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CENTURIES OF LEADERSHIP

Deans of the University of Maryland School of Medicine



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This book, presented with pride in the past and confidence in the future, honors the historic milestones in leadership of the University of Maryland School of Medicine over the past two centuries. During the deans' tenures innumerable accomplishments and medical "firsts" were achieved. Each dean has made his own profound impression on the School, as well as the city and state the institution has served for nearly two hundred years.

The foundations of the fifth oldest medical school in the country date back to 1789, when Baltimore physicians organized the Medical Society of Baltimore. The society's mission was to train young doctors and bring validation to a profession greatly diminished by the Revolutionary War. The Medical Society of Baltimore's founders tutored young students in the physician's homes, lecturing on anatomy, surgery and chemistry. There were no stethoscopes, thermometers, hypodermic needles, antiseptics or anesthesia, and operations were often performed using kitchen knives.

Faced with strong citizen protest against anatomical dissection, the physician-teachers petitioned the Maryland State Legislature to establish a permanent college of medicine, protected by the law. In 1807, the request was approved under a legislative act entitled "An Act for Founding a Medical College in the City or Precincts of Baltimore for the Instruction of Students in the Different Branches of Medicine." The charter incorporated the College of Medicine of Maryland and granted permission to hold a lottery to raise money for a home for the fledgling school. The medical school was re-chartered in 1812 as the University of Maryland, and the regents were given authority to add the Schools of Law, Arts and Sciences and Divinity. Thus, the School of Medicine earned the

unique distinction among its peers as the only medical school to be the founding school of a university system.

From the beginning, there has been a strong emphasis on bedside teaching. The first class of students received clinical instruction at the Baltimore Almshouse, a workhouse and infirmary for the poor. Dr. John Beale Davidge, a native Marylander and a physician trained in Scotland, became the first dean and took the chair in surgery. Dr. James Cocke held the chair in anatomy and physiology; Mr. James Shaw, the chair in chemistry; and Dr. Nathaniel Potter, the chair of theory and practice of medicine. Davidge, Shaw and Cocke purchased land for the school from John Eager Howard, a Revolutionary War hero and former Maryland governor.

In 1810, the School of Medicine graduated its first class, awarding the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Shortly thereafter, Dr. John Crawford, the first man to vaccinate Baltimoreans against smallpox, donated his personal library to the School, creating the nucleus of the first medical college library in America.

In 1812, with money raised by the faculty, Davidge Hall was erected at Lombard and Greene streets where, according to legend, it afforded views of the bombardment of Fort McHenry during the War of 1812.

The oldest medical school building in North America still in use for medical education, Davidge Hall houses two expansive circular amphitheaters, one atop the other, with no visible means of support for the upper hall, which was an engineering marvel in the early 1800s. Dissecting cubbyholes, secret stairways, and hidden exits afforded students and their professors safe passage from the angry mobs that opposed the use of cadavers as teaching tools. Davidge Hall was designated a state historical site by the Maryland Historical Society in 1970, and entered on the National Register of Historic Sites in 1974. Following a complete renovation in the early 1980s, Davidge Hall was designated a National Historic Landmark by the US Department of the Interior. Today, its presence stands as a symbolic reminder of American medical education at the beginning of the 19th century.

In 1823, Maryland became the first medical school in the country to build its own teaching hospital for clinical instruction, which housed the site of the first intramural residency program. Patients were admitted for a weekly fee of \$3. The infirmary was augmented in 1897 with the opening of the University Hospital which, nearly a century later, would become a private, not-for-profit corporation known as the University of Maryland Medical System.

The School introduced the first preventive medicine course in 1833. A little more than 10 years later, Dr. David Stewart, the first professor of pharmacy in America, began lecturing at the University. In 1848, recognizing the value of the basic sciences in the undergraduate curriculum, Maryland became the first school to require anatomical dissection and provided the first advocacy of biopsy and microscopic diagnosis of malignancy. The School also pioneered the teaching of the diseases of women as a separate subject from obstetrics, established the first clinic for the diseases of children, and initiated early teaching activities in both of these medical specialties. Maryland was also the first school to establish a teaching position for diseases of the eye and ear.

Alumni were very proud of their medical school and were eager to support it. They organized the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Maryland in 1875, which is today the oldest independent medical alumni association in the United States. Their quarterly magazine – *Bulletin* – is the oldest medical alumni publication in America.

It was not until 1899 that the three-year medical program, at a total fee of \$305, became mandatory for medical students. The first female medical student, Teresa Ora Snaith, graduated from the School of Medicine in 1923, and, in 1951, Donald Stewart and Roderick Charles enrolled as the School's first African-American students.

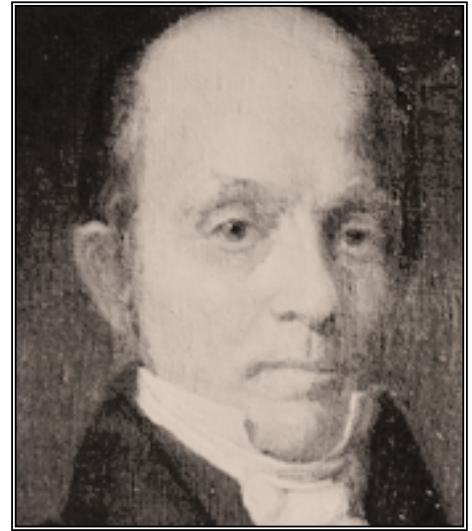
There was tremendous growth nationally in medical school facilities during the second half of the 20th century, and the University of Maryland was no exception. In 1960, the School relocated most of its programs to the six-story Howard Hall, initiating a series of renovations and new building construction that would span nearly three decades. Following the construction of the new Bressler Research Building and the Medical School Teaching Facility in the late 1970s, the School established the University of Maryland Cancer Center, now the University of Maryland Greenebaum Cancer Center, in 1982. A few years later the state-of-the-art R Adams Cowley Shock Trauma Center was opened. The early '90s marked the addition of the Allied Health Building, the Biomedical Research Facility, the Homer Gudelsky Tower and Health Sciences Facility I. In order to consolidate the hospital's emergency medical services and to modernize its surgical services, the School initiated a massive development effort in the latter half of the decade. In 1996, the University of Maryland Biotechnology Institute opened, followed by the Health Sciences and Human Services Library in 1998, and Health Sciences Facility II, a world-class state-of-the-art biomedical research facility in 2002.

Throughout its illustrious history, the School of Medicine's curriculum has remained at the forefront of American medical education. In 1994, the curriculum was revised significantly to provide students with broad exposure

to medicine by emphasizing a problem-based approach to medical education. Curriculum reform included replacing microscopes with laptop computers, reducing the number of lectures, increasing the number of small group discussions, adding more ambulatory education, and increasing clinical relevance of the basic sciences. An orientation for new faculty was begun in 1995, and a symbolic White Coat Ceremony for freshmen medical students was initiated in 1997.

Today, the University of Maryland School of Medicine is a comprehensive academic health center with 23 departments, six programs and four organized research centers that combine medical education, biomedical research, patient care and community service. Together, the School of Medicine and University of Maryland Medical System educate and train more than half of Maryland's practicing physicians and allied health care professionals. As the medical school's reputation continues to expand into the new century, its rich history of excellence and leadership in medical education remains constant.

JOHN BEALE DAVIDGE | 1807–1811, 1814, 1821

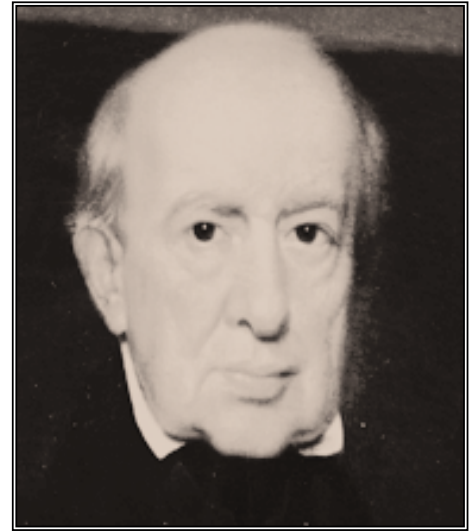


John Beale Davidge, a native of Annapolis, Maryland, settled in Baltimore in 1796. A founder of the College of Medicine of Maryland, later known as the School of Medicine, he became the School's first dean in 1807. Davidge received his MD degree from the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

The first American physician to publish his opinion that yellow fever was not contagious, Davidge earned a place of prominence in history for many other medical firsts. He was the first surgeon in the country to tie the gluteal artery for the cure of aneurysm, and was also the developer of the American Plan of Amputation. In 1823, he performed the world's first extirpation of the parotid gland. Davidge performed other important operations, including the ligation of the carotid artery for fungus of the antrum.

In addition to his advanced surgical skill, Davidge was renowned as a lecturer and teacher. In 1802, five years before the formal establishment of the medical school, Davidge began offering lectures in obstetrics and surgical sciences on East Fayette Street. In 1807, at his own expense, Davidge erected an anatomical theatre on Liberty and Saratoga streets. This was later demolished by an angry mob protesting the dissection of human cadavers. Davidge and his colleagues were forced to stop teaching until their application to the Maryland Legislature for the privilege of establishing a college of medicine was enacted in 1807. John Davidge was a member of the School of Medicine faculty until his death in 1829 at age 61. Many students considered him the "father of the University." A bronze bust of Davidge is displayed in the hall that bears his name.

NATHANIEL POTTER | 1812, 1814



Nathaniel Potter, a native of Easton, Maryland, was born in 1770. He was the son of Zabdiel Potter, a surgeon in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War.

Potter received his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1796, where his mentor and noted physician, Dr. Benjamin Rush, taught. (Rush was also a signer of the Declaration of Independence.) Potter began practicing in Baltimore, and became one of the founders of the School of Medicine. In 1807, he became the School's first chair of theory and practice, a post he held for nearly 40 years until his death. A distinguished lecturer and physician, Potter's favorite classroom quote was "I'm damned, gentlemen, if it ain't so."

Potter served as president of the Baltimore Medical Society and the Medical Society of Maryland, and as both secretary and orator of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. A prolific contributor to medical literature, he was perhaps most well known for his thesis, *Arsenic*.

A steadfast supporter of the School of Medicine, Potter, like his colleagues, contributed much of his personal wealth to help maintain the institution. When he died in 1843, after 35 years of teaching and conducting a large medical practice, Potter's financial estate was dismal, leaving no money for a funeral or grave marker. Contributions from his family and colleagues funded a funeral service, but 150 years passed before a marker was placed at his grave.

Nathaniel Potter's portrait hangs in Davidge Hall. The family homestead, Potter's Landing, still stands near Denton, Maryland.

ELISHA DEBUTTS | 1816, 1822-1824



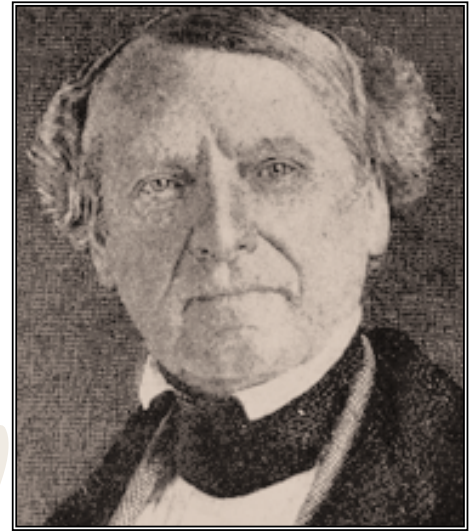
Born in Dublin, Ireland in 1773, Elisha DeButts immigrated with his family to America when he was a young boy. He began studying medicine with his uncle, Dr. Samuel DeButts, and ultimately enrolled at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his formal medical training.

DeButts is credited with much of the School of Medicine's rapid growth and prosperity during his tenure as dean. Considered one of the most brilliant chemists of his day, DeButts was equally knowledgeable about progressive improvements and discoveries in the field. Students and fellow faculty maintained that DeButts' abilities were unsurpassed by his contemporaries.

An accomplished musician, artist and poet, DeButts was also an eloquent speaker. His ability to make even the driest subject matter interesting to an audience attracted large crowds wherever he spoke. On a mission to purchase chemical equipment for the school, DeButts traveled to Europe, where he lectured before the Royal Institution of London.

Elisha DeButts died of pneumonia in 1831.

WILLIAM GIBSON | 1818



William Gibson was born in Baltimore in 1788. He was educated at St. John's College and Princeton University, and spent a short time at the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, where he later held the chair of surgery. Gibson earned an MD degree from the University of Edinburgh in 1809, and studied with Sir Charles Bell in London before returning to Baltimore.

Gibson was elected chair of surgery at Maryland in 1812. Later that summer, he performed the first ligation of the common iliac artery upon a man who was shot in the abdomen during the political riots in Baltimore. In 1819, Gibson accepted the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1855. In his later years, Gibson received an honorary LLD degree from the University of Edinburgh.

Gibson was the first surgeon in the United States to divide the recti muscles of the eye for the correction of strabismus. He was also the first to perform a second-Caesarian operation on the same patient. His most noted work was *Surgery*, which went through approximately nine editions.

Gibson was an all-around man, an accomplished surgeon, scholar, sportsman, artist, musician, traveler and writer. He was also an avid fisherman, botanist, and a distinguished ornithologist. Even in the final year of his life, at the age of 80, Gibson continued to work in his taxidermy shop, stuffing birds skillfully and playing several musical instruments. When he died, his journals filled 150 volumes.

RICHARD WILMOT HALL | 1819, 1837–1838



Born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1785, Richard Wilmot Hall was the son of Dr. Jacob Hall, a Revolutionary War surgeon. He received his MD degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1806, and settled in Baltimore in 1811. The following year he was appointed adjunct professor of obstetrics at the School of Medicine.

Twice the dean of the School of Medicine, Hall played an active role in the affairs of the University. In 1837, during his second tenure as dean, the trustees of the School of Medicine seized control of the School from the University regents. They maintained control for 18 months until the State Court of Appeals declared the seizure unconstitutional. During that period, the Trustees School, as it was then called, remained at Lombard and Greene streets, and the Faculty of Medicine opened a Regents School in the former Indian Queen Hotel.

In his role as secretary of the regents, a position he held for several years, Hall was typically selected to travel to Annapolis to represent the University's interests in the legislature. He also served as chair of theoretical surgery and as secretary and orator of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

Despite his popularity among students, Hall was impeached in 1843 at a trial held by the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. Hall defended himself vigorously against faculty detractors who considered him incompetent and was subsequently acquitted by the regents, retaining his faculty position until his death. In addition to a number of shorter articles mentioned in *Quinan's Annals*, Richard Hall authored a two-volume translation of Baron Larrey's *Memoirs of Military Surgery*. He died in 1847 at age 62.

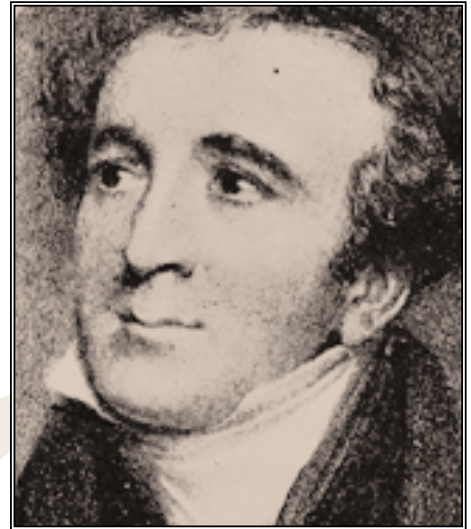
MAXWELL MCDOWELL | 1820, 1825–1827
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Maxwell McDowell, a Pennsylvania native, was born in 1771. He was educated at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, where he earned an AM degree in 1792. He first practiced in York and then settled in Baltimore as attending physician to the Baltimore General Dispensary. McDowell was professor of the Institutes of Medicine at the School of Medicine from 1814 until 1833, and in 1818 received an honorary MD degree from the University of Maryland.

From the earliest years of the University, it had been customary to take only four classes – anatomy, surgery, chemistry and practice – during the first year of study. As dean, McDowell affected a change in the regulations, requiring students to take all classes for both years. This requirement remained in force until the graded course was adopted.

Maxwell McDowell wrote *Treatment of Burns by Cold Water* and *The Pathology of Diabetes Mellitus*. He died in 1847 at age 76.

GRANVILLE SHARP PATTISON | 1821-1822



Granville Sharp Pattison was born near Glasgow, Scotland, in 1791, and was educated at the private school of Dr. Allan Burns. In 1812, he was appointed professor of anatomy, physiology and surgery at the Andersonian Institution in Glasgow. In 1818, he immigrated to America and opened an anatomical school in Philadelphia. Pattison accepted the chair of surgery at the University of Maryland in 1820, and became dean the following year.

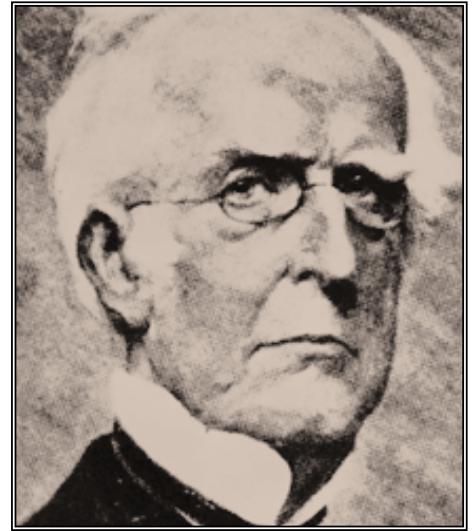
Considered one of the ablest surgical anatomy teachers of the time, Pattison was known for passing along his enthusiasm for his work to his pupils. A handsome man, he was admired by students and townspeople alike. He infused new life into a University that, on his arrival, was burdened with debt and an unfinished building badly in need of repair. The School's resources were enhanced significantly when it purchased a large anatomical collection bequeathed to Pattison by his mentor, Dr. Burns. The Legislature advanced a \$30,000 loan to build Practice Hall, a small annex next to Davidge Hall, to accommodate and display the collection.

After leaving Maryland, Pattison traveled abroad to fill the chair of anatomy at London University. He returned to America in 1832 to serve as professor of anatomy at Jefferson Medical College and later joined in founding the medical department of the University of New York.

A pioneering surgeon, Pattison was regarded by some as a controversial figure in American medicine. He became embroiled in a public argument with Dr. Nathaniel Chapman over the former's appointment to the chair in anatomy at the University of Pennsylvania. This culminated in a duel between Pattison and Chapman's brother-in-law, General Thomas Cadwalader. Pattison escaped without injury while Cadwalader's wound permanently disabled his right arm.

Granville Pattison authored *The Register and Library of Medical and Surgical Science* and edited two editions of Burns' *Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Head and Neck*, Masse's *Anatomical Atlas* and Cruveilhier's *Anatomy*. He received an honorary degree late in his life and died in 1851.

NATHAN RYNO SMITH | 1828–1829, 1841



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

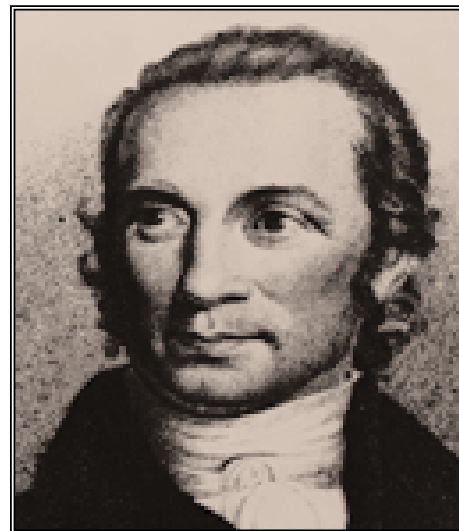
A leading surgeon of his era, Smith accepted the chair of surgery at the University of Maryland in 1827, commencing an eventful, 50-year career in Baltimore. Considered a bold and skillful operator, Smith was known to his students as “The Emperor.” His removal of a goiter from a patient was the first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

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

Held in high esteem by his contemporaries, Smith was lauded in Gross’ *A Century of American Surgery* as “one of the greatest surgeons America has produced.” Founder of the *Philadelphia Monthly Journal of Medicine and Surgery*, later named the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*, Smith was a prolific writer and contributor to medical literature.

Nathan Smith died in 1877. His portrait hangs in Davidge Hall.

SAMUEL BAKER | 1829-1830

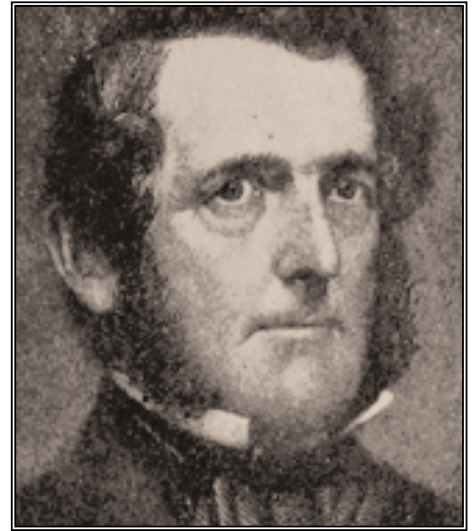


Born in Baltimore in 1785, Samuel Baker studied at Washington College in Chestertown. He graduated with a degree in medicine from the University of Pennsylvania in 1808. The following year, he was elected to the University of Maryland's Chair of Materia Medica.

Baker served as president of the Baltimore Medical Society and its successor, the Medical Society of Baltimore, and was secretary of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty. During his tenure as chairman of the board of directors of the Library of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, he started the library's valuable collection with a \$500 appropriation. He continued to preside over the Board and to take great interest in the library throughout his lifetime.

Samuel Baker was an amiable and excellent physician who devoted his professional life to the advancement of the medical school. Two of his sons, William N. Baker and Samuel George Baker, also served as professors at Maryland. The elder Baker died of heart disease in 1835, only six years before the untimely deaths of his sons.

ELI GEDDINGS | 1832-1834, 1836-1837



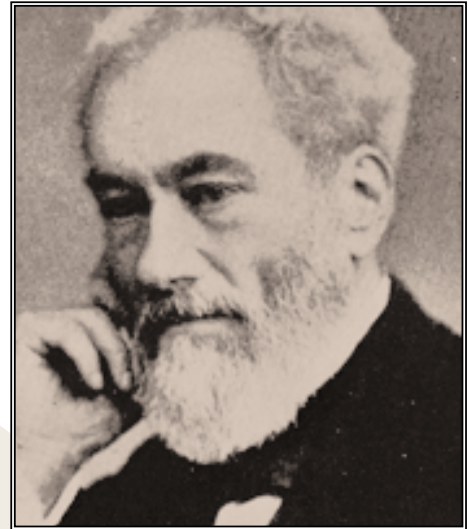
Born in South Carolina in 1799, Eli Geddings began the study of medicine in 1818, and attended his first formal lectures at the University of Pennsylvania two years later. Geddings was one of the first graduates of the Medical College of South Carolina, where he received his MD degree in 1825. Following further study in London and Paris, he came to Baltimore.

Geddings was considered an intelligent man, a learned teacher and a formidable writer. Lauded by his colleagues for his brilliance and skill, Geddings' election as chair of anatomy and physiology at Maryland was unanimous. Fluent in 14 languages, he served as editor of the *Baltimore Medical Journal* and founded the *Baltimore Medical and Surgical Journal and Review*, a quarterly publication, which later became the *North American Archives of Medical and Surgical Science*. Geddings was also a frequent contributor to the *American Encyclopedia of Practical Medicine and Surgery*.

Despite offers of professorships at many other medical colleges, Geddings returned to the Medical College of South Carolina in Charleston, where a chair of pathological anatomy and medical jurisprudence had been created for him. When medical courses were suspended during the Civil War, Geddings was appointed a surgeon in the Confederate Army. His entire library, considered one of the finest private collections in the country, had been sent to Columbia for safekeeping and was destroyed when General Sherman burned the city.

Following the war, Eli Geddings was instrumental in the revival of the medical college and assumed the chair of surgery. He died in 1878.

ROBLEY DUNGLISON | 1834-1835



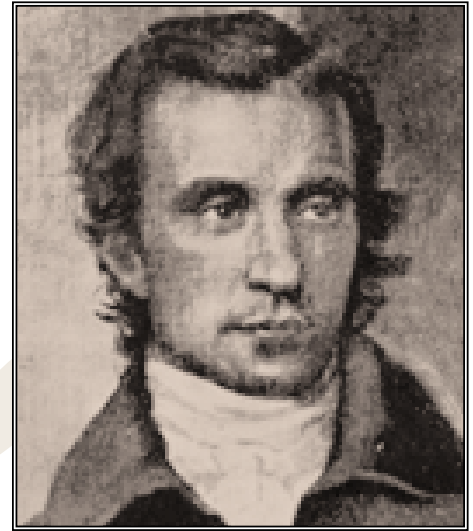
Robley Dunglison was born in England in 1798. He studied medicine at the Universities of Edinburgh and Paris, and was a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons and Apothecaries in London. In 1824, Dunglison received his MD degree from the University of Erlangen in Germany and, a year later, an honorary MD degree from Yale. In 1825, he founded the University of Virginia School of Medicine, where he was faculty chair and professor of anatomy, physiology, materia medica, pharmacy and histology. Later, he was made professor of the Institutes of Medicine and dean of the faculty at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. He received the degree of LLD from Yale and from Jefferson College in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania.

At the University of Maryland, Dunglison was professor of materia medica and therapeutics, hygiene and medical jurisprudence from 1833 to 1836, and dean of the faculty from 1834 to 1835. He placed much emphasis on the teaching of hygiene or preventive medicine, and published the first American textbook on the subject. Dunglison was physician to four presidents — Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Jackson.

One of the country's most prolific medical writers, Dunglison published numerous volumes and contributed largely to periodical literature. His best-known work was *Medical Dictionary*, which went through more than 20 editions. Others included *Dictionary for the Blind*, *Elements of Hygiene* and *Roget's Physiology*. By 1858, sales of his celebrated principal books were reputed to have exceeded 100,000 volumes.

Described as "a beacon of light in the world of medical literature," Robley Dunglison died in 1869. The School of Medicine commemorates his contributions each year at commencement by conferring upon a graduating student the Robley Dunglison Award for Excellence in Preventive Medicine.

SAMUEL GEORGE BAKER | 1839

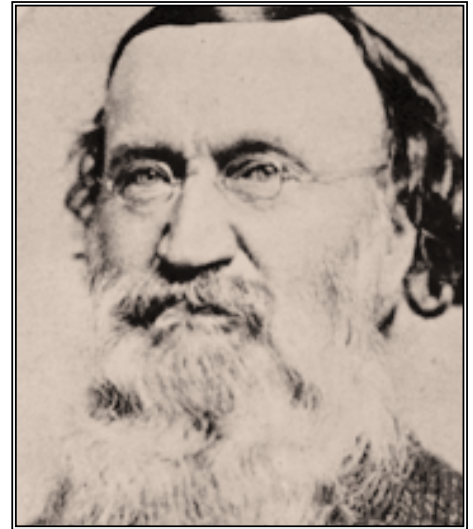


Samuel George Baker, born in Baltimore in 1814, was a son of Samuel Baker, dean of the faculty from 1829 to 1830. Like his father, Samuel G. Baker was elected to the chair of materia medica. At 22, he was the youngest professor the University had ever had. Baker received his BA degree from Yale in 1832 and his MD degree from the School of Medicine in 1835.

Baker and his brother, William, who was also on the faculty, were handsome, talented and popular young men. Their so-called “habits of dissipation” shortened both of their promising careers. Just a few months separated their untimely deaths in 1841 — George at age 27 and William at age 30. At the time of his death, George Baker was editor of the *Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal*.

William E. Aikin

WILLIAM E.A. AIKIN | 1840-1841
1844-1855



William E.A. Aikin was born in New York in 1807. Educated at Rensselaer Institute and a Licentiate of the New York State Medical Society, Aikin received an honorary MD degree from the Vermont Academy of Medicine and an honorary LLD degree from Georgetown University.

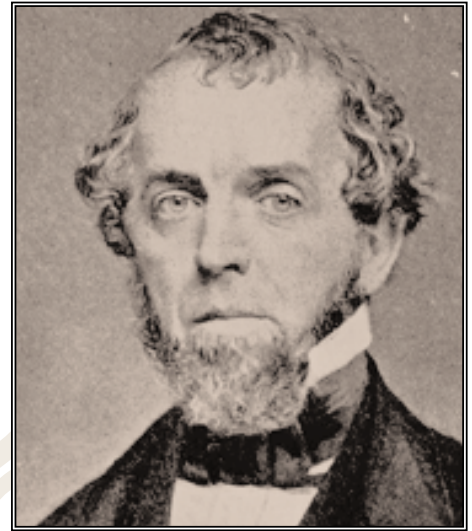
Aikin's career as a practitioner of medicine was brief, as he preferred science to the "drudgery" of country practice. Shortly after moving to Maryland in 1832, Aikin joined the chemistry faculty at the School of Medicine. To equip the chemistry laboratory for the Regents School, Aikin was authorized to purchase chemical apparatus on the credit of the faculty.

Aikin's knowledge of his profession was extensive and exact. With a six-foot frame and a flowing white beard, he had a commanding presence. He was a devout Catholic who married twice and fathered 28 children.

In addition to his post as professor of chemistry, Aikin was professor of natural philosophy in the School of Arts and Sciences, a lecturer at the Maryland Institute and city inspector of gas and illuminating oils. He contributed articles on chemical, geological, botanical and mineralogical subjects to numerous journals, and was author of a valuable list of plants found around Baltimore.

William Aikin died in 1888.

SAMUEL CHEW | 1842-1844

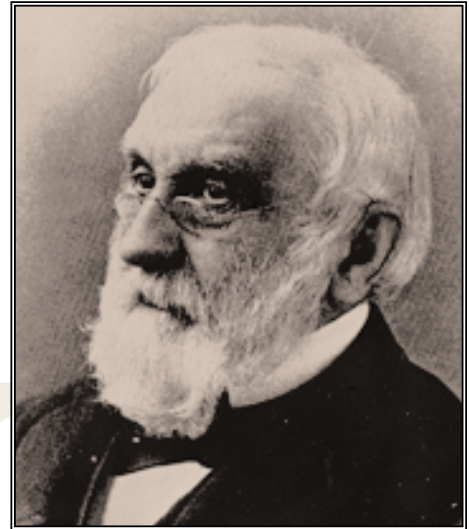


Samuel Chew was born in 1806 in Calvert County, Maryland. Educated at Charlotte Hall in St. Mary's City and at Princeton College, Chew studied medicine in Baltimore under Dr. William Donaldson, a prominent physician. He entered the School of Medicine in 1826 and, in 1829, received his MD degree.

In 1840, Chew co-founded the Eye and Ear Institute. He was elected professor of therapeutics, materia medica and hygiene at the School of Medicine the following year, and later named chair of principles and practice of medicine, a post he held until his death. Chew also served as librarian, vice president and treasurer of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty.

Samuel Chew was a man of stature and scholarly achievements. One of his best-known writings was an oration delivered at the formal opening of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty Hall. His most ambitious work, entitled *Lectures on Medical Education*, was left unfinished at his death but later completed by his son. Chew stood in the front ranks of his profession and was greatly respected for his charity and integrity of character. He practiced medicine for 38 years and died on Christmas Day 1863, at age 57.

GEORGE WARNER
MILTENBERGER 1855-1869



George Warner Miltenberger, son of Gen. Anthony Felix W. Miltenberger, was born in Baltimore in 1819. He was educated at the Boisseau Academy and the University of Virginia, and earned his MD degree at the University of Maryland in 1840.

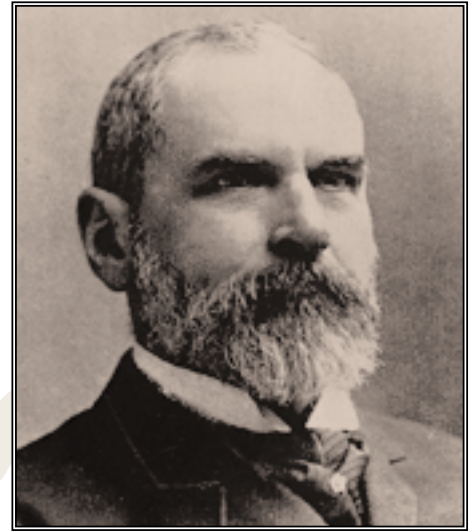
As a student, Miltenberger had attracted the attention of the faculty and, upon his graduation, was selected as demonstrator of anatomy. Miltenberger taught almost every subject and provided students broad foundations in the various branches of medicine. He was elected professor of materia medica and pathological anatomy in 1852, and was dean of the faculty for 14 years. In 1858, he was named chair of obstetrics, where he gained preeminence as a teacher and practitioner.

Miltenberger was president of the Baltimore Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and chairman of its Library and Examination Committees. With the opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1889, Miltenberger was named a consulting physician.

Notorious for his dedication to work, Miltenberger did not participate in social pleasures, church services or holidays, in order to live only for the good of his patients and his teaching. He resigned in 1891, and was made professor emeritus and honorary president of the faculty, having completed half a century of service to the School of Medicine. Miltenberger played an instrumental role in the founding of the School's Medical Alumni Association.

George Miltenberger's writings were published in the *Maryland Medical Journal* and in the *Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland*. He died in 1905.

JULIAN JOHN CHISOLM | 1869-1874



Julian John Chisolm was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1830. He earned his MD degree from the Medical College of South Carolina in 1850, and studied in London and Paris. He was professor of surgery at the Medical College of South Carolina from 1858 to 1868, and received his first medical appointment in South Carolina during the Civil War.

Chisolm moved to Baltimore in 1868, became professor of military and operative surgery at the School of Medicine, and served as dean of faculty from 1869 to 1874. He was appointed professor of operative surgery and clinical professor of diseases of the eye and ear at the School of Medicine from 1872 to 1899, and later named emeritus professor.

Chisolm served as president of nearly every national and international ophthalmological society of his day. He was founder and chief surgeon of the Presbyterian Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital in Baltimore, served as chairman of the ophthalmological section of the International Medical Congress and was president of the Baltimore Academy of Medicine. The author of several editions of the *Manual of Military Surgery*, Chisolm is credited with performing the first outpatient surgery for cataracts in America.

Julian Chisolm was considered a leader among the third generation of medical school professors, and is credited with helping to guide American medicine toward specialization. He died in 1903.

SAMUEL CLAGGETT CHEW | 1874-1879



Born in Baltimore in 1837, Samuel Claggett Chew was the son of Dr. Samuel Chew, dean of the faculty at the School of Medicine from 1842 to 1844.

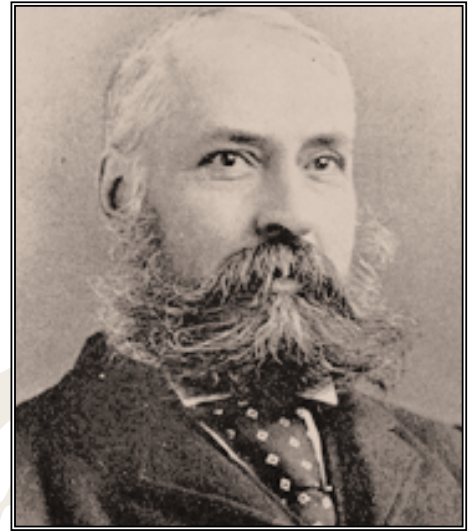
In many respects, Chew's professional life paralleled that of his father. He earned AB and AM degrees at Princeton in 1856 and 1859, and studied medicine under the direction of his father. Chew was awarded a medical degree from the University of Maryland in 1858, and, like his father, was elected professor of materia medica and practice. He was dean of the faculty from 1874 to 1879.

Chew was a member of the Board of Regents, and for more than 40 years was a member of the Faculty of Physic. Chew played a prominent role in both the material and educational life of the University, and was known as a leading influence on School policy. He lived to be one of the oldest medical practitioners in Baltimore, and one of the more distinguished men of his profession.

Chew served the Medical Alumni Association and the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland in various capacities. He was also president of the board of trustees of the Peabody Institute, a consulting physician to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and one of the authors of Pepper's *System of Medicine*.

Samuel Chew died in 1915.

LOUIS MCLANE TIFFANY | 1879-1886



Louis McLane Tiffany was born in Baltimore in 1844. He received a BA degree from the University of Cambridge, England, in 1866, and years later, a MA degree from the same institution. Tiffany entered the School of Medicine in 1866, and received his MD degree in 1868.

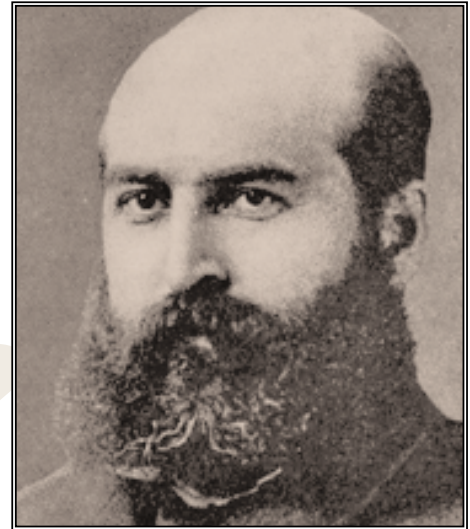
A resident physician at the Baltimore Almshouse, Tiffany served in various capacities at the School of Medicine. He was demonstrator in anatomy, professor of operative surgery, professor of surgery and dean of the faculty from 1879 to 1886. During his demonstratorship, he also served as chair of anatomy for the Maryland Dental College. Tiffany held many leadership positions in the medical community, including president of the Baltimore Medical Association, president of the Clinical Society of Maryland, vice president and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and surgeon-in-chief for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

A skillful and innovative surgeon whose studious, patient and conservative nature was balanced by his bold and self-confident approach, Tiffany made important contributions to surgery of the kidney and

maxilla. In 1878, he performed a temporary depression of each maxilla for angiosarcoma of both nares, preceded by tracheotomy, a procedure lauded as “the most difficult and heroic operation recorded in the annals of surgery.” This accomplishment attracted national attention and, a short time later, Tiffany reported the first successful nephrolithotomy in America. He was also the first surgeon to use a pearl button to anchor stay sutures after abdominal surgery. Tiffany served as president of the American Surgical Association and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. An avid sportsman who enjoyed hunting and fishing, he was also an accomplished athlete.

Louis Tiffany died in Virginia in 1916.

JACOB EDWIN MICHAEL | 1886-1890
| 1893-1896



Jacob Edwin Michael was born in Harford County, Maryland, in 1848. He was educated at St. Timothy's Hall in Catonsville, Maryland, and the Newark Academy in Delaware. Michael received an AB degree from Princeton in 1871, and an MD degree from the University of Maryland in 1873. A man of Herculean stature and strength, Michael was a distinguished athlete during his years at Princeton.

Michael joined the University of Maryland faculty in 1874, and was demonstrator of anatomy for the next six years. He was professor of anatomy and obstetrics, and dean of the faculty from 1886 to 1890 and 1893 to 1896. In 1884, he was appointed professor of genitourinary and rectal surgery at Baltimore Polyclinic. A skillful surgeon and a popular teacher, Michael was noted for his ready command of language. While firm in his opinions, he was considered liberal and tolerant.

In addition to serving as editor of the *Maryland Medical Journal*, Michael held various leadership positions in the local medical community. He was president of the Clinical Society and the Baltimore Medical Association, vice president and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and president of the Medical Alumni Association.

Jacob Michael died at age 47 after a two-year struggle with Bright's disease.

ISAAC EDMONDSON ATKINSON | 1890-1893



Isaac Edmondson Atkinson was born in Baltimore in 1846. He was educated at the University of Maryland School of Arts and Sciences, and received an MD degree in 1865 from the School of Medicine.

Atkinson was a vaccine physician who, during the prevalence of smallpox in Baltimore, was made superintendent of vaccination. Atkinson was clinical professor of dermatology at Maryland from 1879 to 1881, professor of pathology from 1881 to 1886, professor of materia medica and therapeutics from 1886 to 1900 and emeritus professor. He was dean of the faculty from 1890 to 1893.

Atkinson, who had a large consulting practice, was highly regarded for his medical learning, diagnostic powers and excellent judgment. His primary focus was on general medicine, although he was also interested in syphilis and diseases of the skin.

Atkinson was author of a section in Pepper's *System of Medicine*, and wrote many articles that appeared in the journals with which he was allied. A consulting physician at the Johns Hopkins Hospital and a member of the Lunacy Commission of Maryland, Atkinson was also president of the Clinical Society of Maryland, vice president and president of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty and president of the American Dermatological Society.

Isaac Atkinson died of pneumonia in 1906.

ROBERT DORSEY COALE | 1896–1897
1900–1915



Born in Baltimore in 1857, Robert Dorsey Coale was the great-grandson of Dr. Samuel Stringer Coale, a prominent figure in early Baltimore medical circles. His maternal grandfather, Dr. Robert Edward Dorsey, also a reputable physician, was an 1819 graduate of the University of Maryland who had served as professor of materia medica in the Trustees Faculty.

Coale graduated from the Pennsylvania Military Academy in 1875, and earned a PhD degree from the Johns Hopkins University in 1882. He applied for a studentship at Johns Hopkins in 1876, and enjoyed the distinction of having been the very first matriculant accepted at that institution.

Coale was professor of toxicology and chemistry and served as dean for two terms, serving the university for a total of 18 years. An executive of sound, conservative judgment, and

an individual of unswerving integrity, Coale was, to a large extent, the balance wheel of the faculty. Although kindly and generous to a fault, he was a man of few words, a trait many mistook for coldness. Reticent about his own affairs, Coale performed many acts of kindness and charity anonymously.

A military man as well as a scientist, Robert Coale was frequently addressed as Colonel Coale. He served as a colonel in the 5th Maryland US Volunteers during the Spanish-American War. When he died at his desk, a handful of due bills were found in his safe for money he had loaned to students who were in need. It was said that the students had lost their greatest friend and most ardent champion.

CHARLES WELLMAN MITCHELL | 1897-1900



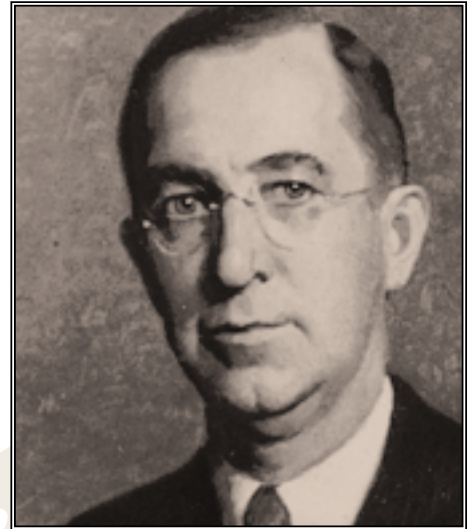
Charles Wellman Mitchell was born in Baltimore in 1859. He earned a BA degree at Princeton in 1879, and later, an AM degree at the same institution. Mitchell received his MD degree and Examination Medal from the School of Medicine in 1881.

A lecturer in pathology at Maryland, and professor of the diseases of children at the Women's Medical College, Mitchell's interest in pathology was stimulated by his study in Vienna, where a new basis for medical thinking was being taught. His expertise in pathogenesis attracted the best students to the School of Medicine. Mitchell became professor of clinical medicine at the School of Medicine in 1893, and professor of materia medica in 1896. He was elected professor of the diseases of children in 1897, and served as dean of the faculty from 1897 to 1900. Mitchell was president of the Maryland Medical Society and a visiting physician at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

In 1899, during Mitchell's deanship, the four-year course of medical instruction was implemented. At that time the faculty also decided that baseball and football clubs would be helpful in giving the students needed outdoor exercise. The organized athletic clubs were short-lived, however, since students could not find time for practice.

When Charles Mitchell died in 1917, he was remembered as an excellent teacher who instinctively understood his students.

ARTHUR M. SHIPLEY | *(Acting Dean) 1915–1916*



Arthur M. Shipley was a native of Anne Arundel County and a member of one of Maryland's early colonial families. Both his maternal and paternal forefathers had settled in Maryland in the 1660s. Shipley attended the Friends School in Baltimore and, in 1902, graduated from the School of Medicine as the Honor Man of his class. His internship and residency at University Hospital were followed by a four-year term as superintendent there. In 1921, Shipley received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from St. Johns College in Annapolis.

Shipley served in World War I as commanding officer and surgeon of Evacuation Hospital #8 in France, and earned several military awards, including the Distinguished Service Medal. He served again in World War II. Upon his return to the School of Medicine, Shipley was appointed to the professorship of surgery. He taught for 46 years at the medical school, held the chair of surgery for 28 years, and served two years as acting dean.

Shipley was a pioneer in many surgical fields and is credited with demonstrating that surgery could be performed on the heart and pericardium. A legendary surgeon, Shipley's name is associated with the earliest planned removal of a pheochromocytoma and resultant cure of the type of hypertension caused by this tumor.

Shipley saw the department of surgery through difficult times following his appointment as chief in 1920. Development of surgical specialties was in its infancy at Maryland, compared to other leading medical schools. Hampered by old and ill-equipped laboratory space, an outdated hospital and minimal support from the state, Shipley established sub-departments of neurosurgery, genitourinary surgery, orthopaedics, chest surgery and vascular and plastic surgery.

Arthur Shipley ranks among the outstanding leaders of the medical school who have maintained the highest traditions of the institution. He was a member of the Southern Medical Society, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, American College of Surgeons, American Surgical Association and the Eclat Club.

Shipley died in 1955.

JAMES M.H. ROWLAND | 1916–1940



Born in Cecil County, Maryland, James M.H. Rowland grew up during a depression within a community that met hard times by tightening belts and working longer hours. After attending the West Nottingham Academy, Rowland taught school for two years on Maryland's Eastern Shore to earn money to study medicine. He graduated from the School of Medicine in 1892. Rowland was appointed professor of obstetrics in 1915 and served as dean from 1917 to 1940.

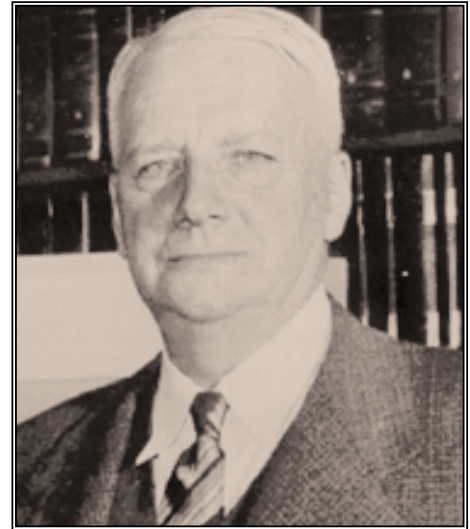
More than anyone in Baltimore, Rowland was conscious of the indifference with which society and the medical profession treated obstetrical patients. When he graduated from medical school and developed an interest in obstetrics, most poor, inner city mothers were under the care of midwives. Rowland disapproved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

Through Rowland's efforts, a hospital program for obstetrical patients was developed, along with an outpatient clinic that supervised at-home deliveries. In spite of opposition, Rowland advocated for the practices of episiotomy and Caesarian section for patients with placenta praevia.

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

James Rowland died in 1954. His daughter, Mrs. Carle Clarke, sculpted a life-sized bronze bust of him, which is displayed in Davidge Hall. The sculpture was a gift to the School of Medicine from Mrs. Clarke and her husband.

ROBERT URIE PATTERSON | 1943-1946



Major General Robert Urie Patterson, MC, USA (retired), was born in Montreal and received his medical degree from McGill University in 1898. He was named dean of the School of Medicine and superintendent of the University Hospital in 1943.

At the time of Patterson's appointment, the Board of Regents announced a reorganization of the school and the hospital to encourage closer coordination between the two as a combined teaching unit. Under his leadership, the medical school changed its emphasis from diagnosing to healing, with a new concentration on research, public health, industrial medicine and extension work. During his tenure, departments in cardiology and psychiatry were added to deal specifically with two disorders that physicians had once considered virtually beyond their care.

Patterson served in the US Army from 1901 until his retirement in 1935. Throughout his military career, he served at various posts throughout the United States. Patterson was chief of a medical unit in World War I and, in the final four years of his career, surgeon general of the US Army. He received numerous decorations, including the Distinguished Service Medal, two Silver Star citations and the Philippine Campaign Badge for service there at the turn of the century. Upon his retirement from the military, Patterson was named dean of the University of Oklahoma School of Medicine and superintendent of the State University and Crippled Children's Hospitals at Oklahoma City. He later joined the faculty at the University of Maryland.

Robert Patterson died at age 73, following a short illness.

H. BOYD WYLIE | *(Acting Dean) 1940–1943*
(Acting Dean) 1946–1948
(Dean) 1948–1954



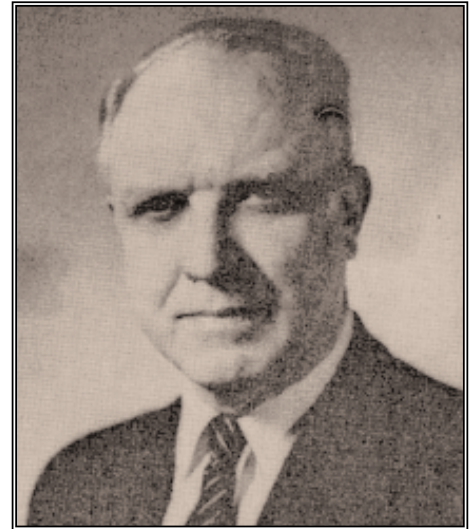
H. Boyd Wylie was named dean of the School of Medicine in June of 1948, after serving as assistant dean and acting dean. A native of Baltimore, Wylie graduated from the Johns Hopkins University in 1908, and from the School of Medicine in 1912. He was appointed to the faculty in 1913, and later named professor and chair of biochemistry.

Wylie's career at the School of Medicine spanned 41 years. At one point in the 1940s, he simultaneously served as the head of biochemistry,

chairman of the admissions committee, and acting dean of the faculty. During Wylie's deanship, the School of Medicine accepted its first African-American students. Wylie was considered tough, but fair, and was a father figure to many of his students.

Boyd Wylie died in 1963 at age 76.

WILLIAM SPENCER STONE | 1955-1969



William Spencer Stone, MC, USA (retired), received BS and MS degrees from the University of Idaho in 1924 and 1925, and his MD degree in 1929 from the University of Louisville. He also held an honorary DSc degree. Stone joined the University of Maryland School of Medicine faculty in 1954 as director of Medical Education and Research, and was named dean of the faculty the following year.

Under Stone's leadership, the School greatly expanded its personnel and research facilities. Major developments in post-graduate training and improvements to the undergraduate curriculum were implemented. Stone was one of the major architects of the overall development program of the medical center. His broad experience in diverse medical fields and his national prominence were instrumental in keeping the University abreast of new trends. The faculty and student body knew him as a modest and dedicated man, a diligent administrator and a tenacious fighter for what he believed in.

Stone played a significant role in the opening of the world's first Shock Trauma Center at the University of Maryland in 1968. Through his efforts, the school garnered state funding for the first time, and was awarded a US Department of Defense grant, which provided Shock Trauma's first med-evac helicopter service.

A career officer in the US Army Medical Corps, Stone held many posts, including chief of the Parasitic Disease Division at the Army Medical School, chief of the Laboratories Division of the Surgeon General's Office and chairman of the Army Medical Research Board. A recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, Stone was instrumental in developing the Walter Reed Institute for Research into one of the leading research centers in the country.

William Stone spent the final years of his life in North Carolina, where he died in 1983.

John H. Moxley, III

JOHN H. MOXLEY III | 1969-1973



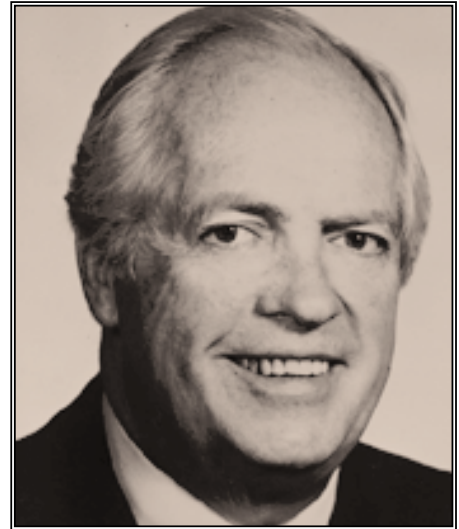
John H. Moxley graduated from Williams College and received his MD degree from the University of Colorado. He is Board certified in internal medicine, a Fellow of the American College of Physicians, and a Distinguished Fellow of the American College of Physician Executives.

Moxley served on the dean's staff at Harvard Medical School, became dean at Maryland in 1969, and then was vice chancellor for health services and dean at the University of California, San Diego Medical School. A former Assistant Secretary for Health Affairs at the US Department of Defense, Moxley later began consulting in organizational issues in medicine and health care. He is currently managing director of the physician executive practice at Korn/Ferry International, where he conducts searches for management physicians sought by private and public sectors of medicine and the health care industry.

Moxley is an active participant in several academic and health organizations. He has served on the board of trustees of the American Hospital Association, as both chairman of the scientific board and member of the governing council of the California Medical Association, as member and chairman of the Council of Scientific Affairs of the American Medical Association, and as a board member of both the National Fund for Medical Education and the Henry M. Jackson Foundation for the Advancement of Military Medicine.

John Moxley is a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, the Association of American Medical Colleges, the Society of Medical Administrators and the American Society of Clinical Oncology.

JOHN MURRAY DENNIS | *(Acting Dean)* 1973–1974
(Dean) 1974–1990



A native of Wicomico County on Maryland's Eastern Shore, John Murray Dennis was born in 1923. He graduated from the University of Maryland College Park in 1943, and received an MD degree from the School of Medicine in 1945. The first full time chair of radiology in the medical school, Dennis filled that post from 1953 until 1973, when he was made acting dean. He was appointed dean the following year, vice chancellor for health affairs in 1975, and vice president for academic affairs in 1983. Dennis was named dean emeritus in 1990, and professor emeritus in diagnostic radiology in 1995. At its 1993 commencement, the University of Maryland Baltimore honored Dennis with an honorary ScD degree.

During Dennis' deanship, the School of Medicine developed into a major research institution with considerable growth in faculty and research support. After a long political battle, Dennis stewarded the development of a new Baltimore Veterans Administration Medical Center on the University of Maryland Baltimore campus. The Baltimore VA Medical Center's Dr. John M. Dennis Auditorium honors his relentless pursuit of and dedication to this effort.

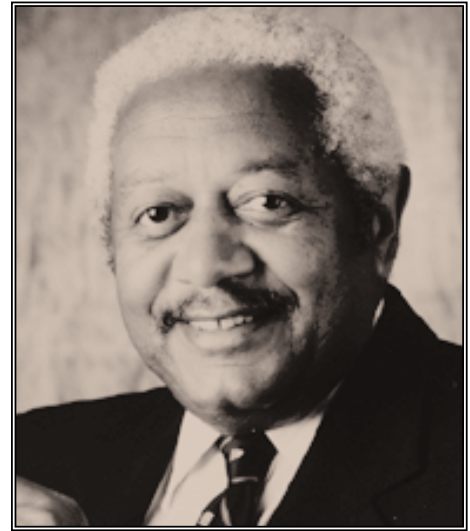
As dean, Dennis' leadership helped raise the University's ranking to the top third in research funding. He recruited quality personnel for

departmental chairs, made the medical school a major player in the field of biomedical research, and managed twice to rebuild the School's basic science departments. Dennis was instrumental in developing the Area Health Education Centers (AHEC) to expose students to rural practice. He was characterized as levelheaded, fair, honest and capable of meeting problems head-on. John Toll, former chancellor of the University System of Maryland, lauded him as "the ideal academic leader."

Dennis was very active in organized radiology. He served as president of the American College of Radiology and chairman of its board of chancellors, and was honored with the organization's Gold Medal for distinguished and extraordinary service. Other honors include Alpha Omega Alpha, the Gold Medal of the American Roentgen-Ray Society, the Gold Key of the Medical Alumni Association and Loyola College's Andre White Medal for distinguished service to Maryland. The University of Maryland's 1984 Alumnus of the Year, Dennis chaired the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty's Committee to Establish a Commission on Medical Discipline.

John Dennis retired from the deanship in 1990, completing 17 years as dean, and almost 50 years of continuous service to the University of Maryland.

DONALD E. WILSON | 1991-



Donald E. Wilson, a native of Worcester, Massachusetts, is a graduate of Harvard College and Tufts University School of Medicine. In 1991 he was named the 30th dean of the School of Medicine. He was later appointed the University's first vice president for medical affairs. Wilson came to Maryland after 11 years as professor and chairman of medicine at the State University of New York Health Science Center-Brooklyn, and physician-in-chief of the University Hospital of Brooklyn and Kings County Hospital Center in New York.

As dean, Wilson has implemented his vision of relevant curriculum reform, which provides students with a broad correlation of basic science and clinical medicine at the outset of their medical education. Wilson is recognized locally and nationally as a champion for increasing the number of underrepresented minorities among both students and faculty, and for creating an atmosphere that respects and celebrates cultural and gender diversity. He has urged students and faculty "not to settle for what is offered but instead, reach for what is desired. If a special opportunity is offered, accept it graciously and then use it to advance your goals and dreams as well as to be of service to the community."

As the nation's first African-American dean of a traditionally majority medical school, Wilson has consis-

tently advocated and demonstrated a dedication to the promotion of equity in health care and diversity. His emphasis on addressing disparities in health for the underserved and for minorities through culturally competent research and outreach has permeated all levels and functions of the medical school and community.

It was under Wilson's tutelage that the School of Medicine rose to the top tier of American medical institutions in research funding. A superb leader and visionary in medical education, Wilson has served on innumerable prestigious committees in the medical education, research and health care arenas. His policy expertise led to his appointment as chair of the state's Health Care Access and Cost Commission and, subsequently, the Maryland Health Care Commission. Wilson chairs the Council of Deans of the Association of American Medical Colleges and is a member of the Advisory Committee to the Director of the National Institutes of Health.

Donald Wilson is a Master of the American College of Physicians and a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences, the American Clinical and Climatological Association and Alpha Omega Alpha. He is also a founder of the Association for Academic Minority Physicians (AAMP).

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Credits

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