

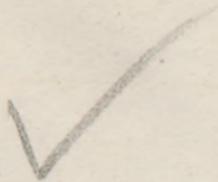
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ADDRESS

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND,

CONCERNING THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION.

WITH AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION AND GRADUATION: THE SUBJECTS
TAUGHT BY EACH PROFESSOR, MODE OF INSTRUCTION, &c. &c.



BALTIMORE:

PRINTED BY JOHN D. TOY.



1836.

ADDRESS
OF THE
TRUSTEES
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

TRUSTEES

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, *ex-officio*, PRESIDENT.

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JOS. B. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*.

BALTIMORE.

PRINTED BY JOHN B. JOT.

1831

ADDRESS.

THE Board of Trustees of the University of Maryland feel it a duty, which they owe to the Institution, to attract the attention of the Medical profession and the public to the condition of its Medical Department. To this course they are more strongly impelled, by the statements put forth by the authorities of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and of the Jefferson College; from which it might appear, that facilities for the successful prosecution of medical science exist in Philadelphia to a greater extent than in Baltimore; an inference, which, as respects one department especially, is unquestionably incorrect; and by no means exact as regards the rest.

Without dwelling on the condition of the Baltimore Medical School since the period of its first establishment, and the respectable individuals who have been concerned in the work of instruction,—a topic which is interesting, as connected with the medical history of the country, but of little moment to one who is about to commence the study of his profession,—the Trustees will briefly point out the essential advantages, which, in their opinion, the School now enjoys.

The Faculty consists of six Professors, in the following order of appointment:

1. NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.

Professor of Pathology and the Theory and Practice of Physic.

2. RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.

Professor of Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children.

3. NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.

Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

4. JULIUS T. DUCATEL, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

5. ELI GEDDINGS, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

6. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, M. D.

Professor of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Hygiene, and Medical Jurisprudence.

H. WILLIS BAXLEY, M. D.

Dissector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Of the mode, in which these gentlemen have discharged their duties, it is unnecessary for the Board of Trustees to speak. The approbation bestowed year after year upon their labours,—the satisfaction felt by the young gentlemen during the whole period of the course,—and the enthusiasm, which they entertain for their Alma Mater, when the term of collegiate attendance is expired, are sufficient evidence of the zeal and ability exerted by the teachers in their respective departments.

Anatomy is acknowledged by all to be the basis of medical education. Without an adequate acquaintance with this department, it would be impossible for the student to understand the functions of the different organs of the body; their disordered actions; and the mode of treating them with full advantage. The surgeon, too, would be compelled to falter in one of the most important parts of his avocation, were he not acquainted with the absolute and relative situation of the various organs. Now, it may be affirmed unhesitatingly, that there is no place in

the United States, in which there are so many facilities for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy as in Baltimore. Whilst some of the medical institutions of the country are insufficiently supplied with subjects for dissection, the rooms of the Demonstrator of Anatomy of the University of Maryland are always amply furnished. This important department of medical study is therefore necessarily taught more perfectly than in the institutions where the facilities are less, and the students of the University of Maryland annually quit its halls, possessing every advantage, which lectures, demonstrations, and practical dissection of the human body, are capable of affording.

On another point of practical importance, the University of Maryland possesses admirable facilities. The Baltimore Infirmary, which is attached to the college, is the Hospital used by the government of the United States for its sick and disabled seamen, and is placed under the government of the Trustees. It enables the student to have constant opportunities for investigating the nature of disease; the approved methods of management, and for witnessing surgical operations. The different wards are visited daily during the session by the Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and by the Professor of Surgery; and clinical lectures are given twice a week, in which topics of pathological and practical interest, that may present themselves, are expatiated upon, and rendered intelligible to all. As the Infirmary is not an eleemosynary institution,—the patients paying a weekly sum to the governors,—the majority admitted are not those whose diseases are liable to be modified by privation or by dissolute habits; and therefore—more nearly resembling such as may fall under the care of the young practitioner, when he sets out on his professional career—they are the more valuable to him as subjects of clinical instruction. Many persons, too, resort to the Institution from a distance, for the purpose of having important surgical operations performed, which enhances its value as a clinical school.

Attached to the school, indeed within the medical college, are excellent Rooms for the prosecution of practical anatomy, under the guidance of the Demonstrator. A valuable museum contains an extensive collection of specimens of healthy and morbid anatomy; the basis of which was the copious collection of Mr. Allan Burns, which was purchased from Professor Granville Sharp Pattison. To this, numerous additions have been annually made, and, of late, important preparations have been procured from France and Italy. It is well adapted for elucidating the lectures on various departments of medicine.

The chemical and philosophical apparatus is extensive, and well arranged, comprising every thing requisite for a complete illustration of the principles of Physical Science. The collection of Surgical and Obstetrical apparatus is ample; whilst materia medica is elucidated by well selected specimens. Wherever, indeed, the eye can be addressed as well as the reflection, this course is pursued, and accordingly illustrations on the black-board form useful adjuncts in some of the departments.

Under all these considerations, the Trustees feel anxious to place the claims of the Institution to signal patronage fairly before the Profession and the Public. With a corps of instructors fully equal to the important offices they have assumed; deeply interested in the advancement of science, and untiring in their efforts to add to the usefulness of the school: with ample means and appliances for illustration: with a range of subjects taught greater than in any of the Northern Institutions; and with unwonted facilities for the prosecution of some of those subjects; they consider that the Medical Department of the University of Maryland over which they preside, may be placed in advantageous juxtaposition with any other School of this continent.

On behalf of the Board of Trustees,

NATH. WILLIAMS,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

A P P E N D I X .

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

I. PATHOLOGY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

PROFESSOR POTTER.

The Professor pursues the following course :

1. General remarks on the functions of the different organs : of the viscera, and tissues, and the changes they suffer.—2. Etiology, general and particular.—3. Pathology of each disease, shewing the relations of cause and effect.—4. Examinations of the theories of Cullen, Brown, Darwin, Rush and Broussais.—5. Critique on Nosological arrangements.—6. Signs of diseases, as they are indicated by the pulse, tongue, skin and secretions.—7. Predispositions, hereditary and acquired.—8. Remarks on technical terms and medical phraseology generally.—9. Considerations on Malaria, and its *modus agendi*, with the various forms of disease it occasions.—10. Epidemic constitutions of the atmosphere, and their influence in producing and modifying diseases.—11. Contagious and epidemic diseases contrasted with the endemic and sporadic.—12. Theory of Fever.—13. Diseases arising from caloric, as distinguished from miasmatic affections.—14. Diseases dependent upon a diminished temperature, and the vicissitudes of the atmosphere. Under these general heads are comprehended all the diseases not within the province of the Surgical department and the order in which each disease is considered, is accommodated to the causes that seem to constitute its character.

The Professor follows no text-book, but recommends Sydenham, Cullen, Gregory, Smith on Fever; Armstrong's works, and Mackintosh's Practice of Medicine.

II. OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

PROFESSOR HALL.

This course embraces a view of the physical and moral condition of the human female from the period of puberty to the decline of life; general and special organization and physiology; differences arising from sex, age, and variety of race; comparison with other animals; Hygiène, Medical and Surgical diseases, and Therapeutic treatment; Reproduction and its phenomena; Gestation normal and abnormal; Embryology,—the development of the ovum, human and comparative; the fœtus, its relations, appendages, nutrition and economy; abortion, its causes, symptoms, and treatment; parturition, its signs, stages, classification, and management,—natural, manual and instrumental; the forceps, lever, &c. their application and results; Embryotomy, and the cæsarean operation, greater and less; the puerperal state and its healthy or morbid phenomena and management; mammary action and lactation; puerperal fever, convulsions, mania, phlegmasiæ, tumours, &c. the treatment and nurture of infants; their physiology, their diseases, general, local, congenital, contingent, hereditary, febrile eruptive, &c.

The course is amply illustrated by references to comparative anatomy and physiology; by a large collection of natural and morbid preparations; by paintings and engravings; by models, apparatus, synoptical tables, &c. The works of Velpeau, (by Meigs,) Amer. edit. Blundell, Capuron, and Denman (by Francis,) are recommended.

III. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF SURGERY.

PROFESSOR SMITH.

The Professor adopts, for the most part, the arrangement of Samuel Cooper, whose work on Surgery he recommends for the present as a text-book. He avails himself of the abundant supply

of subjects, furnished in Baltimore, to render his course more demonstrative than is usual in Medical Schools, exhibiting all the operations, which can be performed on the dead subject, and always illustrating these by an exhibition of the parts concerned. He has, indeed, the subject almost constantly on the table, and if want of time should compel him to curtail any part of his course it would be that which does not require demonstration. He has constant recourse, in elucidating the pathology of his course, to the valuable cabinet of morbid preparations belonging to the University, and to his own private collection. The diversified instruments and apparatuses of modern surgery are exhibited to the class. The Professor is now engaged in the preparation of a work on medical and manual surgery, which will soon be furnished to pupils. He recommends to the pupil of surgery, besides the text-book, Sir A. Cooper's and Dupuytren's lectures; Velpeau's Surgery; S. Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, &c. &c.

IV. CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

PROFESSOR DUCATEL.

The Professor recommends as a text-book—or rather as a book of reference—the American Ed. (5th) of Dr. Turner's Elements of Chemistry: but the arrangement adopted by him is not strictly that of Dr. Turner.

The course commences with the fundamental principles of Physics—or Natural Philosophy—experimentally illustrated; then the fundamental principles of Chemistry, embracing the laws of combination—the affinities, comprising a copious list of the incompatible substances, a knowledge of which is so useful to the practitioner as well as to the pharmacist; and, finally, the chemical history of all substances, simple and compound, which it may be desirable for the physician to know.

The general outlines of the classification, pursued in describing the substances, are into:—the Inorganic, beginning with the Electro-negatives and their combinations with each other, then the Electro-positives, their compounds with the electro-negatives, and with each other progressively; and the Organic, embracing vegetable substances and proximates, and the proximate animal principles.

All the chemical compounds admitted into the U. S. Pharmacopœia are passed in review, their mode of preparation full described, and the rationale of the operations by which they are produced, explained and illustrated by diagrams upon the black-board. A specimen of nearly every substance—whether natural or artificial—to which the attention of the class is called, is at the same time exhibited; and the whole course is amply illustrated by experiments, for which the extensive collection of philosophical and chemical apparatus attached to the school furnishes abundant facilities.

V. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

PROFESSOR GEDDINGS.

The course of lectures on these branches comprises a faithful exposition of the structure of the human body, considered in relation to the functions of the various organs in their healthy state; a brief description of its principal morbid changes, and a full display of the surgical relations of all the important regions. In the discussion of the various topics, a strict regard is maintained for their practical importance, those which most deserve the attention of the student being treated in detail, while others, possessing less interest, are passed over in a more cursory manner. In the examination of every subject, four problems are constantly kept in view, 1. The form and texture of the organ—2. Its healthy function—3. The morbid changes to which it is liable—and 4. Its relations with surgical operations.

The Professor treats first of the general properties of organized bodies. The solids and fluids, together with their proximate elements, are briefly enumerated and explained, and the fundamental vital properties are discussed. The cellular tissue, being a constituent of the entire organization, its properties and functions are next examined, preparatory to the description of the individual organs and systems. The latter are then treated of in the following order:

1. *Organs of locomotion.*—Preliminary to the description of the several parts composing the skeleton, the osseous, cartilaginous, and ligamentous tissues are considered in the healthy and diseased states. The individual bones, ligaments and joints being next de-

scribed, this part of the subject is concluded by an explanation of the mechanism of the skeleton. The muscular tissue, the individual muscles, and the physiology of muscular motion, are the topics next considered. In describing the muscles, their relations with the principal arteries, with hernial protrusions from the cavities, and their influence in fractures and dislocations, are particularly indicated.

2. *Organs of support.*—The tegumentary covering including the mucous and dermoid tissues, and the serous and glandular textures, are described before the organs and systems to which they belong; and their principal morbid changes are noted. The topics next discussed, are the organs and functions of digestion; the urinary organs and the properties of the urine; the organs of circulation and absorption, comprising the heart, arteries, veins, and lymphatics; the properties of the blood, chyle, and lymph; the physiology of circulation and absorption; the organs and functions of respiration and voice; and the functions of calorification, assimilation, secretion, and exhalation.

3. *Organs of Reproduction.*—Under this division are described the male and female organs of generation, and the function of reproduction, together with the anatomy of the fœtus and its appendages.

4. *Organs of innervation, intelligence, and the senses.*—The general properties of the nervous tissue are first examined: the several parts of the nervous system, comprising the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, are next described, and their functions explained. The consideration of the organs of the senses—the eye, nose, ear, tongue and skin, the two last as far as they are instruments of sense, together with the physiology of vision, smell, hearing, taste, and touch, concludes the course.

All the parts described are demonstrated from careful and minute dissections, and the collateral aids afforded by an excellent collection of specimens in both healthy and morbid anatomy, enlarged models of minute parts, diagrams on the black-board, Dollond's and Raspail's microscope, &c. are brought into requisition in every part of the course. Special care is taken to furnish clear and satisfactory demonstrations of the surgical anatomy of all the important regions of the body;—to explain the arrangement of the fascia; the relations of the principal blood-vessels, nerves or other organs; and to indicate their importance in diseases and operations

Pathological observations are freely incorporated with every part of the course, and striking facts and illustrations from comparative anatomy are appealed to, whenever they can tend to elucidate the subject under discussion.

The books, recommended by the Professor, for perusal or reference during the course, are, on ANATOMY—Béclard's General Anatomy, Cloquet's Descriptive Anatomy, Meckel's Manual of Anatomy, Horner's General and Special Anatomy. On PHYSIOLOGY—Dunlison's Human Physiology. On PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY—Andral. On SURGICAL ANATOMY—Velpeau, and Smith on the Arteries.

VI. MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, HYGIENE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

PROFESSOR DUNGLISON.

The Professor commences his course with the department of Hygiène,—thus premising a consideration of the various physical and moral influences on healthy man, and the means for preserving health, before he enters upon the investigation of the great general principles, that guide the physician in the application of remedies to the diseased condition.

As every vital agent must make its impression on the vital properties seated in the tissues, he begins with an investigation of those properties, the laws of imbibition, &c. the correlation of functions; the effect of temperament, constitution, idiosyncrasy, age and sex, habit, &c. in modifying the functions.

The influence of the atmosphere and its various constitutions,—barometrical, thermometrical, hygrometrical and electrical,—are next considered; with its vitiations; the influence of terrestrial emanations; the comparative salubrity of different countries, and of town and country, and the effect of change of air, climate and seasons. The subject of dietetics follows, comprising an inquiry into the properties of various solid and liquid aliments, and of the diet and regimen best adapted for developing the full powers of the healthy, and for the invalid. Clothing, bathing, exercise, sleep, corporeal and mental occupations, &c. occur in succession, and are examined in detail.

The department of Therapeutics and Materia Medica is then taken up; the great *modus operandi* of remedial agents is inquired into, with the modification in the action of remedies produced by various causes. Before examining the separate articles of the *materia medica*, the therapeutical properties of the class to which they belong are explained as demonstratively as practicable; each article of the class is exhibited to the students, and its particular virtues are pointed out. The great principles are first laid down, before the agents for carrying them into effect are examined.

To elucidate this department the use of the collection of specimens of the *materia medica*, referred to by the Trustees, in their address, is largely invoked.

The department of Medical Jurisprudence is taught last, and the following topics are examined. 1. Questions relating to the extinction of life; including apparent death; sudden death from apoplexy; epilepsy, lightning, noxious gases, &c. poisoning, death by drowning, hanging, strangling, &c. as well as by wounds and bruises; criminal abortion and infanticide. 2. Questions relating to injury to the person not necessarily, leading to the extinction of life—as maiming, malpractice on the part of the surgeon or physician, undue corporeal punishment, rape, &c. 3. Disqualifications for the performance of social or civil functions—including insanity in all its bearings: the physical disqualifications of the deaf, dumb, and blind: of the sick required to serve on juries, or to undergo corporeal punishment; disqualifications for military service, for matrimony, &c. *Lastly*, the miscellaneous questions of the verification of pregnancy, delivery, sexual doubt, legitimacy, personal identity, survivorship and insurance of lives. In treating these topics, the great object of the Professor is to enable the physician to depose correctly in the various trying situations in which he may be placed in a court of justice.

The books to be used by the class are,—on Hygiène—the Professor's 'Elements of Hygiène;' on Therapeutics, the work of the Professor, Eberle's or Chapman's; and on *Materia Medica*, the Dispensatory of Wood and Bache, or of Coxe: on Medical Jurisprudence, the works of Beck, and Ryan, and the Syllabus of the Professor.

DISSECTING ROOMS.

DR. H. WILLIS BAXLEY.

The department of *Practical Anatomy* is so organized as to secure to the student advantages commensurate with the importance of the subject. Constructed with reference to their peculiar purposes, the dissecting rooms of this Institution are unsurpassed in the convenience of their general arrangement, and are provided with and afford every accommodation, and comfort, calculated to facilitate the prosecution of anatomical investigations.

Besides the usual duties, which consist in directing generally the dissections of the student, and demonstrating particularly the organic relations in the dissecting rooms; the Demonstrator of anatomy likewise, in a series of lectures, and so far as his limited time will allow, brings before his class in a connected form, and with particular reference to their practical applications, the various parts to which their attention may have been separately directed. It also enters into the plan of instruction to teach the student the most improved methods of performing surgical operations, while he is engaged in prosecuting his dissections—impressing upon his mind the necessity of collecting at every step the knowledge flowing from the natural relations of different structures, by the aid of which he may foresee all the precautions necessary to secure a successful issue to an operation, and the accidents that may follow a careless procedure. It is proper to state that, in thus teaching operative Surgery, the usual minute instruction of the Professor of surgery is not superseded—it may be considered an arrangement for frequent illustration of those operative details, with which practice alone can make the student familiar.

REGULATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS AND FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE, &c.

1. Every student, before he can receive any of the tickets of the Professors, must register his name with the Dean, from whom he will receive a ticket of matriculation.

2. Any student, who desires to become a candidate, must exhibit the tickets of admission to the different lectures to the Dean.

3. He must have attended two full courses of all the lectures delivered in the Institution; one course of practical anatomy under the Demonstrator of the University, and one course of clinical instruction at the Infirmary.

4. Students, who have attended a full course of medical lectures in any respectable school, are permitted to become candidates after attending one full course of the lectures in the medical department of the University of Maryland.

5. Each candidate must deliver to the Dean an inaugural dissertation, of his own composing, on some medical subject. Should the candidate be rejected, his essay will be returned to him.

6. The dissertation must be in the candidate's own writing, and must be written correctly and on appropriate paper.

7. The order in which the candidates shall present themselves for examination will be determined by lot, on the 15th day of February, the candidate delivering in his inaugural dissertation at the time to the Dean.

8. Each candidate shall pay to the Dean of the Faculty the fees for graduation, at the time of his examination.

9. The degree will not be conferred upon any candidate—although he may have been successful in his examinations—who may absent himself from the Public Commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.

10. A medal shall be awarded to the writer of the best Latin dissertation,—the announcement to be made on the day of the public commencement.

11. Graduates of respectable medical schools are permitted to attend all the lectures, on payment of a fee of twenty dollars to the Medical Faculty.

REGULATION FOR THE ADMISSION OF STUDENTS AND FOR
THE COURSE OF STUDY IN MEDICINE.

1. Every student before he can receive any of the tickets of the Faculty must register his name with the Dean, from whom he will receive a ticket of registration. The student who has not registered his name with the Dean will not be admitted to the lectures.
2. Every student who desires to become a candidate must exhibit the ticket of admission to the different lectures in the Dean's office.
3. He must have attended two full courses of all the lectures delivered in the lectures; one course of practical anatomy under the direction of the Professor, and one course of clinical instruction at the bedside of the patients in the hospital.
4. Students who have attended a full course of medical lectures in any respectable school are permitted to become candidates after attending one full course of the lectures in the medical school of the University of Maryland.
5. Each candidate must deliver to the Dean an original dissertation of his own composition on some medical subject. Should the candidate be rejected, his essay will be returned to him.
6. The dissertation must be in the candidate's own handwriting and be written on separate and on appropriate papers.
7. The order in which the candidates shall present themselves for examination will be determined by lot on the 15th day of February, the candidates delivering in his inaugural dissertation at the time to the Dean.
8. Each candidate shall pay to the Dean of the Faculty the fee for graduation at the time of his graduation.
9. The degree will not be conferred on any candidate although he may have been successful in the examination, who may absent himself from the Public Commencement, except by special permission of the Medical Faculty.
10. A medal shall be awarded to the writer of the best dissertation—the announcement to be made on the day of the public commencement.
11. Graduates of respectable medical schools are permitted to stand all the lectures, on payment of a fee of twenty dollars to the Medical Faculty.