

Audiotape labeled:

Dr. Lane Allen, "First Hundred Years of the Anatomy Department, MCG" Circa 1970

Transcribed by Renée Sharrock, May 2020

The 100 years of medical college from 1829 to 1929 which was of course the beginning of our great depression. And this represents of the end of the renaissance of this medical school. Going back to 1829. The first meeting of the board of trustees of the Medical College of Georgia, as first it was first called was held on the second of March 1829. At this first meeting a faculty was selected and Dr. William R. Waring was named professor of anatomy. At the next meeting the executive committee reported that Dr. Waring had declined to accept. Nothing more is known about Dr. Waring.

Dr. Ignatius R. Garvin was at that time a trustee and is regarded as one of the founders of the medical college. He was 26 years of age at the time and had graduated of the University of Charleston in 1826. He was the professor of anatomy for three years. Classes were held in the old city hospital. This was before the building we refer to as the Old Medical College was built. It was likely that his anatomy consisted of nothing more than a series of lectures. However, we know nothing about it except that he held classes. Dr. Garvin was then appointed professor of *Materia Medica* and served as editor of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Dr. Garvin's successor was Dr. Louis A. Dugas, who was perhaps the best educated man in the history of the medical college. His parents were French and settled in Washington, GA by way of San Domingo by 1791. Louis Dugas was born in Washington, GA in 1806. When the Dugas arrived in Washington, their means were exhausted and the father died the following year. The mother, a most cultivated and accomplished lady, opened a female seminary. Three years later she removed to Augusta where she again opened a seminary. Dr. Dugas' education was conducted exclusively by his mother until he was 15 with the exception of three quarters at the Academy of Richmond County. About this time a French emigrant, Dr. Beauregard, arrived in Augusta and became interested in the Dugas family and took Louis into his office and began his medical education. He died two years later and Louis then entered the office of Dr. John Dent, under whom he studied for two years. He then returned to the University of Pennsylvania medical college and also of Maryland from which he graduated in 1827. In 1828 he sailed for Europe where he remained for three years devoting himself to medical studies. His mornings were spent in the hospital, his afternoons in the Sorbonne.

In 1831 he returned to Augusta and Antony persuaded him to take the chair of anatomy and physiology. In 1834 he again visited Europe; this time to procure a library and materials for anatomical museum. Members of the faculty contributed a thousand dollars each and a total sum of \$7,000 was raised. Many of the books in the rare book section of the library are from the Dugas collection. Only two of the anatomical models are standing. One is in the department of pathology now. It is a plaster wall plaque demonstrating anthrax and cervical cancer. The other is in the department of anatomy. It is a skull of a cyclops, probably a calf. According to Goodrich it

is probably the finest example of that rare phenomenon. I'll pass the cyclops around. And this is undoubtedly the same cyclops. I found it years ago and I've kept it. To prove it's a cyclops, as you can see, the word cyclops is written on the side of the mount. This then was the last specimen brought back by Dr. Dugas from Europe.

Now I think there's some other specimens up here. I say, there in the department of anatomy there was at least until three years ago a portion of an Auzoux model of the entire body. The original consisted of 139 parts. I found one part. There is a partial sagittal pelvis which is a part of that Auzoux collection which is in the museum in here.

Let's see, I believe I found another model in there that I'm quite sure it's part of the Dugas collection. It's a beeswax model of a female pelvis. I'm pretty sure, although it isn't labeled, I remember it from the old building. I think it must be one brought back by Dugas.

After he yielded the chair of anatomy to George Newton, he {Dugas} taught physiology and pathological anatomy and later became professor of surgery, from which chair he retired after 50 years of service to the medical college. In spite of a busy life as a teacher, editor, and practitioner he managed to contribute more than 100 papers, most of them published in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*. Among his papers he is perhaps best known for his Dugas sign for diagnosis of dislocation of the shoulder. I don't if you have heard of the Dugas sign but it is still used in surgery. If my right arm is dislocated at the shoulder, I cannot put my hand on this shoulder and put the elbow down against the chest. In other words, you can't do this if you have a dislocated shoulder, you got something else.

Dugas also believed in the reality of mesmerism and had probably seen demonstrations of this in Paris. In 1845 he removed a breast, a cancerous breast, with a patient insensitive and in an induced trance. And two or three years later he re-operated on her under trance and she felt absolutely no pain. According to Dean Goodrich the use of ether anesthesia stopped the use of mesmerism. I've often wondered if mesmerism wasn't responsible for the long delay of Crawford Long's publication on his work on ether. He certainly had read of Dugas' work and maybe he thought mesmerism was the coming thing and not ether anesthesia. He went on for about seven years, I think, without publishing, isn't that right?

Now in during the first few years how anatomy was taught and went with physical facilities. There's no record of text years back professors of surgery in earliest days. However, at this time European texts by Monroe and Chesselton were common and there were two American texts. Chasteberry Wistire in Philadelphia had published a popular text in 1820 and shortly thereafter professor Hornert in Philadelphia had published a two-volume work in practical anatomy. It had reached its 6th edition by 1836. I found one of them in Noah's Ark in Abbeville. Have any of you been by there? It's an antique place and has thousands of old books up there. I went up there one day and went up and down the stacks and I found three books I thought were valuable and this one cost my 80 cents. This is a Hornet for a dollar. This is Hornert's *Textbook of Anatomy*. I'm pretty sure it's the one that was used here because so many people here went to the University of Pennsylvania and studied anatomy under Dr. Hornert.

Since Dugas and several other members of the faculty studied under Hornert, it is likely Hornet's text of anatomy and laboratory guide to dissection which he also wrote were used with together with regular lectures, charts, museum specimens, and dissections. Anatomy, let's say in the period of 1832-1837 was studied every afternoon for six months. In 1837 the term was reduced to four months. At this point I would like to quote an address by the dean to the entering class of 1837.

"Besides completing a nice fireproof house for the purpose of practical anatomy, entirely apart from the main building. The library has been arranged for the reception of books. We have also commenced fitting up an extensive room for a general museum and to another place a grand solar and superior compound microscope." It sounds like they're setting up an electron microscope. I don't know what a solar microscope is, but the compound microscope is, of course, an early version of the compound that we have now. "The term of lectures at other colleges is four months, the session here is six. All lectures are presented to students in the morning with later part of the day devoted to demonstrations of anatomy. To a beginner in science, and what else is a student, four lectures daily are as much as his mind can possibly digest. This is infinitely superior to the old system of six successive discourses and these delivered on different branches of the profession. The prolonged course allows for minuet investigations and manual operations for the many various and important preparations for the successful practice of medicine."

The six-month course was changed to four the next year. And the dean comments, "The faculty will however make all the amends they can for the shortening of the course by rendering their lectures as demonstratively as possible, addressing the eye as well the ear." In other words, you can get along with less time with visual aids, that's what he was saying in 1837.

You noted of course that the dean said a neat fireproof house for the purpose of anatomy entirely apart from the main building. In 1837 the anatomist had been in the building we refer to as the Old Medical College Building for three years. Apparently, that was as long as they could tolerate the anatomists, so they put them outside.

In this same volume of the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal*, that's 1837, there are three articles translated from French. Since the dean Eve, was also the editor, he probably selected and translated these articles. One is entitled "Disinfection of Bodies for Anatomical Purposes." Dissecting rooms have been deplorable centers of infection. Noxious fulminations from putrid organic matter have not only rendered the neighborhood of anatomical theaters an intolerable nuisance but every day compromised the health and endangered the lives of those engaged in the pursuit of science. Few members of the medical profession have not had to watch anxiously the sickbed of a friend wounded at the dissecting table. The author states he has disinfected some 300 bodies with an inter-arterial one-gallon injection of hyposulfite of soda chloride and zinc. The author states that this will arrest decay for 30 days. He claims that his method has transformed dissecting theaters in Paris.

Whether or not the French method of sterilization permitted the anatomist to return to the main building is not known. The problem was never satisfactorily solved until the advent of formalin at the end of the century.

The next anatomist following Dugas was George M. Newton. He was born in Augusta in 1810 and he graduated from Franklin College in Athens, the old University of Georgia, and then studied medicine in Philadelphia followed by three years in Paris. Returning to Augusta, he was elected to the chair of physiology and later he was given the chair of anatomy, which he held for 20 years. He never practiced. His father gave him a fortune. His father had established an orphan asylum, the Tuttle-Newton Home, and emulating his father, he left a huge bequest to an orphan's home. The old academic building which served the medical school from 1914 to 1955 was named for him.

In 1857 the board of trustees appointed him professor emeritus of anatomy. He was perhaps the first professor of anatomy who did not have to support himself as well as the medical school.

The next anatomist was Henry Fraser Campbell. He was born in Savannah in 1824. He is buried in the cottage graveyard seven miles from Augusta. I've made a number of attempts to find the cottage graveyard. I have not been able to find it. I've called all the local undertakers and they tell me there's dozens, hundreds of small graveyards almost within the city limits of Augusta. I'm sure it can be found. Upon his graduation in 1842 to 54 he was demonstrator of anatomy. From 54 to 57 he was professor of comparative, surgical, and microscopical anatomy. Here was the advent of professorship of microscopic anatomy although there was a microscope era. From 57 to 66 he was professor of anatomy, and from 68 to 86 he was professor of operative surgery. His entire career except for military service and a year in New Orleans, was at the medical college. In New Orleans, immediately after the Civil War, he delivered a special course in anatomy, physiology, and pathology at the New Orleans School of Medicine. From 45 on his many publications are listed in the *Southern Medical and Surgical Journal* which was published in Augusta. And again, he was senior editor from 1857 to 1861. Campbell had long been an admirer and student of the great English physiologist Marshall Hall. In 1850 Campbell published on the question of the influence's peripheral stimulation on reflex secretory activity. Soon after this Hall published on the same subject. Campbell called Hall's attention to his priority discovery. Here is Hall's unselfish and impartial adjudication of claim. "It would be unjust to deny that Dr. Campbell has the merit of being the first to call attention to the excito-secretory subsystem in 1850." In other words, he was the first person to appreciate the secretory action of the autonomic system. "I arrive at this conclusion: the idea and designation of the excito-secretory action belongs to Dr. Campbell but his details are limited to pathology and observation. The elaborate demonstration of the excito-secretory action is the result of the experimental work of Claude Bernard. My own claim is of a different character and I renounce ever of it. It consists of a vast generalization of the excito-secretory action. I trust Dr. Campbell will be satisfied with my adjudication."

Dr. Campbell's book is in the rare book section of the library, a book on the autonomic system. Dr. Campbell expressed himself as a practicing man of surgery of benevolence and brevity. He wrote on gunshot wounds and traumatic hemorrhaging and was the first advocate of the ligation

of the artery in the prevention of gangrene. In 1851 he published a remarkable history of the dengue fever epidemic as it prevailed in Augusta. In 1879 he wrote a remarkable exciting study of the epidemiology of yellow fever. He connected with railroad workers who slept in cars and developed the disorder. Those who slept on the ground did not.

For his claim of benevolence there can be no doubt. In 1854 he opened a surgery infirmary for Negroes on Fenwick Street in Augusta. This was the same year he was appointed to a new professorship of comparative and microscopical anatomy which carried a \$500 per annum. This made him the first salaried professor in the school's history. Prior to this compensation was largely from student fees. Students would simply buy a ticket for a series of lectures by a certain professor.

In preparation for the session of 1834, the college hired a resurrectionist man named Clegg in order to ensure an adequate amount of anatomical material. His main source of supply was the Negro cemetery now known as Cedar Grove and located about a mile east from the Medical College Building on Telfair Street. The qualifications for the job were a strong back and perhaps lines of communication within the black community. The land even today stands in water and many of the grave lots are picked up a foot or two above ground level. At that time a large part of lower Augusta including a portion of Broad Street and Greene were swamp. It is quite likely that shallow burial was practiced in order to avoid the high-water level thus easing the task of resurrection.

In 1852 the faculty chipped in \$700 and purchased a very powerful black man off the auction block in Charleston. He remained with the Medical College of over fifty years and long after the 13th Amendment and served as a general handyman and resurrectionist whose activities were vital to the department of anatomy. He must have felt well treated. The faculty, soon after his arrival, purchased his wife and children for \$3,000 so that they could be together.

Since Grandison lived into this century, he was well known to some of the older Augusta doctors. Dr. Eugene Murphey, professor emeritus of medicine, lived on Telfair Street between the Medical College building and Cedar Grove cemetery. He told me the following story about Grandison. One cold night Grandison visited the cemetery and dug up a body and put it in a sack. On the way back he stopped his wagon in an alley before a saloon, put the body behind the saloon and went in to refresh himself for his nocturnal labors. He had been observed for some time by two medical students. They removed the body from the sack, hid it, and one student got into the sack. When Grandison returned the student groaned and said, "Grandison, Grandison, I'm cold. Buy me a drink." Grandison said, "You can buy your own drink. I'm getting out of here."

In 1842 a member of the faculty was sent to Baltimore in order to augment the supply of bodies. It would be many years before state legislatures would face up to the problem of procuring bodies for dissection.

At some time after 1837 the anatomy department moved back into the large brick annex at the back of the main building of the old medical school. The method of injecting with various salts may have done some good. As the French had discovered strong salt solutions are of some help

particularly if used immediately after death before clotting has occurred. Other techniques in general use at this time included injections of alcohol, brandy and clearosode. Wine vats were used in other medical schools but there's no clear evidence that they were used in the Old Medical College Building. I visited the Old Medical College Building a number of years ago, crawled under the floor, and found a large pile of clean bones which had obviously been used for osteology.

There are indications that the medical students were quite loyal to the department of anatomy in the early days. In 1837 a student wrote his father that he considered the professor of anatomy the most learned man at the medical school but the dean was the most eloquent.

On January 22, 1839 the Reverend William Henry Foundry delivered the first of a series of lectures on the Thomsonian system of medicine at the St. Johns Methodist Church in Augusta. Prompted by curiosity a group of students from the medical college attended and were infuriated by the statements of the speaker. Foundry claimed that a knowledge of anatomy was not essential for the practice of medicine and that physicians in 1839 were no more successful than in the time of Hippocrates. There were other assertions in the same vein and before long the students responded by stomping their feet and clapping their hands. The angry Foundry leveled an attack upon the students in the newspaper and accused them of defaming the house of God. Paul Eve, the dean, who had also been present, came to their defense and stated, "If individuals were permitted to occupy that church who would make themselves ridiculous and war against common sense and reason of science and thus subvert all order, they must abide by the consequences." Dr. Eve added there was no disrespect meant to the house of worship, but only to the speaker.

There are several possible or probable reasons why the reverend doctor and advocate of Thomsonianism was permitted to preach in the Methodist church. The great John Wesley, you recall, an evangelist on horseback, had carried herbs in his saddlebags. And of course, Thomsonianism was concerned with herbal medicine. And had written a book on herbal medicine which he derived from English sources. In addition, the church was not very far from the dissecting room and the foul smell of the bodies from desecrated graves.

For some years commencement at the college was an event of social and civic interest. An attendant at one of the graduations observed that he found every room crowded. An anatomy model which Dr. Dugas had purchased in Europe was an object of special interest to all visitors. It was the work of Louis Jerome Auzoux of Paris and was brilliantly and variously colored to illustrate all ligaments, muscles, arteries of the human structure. It was life-sized and moved on a pallet. So, the townspeople came to admire the anatomical models.

There was no dissection at the college in 1880 because of a lack of anatomical material. The demonstrators made use of whatever material was available and relied on models and preserved dissections and lectures as usual. This was a national problem complicated by the evils of ignorance, superstition, and apathy. And the time was approaching when attempts to a solution could no longer be avoided. The comments in the Augusta paper were a promising sign of changing times for the event was now gaining an open forum.

It was in the summer of 1887 that the general assembly finally came to grips with the problem and passed the measure commonly called the Anatomical Act. By the terms of this legislation, an anatomy board was established to be made up of professors and demonstrators of anatomy and the deans of the medical and dental colleges in Georgia. The act also stipulated that professor of anatomy was to issue an annual call for the meeting of the board and that each school was to post a bond of \$5,000. [End of side 1]

[Side 2 begins]...the distribution point of the bodies was to be Atlanta. The board faithfully carried out their duties for many years and were attended not only by the anatomists but also the deans.

In 1892, two members of the class were dismissed for cheating. Dean Foster discovered a hole in the floor in the office of the demonstrator of anatomy. This led beneath the building to the dissecting room. There was an abundance of evidence that students had used the passage for cribbing. Students concealed themselves beneath the floor and looked up answers for their friends taking examinations and passing the written answers to them. The dean ordered all faculty to take precautions against reoccurrences of such activities on the part of the students.

There have been four floods of the anatomy department in its 146 years of history. Three were due to acts of God, one to an act of man. The anatomy quarters were on the ground floor of the medical college building. In 1880 the Savannah River crested at 39 feet, 3 inches. Water backed up in the neighborhood of the medical school between 5 and 10 feet. According to the Augusta Chronicle, Dr. Doughty was saved from drowning on Greene Street by the fire department. The flood may have been responsible for the fact that there were no bodies for dissection in 1881. The anatomy department had gone under once before in a flood in 1840. The other floods were in recent years, I'll tell you about those some other time.

The school experienced legal troubles in 1897 when a Mrs. Ward of Columbia County brought suit against the medical college alleging mutilation of the body of her deceased husband. According to Mrs. Ward her husband died in the Richmond County jail where he was confined until he could be transferred to Milledgeville. After death she claimed the body was moved to the medical college and dissected. The school, backed by the anatomical law of 1887, won the case.

During the period following the Civil War the medical college failed to grow. The original impetus of the founders played out and the south struggled during the reconstruction. There's no record of this time of money given to the faculty, no books were added to the library, the anatomy museum disappeared piece by piece. Since 1873 the medical college was nominally part of the University of Georgia. It was controlled by its own board so the association was meaningless. The school was in effect a proprietary school. In 1909 there were 99 students enrolled, half were free. The institution had no resources except fees amounting to \$6,835.

Between the Civil War and 1909 there were several professors of anatomy, each with his demonstrator. The pattern was essentially the same. A young man became a demonstrator of

anatomy and built a practice of surgery. Then he became professor of anatomy, then professor of surgery or dean.

Flexner visited the school in 1909 and commented that the school occupied a building which contained an exceeding foul dissecting room. A fair equipment of histology and practically nothing for bacteriology, a small museum, and several thousand books of antiquated value. The Augusta situation is hopeless.

However, the school was fortunate to have on its faculty a young man later described by Dr. Elliot Clark as an educational genius. He was William H. Doughty, Jr. who first appeared on the faculty as assistant demonstrator of anatomy in 1874. He became professor of anatomy in 1896 and later dean. Shortly the medical Flexner report the medical school moved to the orphans' home at the back of the University Hospital and anatomy occupied half the second floor and the other half housed pathology. The quarters were quite adequate for the time. The dissection room was spacious and well lighted with high windows. It contained two rows of dissecting tables with slate tops on which many students carved their names and other graffiti. There was a second room with tables for microscopic anatomy and urine histology. Four large offices and a room for technique. In the basement was the vat room. It had originally been a cold storage room next to the furnace room however the medical school hooked onto the University Hospital's steam line and two large concrete vats, some 10 feet square were built.

Supplies of bodies were adequate due to the anatomical law of 1887. Many of the bodies then, and later, came from Milledgeville. Each student dissected a half of a body their freshman year and another half body their second year. Bodies were embalmed and re-embalmed arterially with drop bottles suspended from the ceiling. They were then submerged in brine. From time to time rock salt was added, and formulae and carbolic acid. No one really knew the composition of the vat fluid. They just played it by ear. However, brine storage was highly successful and was continued over the years.

The advent of the modern era: In 1919 the staff listed Dr. [Hugh Nelson] Page, Dr. G.T. Bernard, Mr. Lombard Kelly, and Mrs. G.T. King as technicians. Dr. Page was directly responsible for 883 hours of anatomy. The only comment I've heard regarding Dr. Page was that he was a good and a just man. He was obviously hard working and regular. I have two anecdotes related to Dr. Page. In 1842 [sic – must be 1942] a surgeon, professor Blank, as I will call him, spent several minutes of each class period belittling the senior students about their ignorance of anatomy. This went on year after year. Finally, I asked Dean Kelly why professor Blank harassed the students like this. Dr. Kelly replied, "Professor Blank thinks everyone has forgotten what happened to him as a freshman. He failed anatomy under Dr. Page. He always was an arrogant bastard, even as a student. He got a gun and practiced during the summer and said he was going to kill Dr. Page if he was not permitted to enter as a sophomore. However, he came back, repeated the year, and had no more trouble." I said, "Did he deserve to fail?" Dr. Kelly said, "Oh yes, Dr. Page was a good and just man."

The other story is this: a recent graduate of another medical school went to see Dr. Doughty, the dean, and told him that he planned a career in surgery and he wanted to work a year in anatomy

before he began his residency. Dr. Doughty referred him to Dr. Page as he had money in his budget earmarked for technician. Dr. Page told the young doctor he could work in the laboratory and that he would require him to prepare a series of fetal and newborn skeletons in return for his pay. After several months the doctor became irrational and was found to have pellagra. He had lived for months on a pellagra-producing diet, nothing but Coke-Cola and soda crackers. He was sent to Milledgeville, put on a proper diet, and soon released. He subsequently had a long and distinguished career in surgery. At one time there were 12 wall plaques of fetal skeletons. Only two remain in the anatomy department. And this is one of them here. So, the doctor who did these got pellagra doing it.

The early 20s have been referred to as the renaissance of the Medical College of Georgia. The concept of renaissance was exemplified nowhere better than the activities in the Department of Anatomy. Dr. Doughty had first appointed Dr. Page as the first full-time professor. He encouraged Lombard Kelly to enter medical school. He must have been a good judge of men. Dr. Kelly went to see him in 1918 and said, "Dr. Doughty, I had to drop out of medical school twice. I wonder if I could try again." Dr. Doughty said, "Yes, I think you should. If you finish, you will someday be dean of the medical school." Dr. Kelly said to me, "I never could figure out how he could be so assured. After all I had tried many things and hadn't been very successful."

With the death of Dr. Paige, Dr. Doughty selected Dr. Elliot R. Clark to head the department. Dr. Clark rapidly gathered around him a staff remarkable for that time. In fact, it was a collection that would have been remarkable for any time. These were Mrs. Clark, Calvin Sanderson, Goodrich Henry, Dr. Linden, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Story, Lombard Kelly, Edgar Pund, Paul Johnstone, John C. Wright, Loree Florence, and in addition, there were several student assistants. Now this was a remarkable group of people.

My time is running short, I'd like to tell you just a little something about these people. First, a woman I'd like to know something more about, and it maybe that Lois {transcriber's note: this may be Dr. Lois Ellison} knows something about her. Dr. Loree Florence, who assisted in the department while she was a medical student, became the first woman to graduate from the medical college. She is now in her 80s and is active in practice of pediatrics. I think we need to know a little more something about her. But I did notice that she was around 30 when she graduated, so she must have done other things before she came to the medical school.

Goodrich Henry was a member of a prominent local family that endowed the Wilhenford Hospital on Harper Street for women and children. Goodrich Henry upon graduating from the University of Georgia was offered a Rhodes scholarship, but declined it. He spent one year in the Department of Anatomy after graduation and published a paper on the anatomy and physiology of lymphatics using the Sanderson-Clark window. He then entered the field of orthopedic surgery and continued with the medical school for many years as a teacher of surgical technique, commonly called dog surgery. He built into every student a sort of visceral fear of any break in sterile technique. Once a student with a too long suture, raised his hand, and touched the overhead light, which then swayed like a pendulum. Dr. Henry was out of the room. The students watched in horror and breathed a sigh of relief when the swaying stopped. Goodrich Henry stayed in town and practiced orthopedic surgery and now he is retired.

Dr. Edward Linden had retired as professor of marine parasitology at Yale. He lived with the Clarks and continued his research in marine parasitology. He was of course the father of Mrs. Clark. He was listed as a member of the department, but did not teach.

Dr. Paul Johnstone was a medical student at the University of Missouri when he met Dr. Clark. Dr. Clark told him he would get him an assistantship in anatomy if he would spend the summer with Dr. William Snow Miller at the University of Wisconsin. The following year Johnstone followed Clark to Georgia, assisted Clark in teaching gross anatomy for three years and then moved to Hopkins. Here he published his first study of physiological anatomy of the embryonic heart, jointly with the Medical College of Georgia and Hopkins. In this study he generously gives Clark credit for the technique which forms the basis of ligature experiments designed by Dr. Clark for the purpose of doing surgical operations on embryos. Dr. Johnstone later returned to the University of Missouri as professor of anatomy and at the same time practiced surgery. In 1971 he published a monograph on the physiological studies of the embryonic heart.

The other instructor in the department, Lombard Kelly, was born in Augusta in 1890. He received his A.B. from Georgia and entered Johns Hopkins in 1911 but shortly withdrew because of illness. During the next four years he taught high school. In 1914 he entered the Medical College of Georgia but again withdrew because of illness. He worked for a while as a reporter for the Augusta Chronicle. In 1918 he re-entered the medical school as student and instructor of anatomy. He was made assistant professor in 1921 and finally graduated in 1924, some 13 years after he first entered Johns Hopkins. He did a one-year internship and practiced medicine here and in 1926 he was offered the position of chairman of anatomy. In order to prepare himself, he went to Cornell and studied one year with Dr. Georgios Papanicolaou. He returned and became chairman when Clark left in 1929. As you know, he soon became dean and later president. A man who had known so much and change in direction in sickness and failure, was admirably suited to guide the school out of the depths of the Great Depression.

So, I brought you up now to 1929, and thank you for your attention.