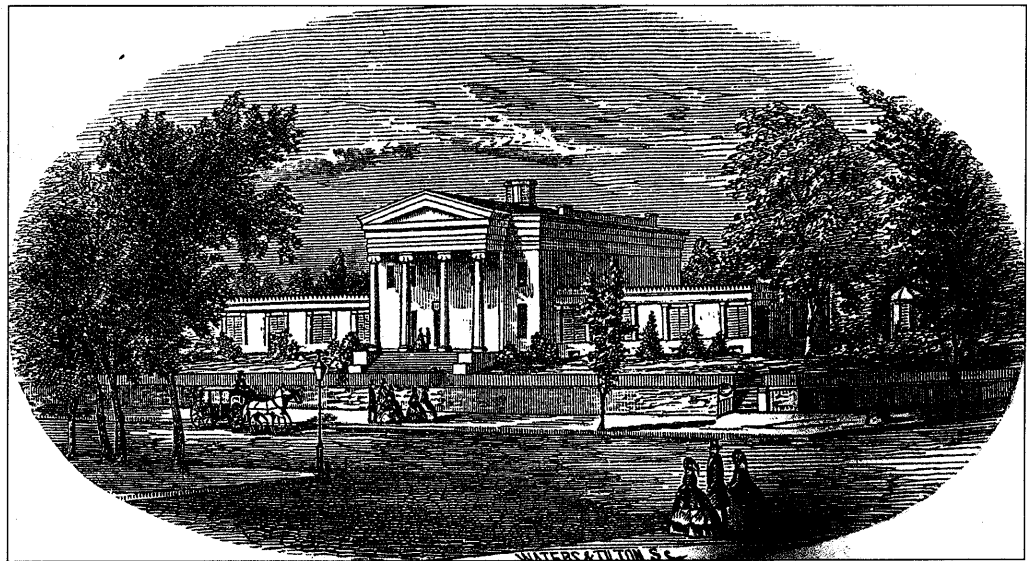
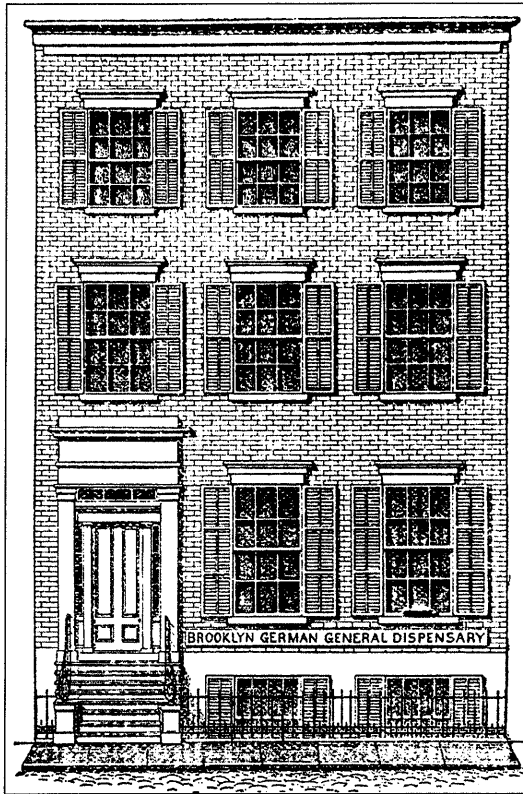


One

THE FOUNDING OF AMERICA'S FIRST COLLEGE HOSPITAL

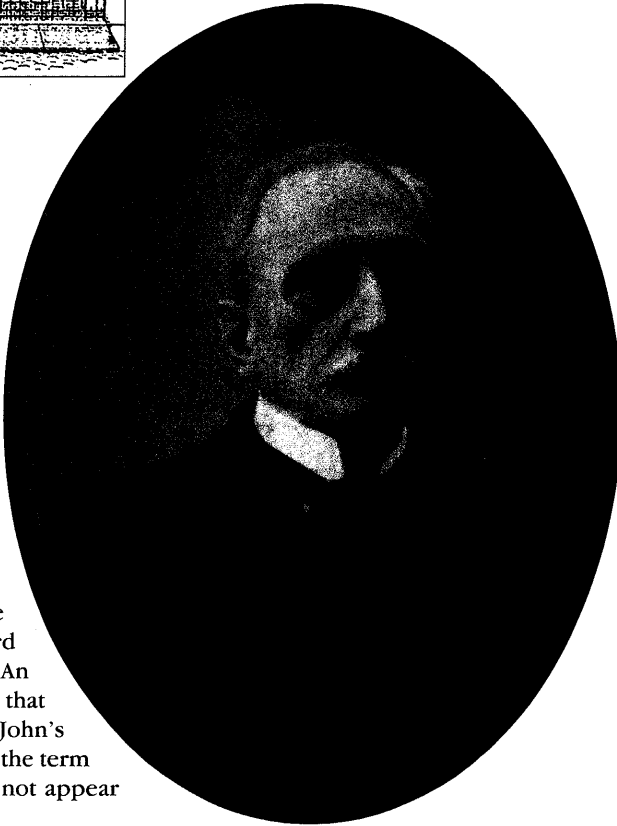


The Perry Mansion stood on Henry Street between Amity and Pacific Streets in Brooklyn. The Perry property was formerly part of the Ralph Patchen farm. The lots were purchased by Joseph A. Perry at various times; in 1835, he built the above residence. In 1843, the whole property was purchased by Dennis Perkins, who sold the property to the Long Island College Hospital on February 13, 1858 for the sum of \$31,250.

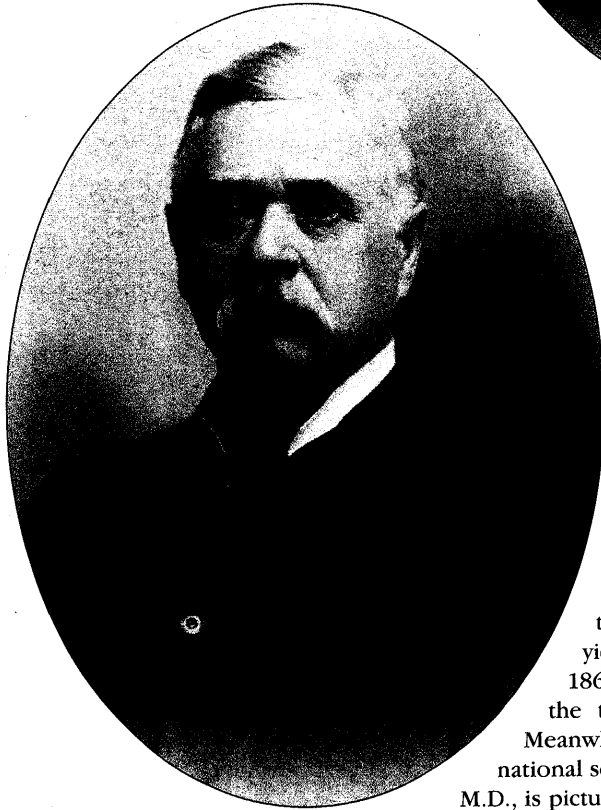
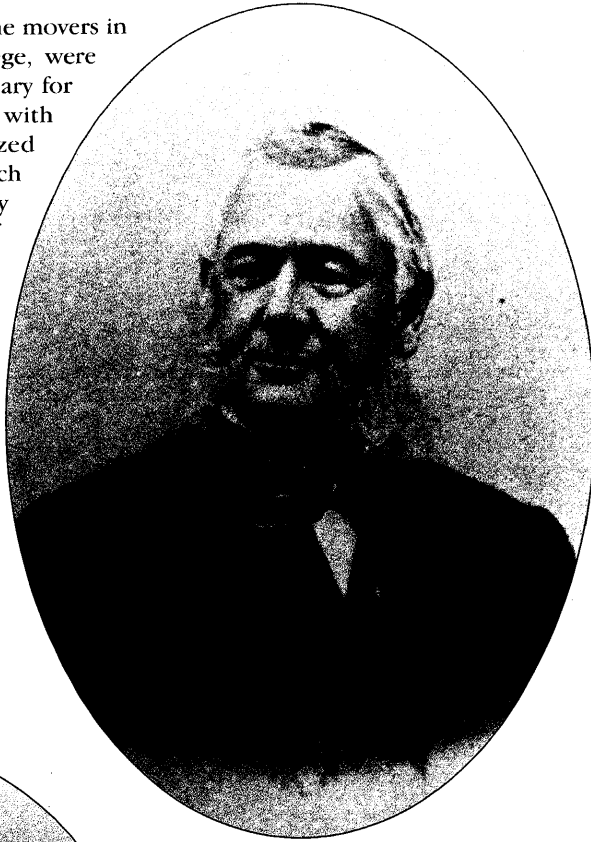


In 1856, two German physicians—Gustav Braeunlich and Louis Bauer, a famous orthopedic surgeon and former member of the German Parliament—organized a charitable medical service known as the Brooklyn German General Dispensary. The dispensary was staffed by two additional physicians and a surgeon, as well as a cupper and leecher. Located at 132 Court Street, it was originally intended to provide medical care to the indigent German population. Meanwhile, the nationality of the local inhabitants was changing with an increase in Irish immigration.

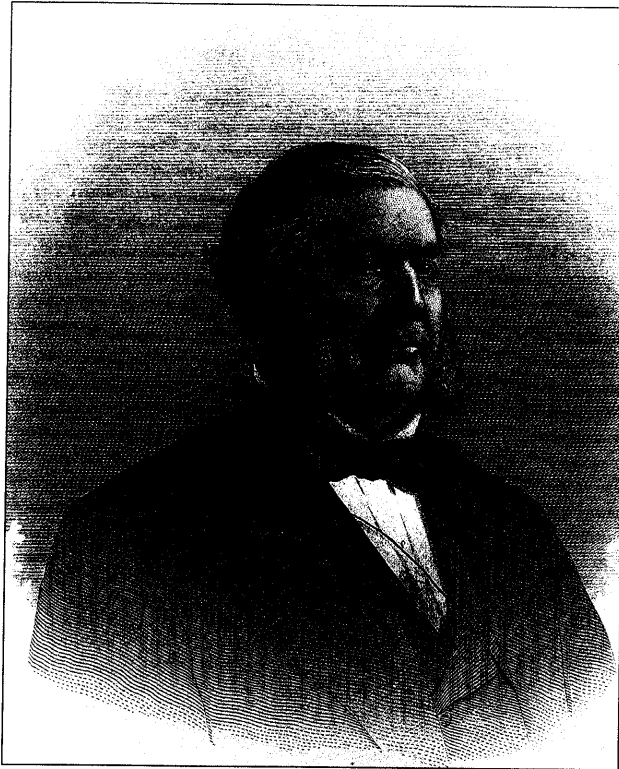
Dr. Bauer (seen here) and Dr. Braeunlich were joined by other prominent Brooklyn physicians (including Dr. John Byrne and Dr. Daniel Ayers) in resolving to organize St. John's Hospital on October 27, 1857. The name was changed to the Long Island Hospital and Medical College on December 23, 1857. Careful scrutiny of the institution's *diarium* shows that the name "St. John's" was erased and written over by the words "Long Island." The word "College" was also inserted. An examination of the minutes proves that the institution was known as St. John's Hospital on November 7, 1857, while the term "Long Island College Hospital" does not appear until February 4, 1858.



Drs. Bauer, Byrne, and Dudley, the prime movers in the establishment of the medical college, were trained in Europe, where it was customary for medical schools to be associated with universities and hospitals. They seized upon the opportunity of starting a much desired medical school in Brooklyn by adopting that superior system of education as their model. In so doing, they founded the first medical school in America to be associated with a hospital. The charter was granted in March 1858. Daniel Ayers, M.D., is shown on the right.



Almost immediately, the Perry Mansion, which was in the Heights section of Brooklyn, was purchased to house the new medical complex. It was a most imposing residence. The hospital was hit immediately with financial problems and was actually forced to close. The regents took steps to liquidate the affairs of the institution and looked to sell the property at public auction. It was Dr. William H. Dudley who purchased the property at auction and who would yield title to the property until May 11, 1865, at which time he was reimbursed and the title transferred back to the regents. Meanwhile, the collegiate division performed a national search for a first-rate faculty. John Byrne, M.D., is pictured on the left.

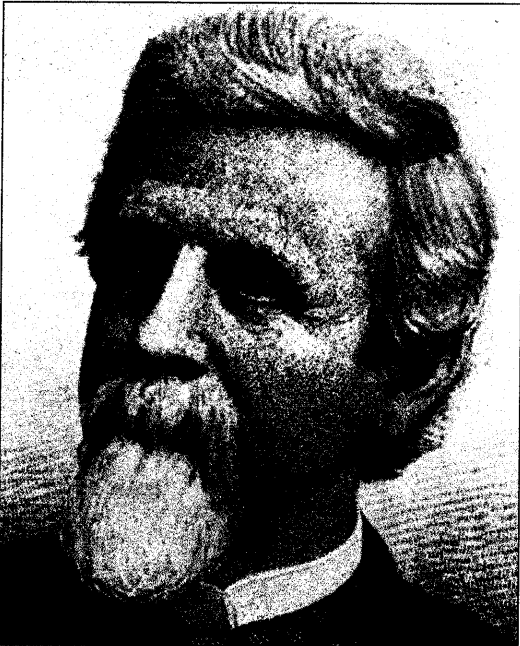
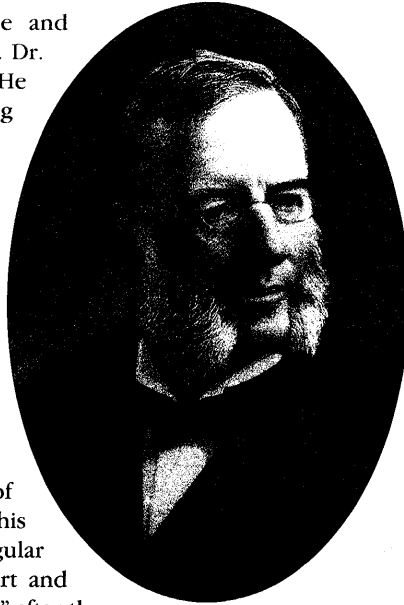


The institution reopened with an evening lecture on Thursday, March 29, 1860. Classes started the next day. An account of the evening's events was recorded in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. Dr. Theodore L. Mason made an address in which he gave a brief history and stated the objectives of the institution. In the course of his remarks, he pointed out the beneficial effect that such an institution would have upon the city. All this said and done, Brooklyn's medical school was born. William H. Dudley, M.D., is pictured on the left.

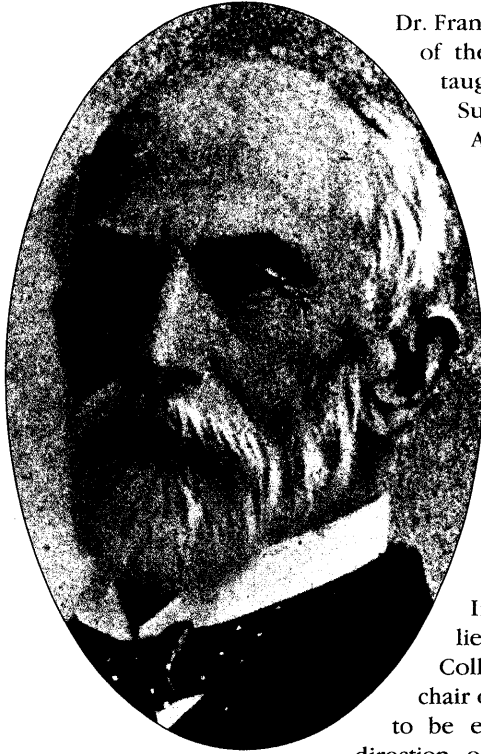


The first council in 1858 included the following physicians, from left to right: (top row) Chauncey L. Mitchell, M.A., M.D., and William H. Dudley, Ph.D.; (bottom row) Theodore L. Mason, M.D., and John Byrne, M.D., LL.D.

Austin Flint, M.D., a professor of practical medicine and pathology, was the most eminent member of the faculty. Dr. Flint came from a medical family of four generations. He graduated from Harvard in 1833 and began practicing medicine in Boston. He then moved to Buffalo, where he became a founding member of the first faculty of the Buffalo Medical College and the founder and editor of the *Buffalo Medical Journal*. Later, he became a professor of medicine at Louisville University Medical School. He subsequently moved to the Medical College of New Orleans, where he remained a professor of clinical medicine before he began teaching in Brooklyn in 1860. Dr. Flint was one of the most significant influences in New York medicine in the second half of the 19th century. He had acquired an international reputation based on his extensive medical writings and his contributions to the physical diagnosis and diseases of the heart and lungs. He did more than anyone in this country to bring the stethoscope into general use in regular examinations by illustrating its value in identifying heart and lung disease. Flint earned the title "the American Laennec," after the French physician who invented the stethoscope and who perfected the art of diagnosis through careful comparison of physical findings and autopsy results. Flint helped round out the work of Laennec with his detailed analysis of the sounds produced by tapping the chest and the sounds of breathing as heard through the stethoscope. His articles "Cardiac Murmurs" and "An Analytical Study of Auscultation and Percussion" are basic medical classics. He furthered the study of tuberculosis by his clear description of the earliest signs of its involvement in the lungs. He also discovered and described a murmur of great diagnostic value in valvular heart disease, known today as the "Austin Flint Murmur."

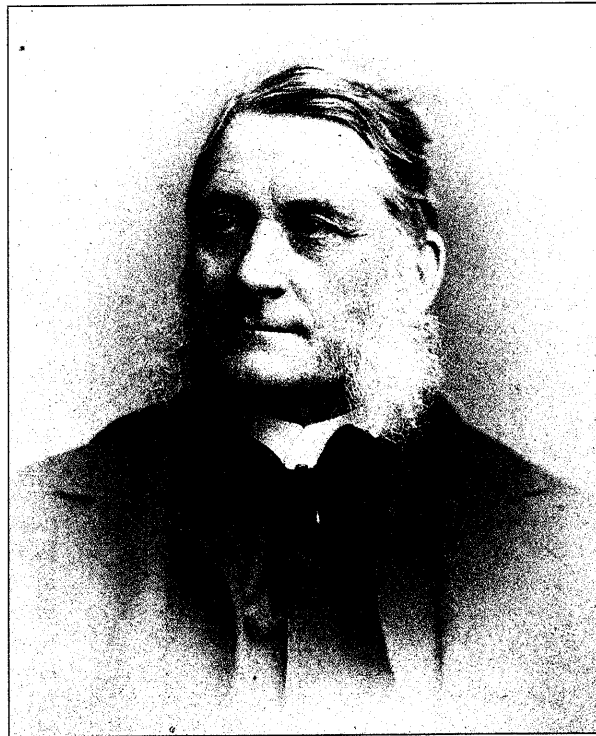


Dr. James D. Trask, professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, was a founder of the American Gynecological Society and was widely known for his clinical skill. A 1939 graduate of Amherst College, he received his medical degree from the University of the City of New York in 1844 and later received an honorary M.D. degree from the Medical College of Buffalo. His paper entitled "Placenta Praevia" was published as the prize essay in the 1855 *Transactions of the American Medical Association*.

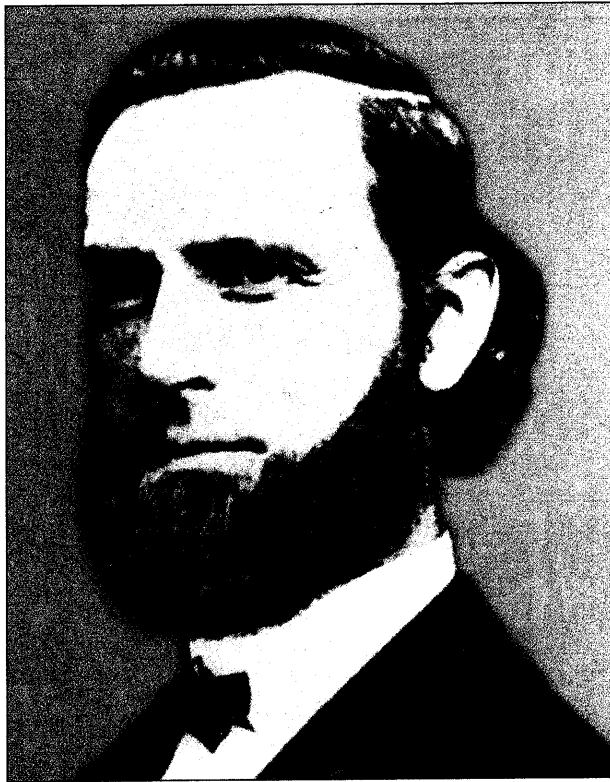


Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, professor of surgery, was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He taught surgery at Fairfield College of Physicians and Surgeons and later at Geneva Medical College. With Austin Flint, he was a founder of the Buffalo Medical College, where he taught for 12 years until he came to Brooklyn in 1860. By this time, he was already well known as an authority on the treatment of fractures. His *Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations* was the first complete work on the subject in English. It was printed in seven editions and translated into French and German. In 1847, while still in Buffalo, Hamilton was the first to advocate skin grafting. With the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Hamilton entered the U.S. Army as a volunteer regimental surgeon. The following year, he published his elaborate and comprehensive "Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene." On February 9, 1863, he was appointed Medical Inspector of the U.S. Army with the rank of lieutenant colonel. Returning to the Long Island College Hospital later in 1863, he was appointed to the chair of military medicine, the first department of its kind to be established in this country. In 1871, under the direction of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, he edited the *Surgical Memoirs of the War of the Rebellion*.

Dr. Joseph C. Hutchison, professor of surgical anatomy and operative surgery, was a distinguished Brooklyn surgeon. A graduate of Jefferson Medical College and the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was on the staff of the Brooklyn City Hospital. For a number of years, he was a member of the Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary, which he founded. During the cholera epidemic of 1845, he had been physician-in-charge of the Brooklyn Cholera Hospital and later, from 1873 to 1875, he served as medical head of the Brooklyn Board of Health.



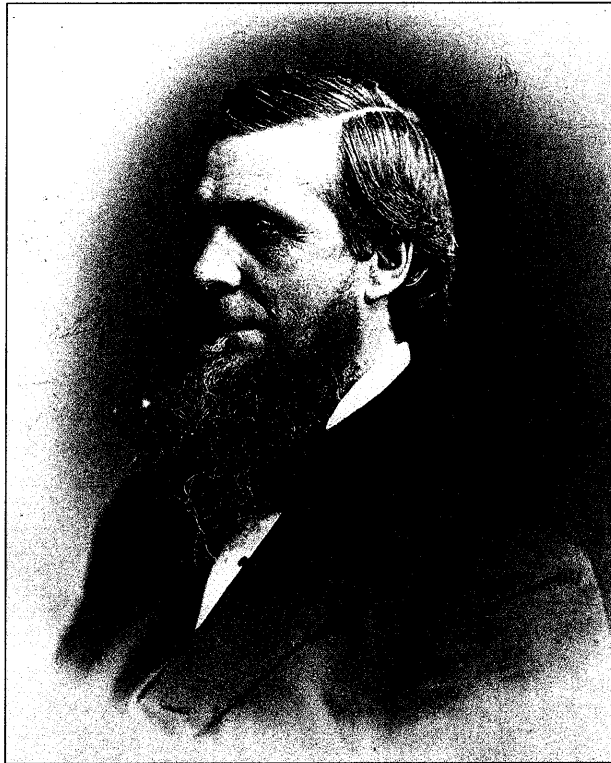
Dr. John Call Dalton, professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy, was the most renowned physiologist in America at this time. Educated at Harvard University, he received his M.D. degree in 1847 and later spent several months in Paris studying under the noted French physiologist, Claude Bernard. Upon his return, he taught physiology at Boylston Medical School and at the Vermont and Buffalo Medical Colleges, leaving the latter in 1860 to join the faculty in Brooklyn. As a demonstrator and teacher, Dr. Dalton had few equals. He was present at one of the first demonstrations of the use of ether anesthesia and immediately started using ether in his own animal experiments. He was the first in this country to teach physiology by conducting experiments on animals in front of his students. He was a prolific writer; his essay "Corpus Luteum of Pregnancy" won the American Medical Association prize in 1859 and immediately established his reputation as an able investigator and original physiologist. His *Treatise on Human Physiology*, first published in 1859, was a standard textbook in American medical schools for two decades.



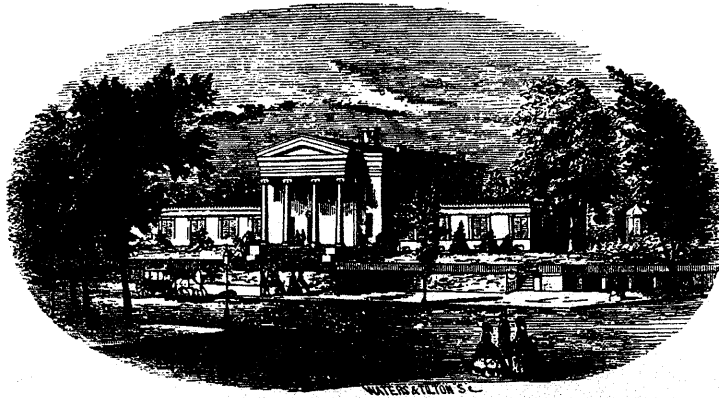
Dr. DeWitt Clinton Enos, professor of general and descriptive anatomy, was also on the staff of the Brooklyn City Hospital. A graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he was the writer of a number of clinical papers, chiefly on surgical topics. In 1867, he became professor of operative and clinical surgery at the Long Island College Hospital.



Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, professor of chemistry and toxicology, was probably the foremost toxicologist in America in the mid-19th century and made newspaper headlines more than once by giving expert testimony at murder trials. A native of New York City, Dr. Doremus received his medical degree from the University of the City of New York in 1851 and then served as professor of chemistry at New York College of Pharmacy for several years. He was one of the founders of New York Medical College and was dean there during his three-year tenure on the faculty in Brooklyn. Dr. Doremus was a speaker of great skill and charm who delivered many popular lectures to Brooklyn audiences on chemistry, physics, and other scientific subjects.



Dr. Edwin N. Chapman, professor of *materia medica* and therapeutics, was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College. He later succeeded Dr. Trask as the chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. He became one of the elder statesmen of the college, serving on the joint board of the council and faculty and, later, on the board of regents.



Long Island College Hospital,
OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

THE FIRST COURSE OF LECTURES
IN THIS INSTITUTION,
WILL BE COMMENCED ON THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860,
AND CONTINUE SIXTEEN WEEKS.

BOARD OF REGENTS:
HON. SAMUEL SLOAN, PRESIDENT.
LIVINGSTON K. MILLER, Esq., SECRETARY.

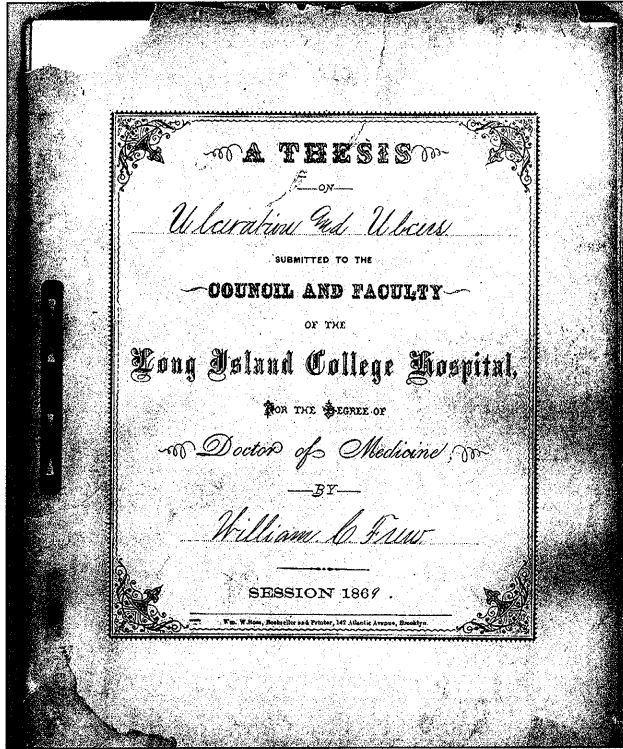
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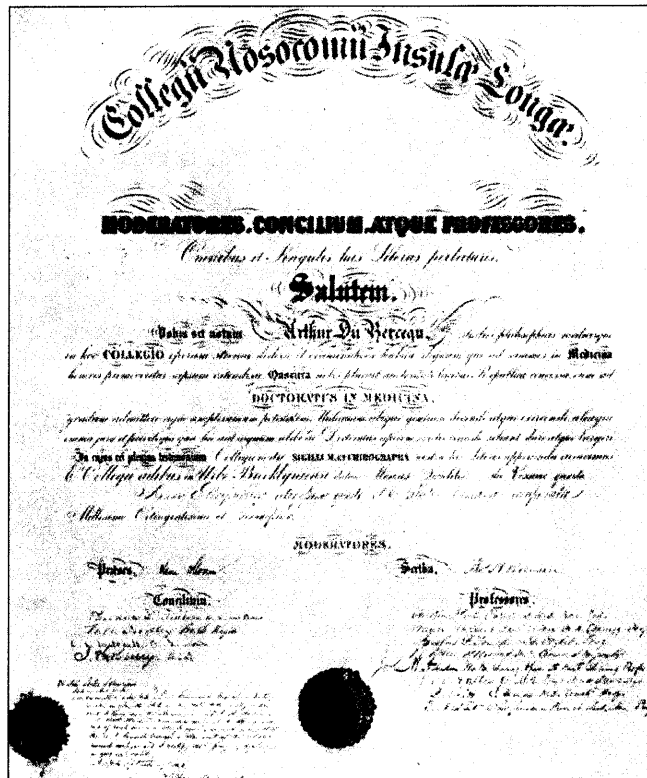
DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY:
J. G. JOHNSON, M. D.

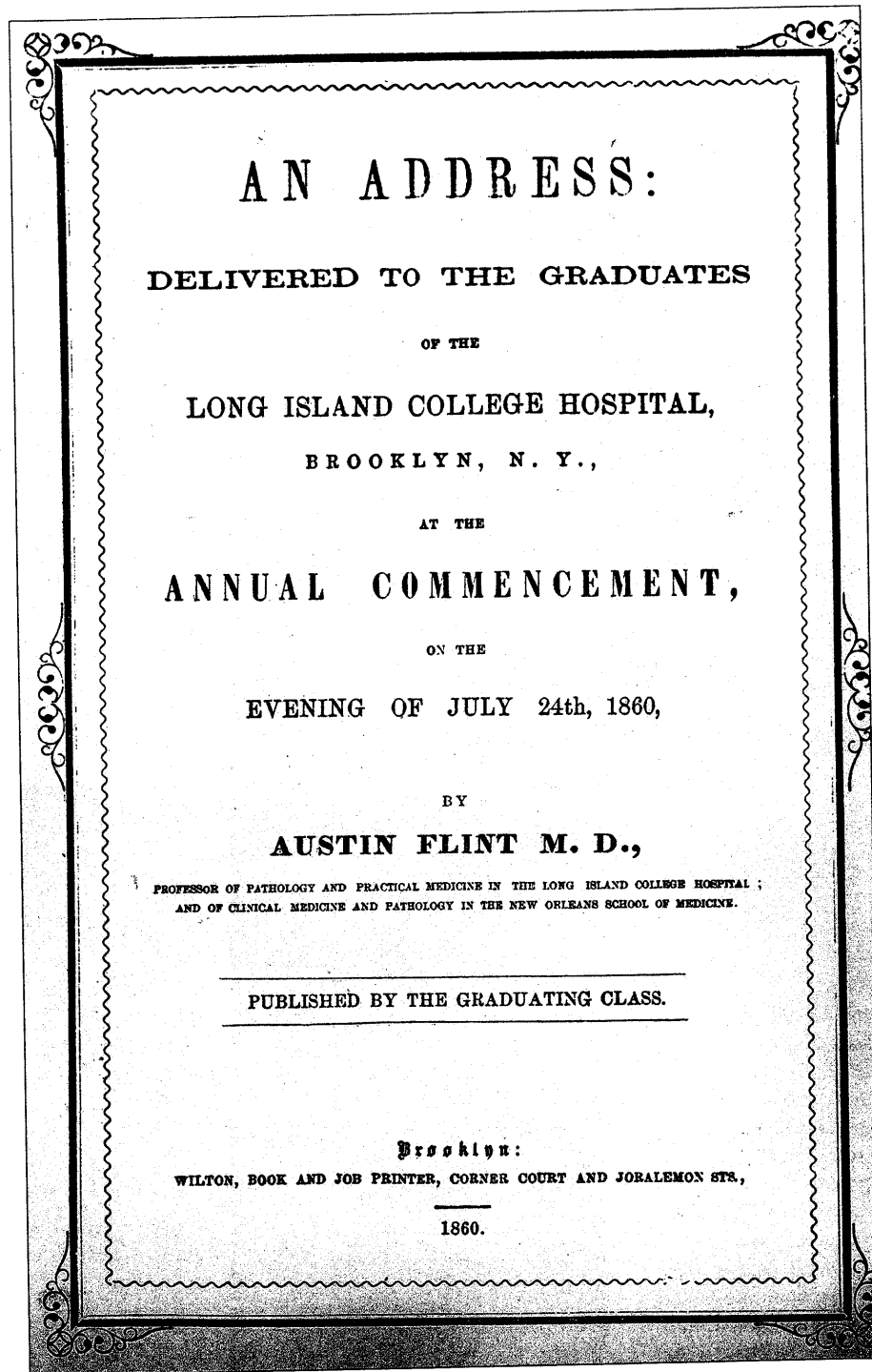
This announcement declared that the first course of lectures commenced on March 29, 1860. Fees for the whole course included the following: matriculation, \$100; a single ticket, \$12.50; graduation fee, \$20; and a demonstrator's ticket, \$5. Upon payment of \$5, regular physicians would be admitted to all the lectures.



The candidate for graduation was required to have studied medicine for three years under the direction of a regular practitioner and had to have two full courses of lectures, one of which had to be at the Long Island College Hospital. A graduate also had to be 21 years of age, of good moral character, and had to submit to the faculty a thesis in his own handwriting on some medical subject.

The first diploma issued by the Long Island College Hospital was issued to Arthur DuBerceau of the Class of 1860. Graduates were presented by Dr. William H. Dudley, registrar. Dr. Mason, the president of the Collegiate Department, conferred the degrees. DuBerceau stated in his will that upon his death, his diploma should be returned to his alma mater.





The first commencement took place on July 24, 1860, in the chapel of the Packer Institute, a girls' school that is still located on Joralemon Street in Brooklyn. The opening prayer was offered by the Reverend Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims. The commencement address was delivered by Dr. Austin Flint. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on 21 graduates.

CIRCULAR AND CATALOGUE,
OF THE
Long Island College Hospital,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
SESSION FOR 1861.

A PRELIMINARY COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE COMMENCED
FEBRUARY 18TH.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES WILL BE COMMENCED
MARCH 18TH, 1861.

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and Microscopic Anatomy.
DEWITT C. KNOS, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.
EDWIN N. CHAPMAN, M. D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

FACULTY OF THE HOSPITAL:

| | | |
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| Physicians: | Surgeons: | |
| E. M. CHAPMAN, M. D., | FRANK H. HAMILTON M. D. | |
| WM. KRUEBER, M. D. | Adjuncts: | |
| WM. H. DAVOL, M. D., | J. G. JOHNSON, M. D. | |
| J. E. CLARK, M. D., | D. H. DORR, M. D. | |
| A. BARKETT, M. D. | WM. GIFFILLAND, M. D. | |
| | P. C. PEASE, M. D., H. P. and Surgeon. | |

WILTON, Printer, cor. Court and Jocklemson sts., Brooklyn.

In 1861, a preliminary one-month course beginning February 18 was added to the curriculum. This course was devoted chiefly to lectures by Dr. Frank H. Hamilton on military surgery. The Civil War was imminent and the medical schools were preparing to meet the needs of the nation.

Following President Lincoln's proclamation of war, most of the early graduates of the school volunteered. Nearly as many served with the South as with the North. The war was uppermost in the minds of the students, the faculty, and the doctors. Several members of the faculty also enlisted. The facilities of the hospital were immediately placed at the disposal of the wounded, and the wards were filled with soldiers. In 1862 alone, 211 wounded soldiers were treated.

