary, Dr. E. F. Cordell, we are informed that on the 27th of October, 1869, the society participated in the opening exercises connected with the occupation by the Medical Faculty of their building on Courtland Street, having moved from 47 North Calvert Street. At one of the sessions Dr. James H. Butler, of Baltimore, reported a successful case of Cæsarean operation, performed by himself. The woman had ankylosis of the hip and deformed pelvis. *She is still living*. Dr. P. C. Williams in 1872 delivered, by invitation of the society, to a large audience, a lecture on "The Medical and Chemical Aspects of the (then) "Late Wharton Trial," a report of which lecture was published in the *Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter* and in the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*. A specimen of the brain of General Ketchum, the alleged victim in this case, was exhibited by Professor F. T. Miles. On October,

9th, 1876, Dr. A. B. Arnold reported that *yellow fever* was prevailing in the south-eastern section of the city; that it had appeared six months previously and that eighty per cent. of those attacked had died. Dr. John R. Uhler, at the session held October 22, 1871, offered a resolution, which was adopted, urging the appointment, by Congress, of a "*commission*" to examine into the nature, cause, treatment and prevention of yellow fever. At a subsequent meeting a committee reported resolutions relating to this subject; these were adopted, ordered to be printed, and the committee visited the President of the United States and Congress. Their suggestions were endorsed. It is admitted that this was the initiatory step in the formation of the *National Board of Health*, which has become so prominent and useful in the United States. The following are the names of the Presidents of this organization and the respective years in which they served: 1866, G. E. Morgan; 1867, Phillip C. Williams; 1868, Andrew Hartman; 1869, Charles H. Jones; 1870, James H. Curry; 1871, Abram B. Arnold; 1872, Thomas S. Latimer; 1873, John R. Uhler; 1874, G. Lane Taneyhill; 1875, John T. Dickson; 1876, L. McLane Tiffany; 1877, Judson Gilman; 1878, John Neff; 1879, John Morris; 1880, John F. Monmonier.

"This association has shown a broad conservatism in all its acts—has labored for the good of the whole profession and guarded with jealous care the honor and dignity of the same. It has also exhibited wisdom, firmness and prudence in dealing with questions relating to ethics. The late war was a great dividing line, and marked a vast social and intellectual change in our midst; a new and better era dawned upon us, and "The Baltimore Medical Association" was the first fruits of the new birth. It was the offspring of a necessity which had to be provided for; it has fully met the want, and, as the *pioneer* of the present local medical organizations, deserves the gratitude, respect and support of the profession." This association meets every second and fourth Monday night, at which time essays are read, pathological specimens produced and much interest manifested in the discussion of the best treatment of the prevailing diseases. A



reporting secretary is employed, who regularly publishes the papers and proceedings in several medical journals.

On September 27, 1867, a successful effort was made to organize a new "*Pathological Society*." This association, for a few years, exhibited considerable enthusiasm by awakening an interest in medical circles which had not in the past espoused the cause; at one time it boasted sixty members. Dr. W. C. VanBibber was the first President, and Dr. F. Garretson the first Secretary. The ninety-second and last meeting was held on the 31st May, 1872, Dr. Jno. Morris in the chair, and Dr. T. R. Brown, Secretary. The alleged cause of the decline of this society was the presentation of one of its members for unprofessional conduct.

The physicians in the eastern part of the city, with a view of meeting in a location nearer to their respective residences, organized "*The Medical and Surgical Society of Baltimore*" on the 23rd day of February 1871, with Prof. A. F. Erich as President, Dr. G. Liebman as Secretary. One feature of this society was the ordering of *weekly* meetings, thus differing from all other medical societies before or since; it has proven a success; the meetings are well attended; there are now over a hundred members, the membership being composed of physicians from all parts of the city; they have held 368 sessions; the association gives an entertainment at each anniversary. The names of the Presidents from the formation of the society to the present year are as follows: 1871, Dr. A. F. Erich; 1872, Dr. D. W. Cathell; 1873, Dr. T. B. Evans; 1874, Dr. Jno. Morris; 1875, Dr. J. W. P. Bates; 1876, Dr. Jno. Lynch; 1877, Dr. W. J. McDowell; 1878, Dr. W. W. Murray; 1879, Drs. T. R. Brown and Wilmer Brinton; 1880, Dr. T. B. Evans. Many papers and some of the regular debates of this organization have appeared in the medical press of this and other states.

*The German Medical Society* was formed a few years subsequently to the last mentioned. Dr. G. Pape was President and Dr. G. Liebman, Secretary. The meetings were frequently of a conversational nature. It had a great advantage in having on its

tables all the German medical journals of the day. The records of its brief life are meagre.

In the spring of 1873 *The Epidemiological Society* was organized by a goodly number of city physicians interested in contagious diseases, especially the "vaccine physicians," ten of whom served the twenty wards of the city. Dr. James A. Steuart, the present Health Commissioner, was President, and the late Dr. J. W. P. Boulden, Secretary. This society was the outgrowth of the excitement caused by the epidemic of small-pox in the city during the winter of 1872-3. The interest in the society ceased as the epidemic disappeared. Among the valuable papers read before the association there was one on Scarlatina, by Dr. Jno. Morris, which was considered of such merit that it was republished in England.

In 1875, on the 23rd April, the *Clinical Society of Maryland* was established. Dr. P. C. Williams was the first President, and Dr. C. F. Bevan the first Secretary. The following were among the organizers: Drs. Barton, Atkinson, Beatty, Miles, Tiffany, Smith, White, Latimer, Thomas, Chew, Theobald, Coskery, Arnold, Erich, Harrison, Brown, Uhler, Chatard, Jr., Johnston, Noel and VanBibber. The other Presidents that have served one or more years beside Dr. Williams, were Drs. James Carey Thomas, 1875 and 1876; F. E. Chatard, Jr., 1877; Christopher Johnston, 1878 and re-elected in 1879, and T. S. Latimer, 1880. The Clinical is the largest local medical society in the city. Its meetings are well attended; the interest is kept up by the frequent presentation of pathological specimens; the reporting secretary regularly publishes the proceedings and many of the papers; the association is never in want of material or debaters.

*The North-East Clinical Society* was formed in the spring of 1876; the membership was limited to twenty. Dr. D. S. C. Ireland was the first President, and Dr. G. A. Hartman, Secretary. The election of officers was held semi-annually. The social element entered largely into the meetings of this society. It disbanded in June 1880.

On Tuesday evening, May 1, 1877, a large number of medical gentlemen met at the library of the Medical Faculty, and

organized *The Baltimore Academy of Medicine*, by adopting a Constitution and By-Laws previously prepared under the supervision of a committee of twelve, and elected the following officers: President, Dr. Richard McSherry; Vice-President, Dr. James Carey Thomas; Secretary, Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill; Treasurer, Dr. W. C. VanBibber; Executive Committee, Drs. J. J. Chisolm, P. C. Williams and A. B. Arnold. The membership of this society is limited to practitioners of at least *ten years of experience*. In one sense this project has worked well, for it has been the means of bringing into a local medical association many of the older members of the profession who seldom if ever attended the sessions of other medical societies. The debates and papers are of a superior order, and are reported and published by the reporting secretary, an officer added in the second year of the existence of the society. In March of 1878 the same officers were elected and Dr. E. F. Cordell made reporting secretary. In November of the same year the "Academy" held a public meeting, at which, by invitation, Dr. D. C. Holliday, of New Orleans, La., delivered a lecture on "*Yellow Fever*" as it appeared in the South, and was observed and treated by him during that year. The lecture was published in the next number of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, Dr. T. A. Ashby, editor. In 1879 Dr. J. Robert Ward, of Baltimore county, was elected President, and Dr. B. B. Browne, secretary. In April of the same year a *prize* of \$100 was offered by the "Academy" for the best essay on a medical subject, to be written by a physician residing in the State of Maryland. The successful competitor was Dr. W. T. Councilman, who read his essay, entitled "A Contribution to the Study of Inflammation as Illustrated by Induced Keratitis," at a public meeting of the Academy held March 2d, 1880, and the prize was presented to the essayist by the President, accompanied with appropriate remarks by that officer; to which Prof. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, responded in behalf of the recipient, and commended to the medical fraternity of Baltimore the biological laboratory of the Johns Hopkins University, where Dr. Councilman had prosecuted his studies and researches in preparing the prize

essay. Dr. Henry P. C. Wilson was elected President for 1880. On May 18th of the same year the "Academy," upon the recommendation of its Executive Committee, consisting Drs. D. I. McKew, J. C. Thomas and S. C. Chew, offered another *prize* of \$100, the award to be made in May 1882, competition limited to physicians living in Maryland. The committee suggested as the subject of the essay, "The Influence of Antipyretic Therapeutics in the Reduction of Morbid Temperature, and the Causes of such Pathological conditions." In June of 1880 the members enjoyed a reception tendered them by the President, Dr. H. P. C. Wilson, at his country seat "Idlehigh."

We have already given a history of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty up to and including part of 1869. The association in this year quickened into new life, and its members again began to show commendable interest in its welfare. By the sale of the Calvert-street house, to Danridge Kelly in 1867, the purchasing committee, consisting of Drs. Henry M. Wilson, P. S. Kinnemon, John F. Monmonier, John J. Cockrill and Judson Gilman, was enabled to buy the property *No. 60 Courtland street*, 23x63 feet, from Julia Baldwin, on the 28th of September, 1869, for \$5,700 with a ground rent of \$138 per annum, paying \$2,000 cash and giving a mortgage for \$3,700, which was paid off previous to May 28, 1872, as announced by the chairman of the Executive Committee, John F. Monmonier, at a meeting of said committee held on that date. The committee of purchase reported their action at a special meeting of the Faculty held October, 28-29, 1869, at which session the formal opening of the Hall *No. 60 Courtland street* took place; from this date there were many accessions to the roll of membership. In 1873 the Faculty resumed the publication of its *Transactions*, and has continued the same each year. The young blood infused and transfused into this old society from 1873 to the present time—constituting as it does over one-half of the active membership—has given the *Transactions* a reputation beyond the seas, and volumes are requested and articles commended by many leading practitioners and lecturers in other States. The *addresses* before the Faculty, at its annual conventions, during the last decade, have been char-



acterized by original research and thought, seldom found in such productions. Among others, the following have delivered orations: Professor T. S. Latimer, M. D.; Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, Ph. D, M. D.; Joseph M. Toner, M. D.; Professor Roberts Bartholow, M. D.; S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.; Professor Ira Remsen, Ph. D., M. D.; Professor H. Newell Martin, M. B. Dr. Sc., A. M.; Professor John W. Mallett, M. D, LL. D

In the spring of 1876 the Faculty was convinced of the necessity of placing the Library in a more accessible location than on Courtland street, and after adopting a carefully prepared report from the Library Committee, the Library was ordered to be moved to West Fayette street, near Park avenue, where commodious rooms were prepared and the books arranged, under the superintendence of the library Committee, which, in that year, was composed of the following, viz.: Drs. Charles H. Jones, chairman; I. E. Atkinson, G. Lane Taneyhill, L. McLane Tiffany and D. W. Cathell. On the 22d of August, of this year, *the New Library Rooms* were opened to the membership, and so favorably was the Faculty impressed with this new departure, that at the next annual convention one-half of its income was ordered to be used in the purchase of American and foreign medical journals, to be placed on the Library tables. Much credit is due to Dr. C. H. Jones, who first agitated and urged this undertaking. The original list of journals consisted of forty-two of the most desirable publications in different parts of the world, and represented all the specialties and branches of medicine and surgery. The number has since been increased to 104. About fifty volumes of these journals, each year since 1877, have been bound. These, with the several thousand choice and rare books (some of which date back to the beginning of the sixteenth century and others of which there are no duplicates in this country), are in constant use. The Library is open from 11 A. M. to 7 P. M., and the Librarian, Dr. E. F. Cordell, is on duty from 12 M. to 2 P. M. each day. The names of 103 new members have been enrolled since the inauguration of the "journal feature" of the Library. The Courtland-street property was sold to Dr. John Morris, on the 6th of June, 1880, for

\$550 with a ground rent of \$138, and the proceeds invested for the benefit of the Faculty.

After diligent search among the records in the different Libraries, and having consulted the files of the daily papers of Baltimore for many years back, Dr. E. F. Cordell has compiled a complete list of the Presidents of the Faculty from its origin to the present time, giving the years of service of each. It is as follows: Upton Scott, 1799-1801; Philip Thomas, 1801-1815; Ennals Martin, 1815-1820; Robert Moore, 1820-1826; Robert Goldsborough, 1826-1836; Maxwell McDowell, 1836-1841; Joel Hopkins, 1841-1848; Richard S. Steuart, 1848-1851; William W. Handy, 1851-1852; Michael S. Baer, 1852-1853; John L. Yeates, 1853-1854; John Fonerden, 1854-1855; Jacob Baer, 1855-1856; Christopher C. Cox, 1856-1857; Joshua I. Cohen, 1857-1858; Joel Hopkins, 1858-1859; George C. N. Roberts, 1859-1870; John R. W. Dunbar, 1870-1870; Nathan R. Smith, 1870-1872; Philip C. Williams, 1872-1873; Charles H. Ohr, 1873-1874; Henry M. Wilson, 1874-1875; John F. Monmonier, 1875-1876; Christopher Johnston, 1876-1877; Abram B. Arnold, 1877-1878; Samuel P. Smith, 1878-1879; Samuel C. Chew, 1879-1880; Henry P. C. Wilson, 1880-1881.

Thus we observe that during the existence of this organization it has had *twenty-eight* presidents, only one-third of whom are now living, and they, with the exception of Dr. C. C. Cox, have been elected since 1872.

We are within eight years of the centennial anniversary of the formation of the first medical society in the City of Baltimore! Eleven years subsequent to that date this association will celebrate the hundredth year of its existence. Allow me, in conclusion, to express the hope that each member now present, as also our visiting friends, may live to receive a Southern welcome at the centennial of the grand old Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland! *Esto perpetua!*









