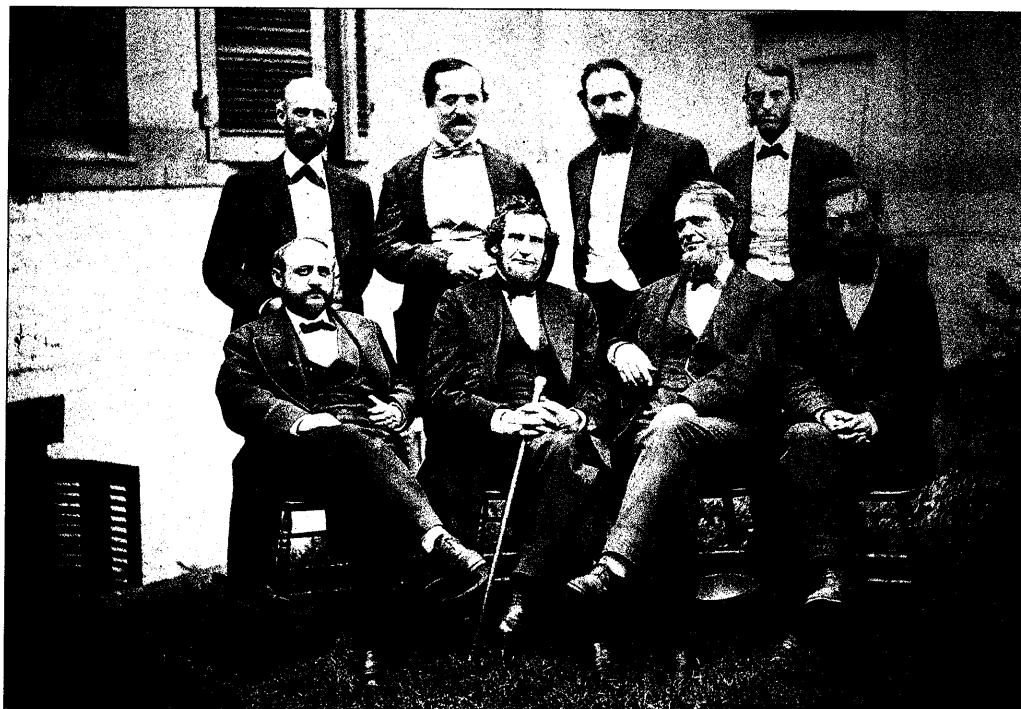


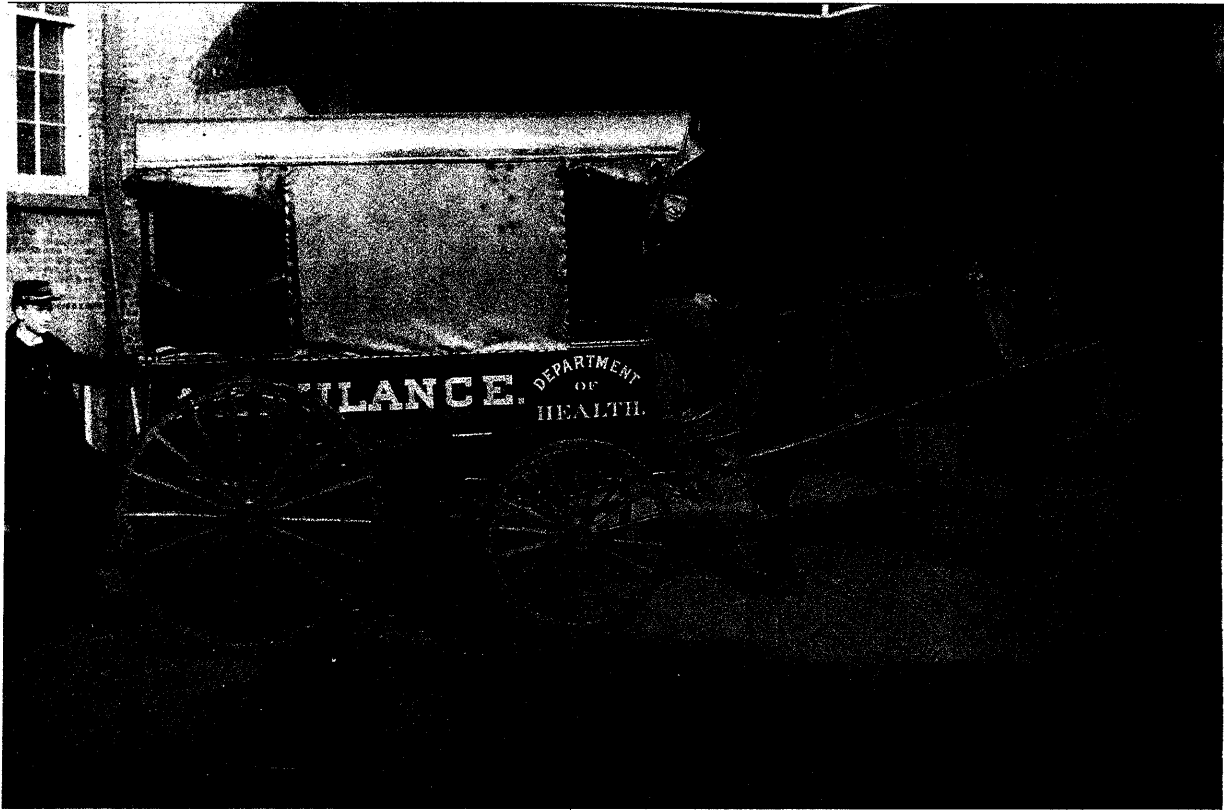
*Two*

# THE EARLY YEARS



These early faculty members were photographed c. 1873. They are, from left to right, as follows: (standing) George W. Plympton, A.M., professor of chemistry and toxicology; William W. Greene, M.D., professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery; Alexander J.C. Skene, M.D., professor of the medical and surgical diseases of women and diseases of children; and Joseph H. Raymond, M.D., professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy; (sitting) Edward S. Dunster, M.D., professor of obstetrics and diseases of children; Corydon L. Ford, M.D., professor of anatomy; Samuel G. Armor, M.D., LL.D., professor of the principles and practice of medicine and clinical medicine and dean of the faculty; and Jarvis S. Wight, M.D., professor of the principles and practice of surgery and clinical surgery and registrar.

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The hospital started an ambulance service in 1871 with an ambulance donated from the City of New York. The Brooklyn ambulance service was formally established on August 20, 1873, incorporating the Long Island College Hospital's ambulance for service to the western district of the city. A depot near the Eastern District Hospital was added to service that part of the city. The total number of calls for both ambulances in the service's first written report of January 1, 1875 was 770, and the total number of patients removed to hospitals or to their homes was 687.

The first major change in teaching occurred in 1869, when an optional reading and recitation term was added. This term began late in October and extended to the regular term in March. Taught chiefly by junior men on the staff, it provided "a more systematic training in the primary before passing to the more advanced practical branches." In 1879, the regular term was lengthened from 16 weeks to 5 months. Any student who desired advanced training could obtain it by electing two regular and two reading and recitation terms, thus receiving 18 months of instruction overall. The individual courses were flexible enough so that nobody had to sit through the same course twice. The curriculum at the college permitted a student to take three years of instruction, lasting six months a year, without repeating any courses. At this time, no medical school in the country offered more instruction.

**Long Island College Hospital,**  
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Annual Announcement and Circular,**  
1877-78.

The READING AND RECITATION TERM will commence October 4, 1877, and close Feb. 14, 1878.  
The REGULAR TERM will open March 5, 1878, and close the last week in June following.

**COUNCIL.**

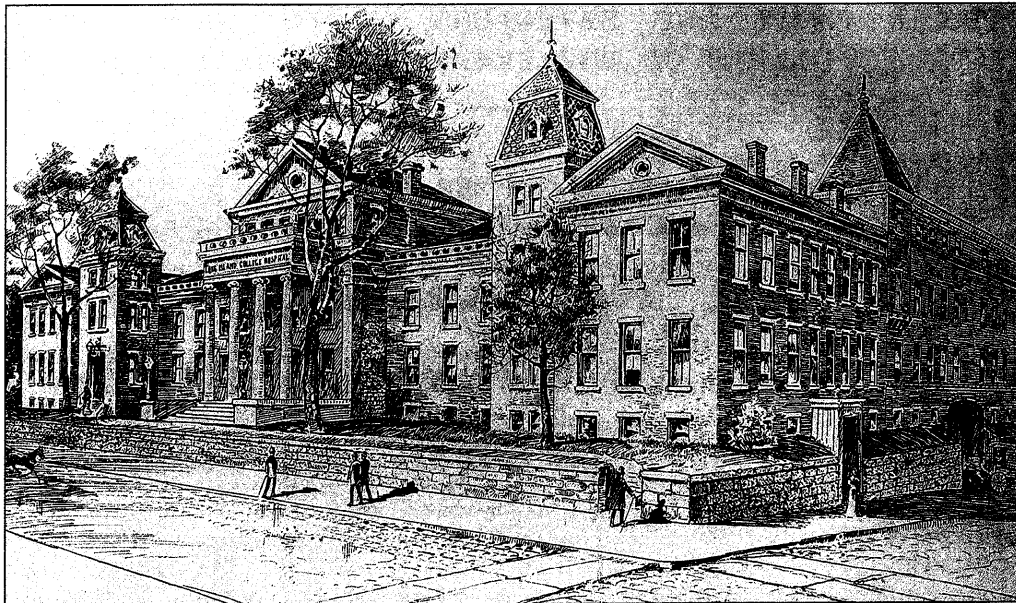
T. L. MASON, M.D., President College Department.	WM. H. DUDLEY, M.D.,
G. E. MITCHELL, M.D., Secretary.	J. SULLIVAN THORNE, M.D.

**FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE.**

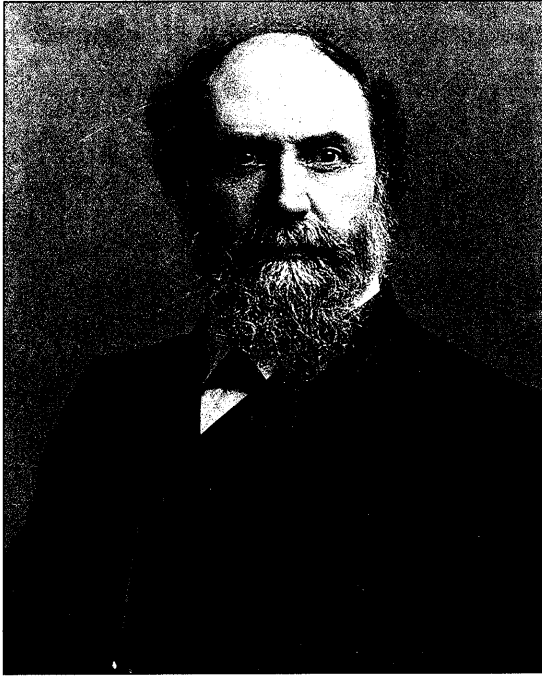
DANIEL AYRES, M.D., LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Surgical Pathology and Clinical Surgery.	CORYDON L. FORD, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
SAMUEL G. ARMOR, M.D., LL.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, and Dean of the Faculty.	JARVIS S. WIGHT, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Clinical Surgery, and Registrar.
GEORGE W. PLYMPTON, A.M., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.	JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy.
ALEXANDER J. C. SKENE, M.D., Professor of the Medical and Surgical Diseases of Women, and Diseases of Children.	EDWARD SEAMAN BUNKER, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Obstetrics, and Clinical Obstetrics.
GEORGE K. SMITH, M.D., Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.	JOHN D. RUSHMORE, M.D., Professor of Mental Medicine and Therapeutics.
J. S. PROUT, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear.	HENRY N. READ, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Diseases of Children.
ARTHUR MATHESON, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear.	GEORGE H. ATKINSON, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Practice, and Senior Assistant, De- partment of Anatomy.
LEWIS D. MASON, M.D., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy.	JOHN A. MOOREHEAD, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Practice.
FREDERICK H. COLTON, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.	GEORGE W. CUSHING, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Diseases of Women.
LEWIS S. PILCHER, M.D., Lecturer, Assistant to Chief of Anatomy.	EDWARD J. HARVEY, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Surgery.
SAMUEL SHERWELL, M.D., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin.	BENJAMIN F. WESTBROOK, M.D., Junior Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.
THOMAS R. FRENCH, M.D., Lecturer on Laryngology, and Diseases of the Throat.	JEROME WALKER, M.D., Assistant to the Chief of Diseases of Children.

**FACULTY OF READING TERM.**

JARVIS S. WIGHT, M.D., Lecturer on Physical Science.	LEWIS S. PILCHER, M.D., Lecturer on Anatomy.
JOSEPH H. RAYMOND, M.D., Lecturer on Dissection.	JOHN A. MOOREHEAD, M.D., Lecturer on the Principles of Medicine.
EDWARD S. BUNKER, M.D.	THOMAS R. FRENCH, M.D.



The annual announcement for 1880 stated that in order to graduate, the student must pass oral and written examinations in chemistry, anatomy, histology, physiology, *materia medica*, therapeutics, gynecology, obstetrics, surgery, and the practice of medicine. The other requirements for graduation remained the same: three years of study with a physician of good standing and attendance at two courses of lectures. It became evident that time spent developing a thesis could be better utilized by studying clinical medicine. Therefore, the thesis requirement was dropped in 1882. Enhancements to the physical plant allowed students to take advantage of new curriculum offerings. Above, Long Island College Hospital is shown as it appeared c. 1883.



One of the college's most famous alumni was Dr. Alexander J.C. Skene. Born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1838, he came to America at the age of 19 and graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1863. After serving in the Civil War, he entered private practice in Brooklyn in 1864. Within a year, he had begun his college and hospital work in obstetrics at the Long Island College Hospital. He was named professor of diseases of women and clinical obstetrics in 1870, devoting the remaining 31 years of his life to the college hospital as teacher, physician, dean of the faculty from 1886 to 1892, and president of the college from 1893 to 1899. In 1880, he also founded the Long Island College Hospital Alumni Association.

**THE ANATOMY AND PATHOLOGY OF TWO IMPORTANT  
GLANDS OF THE FEMALE URETHRA.**

BY

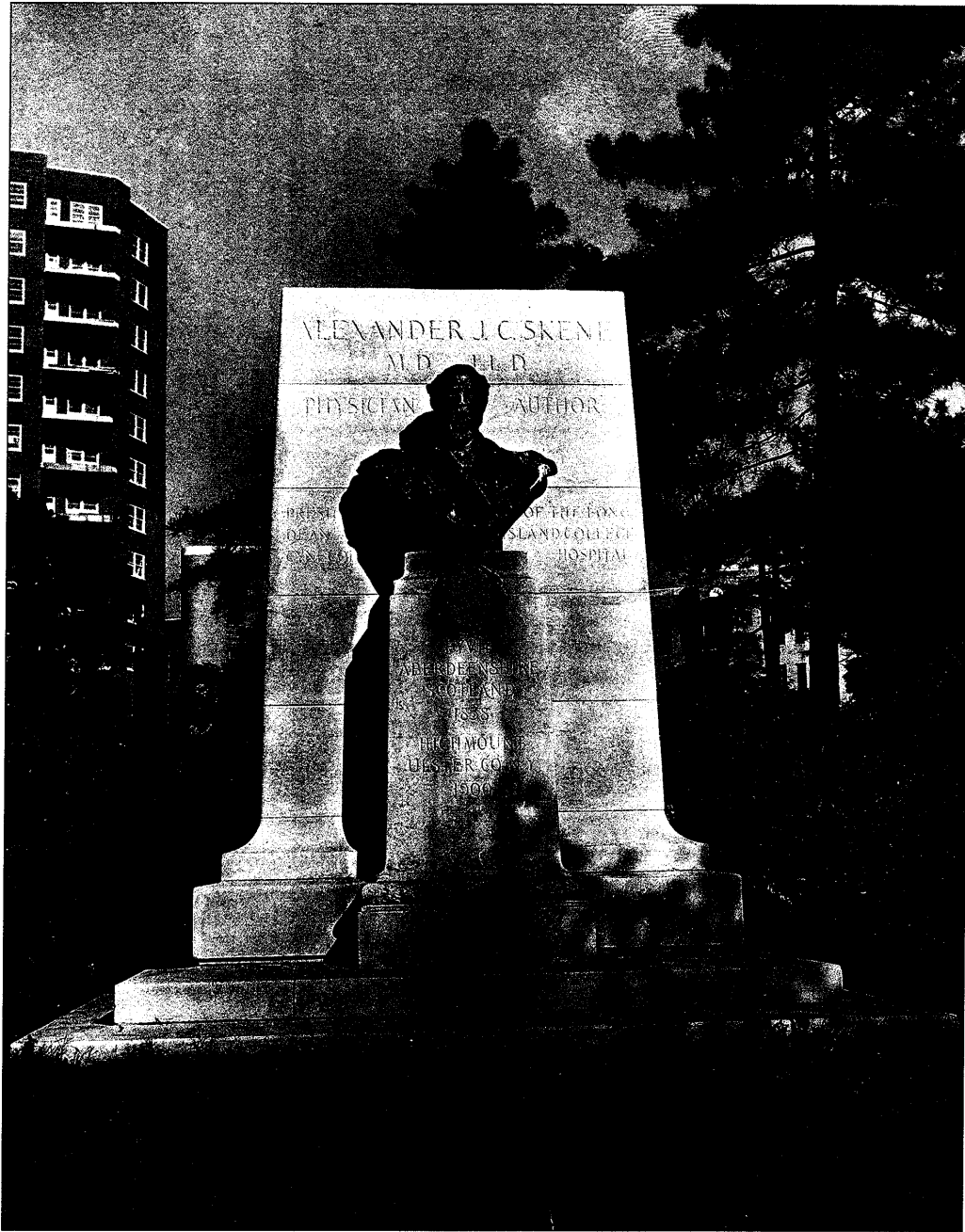
**ALEX. J. C. SKENE, M.D.,**

**Professor of Gynecology in the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York.**

(With lithographic plate.)

**UPON each side near the floor of the female urethra, there are two tubules large enough to admit a No. 1 probe, of the French scale. They extend from the meatus urinarius up-**

Skene's name has survived in medical texts, as shown above in the *American Journal of Obstetrics* of 1880, as the discoverer of two small mucous-secreting glands located in the floor of the urethra, known today as "Skene's Ducts." Often the seat of infection, these glands had been a source of intractable trouble up to the time of their recognition by Skene. Dr. Skene also devised many new medical and surgical instruments; he is remembered today as the inventor of a special glass self-retaining catheter for the female bladder, known as "Skene's Catheter." Dr. Skene became a recognized authority on women's diseases. His *Treatise on Diseases of Women*, first published in 1888, was the outstanding work on this subject in America for years. He was one of the founders of the American Gynecological Society and the founder and honorary president of the International Congress of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Dr. Skene is memorialized at Grand Army Plaza, Prospect Park, with a bronze bust; his statue is the only tribute to a physician in Brooklyn in a public park.



On May 25, 1880, in response to an invitation sent by a self-constituted committee, the Association of Alumni of Long Island College Hospital was formed. Dr. Alexander Skene was voted first president. At a second meeting on June 8, 1880, Dr. Skene offered a prize of \$100 to the alumnus who wrote the best essay on a medical subject. The prize-winning essay was read at the first annual meeting held at the college on June 13, 1881. After the meeting, the association adjourned to the historic landmark, the Iron Pier at Coney Island, where the first annual alumni dinner was served to 150 members and guests. Since then, the association has held an annual meeting and dinner dance.

Questions in Physiology.  
1888.

1. Name the five classes of physiological ingredients, giving the characteristics of one member of each class.
2. Describe gastric digestion.
3. Describe the adult and foetal circulations, mentioning the main points of difference between the circulatory apparatus of the foetus and that of the adult.
4. Describe the functions of the fifth pair of nerves.
5. Describe the ovum, its fecundation and segmentation.

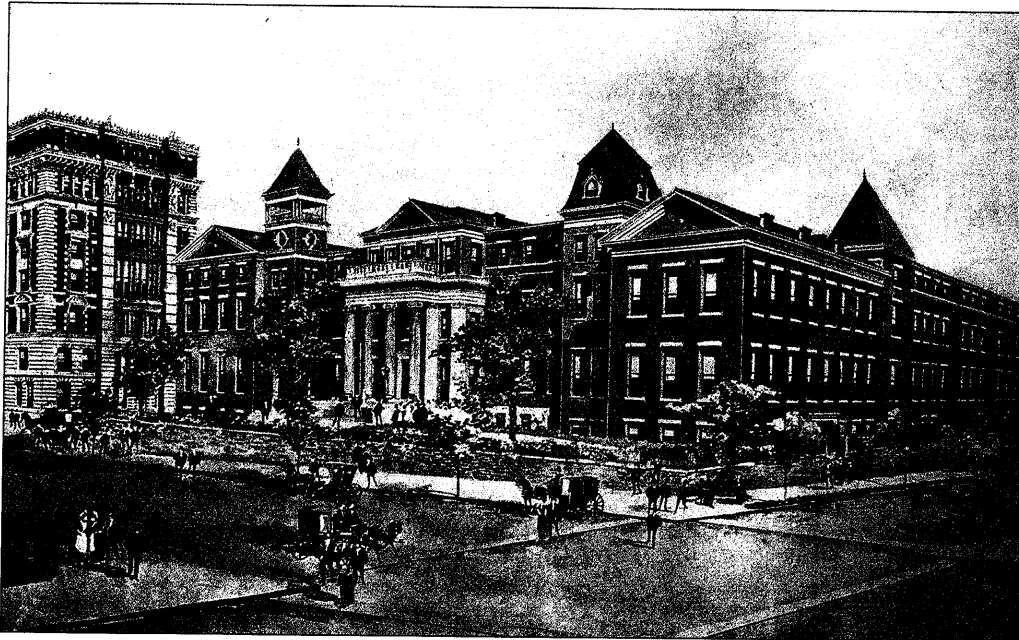
During the latter part of the 19th century, the standards of medical education were raised by the New York State Legislature. After 1893, students entering medical school had to obtain a Medical Student's Certificate from the regents of the university of the State of New York. The certificate verified that they had either passed the regents' examinations in specified subjects or had attended at least three years at an accredited high school. This image shows an 1888 examination as part of the introductory physiology course.

1889.

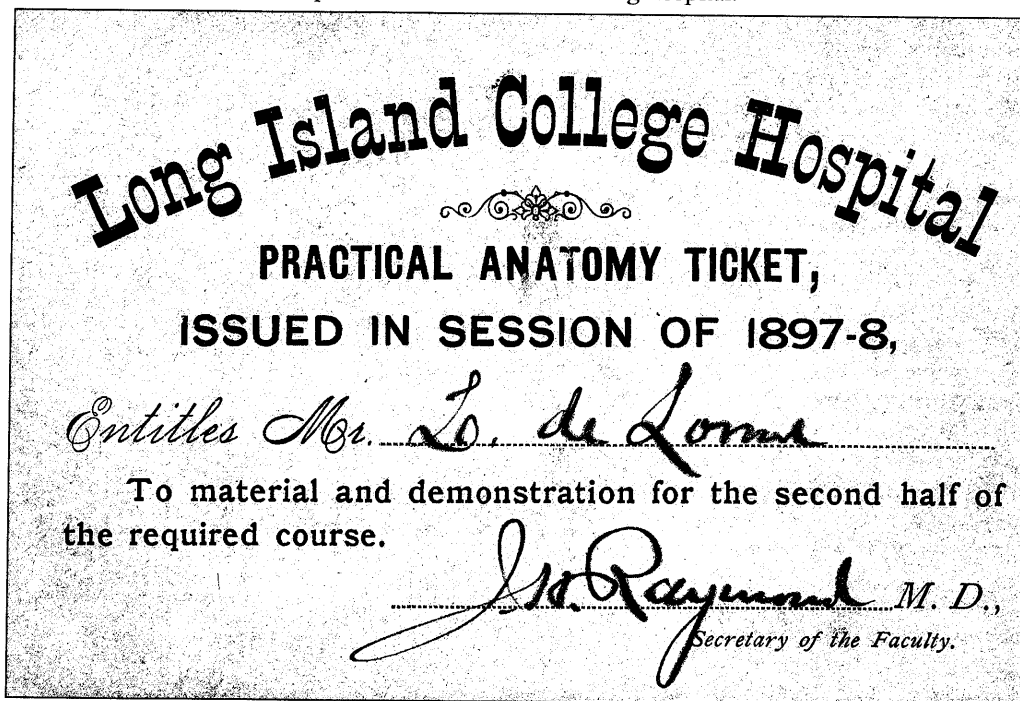
EXAMINATION IN HISTOLOGY.

1. Give the varieties of epithelium lining the different parts of the uriniferous tubules.
2. Name the different coats of the intestines and give the course of the fibers in the muscular coats.
3. Give the histological composition of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.
4. Where is columnar ciliated epithelium found in the human body?
5. What are the points of difference, under the microscope, between white and yellow elastic fibrous tissues?
6. Give the columns and pyramids of the kidneys, and the variety of tubules found in these.
7. What is the difference between the structure of the walls of small and large arteries?

The entering class of 1897 began a four-year graded course. The reading term was abolished and the school year lasted seven months. During the same year, the educational requirements for a Medical Student's Certificate were increased to a minimum of four years in an accredited high school. This image shows an 1889 examination as part of the basic histology course.



This rendering of the Long Island College Hospital grounds shows the Polhemus Memorial Building, built as a memorial to Henry Ditmas Polhemus by his wife. The new Maxwell Memorial, built in honor of Mr. Henry W. Maxwell, can also be seen. The new hospital building would be built as distinct but connected structures designated A, B, C, and D. This plan allowed for the reconstruction of a new hospital on the site of the existing hospital.

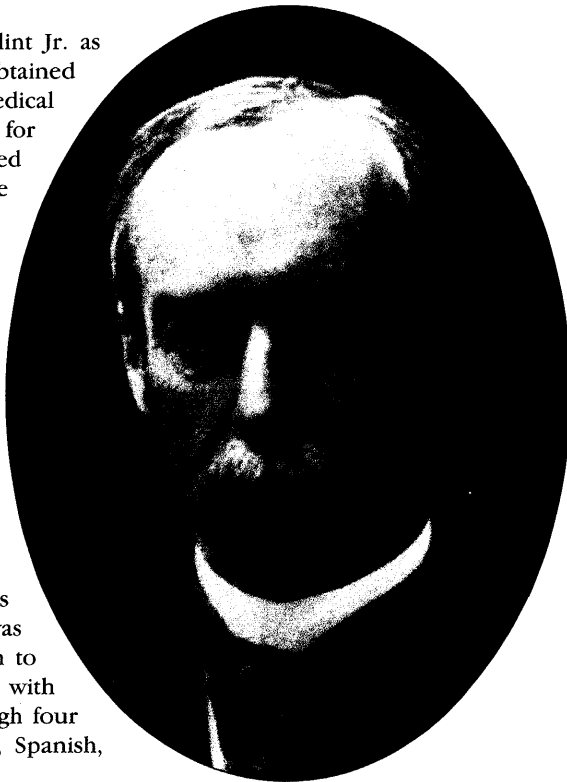


Course admission tickets were necessary to attend classes. A matriculation ticket was similar to the present-day student identification card.



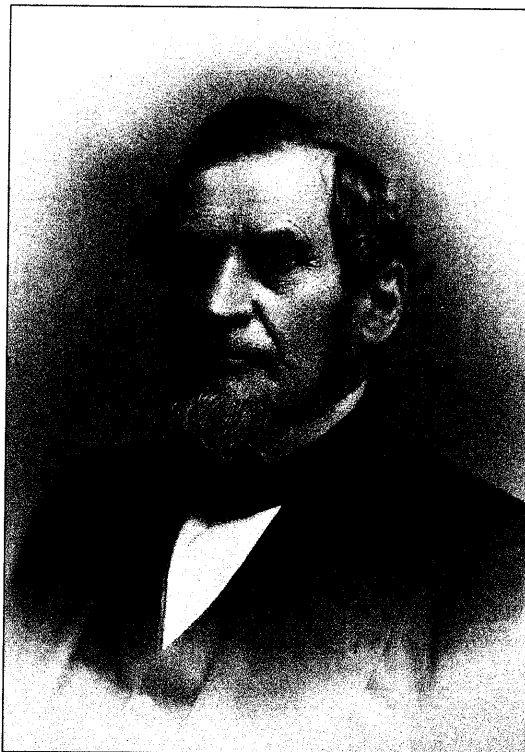
Dr. Austin Flint Jr., the son of the professor of medicine, succeeded Dr. John C. Dalton as the chair of physiology in 1863. A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, he began practice with his father in Buffalo in 1857. He later taught physiology at Buffalo University Medical School and at the New Orleans School of Medicine. In 1861, at the age of 25, he moved to New York, where he became one of the founders of the Bellevue Hospital Medical School and served as professor of physiology for almost 30 years. Dr. Flint was an assistant surgeon in the U.S. Army at the New York General Hospital during the Civil War and later served as the surgeon general of the State of New York. In 1878, he was appointed to the consulting board of the New York City Lunatic Asylum; he later became president of its medical board. From this time until his death, he took a great interest in psychiatry and became one of the noted experts in mental disease in New York. He was often associated with important medico-legal cases that came before the courts of the state. A prolific writer, Dr. Flint is best known for his five-volume *Physiology of Man*.

Dr. William C. Lusk succeeded Austin Flint Jr. as professor of physiology in 1869. He had obtained his M.D. degree at Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1864 and then studied abroad for three years. Returning to America, he settled in New York, where he became one of the leading obstetricians. In 1871, he divided his time between the Long Island College Hospital and Harvard, where he lectured in physiology at the invitation of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Later that year, he accepted the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He held that position until his death. Lusk became widely known for his many contributions to obstetrics. In 1887, he performed the second successful Caesarean section in New York City, the first having been done in 1838. His celebrated *Science and Art of Midwifery* was the first attempt of a textbook in English to explain gestation and labor in accord with physiological laws. The book went through four editions and was translated into French, Spanish, Italian, and Arabic.

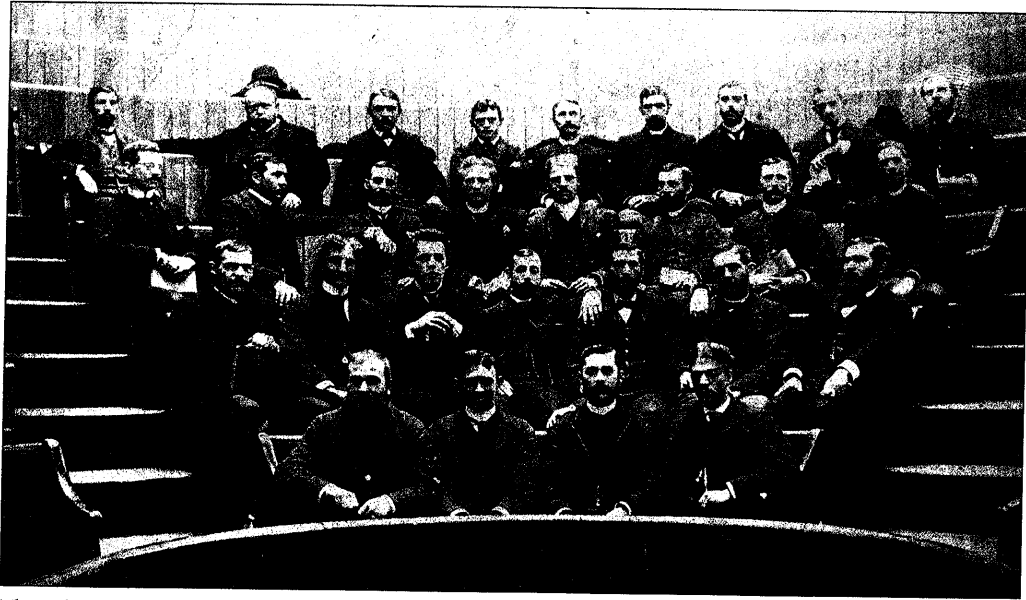




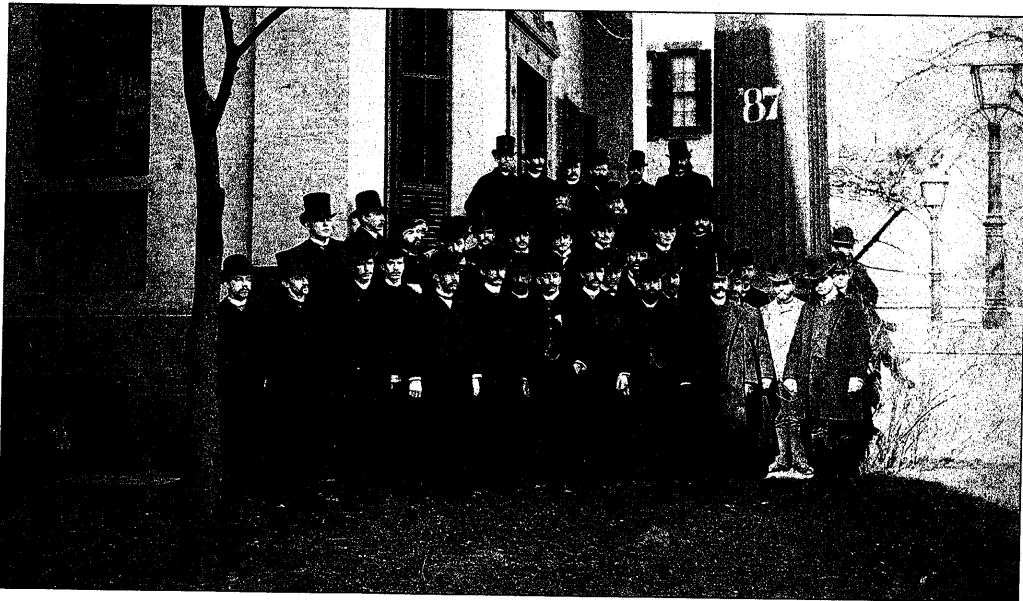
Dr. Corydon L. Ford succeeded Dr. Enos as professor of anatomy in 1868. He was known as the greatest teacher of anatomy in America at that time. In 1846, four years after his graduation from Geneva Medical College, he had taken an active part with Flint and Hamilton in establishing the Medical College at Buffalo. For three years, he served as a demonstrator in anatomy at both Geneva and Buffalo, often giving lectures in the place of the professor and establishing his reputation as an expert teacher. In 1854, he became professor of anatomy in the department of medicine and surgery at the University of Michigan. He did not practice medicine as was customary among his colleagues, but taught anatomy full time and without interruption for 52 years. He taught at the University of Michigan for 40 years and concurrently at the Long Island College Hospital for 18 years. He resided in Ann Arbor in the fall and winter months and in Brooklyn in the spring and early summer.



Students from the Class of 1887 included, from left to right, an unidentified student, Dr. Frank Hinchman Clark (standing), and Dr. William Simons Overton.



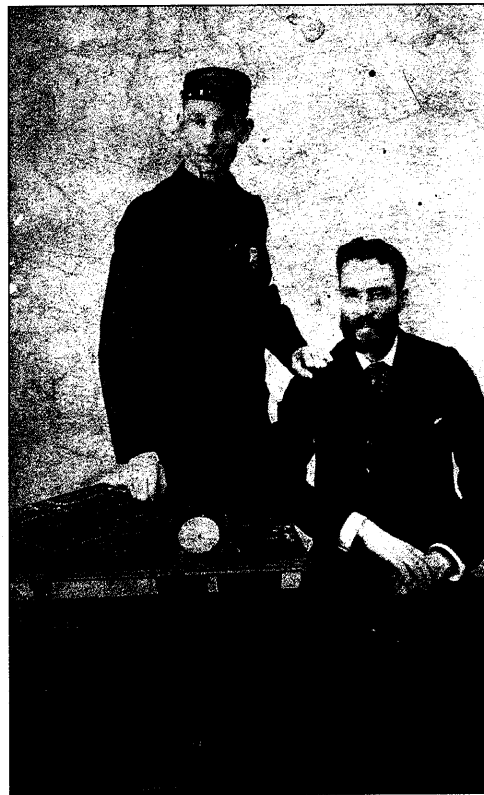
The Class of 1887 poses in the lecture hall. Notice the amphitheater-like seating arrangement for viewing clinical cases and demonstrations.



All classes took a group photograph in front of the Long Island College Hospital. Note the class year marked in chalk on the column.



The members of the Class of 1888 take their turn on the portico of the Long Island College Hospital. Again, note the year 1888 marked in chalk on the columns.



Two students sit for a formal photograph.

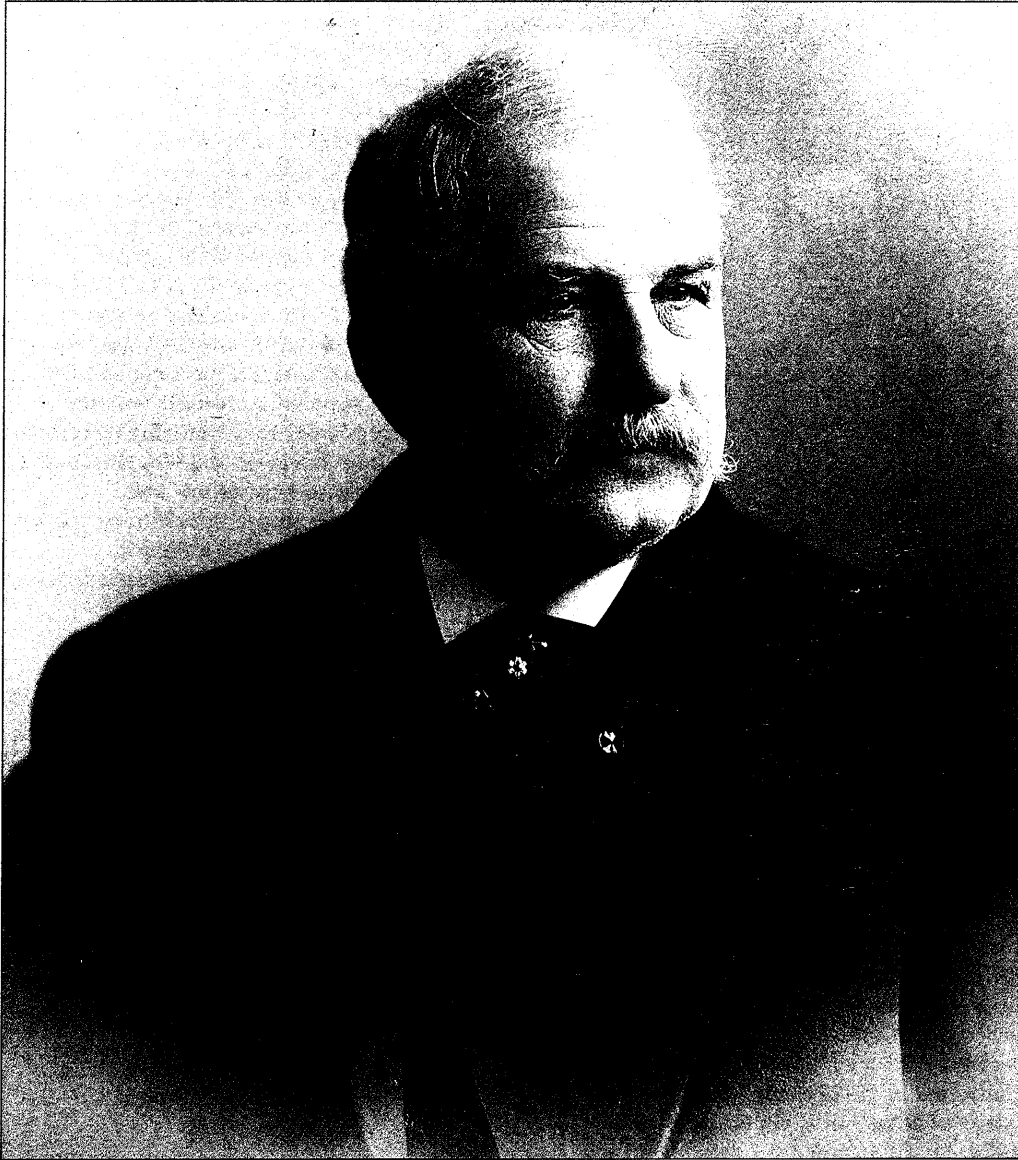
## READING AND RECITATION TERM—1892.

	MONDAY.	TUESDAY.	WEDNESDAY.	THURSDAY.	FRIDAY.	SATURDAY.
9 A.M.			Obstetrics, Dr. Dickinson.		Obstetrics, Dr. Dickinson.	
10 A.M.	Materia Medica, Dr. Gunther.	Principles of Medicine, Dr. De La Vergue.	Materia Medica, Dr. Gunther.	Histology and Pathological Anatomy, Dr. Van Cott.	Principles of Medicine, Dr. De La Vergue.	Histology and Pathological Anatomy. Dr. Van Cott.
11 A.M.	Anatomy, Dr. W. W. Browning	Physical Diagnosis, Dr. Hall.	Anatomy, Dr. W. W. Browning	Physical Diagnosis, Dr. Hall.	Anatomy, Dr. W. W. Browning	Practical Anatomy, in Dissecting Room, every evening (except Saturday), until May 1, from 8 to 10 P. M. Dr. Wm. W. Browning, Demonstrator.
1 P.M.	Clinics, Hospital and Dispensary.	Clinics, Hospital and Dispensary.	Clinics, Hospital and Dispensary.	Clinics, Hospital and Dispensary.	Clinics, Hospital and Dispensary.	
2 P.M.	Medical Clinic, Prof. McCorkle.	Clinic for Diseases of Women, Prof. Skene.	Surgical Clinic, Prof. Wight, 2 to 3:30 P. M.	Clinics for Diseases of Children, Prof. Read.	Medical Clinic, Prof. West.	
3 P.M.	Diseases of Children, Prof. Bartley.	Chemistry, Dr. Hutchinson.	Gynecology, Dr. Cushing, 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.	Chemistry, Dr. Hutchinson.	Chemistry, Dr. Hutchinson.	
4 P.M.	Physiology, Prof. Raymond.	Principles of Surgery, Prof. Rand.	Physiology, Prof Raymond. 4:30 to 5:30 P. M.	Principles of Surgery, Prof. Rand.	Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, Dr. W. W. Browning	

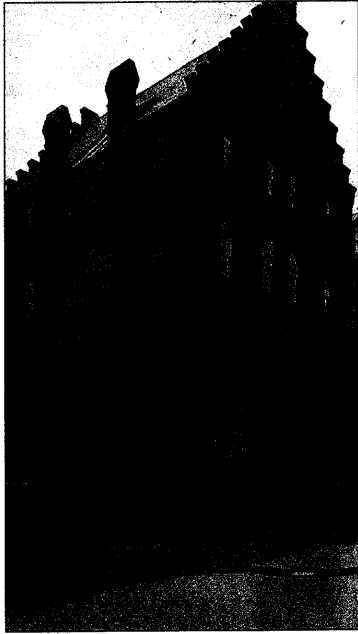
This 1892 schedule included a reading and recitation term.



Members of the Class of 1897 appear in the basement laboratory of the Hoagland Laboratory, c. 1896. The laboratory was equipped for upperclassmen who wished to review their anatomy by dissection. Seen here, from left to right, are Andrew G. Foord, Charles T. Estabrook, Harry W. Nichols, Benjamin A. Barney, William A. Jewett, and Cornelius B. Love.

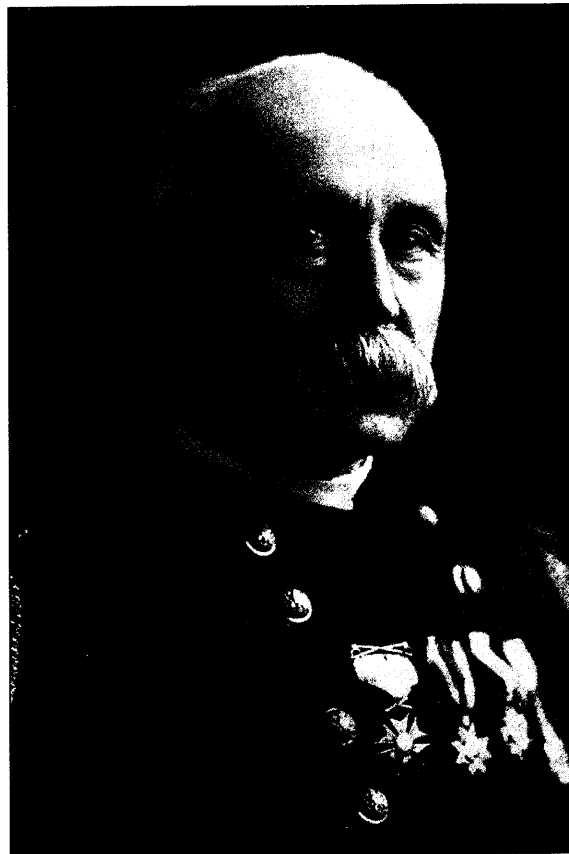


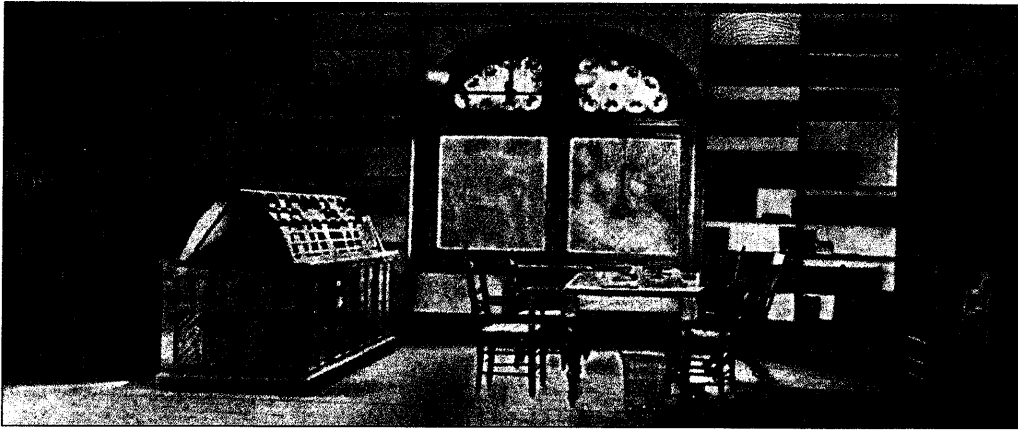
The Hoagland Laboratory was opened across the street from the Long Island College Hospital in the fall of 1888. The laboratory was built in an era when the discoveries of Pasteur and Koch were beginning to revolutionize medical thought and disclose the true causes of infectious disease. It was originally intended by its founder to be a place for bacteriology research. Later, because of the need for teaching in this new science, the laboratory would also be used for teaching bacteriology to special and advanced students. The possibility of offering this course to the medical students was not considered since no medical school in the country at that time taught bacteriology to undergraduates. It was decided that the laboratory would be built near the Long Island College Hospital so that undergraduate medical courses in the older basic sciences, such as histology, pathology, and physiology, could also be taught there. The Hoagland Laboratory was built and endowed by Dr. Cornelius N. Hoagland, seen here, who was a regent of the Long Island College Hospital at that time.



When completed, the Hoagland Laboratory was generally regarded as one of the finest and best-equipped buildings for medical teaching and research in the country. The October 7, 1888 issue of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* said, "The Hoagland Laboratory is one of the most complete [medical school laboratories] in the country. The Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore has one, but the large expenditure of money required to procure such an auxiliary has placed it beyond the possibility of many medical colleges." A graduate of the Medical Department of Western Reserve University, Dr. Hoagland served as an officer with an Ohio regiment during the Civil War. He returned to Brooklyn in 1868 to enter business life; with his brother, he built up a successful business with the formula for Royal baking powder by advertising directly to the consumer. Retiring from business in 1876, Hoagland devoted his time and money to educational and philanthropic ends. He was an accomplished microscopist and an expert photographer, especially skilled in photomicrography. In the organization of the laboratory, he became director of the Department of Photomicrography as well as president of the board.

Dr. George M. Sternberg was the first director of the Hoagland Laboratory. He was probably America's foremost bacteriologist at the time and already known throughout the world for his researches on disinfection, malaria, and yellow fever. A graduate of the College of Physicians & Surgeons in New York City, Dr. Sternberg entered the U.S. Army in 1861 at the age of 23. During his service, he became interested in yellow fever. His article "A Study of the Natural History of Yellow Fever," published in 1877, earned him the status of an authority on the subject. In 1879, he was detailed for duty with the Havana Yellow Fever Commission. Sternberg's research on yellow fever extended over a quarter of a century. His work became an essential part of the series of investigations that finally led to the discovery of the cause of yellow fever and the development of methods for its prevention. These later studies were conducted under Dr. Walter Reed by the Army Yellow Fever Commission, appointed by Sternberg during his administration as surgeon general.

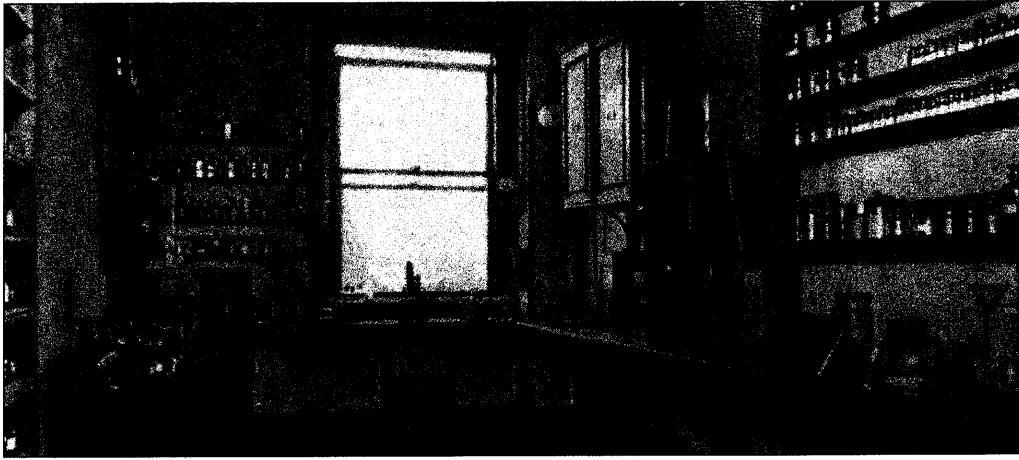




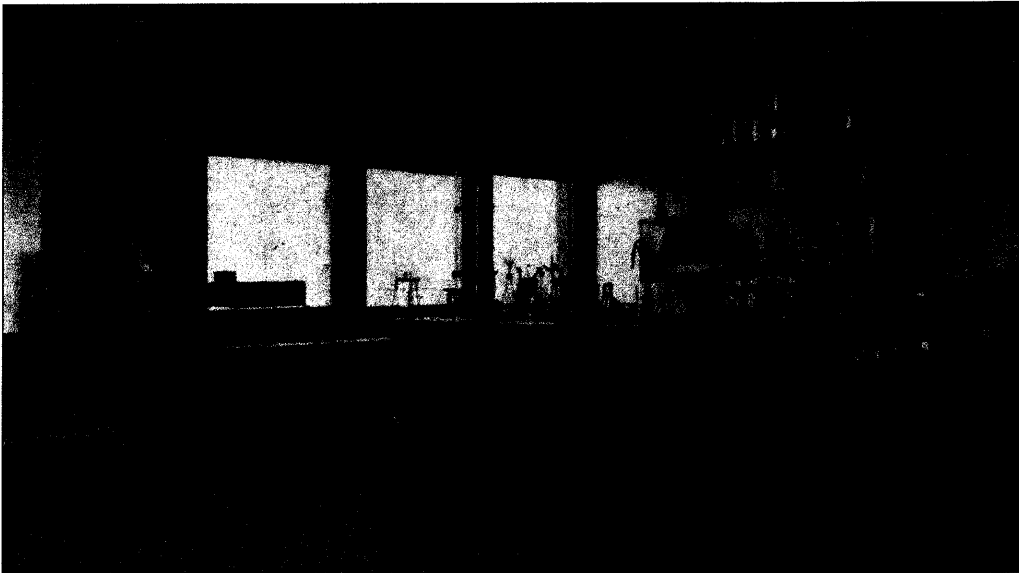
In 1881, Dr. Sternberg discovered the pneumococcus in his own saliva, although he did not know at the time that it was the cause of lobar pneumonia. He was the first man in America to demonstrate the tubercle bacillus (1881), the living motile plasmodium of malaria (1885), and the bacillus of typhoid fever (1886). He was a pioneer immunologist, inquiring as early as 1881 into the nature of immunology to infectious diseases. Beginning in 1878 and for many years thereafter, he made a thorough study of disinfectants and methods of disinfection; the scientific standardization of disinfection and methods of its use were largely based on these investigations. In the fall of 1890, Sternberg, a major in the U.S. Army, was ordered to San Francisco for duty and was given a one-year leave of absence from the Hoagland Laboratory. During this period, he wrote his *Manual of Bacteriology*, a 900-page volume that was the most extensive treatment of the subject in the English language. The Hoagland Library is pictured above.



Sternberg returned to Brooklyn in May 1892. He had been promoted to lieutenant colonel and was assigned to be examiner of recruits in the Army Building on lower Broadway. He and Mrs. Sternberg lived at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn and during the next two years, he devoted considerable time to the Hoagland Laboratory. Sternberg learned on May 30, 1893, that he had been appointed the surgeon general of the U.S. Army. He submitted his resignation as director of the Hoagland Laboratory to take effect the following September. Before he left Brooklyn, during the summer of 1893, Sternberg sent one of his assistants to Chicago to help set up the U.S. War Department's medical exhibit at the World's Fair. Among the exhibits shown were photomicrographs of bacteria made by Cornelius Hoagland. This individual workroom was provided in the Department of Bacteriology.



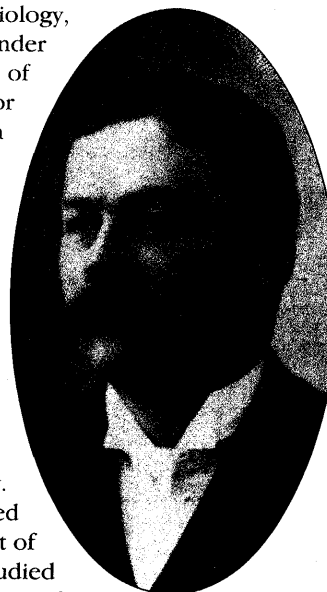
Although the Hoagland Laboratory was completed on October 1, 1888, its formal opening did not take place until December 15. The main speaker on this occasion was Dr. H. Newell Martin, professor of biology at Johns Hopkins University. His talk was entitled "Some Thoughts on Laboratories." He compared the public laboratories in Europe with those in this country that were being built and endowed "by private generosity." He stated that through "private endowments—trusts as they are for the public welfare—American science promises to attain a variety and independence of thought such as no national science has ever had in the past." Seen here is a private laboratory for research work.



The first lecture in the Hoagland Laboratory was given to medical students on September 28, 1888, by Joseph H. Raymond, a professor of physiology and graduate of the Class of 1868. Raymond later served as secretary of the faculty for 30 years. The laboratory course in practical bacteriology began on October 20, 1888, and continued until May 1. There were no set hours. The students came to the third floor and worked at their convenience, receiving cultures, materials, and instructions as needed from George Kemp, the instructor in bacteriology. First on the list of students was Dr. Joseph H. Raymond, mentioned above. Another student was Dr. Z. Taylor Emery, who soon became the City of Brooklyn's commissioner of health. This laboratory worktable was available within the Department of Bacteriology.



After Dr. Z. Taylor Emery became Brooklyn's commissioner of health in 1894, he immediately created the Bureau of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection on the third floor of the Hoagland Laboratory under Dr. Ezra Wilson, seen here. Wilson was the head Department of Bacteriology. He first began providing physicians with units for making throat cultures to diagnose diphtheria. He then began preparing diphtheria antitoxin for therapeutic use. At the same time, the staff issued circulars to physicians and the public on the proper methods of disinfection. In 1894, the staff turned its attention to the bacteriology of milk, issuing simple directions for making milk safe for babies by home pasteurization. When Brooklyn became part of the greater city of New York in 1898, the Brooklyn Board of Health was abolished. That year, the Bureau of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Disinfection also ceased to exist. The death of Ezra Wilson in 1905 left the Department of Bacteriology in the hands Benjamin White. Although White was a competent biochemist, he felt that his training in bacteriology was not sufficient for this responsibility. He therefore decided that he should have a year of specialized training abroad. After he left for Europe in June, the Department of Bacteriology was closed until his return. In Europe, he studied bacteriology, protozoology, and serology at the Imperial Institute for Infectious Diseases at Berlin. He also studied epidemic meningitis at St. Anna's Kinderspital in Vienna and vaccine therapy at St. Mary's Hospital in London.

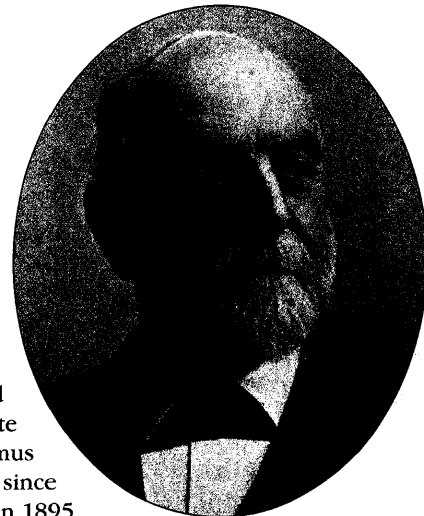


Upon his return, White appointed Dr. Oswald T. Avery, pictured here, as associate director. Both White and Avery were interested in the therapeutic and prophylactic use of vaccine and in the bacteriology of post-surgical infections. In 1909, White suffered a severe hemorrhage in the lungs and was sent to the Trudeau Sanitarium at Saranac Lake. During his stay there, he accomplished a great deal of research on the chemistry of the tubercle bacillus. Avery eventually joined him in the research, and the first part of their work was completed in 1911. Avery resigned as associate director of the Department of Bacteriology in 1913 to go to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. There, his brilliant research into the structure and serology of pneumococci made scientific history. White resigned as director in 1911 and became assistant director of the Bacteriological Laboratories of the New York City Department of Health. He was in charge of the antitoxin laboratories at Otisville, New York. He later became director of the Biologic Laboratories of the Massachusetts State Department of Health and assistant professor of bacteriology and immunology at Harvard Medical School. After White's departure, no more research was done with the funds of the laboratory. Although it remained under a separate board of trustees, the laboratory was devoted exclusively to the teaching and research needs of the medical school.

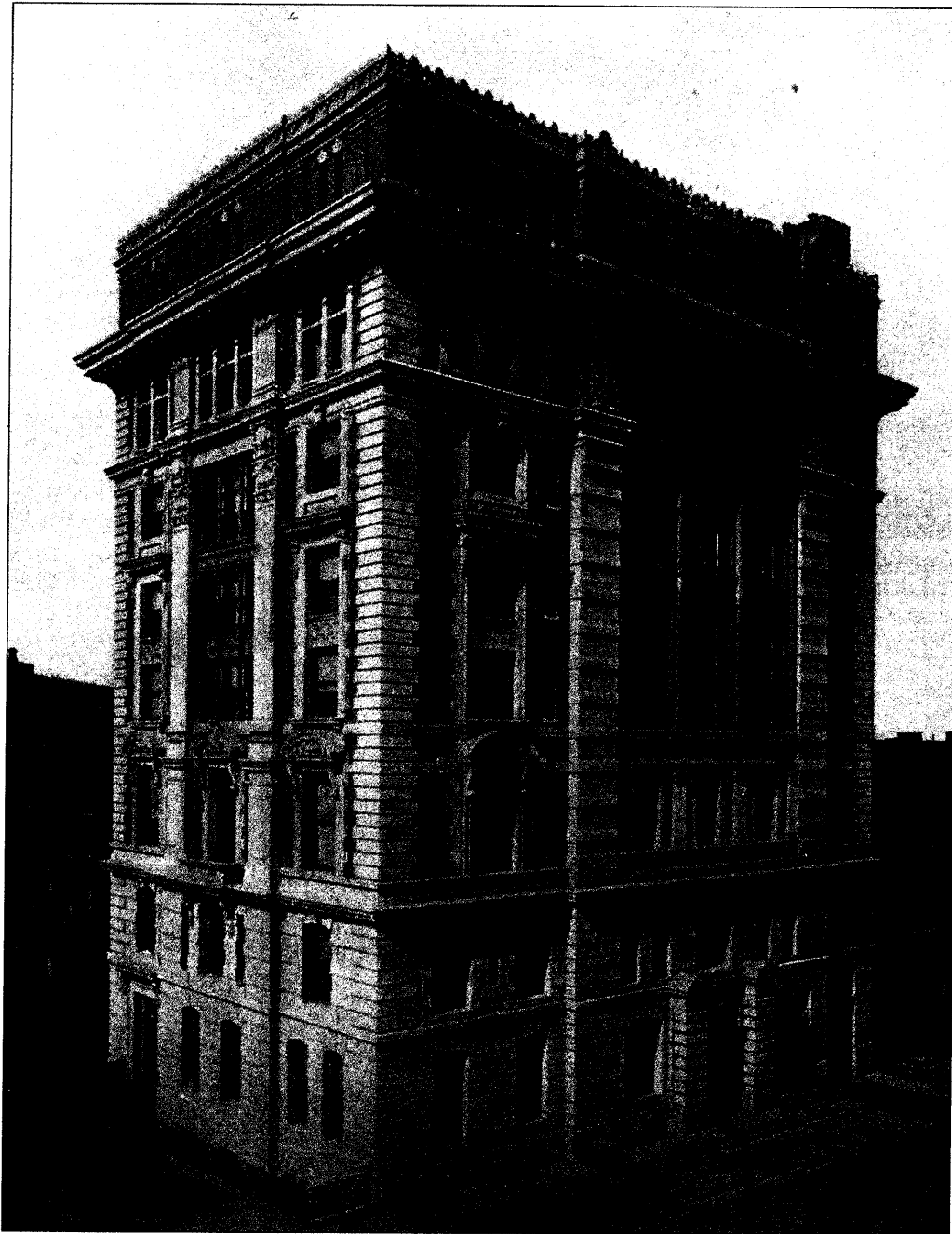


William Alanson White, M.D., who later became one of the leading psychiatrists in the country, graduated from the Long Island College Hospital in 1891. The following year, he became a staff member of the Binghamton State Hospital, where he remained for 11 years. During this period, he also spent some time in New York City at the newly founded Pathological Institute of the New York State Hospitals (later the Psychiatric Institute). In 1903, at the age of 33, he was appointed by Pres. Theodore Roosevelt to be superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane (later St. Elizabeth's Hospital) in Washington, D.C. During the next 34 years at this post, Dr. White won international distinction for his writings on psychiatry and mental hygiene. In 1907, he published his *Outlines of Psychiatry*, which became a standard text in the field and went through 14 revised editions. He was appointed professor of Psychiatry at George Washington School of Medicine in 1904. For many years, he held a similar chair at Georgetown University School of Medicine. From 1904 until his death, he taught psychiatry in the U.S. Army and Navy Medical School, giving clinical courses at St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Medical Corps of these services. He is credited with having introduced psychiatry into

the military service. At the close of World War I, the U.S. Veterans Administration was confronted with thousands of soldiers in need of neuropsychiatric examinations, classification, and treatment. In response, White organized St. Elizabeth's as a postgraduate school and mobilized his staff to train students. In 1937, White died of pneumonia in Washington in his 68th year. Two years before, he had returned to his alma mater as a guest of honor for the annual Alumni Association dinner.



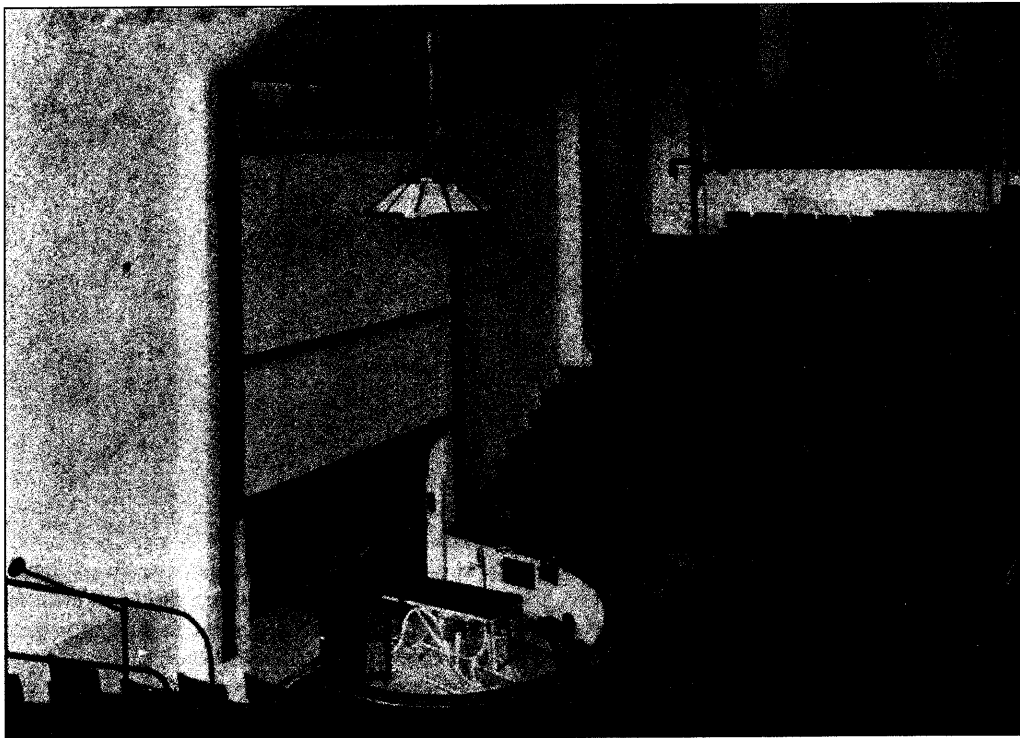
The Polhemus Memorial Building was completed and occupied in December 1897. This building was erected by Mrs. Caroline H. Polhemus in memory of her late husband, Henry Ditmas Polhemus, seen here. Polhemus had been a regent of the Long Island College Hospital since 1872 and was one of its most zealous friends. He died in 1895.



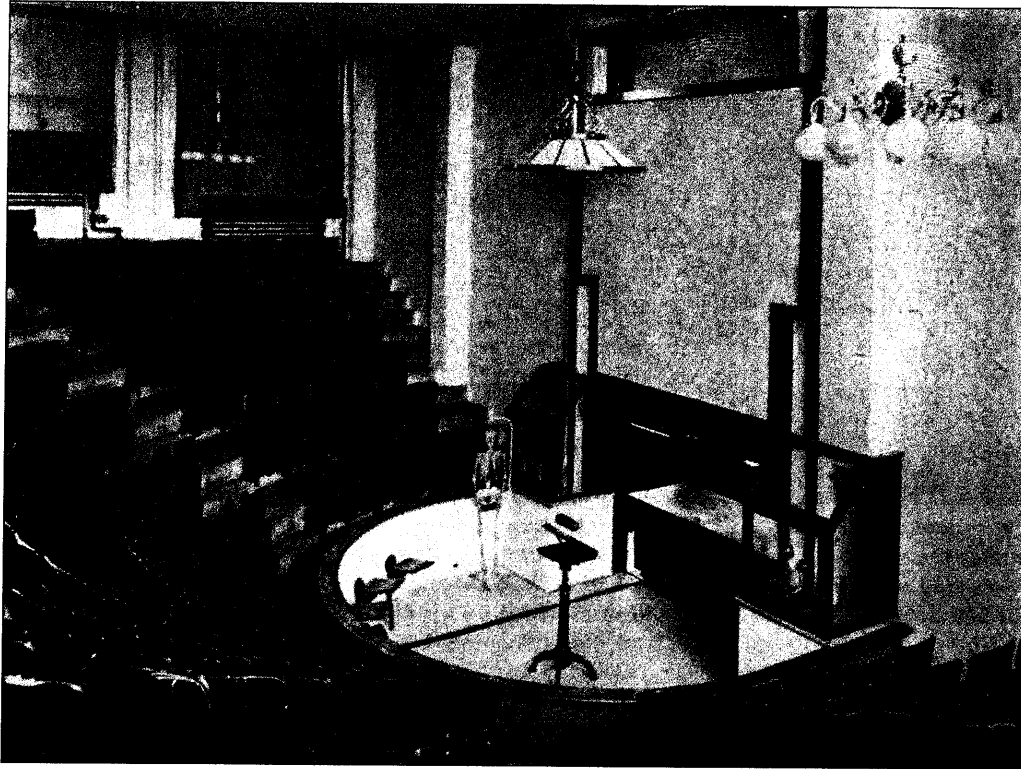
The new eight-story Polhemus Memorial Building was erected on the southwest corner of Henry and Amity Streets. The first two floors were devoted to the hospital dispensary; the third floor to offices of administration for the college division and student locker rooms; the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors to two large lecture halls and several small class and preparation rooms; the seventh floor to chemistry laboratories; and the eighth floor to dissecting and other rooms for the Department of Anatomy.



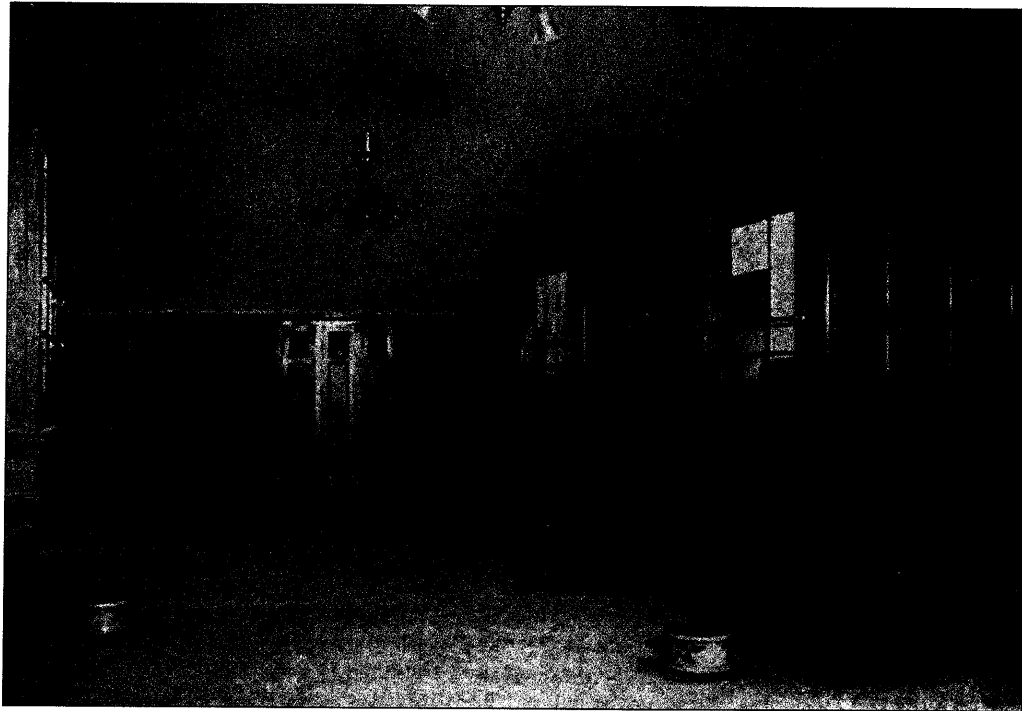
The Polhemus Memorial Building was formally opened on January 5, 1898. The opening lecture was delivered by Dr. Alexander J.C. Skene, Class of 1863, who was then president of the college division. The library is shown here.



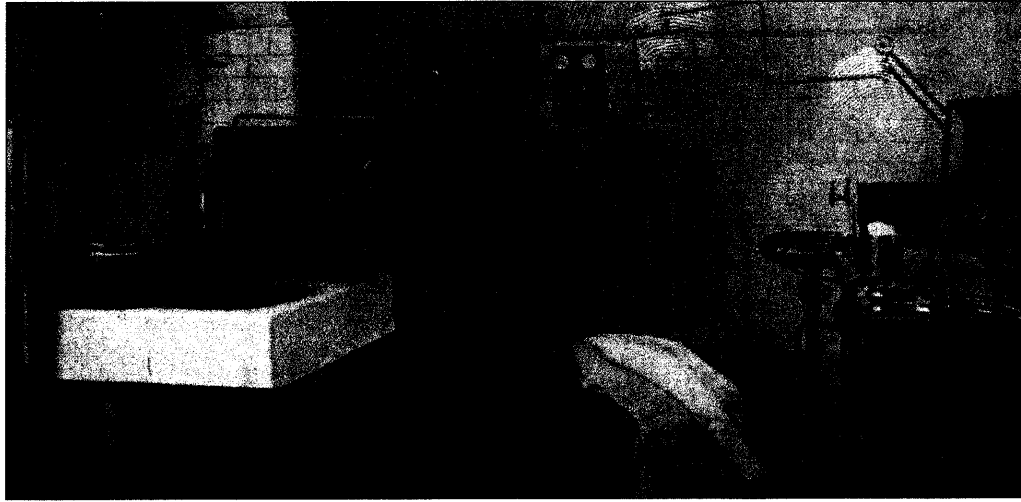
The clinical hall in the Polhemus Memorial Building is seen here.



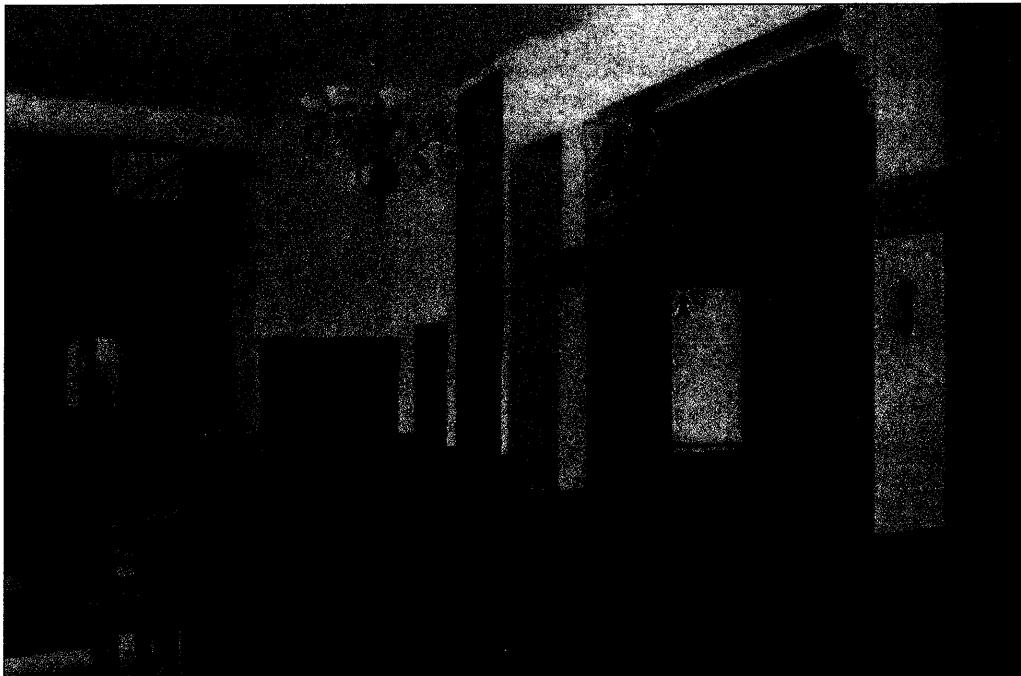
This lecture hall can be found in the Polhemus Memorial Building.



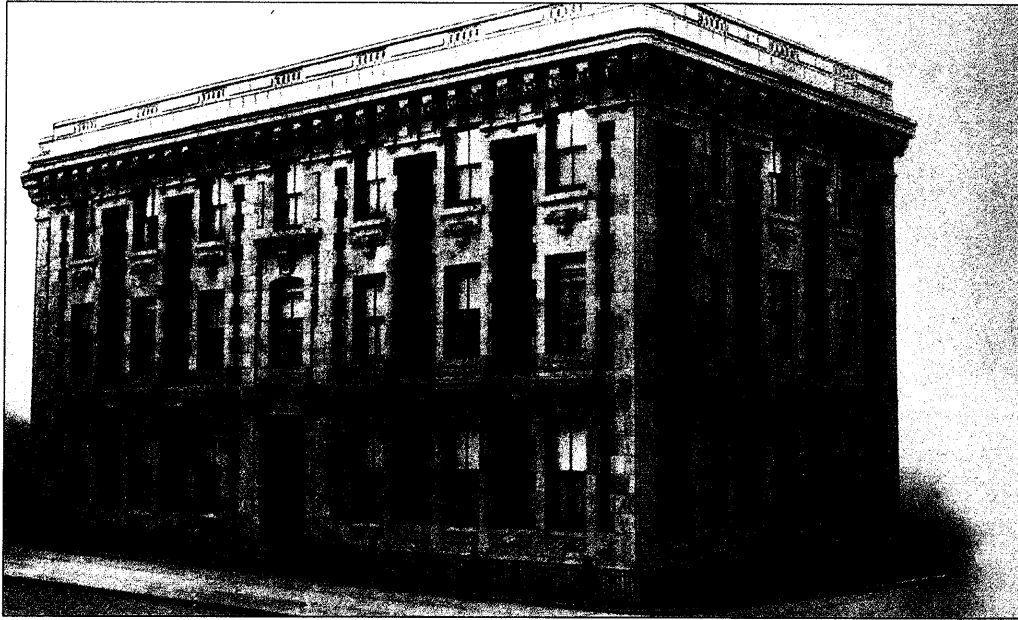
Students' lockers were located on the third floor of the Polhemus Memorial Building.



Seen here is the nose and throat treatment room in Polhemus Memorial Clinic. In the spring of 1898, the war department asked the Long Island College Hospital to help care for sick and wounded soldiers of the Spanish American War. On the morning of Sunday, July 17, the first detachment of invalid troops arrived in Brooklyn on the U.S. Hospital Ship *Olivette* from Cuba. A line of ambulances, carriages, and patrol wagons met the ship and removed 120 men to different hospitals. The Long Island College Hospital received 50 of these cases.



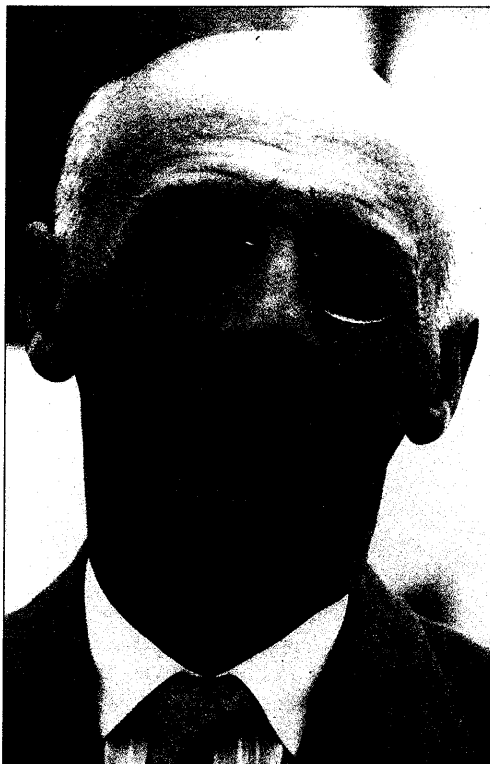
Between July 1898 and March 12, 1899, 421 men were admitted to the hospital at the request of the war department. The total number of deaths was 12. The U.S. Army Hospital on Governor's Island also turned over many of its serious operative cases to the Long Island College Hospital. The U.S. Marine Hospital sent cases to be diagnosed by the aid of the x-ray machine that was available in the Polhemus Memorial Building. The dispensary waiting room in the Polhemus Memorial Building can be seen here.



In 1899, Henry W. Maxwell erected a building on the corner of Henry and Amity Streets to be used as a nurses' home. This building (shown above) was named in honor of Dr. William H. Dudley. Shortly after the death of Henry Maxwell, his brother, J. Roger Maxwell, who was a regent of Long Island College Hospital, announced that he would erect an entirely new hospital on the site of the old one as a memorial to his brother. The Maxwell Memorial was one of the most complete hospitals in the country and was able to accommodate 400 patients.

Dr. Frederick Tilney, a leader in American medicine, did much to shape the present-day form of neurology. He graduated from Long Island College Hospital in 1903 as valedictorian. The following year, he studied at the University of Berlin under the great neurologist Dr. Herman Oppenheim. Upon his return, he entered private practice in Brooklyn and became a lecturer in embryology and an instructor in neurology at the college. At the same time, he pursued special studies in anatomy, embryology, and nervous diseases under a fellowship founded by Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott. In 1912, Tilney was awarded a Ph.D. degree in embryology by Columbia University. Two years later, he was appointed associate professor of neurology at the college of physicians and surgeons. The following year, he was appointed as a professor of neurology, remaining in this post until his death. In 1919, Tilney was appointed to a staff position at the Neurological Institute of New York. He later served as director from 1935 to 1938, after the institute had merged with Columbia University and was moved to a new building at the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center. Tilney's work was chiefly in the anatomy and morphology of the nervous system and the development of the brain. His investigations were based on the firm belief that the form and functions of the nervous system must be considered together. He was prolific writer. His first book (with Dr. Henry A. Riley) was *The Form and Functions of the Central Nervous System*, which became a standard text in the field. In 1928, he published his monumental two-volume comparative study of the brain entitled *The Brain from Ape to Man*. His more popular study of the brain, *The Master of Destiny* (1930) was chosen for distribution by the Scientific Book Club.





In 1911, three teachers were placed on a full-time salaried basis. In the following year, five more were made full time. A laboratory course in physiology was inaugurated in 1912, and one in pharmacology in 1913. At the same time, the number of laboratory hours in other courses was increased and work was begun on the Pathological Museum. Finally, in the fall of 1914, a year of premedical college work was required for admission. In recognition of these and other improvements, the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association raised the rating of the Long Island College Hospital from Class B to Class A on June 21, 1914.

Abraham Flexner was commissioned by the Carnegie Foundation to make a full-scale investigation of American medical schools. The published results of his two-year inspection revealed such serious deficiencies in many of the schools that about half were eventually forced to close. Those that survived, such as the Long Island College Hospital, were found deficient in varying degrees. The Long Island College Hospital was criticized because of the lack of full-time teachers in laboratory subjects and because of inadequate laboratory facilities. As a result, the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association gave the college a Class B rating. The next four years were devoted to remedying the shortcomings of the college.

**BROOKLYN:** Population, 1,543,630.

(2) **LONG ISLAND COLLEGE HOSPITAL.** Organized 1858. An independent institution.

*Entrance requirement:* The Regents' Medical Student Certificate.

*Attendance:* 360, 89 per cent from New York state.

*Teaching staff:* 94, 9 being professors, 85 of other grade. There is no full-time instructor belonging to the school.

*Resources available for maintenance:* Fees, amounting to \$61,398. Practically this amount is supplemented by advantageous arrangements to be described below in connection with laboratory and clinical facilities.

*Laboratory facilities:* The Hoagland Laboratory (endowment \$131,000), independent of but affiliated with this school, sets aside a suite of rooms, in which pathology, bacteriology, and histology are taught to medical students. The college is thus partly relieved of the expense involved in the equipment and teaching of these branches. The opportunities provided are of routine character. The research work of the laboratory and its teaching are entirely distinct.

The college itself contains a good and well kept dissecting-room, in which drawing and modeling are employed, and two good, though ordinary, chemical laboratories.

There is no library, no museum, no physiological or pharmacological laboratory, though a demonstration course in physiology is offered. Freed from the necessity of providing certain laboratories, fees might have been used to provide others; instead of that, the surplus is annually divided among the faculty. What gifts have not provided, the college goes on lacking.

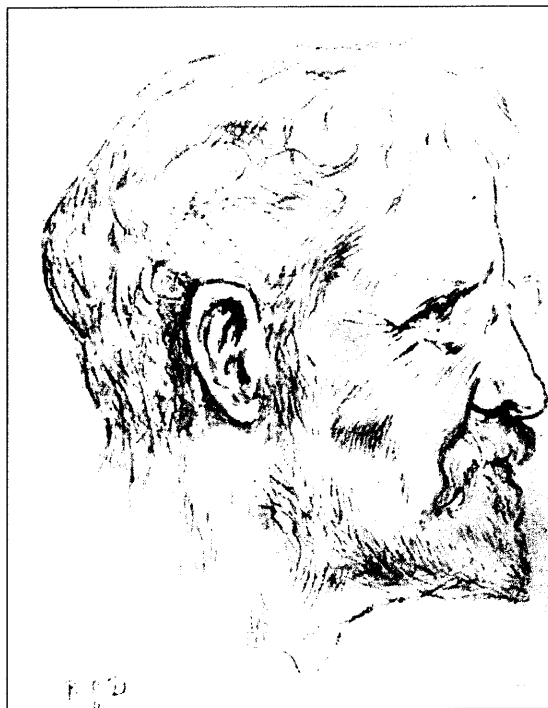
*Clinical facilities:* The school adjoins, and is legally one with, the Long Island College Hospital, with 200 beds usable in teaching. The hospital, though new, is not designed to serve modern ideas in medical teaching. It lacks adequate laboratories; specimens must be carried by students to the college building for examination.

For dispensary purposes, the college gets the use of the Polhemus Clinic, built at a cost of \$500,000, having a productive endowment of \$400,000.

The entire plant—school and clinic—is admirably kept.



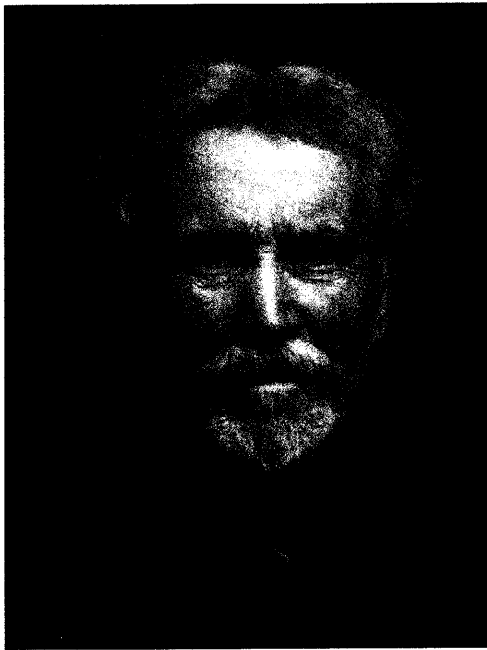
Shown is *Robert L. Dickinson's self portrait at the age of 70*. In 1919, Dr. Robert Latous Dickinson was appointed clinical professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the college; he had served as assistant professor since 1899. Dickinson received his M.D. degree from the Long Island College Hospital in 1882. He studied in Germany and Switzerland before returning to Brooklyn to become chief of gynecology and obstetrics at the Brooklyn and Methodist Hospitals. During WWI, he was assistant chief of the medical section of the National Defense Council and medical adviser on the general staff. He served in turn as president of the American Gynecological Society, as chairman of the obstetrical section of the American Medical Association, and as honorary chairman of the Committee on Maternal Health. Dickinson's first medical article was published when he was 26 years old.



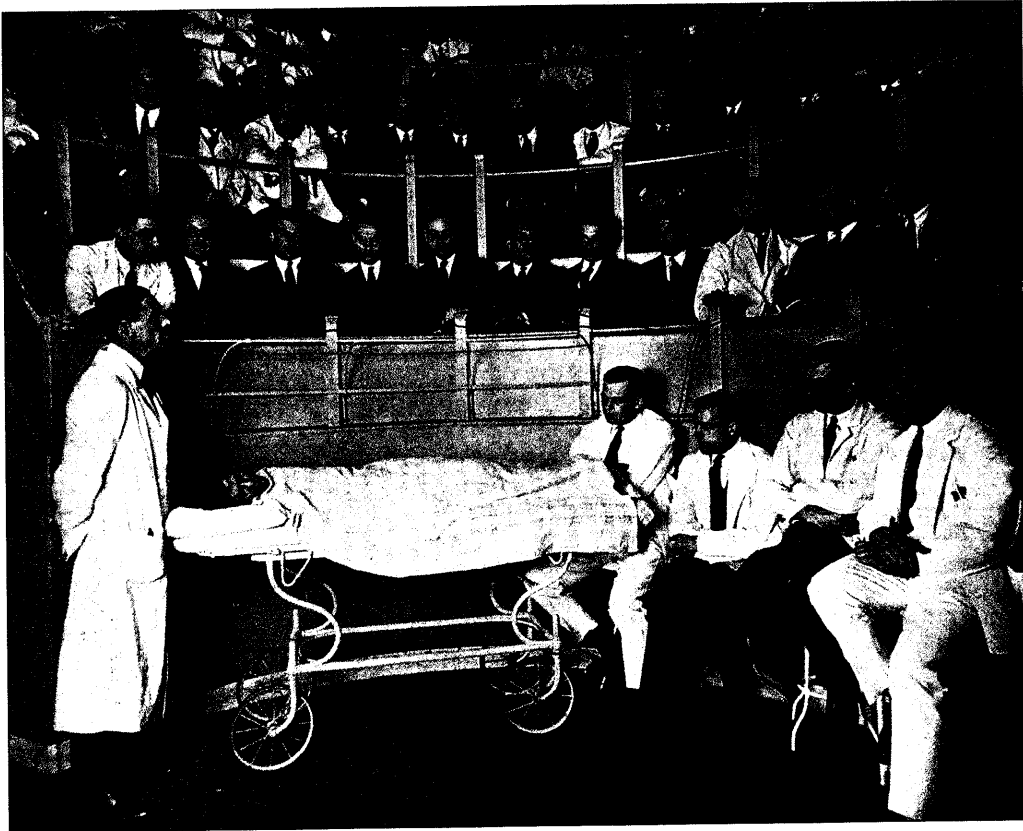
By 1919, Dickinson had written over 100 papers, chiefly on clinical topics. Many of his early advances in clinical gynecology and obstetrics have been standard practice for almost half a century and have almost been forgotten in light of his later activities. Having decided that no surgeon should continue to operate after reaching the age of 60, he withdrew from active practice in 1920. He embarked on a second career, devoting himself to marriage counseling and studies in human fertility and sterility. He became the undisputed medical leader in these fields during the last 30 years of his life. This Alumni Medallion was replicated from an original design of his.



Dr. Robert Latous Dickinson is seen here in his studio. This period of Dickinson's life yielded another 50 publications, including several books. The subjects ranged widely and included the following titles: *The Control of Conception* (1931), *A Thousand Marriages* (1932), and *The Atlas of Human Sex Anatomy* (1933). The first physician of prominence to advocate voluntary birth control, Dickinson prepared the first modern medical pamphlet on the subject, which was sent to physicians through the mail. He initiated one of the earliest surveys on sterilization of men and women and was a leader in birth control organizations, such as the Sanger Bureau and the Planned Parenthood Federation.

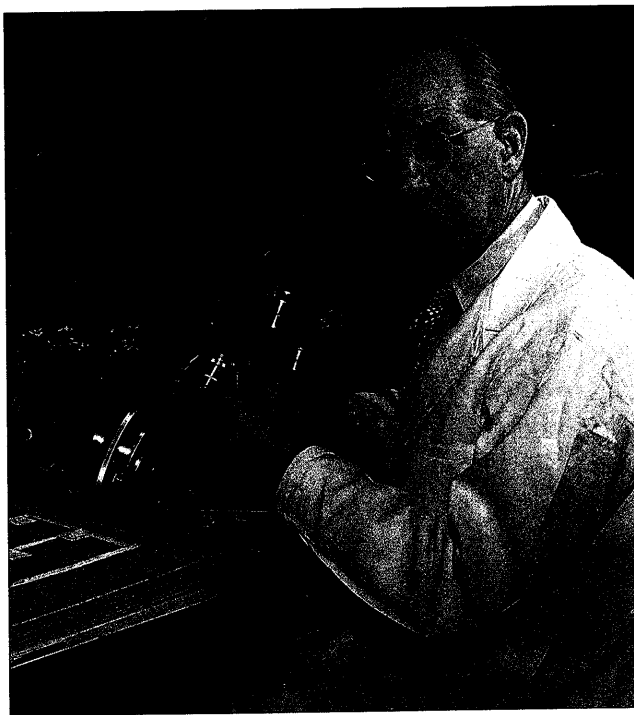


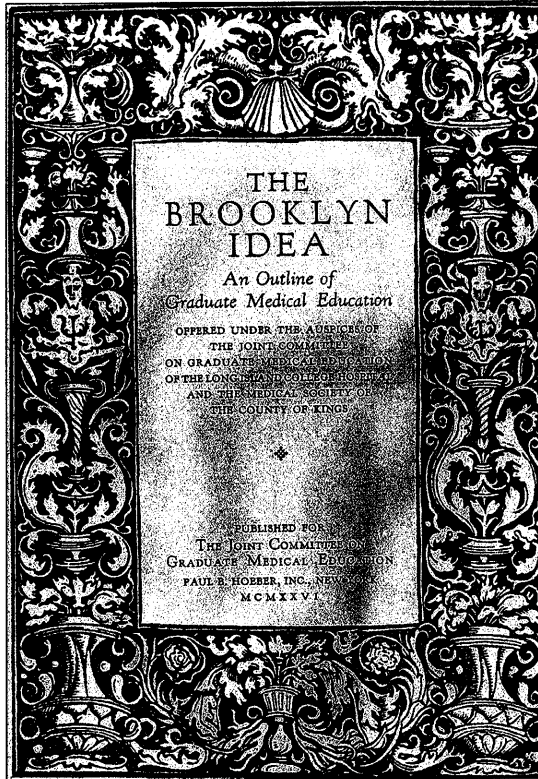
In addition to his attainments as clinician, teacher, and author, Dickinson was an artist and sculptor of recognized ability. Most of his books, including the *New York Walk Book*, published in 1921, were self-illustrated. His 100 life-size teaching models of stages of labor and pregnancy were developed in his studio-museum at the New York Academy of Medicine in cooperation with sculptor Abram Belskie. They are now in the possession of the Cleveland Health Museum. The largest group among these, called the *Birth Series*, was shown under the auspices of the Maternity Center Association at the New York World's Fair in 1939. In the early 1940s, Dickinson was commissioned to design for his alma mater an alumni achievement medallion to honor graduates of the college who made notable contributions to American medicine. At the 86th commencement ceremony on September 28, 1944, Dickinson was the first alumnus to be awarded this medallion.



Professor Warren appears with his section in medicine, 1923.

Dr. Jean Redman Oliver became chairman of the Department of Pathology in 1929. During his 25-year tenure, he became world famous for his work on the kidney. His most significant accomplishment was the microdissection of the individual nephrons to demonstrate their morphology, pathology, and metabolism. In 1954, he was named the first distinguished professor of the State University of New York.





In 1921, the college offered a series of postgraduate courses for practicing doctors in the community. The following year, in celebration of its centenary, the Medical Society of the County of Kings offered a "Practical Lecture Series" for physicians. Following the success of these separate endeavors, the college and the medical society became affiliated for the purpose of establishing a program of postgraduate medical education in Brooklyn. Committees from the two organizations met and formed the Joint Committee on Postgraduate Education. Postgraduate teaching began on April 16, 1923, and continues to this day.

In 1923, the college became affiliated with the department of Public Welfare of the City of New York. This meant that medical students were sent for clinical instruction under faculty members of the college to Kings County, Greenpoint, and Kingston Avenue Hospitals. Kings County is seen below.

