

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., HISTORICAL CLUB PUBLICATIONS. 2.

RUTGERS (QUEEN'S) COLLEGE

AND

MEDICAL DEGREES

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE NEW BRUNSWICK
HISTORICAL CLUB

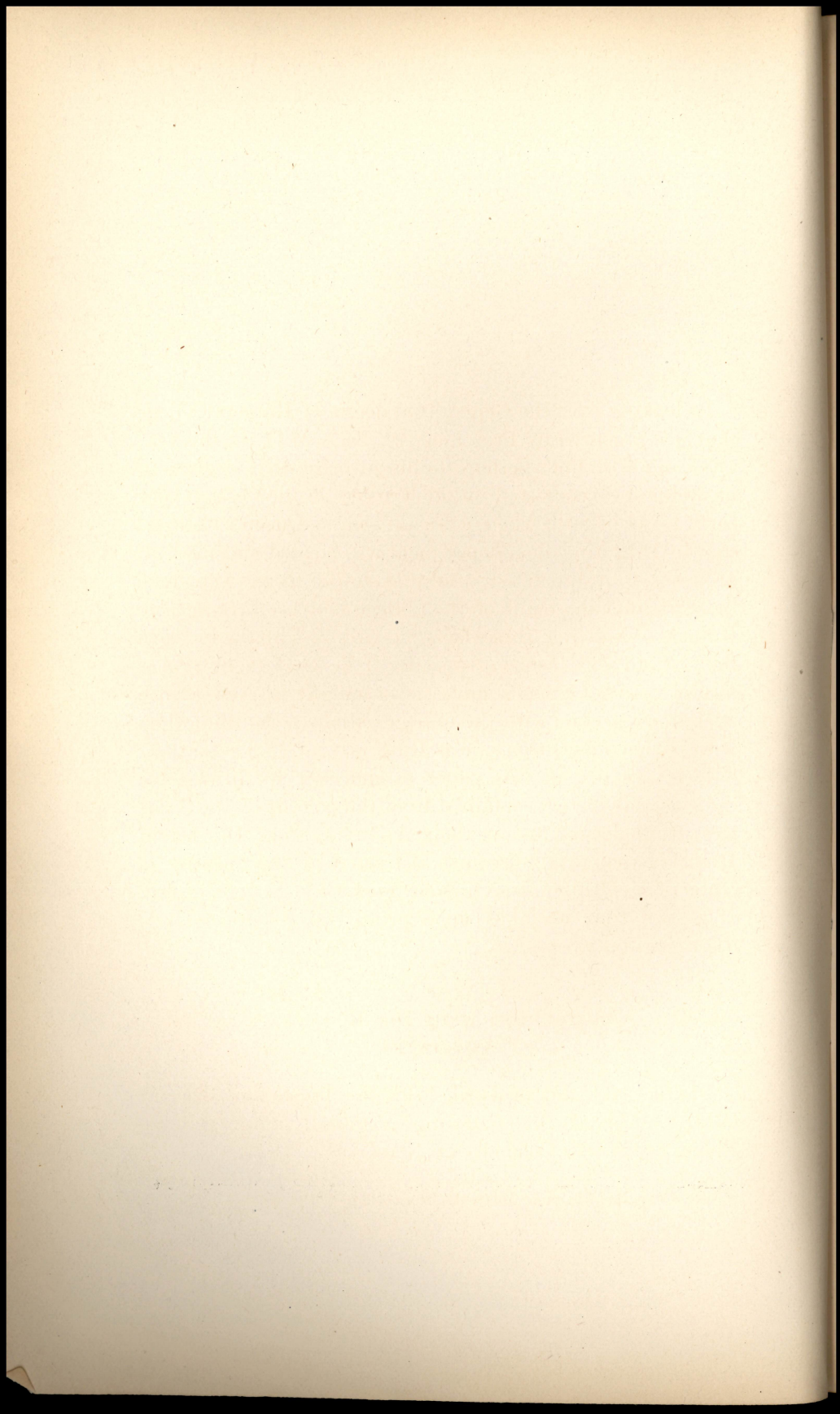
BY

DAVID D. DEMAREST, D.D., LL.D.

FINE ARTS BUILDING
RUTGERS COLLEGE

THURSDAY EVENINGS 21 DECEMBER 1893 AND 18 JANUARY 1894

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In looking over the General Catalogue of Rutgers College that was prepared by Prof. Lewis C. Beck, M.D., in the year 1835, one will find, perhaps to his surprise, that degrees in medicine were conferred by the Trustees of the College very early in its history, when it was known as Queen's College; that in 1812 a medical department was created and medical professors were appointed; and that similar things were done in 1826, after the name of the College had been changed to Rutgers. Noticing these facts, he will be curious to learn their origin and history, especially if he knows that professors of medical science have never taught in New Brunswick in connection with the College, either in the time when it was known as Queen's or as Rutgers.

It is my aim in this paper to endeavor to throw some light on this history, obtained from the records of the Trustees, from documents in their Archives, from Dr. David Hosack's inaugural discourse, delivered at the opening of Rutgers Medical College in New York City, November 6th, 1826, and from valuable papers printed in the appendix to the inaugural referred to.

I. THE ARRANGEMENT WITH DR. ROMAYNE* AND HIS ASSOCIATES.

On the 10th day of April, 1792, the Trustees of Queen's College received the following memorial from Nicholas Romayne, M.D., of the city of New York:

* Dr. R. spelled his name differently from others of the family.

"To the Trustees of Queen's College in the State of New Jersey,

"The Memorial of Nicholas Romayne, Doctor of Physic: Respectfully represents,

"That your memorialist having for several years past been engaged in teaching in the city of New York the various branches of the medical science, has by his labours brought together a considerable number of gentlemen engaged in these studies, insomuch that during the year 1791 they amounted to fifty-six.

"Your memorialist conceives that it will add much to the respectability of the gentlemen engaged so in the study of medicine to be connected and under the patronage of some seminary of education, where they may give proofs of the proficiency they make in their several studies, and obtain the customary testimonials; and for this purpose your memorialist solicits the attention of the Trustees of Queen's College.

"Your memorialist is fully persuaded that some advantages may arise to Queen's College by the Trustees patronizing medical education, as it may extend the influence of the College and also add to its revenues; he therefore begs leave to submit the same to their serious consideration.

"NIC^s ROMAYNE.

"April 10th, 1792."

Dr. Romayne must have come personally to New Brunswick with his memorial, for a committee consisting of Col. Frederick Frelinghuysen, Rev. Peter Studdiford and Dr. Lewis Dunham having been appointed to confer with him, they retired for this purpose and made their report to the Trustees at the same session as follows:

"The committee who were appointed to confer with Dr. Nicholas Romeyn,

"Beg leave to report,

"That they have agreeably to order conversed with Dr. Romeyn on the subject of his memorial,

“That the objects of Dr. Romeyn’s proposals appear to your committee to be :

“1. That a temporary Professor of Physic be appointed to this institution until circumstances will admit of the establishment of a regular professorship in that science, the said temporary professor not to be confined as to his residence to the city of New Brunswick.

“2. That two or more physicians be joined with such professor by the Board of Trustees to form a faculty for the examination of all applicants for degrees in physic.

“3. That upon a certificate from the said faculty, signed by the said professor of the qualification and good character of any candidate, this College will confer on such candidate either the degree of Batchelor or Doctor of Physic, according to the terms of recommendation contained in said certificate.

“4. That the institution shall receive from the persons graduated a stipulated price, to wit, the sum of five pounds from a person receiving the degree of Batchelor of Physic, and the sum of ten pounds from a person receiving the degree of Doctor of Physic.

“Your committee beg leave farther to report that by the laws of New Jersey a degree from any college will not admit a person to the practice of physic, but from the information of Dr. Romeyn they believe such degree will operate as a service in the State of New York and other States of the Union.

“By order of the committee,

“FRED. FRELINGHUYSEN.”

The following action was taken on this report :

“The first paragraph, viz., that a temporary Professor in Medicine be now appointed, was negatived.”

On the remainder of the report it was

“*Resolved*, That the board will at their next meeting take into consideration the propriety of appointing a medical faculty for the purpose of examining applicants to this institution for degrees in physic.”

It does not appear from the minutes of the Trustees subsequently convened that they ever acted on the remainder of the report. It is very certain that they did not appoint a temporary professor or examining faculty, or a medical faculty at all until the year 1812. Nevertheless, the Trustees did confer the degrees of M.B. and M.D. the same year chiefly on the recommendation of Dr. Romayne.

Before we trace this history further it may be well to stop and inquire who was this Dr. Nicholas Romayne, and how did it happen that he came to New Brunswick to ask the Trustees of Queen's College to confer medical degrees on his students who had studied in New York City. We therefore go back, for a little, to colonial times.

It is said that the first attempt in this country to impart instruction in medical science by dissection was made by Drs. Bard and Middleton in New York in 1750, and that the first course of lectures on medical subjects was delivered by Dr. Hunter, a Scotch physician, at Newport, R. I., 1754-6. The first medical school was established in Philadelphia in connection with the University of Pennsylvania in the year 1765.

In 1767 a completely organized medical school was founded by the Governors of King's College, New York. They appointed Professors of Anatomy, Pathology and Physiology, Surgery, Chemistry and *Materia Medica*, Theory and Practice, and Midwifery. Eleven degrees were conferred before the year 1777. The occupation of New York by the British virtually broke up the school.

This was the state of things when Dr. Nicholas Romayne appeared upon the scene. He belonged to the Romeyn family of Hackensack, N. J., and was a nephew of Rev. Dr.

Theodoric Romeyn, who was Professor of Theology in connection with Dr. Livingston; was invited to the presidency of Queen's College, after the death of President Hardenbergh, which he declined, and who is known as the founder of Union College. Dr. Nicholas Romaine received his classical training at the famous academy of Dr. Peter Wilson, at Hackensack, and completed his medical education in Europe, at Edinburgh, Paris and Leyden. Dr. Alex. McLeod says that he was "a man of strong mind, well cultivated and much improved by reading, by the society of learned men and by traveling." While he was engaged in practice in New York he also devoted himself to teaching, for which he had great aptitude and fondness. He gave private lectures in anatomy, which were highly appreciated.

After the close of the Revolutionary war, a new Board of Trustees was appointed for King's, now named Columbia, College, and Dr. Romaine was one of the number. A Faculty of Physic was constituted by them in 1784. Dr. Romaine was not given a place in it because his position as Trustee was deemed to be incompatible with that of professor. His trusteeship soon became irksome to him. He had views and plans which he was unable to carry into effect. It is intimated that he showed contempt for doctors who had not enjoyed his advantages, and of course he lost their good will. He was probably ahead of the times in New York on the subject of medical education. This attempt of Columbia College in 1784 to revive its medical department was a complete failure.

Dr. Romaine resigned his trusteeship and gave himself to lecturing on Anatomy, the Practice of Physic, Chemistry and Botany. Students from all quarters attended his lectures, some coming from Canada. Encouraged by his great success, and desirous of securing every advantage for his school and students, as well as elevating medical science in general, he addressed a memorial to the "Regents of the University of the State of New York," dated January 11th,

1791, a year and three months before he appeared before the Trustees of Queen's College.

In this memorial he set forth that he had instituted a Medical College in New York City in 1787; that it was now in full and successful operation; that to promote the institution the city authorities had committed to his charge the sick in the almshouse and Bridewell; that the cases were reported and clinical lectures delivered for the benefit of the students. He concluded his memorial by "praying that the Regents of the University will be pleased to take the said College under their protection, and direct such measures with respect to it as in their wisdom may tend to the important end of its institution."

This memorial was favorably received by the Regents, who declared that "this institution merits the protection of the University, and that it is well calculated to promote the general good so far as it depends on this important branch of science." A committee of six was appointed to visit the school.

About a fortnight later, February 13th, 1791, another memorial was addressed to the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor and Regents of the University of the State of New York, signed by Sir James Jay Knight, Samuel Nicoll, William Moore, Nicholas Romaine, Benjamin Kissam, Samuel L. Mitchell and Richard S. Kissam, doctors of physic.

In this memorial the signers stated that they had "agreed among themselves that a certain number of their members shall severally give a regular course of lectures on the respective branches of the science allotted to them, so that every branch of the science which the circumstances of things will admit of teaching shall be regularly taught." They declared that they asked for no salaries or emoluments, nor for an exclusive right to teach, but for such countenance and favor as might inspire confidence and so help toward obtaining a library, laboratory, botanic garden and collections in anatomy.

They concluded with the "request that they together with Samuel Bard, John R. B. Rodgers and William Hammersley, doctors of physic, may be incorporated agreeably to the seventh section of the act of the Legislature entitled, 'An act to institute an university in this State, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' passed the 13th day of April, 1787, 'with the powers in respect to government and property, usually granted to any collegiate society; and with the privilege of recommending to the University for medical degrees, such of their students as, in the presence of the Regents, shall pass with credit the several examinations which are appointed in the most celebrated universities in Europe to ascertain the proficiency and merit of the candidates.'"

The memorialists were chiefly young physicians who had studied at Edinburgh and who wished to establish in New York a college like the one whose privileges they had enjoyed on the other side of the water. This awakened the jealousy of the older physicians, who very promptly, on the 15th of February, sent a counter-memorial to the Regents.

They said, "that as yet we are unable to conceive of any solid basis upon which these gentlemen applicants could found an elevating distinction in their own favor, which may perhaps prove invidious—a preference which operates to the exclusion of other medical characters who might rest their claims either upon seniority, or upon an extensive and established reputation." They, at the same time, disclaimed all intention of discountenancing a medical school, but clearly intimated that Columbia College should supply the want rather than an institution specially organized for the purpose.

The Regents at their meeting March 3d, 1791, re-affirmed their belief that the establishment of a College of Physicians was desirable, but holding that they were not authorized to incorporate colleges or academies "for the teaching exclu-

sively of any particular branches of science," they resolved to submit the matter to the Legislature.

The Legislature, March 24th, 1791, passed an act empowering the Regents to establish a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and accordingly they resolved to do so, and they directed a charter to be drawn.

By this time the Trustees of Columbia College were awakened to a sense of the situation, and were considerably stirred up. They sent a committee to confer with a committee of the Regents, whom they informed "that the Trustees of said College not only had it in contemplation to institute a medical school, agreeably to their charter, as appears by the official papers on the subject, delivered into your board at their last meeting, but that they had the business much at heart, and were actually proceeding in it as fast as possible, and that they did not doubt but that they would be able, very shortly, to effect it in such a manner as fully to answer all the important ends designed by the Legislature in the law passed at their last session empowering the Regents to erect such an institution. They, therefore, request the Regents would suspend for the present any farther operation on the subject until they shall see the effect of the measures Columbia College are taking on it, which they hoped would be to their entire satisfaction."

The Regents adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That this board, agreeably to the request of the Trustees of Columbia College by their committee, suspend for the present any farther operations respecting a medical institution till they shall see the issue of that instituted by said College; and that the committee appointed last spring for preparing a charter for a medical school, under the law passed at the last session of the Legislature for this purpose, be dismissed."

So the ambitions of the young Edinburgh doctors were disappointed.

This final action was taken by the Regents February

15th, 1792, and on the 10th of April following Dr. Romaine appeared at New Brunswick with his memorial to the Trustees of Queen's College.

I have given the report of the committee to whom this memorial was referred, and the disposition that was made of it by the Trustees by negating the first part, which recommended the appointment of a Professor of Medicine, and postponing action on the remainder, which recommended the appointment of an examining corps of professors and the conferring of degrees on their recommendation. The board did not convene until the 12th of September of the same year. But from letters found in the Archives of the Trustees of the date of May 7th, it appears that several persons were recommended to the Trustees for medical degrees by Dr. Romaine, who wrote in their behalf. He had unquestionably, been encouraged at the meeting of the board in April to expect a favorable action on his application, and also by expressions of opinion on the part of individual members afterward. That he was fully justified in this expectation is evident from the facts that at the meeting in September they did actually confer the degrees sought, and also conferred medical degrees at subsequent meetings.

He wrote to Col. Schuurman as follows :

“NEW YORK, May 7th, 1792.

“DEAR SIR,

“Dr. Beach has informed me that the Trustees of Queen's College have forwarded to him and Dr. Linn some of the papers respecting the candidates recommended to the Trustees of Queen's College for degrees. I have requested Mr. Addoms, an ingenious physician who is one of the candidates, to attend you in person to clear up any difficulties which may occur. Allow me to recommend him to your attention and civilities. I am informed by Dr. Van Bunschooten of the friendly attention of the Trustees, and I beg leave to assure them that the interest which they take in

patronizing merit will be attended with very happy effects, in my opinion, to the institution under their charge.

“When I am somewhat more at leisure, I will communicate some sentiments to you, which I presume will have a tendency to promote the College. In the meantime let me assure you of the respect with which I am,

“Your very obliged servt.,

“NIC^s ROMAYNE.

“Col. Schuurman.”

The allusion in this letter to the clearing up of difficulties by Mr. Addoms is explained by Dr. Beach in a letter addressed to Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esq., of the same date :

“NEW YORK, 7th May, 1792.

“DEAR SIR,

“I have just been favored with your letter addressed to Dr. Linn and myself on the subject of Dr. Romaine’s application to Queen’s College in favour of his pupils :

“In answer to which I beg leave to observe that the Board of Trustees are fully adequate to determine whether it will be for the interest of the College to grant his request or not ; but as it is necessary they should be acquainted with every circumstance relating to the subject, I think it my duty to inform them that several of the young gentlemen Dr. Romaine proposes to bring forward for degrees, were regularly admitted students in physic in Columbia College in this city, and after continuing as such for some considerable time wrote a letter to the President which gave great disgust to the Trustees, and their names were erased from the College books. They then, through Dr. Romaine, applied to the Regents of the University for a separate institution and were rejected. With respect to their present application to Queen’s College, it is my opinion it is entirely inadmissible on any other terms than their giving

full satisfaction to the Trustees of Columbia College for their unbecoming behavior to them. After that, I shall not, for my part, object to gratify Dr. Romaine in any reasonable request, having a very high opinion of him as a man of science; I have the same opinion of the other two gentlemen who joined in the recommendation of the candidates, viz., Dr. William Moore and Dr. Mitchell.

“I am sorry my business will not permit me to attend the next meeting of the Trustees of Queen’s College; you will please, however, to make my best respects to them, assuring them of my good wishes for the honor and prosperity of the institution over which they preside.

“I am, dear sir, your affectionate
“friend and very humble servant,

“ABRM. BEACH.

“P. S.—I have just now seen Dr. Romaine, who assures me the young gentlemen will comply with the terms mentioned above, and that he is only solicitous that *two* of them, at present, should be admitted to degrees, who live in Canada and wish to return to their friends.

“He suggested that it might be proper if the Trustees should grant any degrees to lodge the diplomas in the hands of some person in this city till they shall have given the satisfaction required.”

The Rev. Elias Van Bunschooten, himself a Trustee, wrote a note of the same date to the Trustees, which is as follows:

“GENTLEMEN,

“I agree with Dr. Beach’s opinion, and that the degrees of the two gentlemen who are going to Canada to be granted and sent to Mr. Beach aforesaid, who will not deliver them till proper satisfaction is made. Moreover,

that three proper physicians be appointed to examine the candidates which Mr. Romeyn may offer for the future; respecting said examinations some further regulations to be made; done in great haste by your most obedient

“ELIAS V. BUNSCHOOTEN.”

It will be noted here that Rev. Drs. Beach and Linn were Trustees of both Colleges. Dr. Beach had removed from New Brunswick in 1784, where he had been a missionary, sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in 1767, to New York to be an assistant minister of Trinity Church. Dr. Linn was one of the ministers of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church of New York, which church is, by the charter of Columbia College, entitled always to have one of its pastors a Trustee of that institution. Dr. Chambers, at the present time, occupies that place. The papers in the cases of these applicants for medical degrees were therefore very properly sent to Drs. Beach and Linn before they were acted on by the Trustees. It was thus shown that Queen's intended to act honorably toward Columbia, and to do nothing to weaken its discipline.

This was the position of affairs in May, 1792, and it so remained until the next meeting of the Trustees of Queen's, which was held September 12th of the same year. It seems that by that time all difficulties had been removed, and that the Trustees of Columbia had been satisfied. Yet medical degrees were conferred on only a few of the applicants. Why more were not conferred is explained by a letter of Dr. Romaine, dated September 7th, in which letter he also claims that the men with whom the Trustees of Columbia were disgusted had after all not acted badly, nor done anything deserving severe censure.

He wrote as follows to Col. Schuurman :

“NEW YORK, September 7th, 1792.

“DEAR SIR,

“As the Trustees of Queen’s College will meet soon, I must again take the liberty to address you in behalf of some of the gentlemen who were recommended to the notice of the Trustees at their meeting last spring.

“Mr. Van Solingen, who has practiced physic in this city with much success and respect, will make a personal application to the Trustees, and I trust that as he has obtained some degree of eminence in his profession he will produce such other satisfactory proofs of his merit as to entitle him to the notice of the Trustees.

“Mr. Addoms will also make a personal application to the Trustees; he is now in considerable practice here, and has every prospect of being eminent in his profession; he likewise, I am persuaded, will give other proofs of his merit to the Trustees.

“Mr. Carrol has removed to the Island of Jamaica and established himself there. No person is here responsible to the Trustees of Queen’s College for the fees of graduation; and hence, I presume any proceedings on his certificate will be suspended.

“Mr. Vandervoort, whose certificates are also before the board, is establishing himself in the northern part of the State, and has left no money nor directions with me.

“Mr. Hicks has requested that his certificates may be withdrawn from the board.

“The two Rientords are in Canada; they have left in my hands ten pounds, to be paid to the order of the Trustees of Queen’s College. Before they left this, they had assurances from some of the Trustees that their requests would be granted. I feel myself highly interested that these two strangers may be gratified. The degrees they are recommended for give them by our laws no permission to practice and are only complimentary, yet would be highly gratifying to their friends. And I will consider myself under the

greatest obligations if you can obtain a vote from the Trustees for their degrees of Bachelor in Medicine.

“There are twelve other gentlemen who have made applications to me, but I have requested them to wait to know what order the Trustees of Queen’s College may take in this business.

“I am told that some insinuations have been made to the Trustees respecting an improper behavior of some of the candidates at Columbia College. Dr. Moore and I are Trustees of Columbia College, and Dr. Mitchell is a public professor there. We know of no claim the Trustees have on the medical students. The students requested their names to be taken from the College Register, and the request was, in my opinion, respectfully made. The Trustees by a vote accorded the request, which could not be dispensed with. It was at my instance that several gentlemen placed their names on the College books as students, who were practitioners of physic at the time, that an appearance might be made in numbers to obtain moneys from the Legislature of the State to promote the institution of which I was a Trustee, but these gentlemen did not conceive they were to remain as students on the books when eight medical professors were appointed who, from the well-known cordiality which prevails in the Faculty of Physic, would make use of such a circumstance to injure them in their business.

“With respect to the diplomas, you will please to send them as may be most agreeable to the Trustees; the form which I send, I presumed would be the least exceptionable.

“I beg leave to be respectfully presented to Mr. Schuurman, Mr. and Mrs. Van Deursen and family, having the honor to be with the most perfect consideration,

“Your ob^t sev^t,

“NIC^s ROMAYNE.

“Col. Schuurman, New Brunswick.”

Among the papers in the Archives of the Trustees is the form of a diploma for M.D., to which the names of Nic^s Romaine and Jabez Canfield are attached, and also a certificate beautifully engrossed on parchment and addressed to the President and Trustees of Queen's, commending James Livingston Van Kleeck for the degree of Doctor in Medicine, dated June 23d, 1793. These documents are, of course, in Latin. The certificate is signed by Richard S. Kissam, M.D., Nic^s Romaine, M.D., Gul: Moore, M.D.

Dr. Addoms wrote in his own behalf to James Schuurman as follows :

"SIR,

"Being informed that the Trustees of Queen's College have not come to any resolution relative to the certificate in favor of myself, laid before them last spring by Doctor Romaine, since I had the pleasure of waiting on you at Brunswick,

"I shall now take the liberty of troubling you with a few lines requesting your further assistance, and to inform the Trustees that the fee for graduation will be paid at sight on an order from their Treasurer drawn on me.

"I am very anxious to have them come to a determination at this meeting, as I expect in a short time to leave the city for the West Indies, where it will be entirely out of my power to attend to such business, and have placed my dependence so much on Queen's College conferring the customary medical honors that should I be disappointed at this time probably should be obliged to be without them during my life.

"I am, sir, your most obed^t serv^t,

"JONAS S. ADDOMS.

"NEW YORK, Sept. 10th, 1792."

Dr. Linn wrote in behalf of Dr. Van Solingen :

“NEW YORK, Sept. 6th, 1792.

“DEAR SIR,

“I am informed that application will be made to the Trustees of Queen’s College to confer the degree of Doctor of Physic on Dr. Henry Van Solingen, of this city, and that the proper documents will be laid before them for that purpose. He being a member in full communion in the Dutch Church, it is with pleasure that I can certify that he maintains an unblamable moral character, and if his documents be sufficient, as I presume they are, the degree may be well and safely conferred.

“As I cannot attend the first meeting of the board, I have taken the liberty to write you this much in favor of the Doctor’s moral and religious character, and am with great respect and affection,

“Your sincere friend and humble servant,

“WM. LINN.”

The Trustees accordingly on the 12th of September, 1793, conferred the degree of M.D. on Drs. Henry Van Solingen and Jonas Smith Addoms; and that of M.B. on John Baptist Rientord and Francis Rientord. Consideration of the applications of Messrs. Carrol and Vandervoort was postponed, and Mr. Hicks, at his own request, was granted leave to withdraw his application.

On the 25th of September following the honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on Dr. Nicholas Romaine, who had before received it at Edinburgh, and on Dr. Jabez Canfield. The degree of M.B. was at the same time conferred on Charles Smith, who became a leading practitioner in New Brunswick, where he died in 1848.

On the 24th of September, 1793, in accordance with the recommendation of Dr. Romaine, and on the production of certificates of their examinations and qualifications, the

degree of M.D. was conferred on Charles Buxton, Abraham Brower, Abraham Cornelison, John Clark, Samuel Watkins and Gardner Jones.

Drs. William Moore and Richard S. Kissam, who had received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, were admitted *ad eundem* in this College.

Here ends the first chapter of the history of the conferring of medical degrees by Queen's College. Fifteen of these degrees had been conferred, some of which were honorary. No more were conferred by the College from this time until the year 1812, a period of nineteen years. There were two reasons for this cessation. First, the exercises of the College were entirely suspended during fourteen or more years of this period; and secondly, Dr. Romaine soon after 1793 ceased to lecture on medical subjects. He was for some reason under the ban of the profession. He visited Europe; he became involved in the William Blount scheme for inciting the Creeks and Choctaws to aid the British in an attempt to wrest Louisiana from the Spaniards, and he was for a time imprisoned. But the tide of his fortunes turned. In 1806 an act was passed by the Legislature of New York for the incorporation of State and county medical societies, and Dr. Romaine was called from his retirement to the Presidency of the Medical Society of the City and County of New York. He was also made President of the State Society.

He now saw and improved his opportunity for obtaining that which he had so narrowly missed in 1792. You will recall to mind that the Regents had favored the establishment of a College of Physicians and Surgeons, had procured an act of the Legislature for the incorporation of such college and were actually engaged in framing a charter for one, when influenced by a remonstrance and appeal from the Trustees of Columbia College, they had suspended all proceedings in that direction. Now, through the efforts of Dr. Romaine and his numerous and powerful supporters,

the Regents were induced to carry their action of 1791 into effect, and in 1807 they chartered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which Dr. Romaine was made the first President and also a professor.

This movement was no doubt greatly aided by the fact that the medical department of Columbia College was far from a success. The number of students was small compared with the number of those who attended the Medical College in Philadelphia. Usually only two or three in a class remained to the end of the course to obtain a degree; in some years none remained.

The history of medical instruction in New York City from that time on for some years, is a history of wars and rumors of wars among the knights of the scalpel. The new institution had for a Board of Trustees one hundred and one physicians, comprising all who were in regular practice in the city. "The fact of one hundred and one practitioners of medicine being constituted a Board of Trustees is," said Dr. Hosack, "one of those adventurous experiments that are sometimes made for the purpose of accomplishing ends seemingly not attainable by sound and wholesome means. A more pernicious measure could not have been devised, and the occurrences marking the history of the College fully prove it such." A hundred and one doctors would no more agree on plans and policies in governing an institution than they would on the diagnosis and treatment of any particular case of disease. So we must not be surprised to find that they were not satisfied with dissecting the cadavers that were brought to them, but that they practiced vivisection of one another. Dr. Romaine soon disappeared from the presidency and from the Faculty, for he disagreed with some of the professors. The issue, finally, was a secession, the forming of a new medical institution and a second resort to the Trustees of Queen's College.

II. THE MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

As before, so now, Dr. Romaine comes to the front as a leader of the movement. The purpose and plans of Dr. Romaine will be learned from a letter addressed by him, October 8th, 1811, to the Rev. Dr. Livingston, President of the College :

“NEW YORK, Oct. 8th, 1811.

“DEAR AND REV^d SIR,

“I regret that my engagements in town have been so pressing for some time past as to have placed it entirely out of my power to pay my respects to you as I had intended. Dr. Van Solingen encouraged me to hope that I might expect the pleasure of seeing you in New York.

“After reflecting, as well as we have been able, on the nature of the medical establishment contemplated to be founded in this city, as well as from the favorable sentiments with which we have been honored by you, it has been considered most prudent, and at the same time most respectful to you, to organize provisionally the institution and to engage in our professional labours as soon as the season would permit. It was presumed it would only be determined by experience what would be the probable success of the institution, and how far it would be entitled to your consideration and patronage.

“The provisional organization of the institution has been arranged, but no appointments are intended to be made except that of a Recorder until the end of the ensuing sessions and when we hope we shall be indulged with your advice on that subject.

“I have now the honor to transmit you copies of our circular communications, to be disposed of as you may deem proper. Our prospects are flattering, and before the

end of November next, I shall hope to be able to present you with an account of our success.

“I beg you, dear and Rev^d sir, to receive from me the most perfect assurances of consideration and respect.

“NICH^s ROMAYNE.

“The Rev^d Dr. Livingston,
“President of Queen’s College, New Jersey.”

In the circular it was announced that the “Medical Institution of the State of New York” would commence its first session “at the apartments No. 204 Duane St., near the Hospital,” on the 4th of November, at ten o’clock A. M., and that introductory discourses would be given on successive days by Drs. Romayne, Bruce, Cock, Watts and Bayard; also that Mr. Griscom would lecture on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and that clinical lectures on medical and surgical cases would be delivered in the New York Hospital by Drs. Seaman, Hamersley and Miller.

The circular was dated October 4th, 1811, and signed by Archibald Bruce, Recorder.

On the 28th of November Dr. Romayne wrote again to Dr. Livingston, reporting the success of their endeavor thus far. He informed Dr. L. that they had procured a three-story brick house near the hospital; that the introductory discourses of the medical lectures had been attended by many physicians and medical students, and he sums up by saying, “I may confidently state the number of students attending the institution to be near 100, which is more than has ever been known to attend a place of medical instruction in this State or in any part of the United States excepting Philadelphia. The success of the institution has thus exceeded our sanguine expectations, the students are satisfied and the lecturers are animated in affording instruction.

“A committee has been appointed to draft a constitution

for the institution, to be submitted to you and the respective medical societies of the State. It will be highly gratifying to the members of the institution that the arrangements be such as may render it agreeable to you to accept the chancellorship of the establishment, to insure farther success in favoring the progress of medical science in this and the neighboring States.

“The privileges extended to the medical societies of this State of designating students to attend the institution free of expense will also be vested in the Chancellor as far as relates to students of divinity, who may incline to attend chemistry, anatomy, or any other branch of medical science.”

The time had now come for these medical gentlemen to take the step they had contemplated from the beginning, and before they had opened their institution. They prepared the following memorial, dated December 14th, 1811 :

“To the Rev. John H. Livingston, D.D., President, and the Trustees of Queen’s College,

“The memorial of the underwritten members of the medical institution of the State of New York,

“Respectfully sheweth,

“That your memorialists, animated with an ardent desire to favour the progress of medical knowledge, and to employ their talents and exertions to promote education in the arts and sciences connected therewith, have associated themselves in an institution for such purposes, as may be seen by the document A hereunto annexed.

“Your memorialists, to further the objects contemplated by their association, did commence their courses of instruction on the 4th day of November last, pursuant to public notice as stated in the document B hereunto also annexed.

“That the students now attending the professional instruction of the institution are more numerous than have been

known at any time to attend any medical school in the United States, excepting that established in Philadelphia.

“Your memorialists have also formed a connection, which will be supported, between them and the New York Hospital and the incorporated medical societies of the State, which societies now amount to about forty. Your memorialists transmit to the Trustees a copy of the law for incorporating those medical societies, and some of the proceedings of the Central Medical Society of the State.

“Your memorialists thus encouraged in their exertions, not only by the attendance of students at the opening of the institution, but also by the connections above stated, feel confident under the smiles of Divine Providence of the success and increasing usefulness of their establishment. Influenced by these considerations, they approach the President and Trustees of Queen’s College respectfully, soliciting such an academic connection as may best tend to encourage the interests of science and favor the diffusion of knowledge.

“NEW YORK, December 14th, 1811.

“ARCHIBALD BRUCE,
 “NICH^s ROMAYNE,
 “JOHN WATTS, JR.,
 “ROBERT BAYARD,
 “JNO. GRISCOM,
 “THOMAS COCK,
 “VALENTINE SEAMAN.”

Nearly six weeks after the date of this memorial, viz., on the 21st of January, 1812, the Trustees convened. The memorial was laid before them, and at the same meeting a full and elaborate plan for co-operation with the medical institution was presented and adopted. This plan had evidently been carefully prepared beforehand. Dr. Romayne had, on the 2d of December, sent Dr. Watts to President Livingston, with a letter of introduction, as a deputy from the medical professors, to make such explanations of their

views and plans as might be necessary or desirable. The professors also wrote a letter of the same date as their memorial, and they furthermore signed a bond, drawn up in legal form, in which they engaged to agree to whatever Dr. Watts might assent to in conference with the President and Trustees.

On the 30th of December, Dr. Watts reported to President Livingston that the professors were satisfied with the resolutions which they two had agreed upon. It is clear from these circumstances that the plan had been completed in all its particulars by Drs. Livingston and Watts before the memorial was presented to the Trustees. Doubtless consultation was had with such of the Trustees as were at hand as well as with the medical professors.

The letter of the medical professors that accompanied their memorial is of great interest, and is as follows :

“NEW YORK, Dec. 14th, 1811.

“REVEREND SIR,

“We have presumed to address you and the Trustees of Queen’s College by a memorial which we transmit to be laid before them in such manner as you may deem expedient and proper.

“The object of the memorial is to state to the Trustees that an institution for the purposes of favoring the progress of medical instruction and investigation has been established in this city, and that an earnest desire is entertained by us to support an academic connection with the seminary under their care and direction.

“The motives which influence us to those expressions of our wishes arise from a conviction that the objects we have in view in promoting education can only be effectual and successful when shaded by peace and tranquillity, unconnected with political men or their views and intentions. In Europe men of science and letters have long formed a distinct corps or independent body of men, and as such have

been respected and valued by its sovereigns and people; directed by these existing examples, the members of the medical institution of the State of New York assume to themselves an independent existence, as men who are lovers of learning and possess zeal for the promotion and diffusion of knowledge.

“The model of the medical institution is that which is most simple, in imitation of the modern institutions of Paris and London, neither of which have any academic powers or privileges. But the custom of our European ancestors has been to allow each of the learned professions to ascertain the proficiency of those who have devoted their time and studies to acquire knowledge in any such profession and to confer on them literary distinctions connected with academic testimonials.

“That academic honors have contributed to encourage young men to studious exertions has been generally admitted, and the members of the medical institution think it a duty they owe to their establishment not to dispense with precedents which established custom has sanctioned, but which, from their views, can at no time form advantageously any part of the character of their seminary.

“The choice of situation for medical schools is unavoidably confined to populous cities, as in them alone can be found facilities for pursuing anatomical and chemical inquiries, and opportunities of attending the public practice of hospitals, advantages which are essential to a course of medical education, so much so that the medical school of Leyden has long supported a connection with the lecturers in the London hospitals; and of late the students of Oxford and Cambridge, in England, receive their education in medicine altogether in the London hospitals, while they obtain their academic credentials from the Dutch and English universities. The medical school at Boston is also connected with the University of Cambridge, which is some

miles distant, for the attempts which have been made to establish a medical school at Cambridge have failed of success.

“Under these views and impressions it is the desire of the members of the medical institution to have a permanent connection with the Trustees of Queen’s College, so that medical degrees may be granted to students when sanctioned by them in such manner as may be prescribed and agreed on with the Trustees.

“The basis of the proposed connection may be founded on the principles and understanding which existed some years ago between the Trustees and Drs. Romayne, Moore and Kissam, particularly as professional men view the Trustees with consideration on account of some valuable dissertations published under their authority, as that of Dr. Addoms on Fever, it being the first publication respecting those fevers which have been of late years so fatal to many of the inhabitants of the United States, and also that of Dr. Van Solingen on Worms, which is one of the best works extant on that subject.

“We are, reverend sir,

“with perfect consideration and respect,

“your obedient servants,

“ARCHIBALD BRUCE,

“NICH^s ROMAYNE,

“JOHN WATTS, JR.,

“ROBERT BAYARD,

“JOHN GRISCOM,

“VALENTINE SEAMAN,

“THOMAS COCK.

} “As members of the Society of Friends, we except only to the forms of address, but agree in substance.

“To the Rev^d John H. Livingston, D.D.,

“President of Queen’s College, &c., &c., Brunswick.”

The following is the bond to which reference has been made :

“Be it known by these presents, That we, the undersigned professors of the several branches of medical science in the medical institution of the State of New York, have by our memorial to the President and Trustees of Queen’s College, dated the 14th day of December, 1811, and signed by us severally, respectfully solicited an academic connection with the said President and Trustees ; *and whereas,* we, the undersigned, deem it expedient to appoint a commissioner with full powers on our part to treat and adjust with the said President and Trustees respecting all matters relative to the said academic union or connection so solicited and requested by us.

“We, the undersigned, reposing full faith and confidence in our friend and colleague, Doctor John Watts, Professor of the Practice of Physic in said institution, have appointed and do by these presents appoint him commissioner on our part to arrange all matters relative to the said connection with the President and Trustees of Queen’s College as may be deemed proper between them and him, hereby promising to ratify and confirm all matters and acts which he may agree to on our part and behalf.

“In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this twenty-seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

“ARCHIBALD BRUCE, M.D., Recorder,

“VALENTINE SEAMAN, M.D.,

“THOMAS COCK, M.D.,

“JNO. GRISCOM,

“NICHOLAS ROMAYNE, M.D.,

“ROBERT BAYARD, M.D.”

Three days after this bond had been signed the commissioner had successfully completed his work, as appears from the following letter addressed to Dr. Livingston :

“BRUNSWICK, Dec. 30th, 1811.

“REV. SIR,

“I am happy to inform you that on showing the resolutions, which I had the pleasure of handing to you this evening, to the several gentlemen composing the medical institution of the State of New York, they were satisfactorily received and highly approved of.

“At a meeting of these gentlemen afterwards, specially convened for the purpose, they were unanimously acceded to and adopted. The alterations which I took the liberty of suggesting to you relate rather to the form than to the substance of these resolutions. They are in themselves so small that no difficulty will attend the introduction of them into the original resolutions, and it is with satisfaction to myself that you have given your assent to them.

“I shall be extremely happy to hear that they have met with the approbation also of the Trustees of Queen’s College, and that the academic connection solicited on the part of the institution for which I have the honor to act has been granted and confirmed for the interests of a branch of learning rapidly increasing in respectability and importance throughout the United States of America. I have the honor to be with consideration and respect,

“Your obed^t and humble servant,

“JOHN WATTS, JR.

“The Rev^d Doc^r Livingston.”

So the way was prepared for the Trustees of Queen’s College to adopt a plan of union with the medical institution of New York on the same day that the memorial praying for such union was presented.

What were the provisions of this plan of union and co-operation?

In the minutes of the Trustees of January 21st, 1812, we find the following :

"The Board of Trustees taking the memorial and application into deliberate consideration, have unanimously resolved,

"1. That as it is the express object of all literary institutions to aid the progress of science, this board is willing to accede to the proposals suggested in the memorial, and deem it honorable and expedient to meet with approbation the request and solicitation of so many learned gentlemen who are eminent in their respective professions and appear zealous and indefatigable in promoting medical science.

"2. That the connection, heretofore formed in the year 1792, between this board and Dr. Kissam, Dr. Mitchell, Dr. Romayne and Dr. Moore having by a train of unavoidable events been long interrupted is now, and shall be considered to be terminated. But that a similar connection better explained and more fully confirmed between this board and the applicants in the present memorial, shall be established instead of the former.

"3. That in order to render this connection well understood, to fix it upon a dignified and permanent basis, and prevent all objections of irregular or unprecedented alliance, it is judged necessary that a relation or union should subsist between this College and the medical institution; and that the best and only advisable expedient which the board can devise for forming and constituting such relation or union, is for the professors in the institution to accept of an appointment from this board also, and be created professors in their respective branches by the Trustees of Queen's College.

"4. That the professors thus created and constituted by this board shall be considered as appertaining to this College, and shall form and be of right and in fact the Medical Faculty of Queen's College.

"5. That it shall be the duty of the professors, as the Medical Faculty of Queen's College, well and faithfully to teach the students in medicine; and it is declared hereby

to be mutually and unanimously agreed that every person who shall be recommended for a degree shall have previously studied in medicine for the space of three years, and that five of the professors at least shall certify this fact under their respective signatures, as well as their opinion respecting the competency of the candidate. And it is hereby resolved that whenever any five of the said professors shall give such a certificate and recommend as competent and worthy a degree in medicine, and also that he is of good moral conduct, that then the Trustees of Queen's College will upon application, at either of their semi-annual meetings, confer the degree requested and furnish him with a diploma accordingly; but it is expressly understood and resolved that every diploma granted to a medical student shall be signed not only by the President of the College and a competent number of the Trustees, but also by at least five of the professors in medicine, as an evidence that in every medical degree the Faculty are expressly recognized as parties. It will also be expected by the Trustees that the candidate for a degree in medicine shall publish or produce in manuscript a dissertation or a number of theses written by himself upon some medical subject previous to his obtaining a degree.

“6. That the Board of Trustees do not by these resolutions, nor by the appointment of a Medical Faculty, subject themselves to any expense or charges which may accrue, or be annexed to the teaching of medicine; nor are the respective professors authorized hereby to expect or demand any salary or remuneration whatever for their instruction or lectures, from the Board of Trustees.

“7. That upon their part the Board of Trustees renounce all emoluments from the Medical Faculty, excepting only that the board agreeably to a request suggested by the medical institution will permit the students, upon receiving their degrees to make to the President of the College such honorary acknowledgments as the Medical Faculty may

signify to the President to be consonant to their wishes, and desire him to receive as his own individual fee for a diploma.

“8. That to carry these resolutions into effect and organize without delay the Medical Faculty now created and established, the nomination and appointment of the respective professors shall be immediately made, and the Board of Trustees have accordingly nominated and appointed, and they do unanimously now nominate and appoint,

“Archibald Bruce, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Mineralogy,

“Nicholas Romaine, M.D., Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Forensic Medicine,

“Valentine Seaman, M.D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery, and

“Thomas Cock, M.D., also Professor of Anatomy, Physiology and Surgery,

“Mr. John Griscom, Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy,

“Robert Bayard, M.D., Professor of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children,

“John Watts, Jr., M.D., Professor of the Practice of Physic.”

“9. That Doctors Archibald Bruce, Nicholas Romaine, Valentine Seaman, Thomas Cock, John Griscom, Robert Bayard and John Watts, Jr., and their successors in office shall be constituted and they are hereby constituted and declared to be the Faculty of Medicine of Queen's College in New Jersey, and are now, and shall continue to be recognized to be such by the Board of Trustees; upon the express condition, however, that the Board of Trustees will never interfere, superintend, or in any measure control, or do anything that can be considered as an attempt to control the proceedings of the Medical Faculty, but will leave the whole department of governing, teaching, directing and proceeding without any responsibility, exclusively to the said

medical institution, as fully and completely as if they had no relation or union with Queen's College.

"10. That an official certificate of these appointments, under the seal of the corporation of the College, and signed by the President, shall be executed and sent to each of the professors before mentioned, requesting an answer from them, announcing respectively their acceptance, agreeably to the terms specified in these resolutions.

"11. That in any event which, from any cause whatever, may hereafter happen, whereby the place and office of any of the said professors may become vacant, the same shall always be filled by such person as the said medical institution, agreeably to the constitution by which they are formed and governed, may elect; and upon certifying to the Board of Trustees such election, the Trustees will always appoint him so elected and recognize him as their professor, and will constitute him a member of the Medical Faculty.

"12. That the Board of Trustees, reposing the highest confidence in the abilities, integrity and honor of the gentlemen composing the medical institution, and leaving unreservedly, as before expressed, the entire management of the same to them, will request and enjoin nothing from the Medical Faculty excepting only an annual report of their proceedings, which, when received, shall be recorded in the minutes of the board.

"13. That the Board of Trustees, in constituting and forming this relation with the medical institution, have solely in view the promotion of medical science. That, therefore, the connection now formed must be considered to be merely of a literary nature, without implicating any interest, influence or concern in the smallest degree on the part of the Trustees, with any questions relative to the medical institution. The gentlemen concerned must support and vindicate their own establishment; while the Board of Trustees will persevere in wishing prosperity and

peace to all the schools of science, and be happy especially to witness the progress and usefulness of the institution now adopted and made the Medical Faculty of Queen's College.

"14. Finally, that an attested copy of these resolutions shall be transmitted to Doctor John Watts, to be by him communicated to the gentlemen composing the medical institution of the State of New York."

It will be noticed here that a connection similar to that of 1792 was to be formed, but "better explained and more fully confirmed," and that in order to that "and to fix it upon a dignified and permanent basis, and prevent all objections of irregular or unprecedented alliance, the professors in the medical institution should accept of an appointment from this board also and be created professors in their respective branches by the Trustees of Queen's College; and that the professors thus created and constituted by this board shall be considered as appertaining to this College and shall form and be of right and in fact the Medical Faculty of Queen's College."

So particular were they to have it understood that under the previous arrangement, the physicians giving certificates on which the Trustees granted medical degrees were a voluntary corps of self-constituted lecturers on medical science, and not a duly-appointed Faculty of Medicine. Believing that to have been a disadvantage, they desired this new feature in the proposed arrangement.

The physicians appointed as professors under this arrangement, seven in number, promptly signified their acceptance, declaring that they "do hereby respectfully and unanimously express their collective and individual acceptance of the appointments as received from the President and Trustees of Queen's College, agreeably to the terms specified in the resolutions accompanying the same."

Together with this acceptance, dated April 14th, 1812, they sent a report setting forth the favorable auspices under

which their work had been begun, and expressing their hopes for the future.

They said in this report, "That pursuant to public notice the professors forming the Faculty of Physic of Queen's College commenced their respective courses of lectures on the 4th day of November last, in the building of the medical institution in the city of New York, to a respectable number of students who sought the instruction which was afforded.

"Fifty-one students attended the lectures of the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery and Physiology. One hundred attended the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

"Thirty-seven students attended the lectures on the Institutes of Medicine, Forensic Medicine, Materia Medica, Mineralogy, Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children and the Practice of Physic.

"The Faculty of Physic beg leave to represent in a special manner to the Rev^d the President and the Trustees of Queen's College the important advantages which they have been able to afford the medical students in pursuing their studies in the different branches of medicine, and especially in furtherance of their anatomical investigations.

"The recently-imported and extensive apparatus of the Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy has enabled him to exhibit a complete course of experiments in his department of science.

"The valuable cabinet of minerals and objects of the materia medica belonging to the professor of these branches of science have been devoted to the use of the students, who have thereby had ample opportunities of instruction.

"The Professor of Obstetrics has given to the students an extensive and illustrative course of lectures on that branch of medicine.

"The extensive hospital in the city of New York has afforded the students opportunities of attending a greater number of patients than any similar establishment in the

United States, where they have not only had the privilege of visiting the sick, but also the advantage of receiving of practical information at the bedside from the clinical lectures of Professor Seaman.

“To diffuse the advantages of instruction, the Faculty of Medicine have admitted a student from each incorporated medical society in the State to attend the lectures free of expense, providing they were designated as possessing good moral characters, promising talents and diligent habits.

“The Faculty of Physic appertaining to Queen’s College confidently hope that the advantages of their scientific establishment will contribute to favor the progress of medical literature, and under the smiles of Divine Providence in conjunction with the Rev^d President and the Trustees of Queen’s College become the humble instruments of awakening sentiments favorable to the progress of knowledge and the interests of humanity.

“ARCHIBALD BRUCE, M.D., Recorder.

“NEW YORK, 9th March, 1812.”

The Faculty of Physic at the same time recommended that the degree of M.D. be conferred on James Livingston Van Kleeck, which was accordingly done.

Among the documents in the Archives of the Trustees is a certificate in the Latin language, beautifully engrossed on parchment, signed by Drs. Kissam, Romyne and Moore, dated June 23d, 1793, commending Mr. Van Kleeck as most worthy of this degree. Why this certificate was not presented and acted upon at the time does not appear. Nineteen years had now elapsed, during which time Dr. Van Kleeck had been practicing medicine in Poughkeepsie. Dr. Romyne, his old instructor, now took interest in the revival of this application. He induced the Faculty of Physic to recommend that the degree be conferred as under the old arrangement of 1792. He wrote to Dr. Livingston urging this. Dr. Van Kleeck, in writing to Dr. Romyne,

April 10th, 1812, says: "I want to inclose to you what you call my certificate by a sloop which is to sail this afternoon, in the hope that possibly it will be of service to me on Tuesday next. This instrument speaking for itself, you can judge whether anything can be accomplished for me better than I can. I should like it mightily if it could, as I have a particular reason for desiring the degree before September."

From this time annual reports were received from the Medical Faculty, and medical degrees were conferred in accordance with their recommendations until September 23d, 1816. Among the first persons who received the degree of M.D. in 1812 was Joannes C. Cheeseman, who presented what is called an inaugural on the "medical properties of gold." There were four students who at that time received the degree. Their certificate, signed by all the members of the Medical Faculty, was in Latin, and accompanied by a document also in Latin, headed "Affirmatio," in which the candidates pledged themselves to honestly and faithfully practice the healing art and promote medical science for the benefit of mankind.

On the 23d of September, 1816, the Trustees of the College adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That the exercises of this College being suspended this board deem it inexpedient hereafter to confer medical degrees.

"Resolved, That the clerk of this board be instructed to communicate the above resolution to the President of the medical institution in the State of New York."

The Faculty of Physic then sent a communication to the Trustees, dated October 6th, 1816, but which was not presented to the board until September 29th, 1817, there not having been a meeting of the Trustees during the intervening period. That communication was not entered on

the minutes, nor can I find it in the Archives of the board. But it was evidently of the nature of a complaint, for the board

“*Resolved*, That the clerk be directed to answer the communication explaining the views of the board in passing the resolution complained of.”

The clerk presented to the same meeting a draft of a letter to the *late* Faculty of Physic, which was approved by the Trustees and directed to be sent to that Faculty. It is as follows :

“GENTLEMEN,

“Your communication to the President of the Board of Trustees of Queen’s College, under date of October 6th, was this day laid before the board, being their first meeting since its date.

“The board in September last, finding their funds altogether insufficient for the support of their institution, resolved to suspend the exercises, and as a necessary consequence of their determination they declared it inexpedient thereafter to confer medical degrees. The Trustees were of opinion that the contract made with you terminated either on the expiration of the charter, or a suspension of the exercises of the College, and upon reconsideration are yet of the same opinion.

“The board have directed me to make known to you the impression under which they acted, and to express their regret that an event beyond their control should occasion any inconvenience to the Faculty of Physic or the students attending them.

“They avail themselves of the occasion also to assure you that the informality of the address was a mere clerical mistake, and not intended as any disrespect to the Faculty of Physic, whom they have always held in high estimation.”

And so the arrangement made in 1812 came to its end in 1816. Under it twenty-one students had received the degree of M.D.

The sole reason for terminating it, given by the Trustees, was the fact that they were obliged to suspend the exercises of the College, and so judged it expedient to cease conferring medical degrees. The fact that the Faculty of Medicine complained of this action corroborates this view.

But Dr. Stephen Wickes, in his "History of Medicine in New Jersey," intimates that there was another reason for this act of the Trustees. He seems not to have been aware that the contract made with the "medical institution of New York" had no connection whatever with the arrangement made in 1792 with Dr. Romayne and his associates. Having stated that these gentlemen had failed in their efforts to obtain a charter from the Regents, he goes on to say that "the petitioners thereupon applied to Queen's College, in New Jersey, and in 1792 received therefrom the necessary authority under its charter for the completion of their organization. Their connection with Queen's College was continued with varying degrees of success in the process of medical instruction from 1792 to 1816, when the opponents of the school obtained an act from the Legislature of the State of New York, declaring all degrees conferred by any college out of the State on students studying within the State null and void as licenses to practice medicine. Thirty-six medical degrees were conferred between 1792 and 1816, when the Trustees deemed it inexpedient thereafter to confer medical degrees. Upon this the school availed itself of the chartered privileges of Geneva College, which had been about that time organized in western New York. This institution agreed for a pecuniary consideration to confer the degree of M.D. upon such as the Faculty of the school in the city of New York should recommend. It had no other connection with it. This arrangement was soon dissolved by a law declaring that no college should 'have or institute

a Medical Faculty to teach the science of medicine in any other place than where the charter locates the college.'”

Dr. Wickes is, I think, mistaken in attributing the withdrawal of the Trustees in 1816 from their arrangement to such a legislative act; for in their proceedings they give no hint of this, nor do the complaining medical professors seem to have referred to it. Besides, such an act was passed by the Legislature of New York in 1826, for which there would have been no occasion if one was already in existence.

Dr. Wickes adds, “The students who, upon examination, were deemed worthy did not betake themselves to the academic groves of New Jersey or western New York, there to be crowned with laureate honors, nor did the groves go to them. The diplomas were prepared by the Medical Faculty and were by them returned duly signed. They were then delivered with some ceremonial by the Faculty to the accepted candidates.” Pages 39, 40.

What became of this medical institution, which we can well believe was regarded with limited favor, we do not know. It must have gone out of existence very soon after 1816, certainly long before 1826, in which year a new medical college was organized, of which Dr. David Hosack was President, and from which came a third application to Queen's, now Rutgers, College for the conferring of medical degrees on its students. Dr. Hosack, in his inaugural, while giving the history of medical education in New York with considerable minuteness, dismisses the medical institution of 1812 with this one sentence: “I shall take no notice of the inefficient and unsuccessful attempts at the formation of another medical institution in this city about this period; its duration was short and it fell in its own weakness.” Page 34.

Dr. Romaine, who had been so prominent as a leader in both the movements we have considered, died in 1817. Concerning him Dr. John W. Francis said: “He was unwearyed in toil and of mighty energy; dexterous in legis-

lative bodies, and at one period of his career was vested with almost all the honors the medical profession can bestow."

Says Dr. Dalton, in his "History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons:" "Foremost among these [members of its first Faculty] was Nicholas Romayne, the most active man in the organization of the College and its first President. He was the delegate who obtained its charter from the Regents of the University; he pledged his personal credit to provide it with funds, and he delivered for three years the lectures on the Institutes of Medicine. He was a little over 50 years of age and already a successful teacher of private pupils in nearly all the departments of medicine. He was elected President of the Medical Society of the County of New York at its organization in 1806, and was President of the State Medical Society 1809-11, and he had been zealous in procuring from the Legislature a variety of laws for the benefit of the profession. He was a man of large stature but easy and graceful motion; of vigorous and cultivated mind, active ambition and persistent energy; and of a disposition always ready to accept the responsibilities of the occasion. If the College [Physicians and Surgeons] can be said to have been established through the special exertion and influence of any one man, Dr. Romayne must undoubtedly be regarded as its founder." Page 21.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons at first occupied a building in Robinson street, now Park Place, until 1813, when the institution was removed to Pearl street, then to No. 3 Barclay street, whence it was removed in 1837 to Crosby street, and finally to Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. In 1814 the medical department of Columbia College, which had not proved successful, having graduated only thirty-five students in twenty years, was abandoned, and its professors were transferred to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which made a Faculty strong in numbers (12) and in ability as well. Dr. Samuel Bard was President. This coalition

gave it a great advantage over the medical institution of Dr. Romayne and his colleagues.

Difficulties very soon arose between the Medical Society of New York and the professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, who were at the same time Trustees, and naturally dominant in the management of the College. There were complaints and replies, charges and counter-charges, committees of investigation, hearings before the Board of Regents and appeals to the Legislature. Personalities added bitterness to the disputes. This state of things culminated in 1826 in the withdrawal of all the professors, reduced by deaths and other causes to six in number, and the appointment of others in their stead.

III. RUTGERS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

These so retired professors came knocking at the door of Rutgers College September 14th, 1826. On that day the following communication was received from them :

“To the President and Trustees of Rutgers College,

“GENTLEMEN,

“The persons undersigned, who have now the honor of addressing you, were for several years (as you perhaps already know) Professors of Medicine and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. We beg leave to acquaint you that we have lately resigned these situations, and that being unwilling to abandon the useful occupation in which we labored so long, we immediately after organized another medical college in which, as we hope, former evils will be avoided, and the system of instruction much improved.

“While seeking the patronage of an established scientific body that would confer the accustomed academic honours on such of our candidates as proved themselves worthy

upon an examination, we turned our eyes to the rising reputation and increasing stability of your College, and earnestly desire to form a connection with it that shall prove advantageous and honorable to both. To this we see no objection. We are sufficiently contiguous for every purpose of convenience. The republic of letters too, no less than the republic of politics, should be one throughout our whole country, and if the tree of knowledge should oftener extend its branches from State to State the effect would be to harmonize more effectually all our institutions.

“We respectfully refer to the President and Trustees of Rutgers College to propose all such arrangements as they shall desire on their part; and wish to make known on ours that we have an ample and valuable estate, including a new and handsome College edifice, which we invest in this undertaking. In these circumstances we are ambitious of forming a Medical Faculty to Rutgers College, and that our diplomas shall be signed by its President and professors as well as by ourselves.

“The following is the form in this case which subsisted heretofore between us and the Regents of the University of New York: We certified to them under seal the candidates whom we had duly examined and found deserving of degrees, and provided at the same time an equal number of diplomas printed on parchment. The Chancellor filled the blanks with the names that were to receive the doctorate and signed the diplomas. They were then returned to us. After this the President and professors of our College signed them, and the former, or in his absence, the Vice President conferred them at our public commencement in our own hall. We wish to retain this form, to which the whole medical public are accustomed, with no other difference than such a substitute in place of the Chancellor as you shall think proper.

“Our graduates may be from thirty to forty annually. They have been sometimes more, but say thirty next season.

In that case we would remit along with our parchments \$150, being five dollars for each, which sum we deem naturally to belong to these gentlemen of Rutgers College who sign the diplomas.

“Further than this, we take the opportunity of assuring you that we will always deem it a matter of duty to promote by every exertion within the sphere of our influence the prosperity of your College.

“All which is respectfully submitted,

“Sept. 12th, 1826,
“New York.

“DAVID HOSACK, M.D.,
“SAM^l L. MITCHELL, M.D.,
“WM. J. MCNEVIN, M.D.,
“VALENTINE MOTT, M.D.,
“JOHN W. FRANCIS, M.D.”

A letter from Wm. J. McNevin was also presented to the board explanatory of the above communication, which, together with said communication, was referred to Drs. Cannon and Dewitt and J. R. Hardenbergh, with instructions to report in the afternoon on the expediency of entering into the proposed connection.

This committee reported in the afternoon “that in consideration of certain difficulties with which the subject is connected and the want of full information respecting the consequences and details of the proposed alliance, they recommend the following resolution, viz. :

“*Resolved*, That this board deem it inexpedient to decide on the question at the present meeting and that your committee be continued to investigate the subject-matter proposed and report at the next meeting of the board.”

It is not mentioned what difficulties were in the way, but it is quite clear that the Trustees desired information concerning the relations of these professors to the Board of Regents and the action of that body in their case. The committee reported October 16th, that having understood

that further communications had been addressed by the Society of Physicians to the Trustees, they had suspended further consideration of the subject until the nature of those communications was known.

The following communication from Dr. Hosack, addressed to President Milledoler, was laid before the board :

“NEW YORK, October 12th, 1826.

“DEAR SIR,

“I have obtained for your use and that of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College the accompanying documents relative to the subject of our conversation last evening. You have the two reports of the committee of the Regents, subscribed by Col. Troup; you have the report of the committee consisting of Lieut. Gov. Talmage, Gen. Van Rensselaer and Mr. Marcy, Comptroller; and you have inclosed the vote of thanks given to the late professors by the Regents after the resignation of the professors had been accepted. You will perceive, upon reading these reports and the vote of thanks,

“1st. That the Board of Regents, after a careful investigation of the causes of difference between the professors and Trustees, entirely approved of the conduct of the professors.

“2d. That they disapproved of the conduct of the Trustees.

“3d. That the Regents came to the resolution of removing the whole Board of Medical Trustees and to fill up their places with laymen, believing that a spirit of rivalry and jealousy had been the first cause of the schism.

“4th. That the Regents, when prepared to remove the medical Trustees, found that the charter did not give them that power; whereupon the professors withdrew from their connection with the College as the only honorable course to be pursued.

“The Board of Professors having so withdrawn have resolved to continue their labors as teachers of medicine, and

for this purpose have added to their number Dr. Godman, of Philadelphia, a distinguished teacher of anatomy, and John Griscom, LL.D., at present a professor in your College, to be the Professor of Chemistry.

“With this view we have also purchased ground and erected a building in the vicinity of the hospital, which, in a few days, will be completed, and when finished will cost us a sum of \$20,000.

“We now solicit the connection proposed between us as a Medical Faculty and Rutgers College, believing that such connection will prove mutually beneficial, enabling you to extend the benefits and fame of your institution by adding to it a Medical Faculty, and us to teach under more favorable auspices than we have ever hitherto done.

“It is certainly desirable that New Jersey should have a medical-school for the education of her youth in the science of medicine and surgery. Such school has never yet existed in that State. Where can it be established in New Jersey? A medical school possessing all the benefits of a system of practical education can only exist in a great city. There only are the accidents and diseases falling under the notice of the surgeon to be found. In like manner the varied diseases of our country are seen in the greatest number and variety in the dense population of a great city. New Jersey does not possess a city of sufficient extent and number of its inhabitants to afford those advantages for medical instruction. New York affords all these benefits for such school, and may be rendered tributary to the interest and reputation of Rutgers College.

“It is proposed that the students educated by the Medical Faculty so constituted, when they shall have attended two full courses, and may be found qualified by age, time of study, and upon examination shall have satisfied the Faculty as to their abilities and attainments, be recommended to the President and Trustees for the degree of Doctor of Medicine; the said degree to be announced at the

public commencement upon those admitted by the Medical Faculty of the College, in the manner done at Cambridge, Massachusetts, upon the pupils educated by the Medical Faculty of that university resident in the city of Boston; that each pupil so admitted pay a sum not less than five nor more than ten dollars for his diploma; that the Medical Faculty and such of the pupils as reside in New York and New Jersey attend the commencement.

“I am happy to add that since my return to town I have ascertained that the Trustees resident in New York are friendly to the alliance proposed, believing that it will be mutually beneficial. Such, too, as I have conversed with consider it a duty on the part of Rutgers College to extend her influence and usefulness by forming a school of medicine and by selecting the best Medical Faculty she can obtain without consulting any other State or any other body of men than those composing her own board. Furthermore, that no other body of men, or incorporation or State have any right to say aught upon that subject. I have the pleasure to add that many of the Regents will be gratified to know that we receive the patronage of so respectable a board, and that an honorable competition will thereby be promoted between the two medical schools of New York which cannot fail to prove beneficial to the pupils and advance the interests of medical science.

“Hoping, dear sir, that your board will think favorably of the association proposed,

“I am, very truly and respectfully yours,

“DAVID HOSACK.

“The Rev. Dr. Milledoler.”

These New York physicians were so intent on succeeding in forming this alliance that two of them, Drs. Hosack and Francis, made it convenient to be in New Brunswick on the day of the meeting of the Trustees, and they brought with them Gen. Stephen Van Rensselaer, who was one of the

Regents. The communication of Dr. Hosack and the accompanying documents were referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Sharpe, Van Nest, Boggs and Drs. Cannon and Knox, who were also instructed "to meet the above-named gentlemen and obtain from them all necessary information on the subject and report to the board as soon as convenient."

The committee made their report in the evening of the same day, as follows :

"The committee to whom was referred the application of Dr. David Hosack, accompanied with sundry documents in behalf of himself and others, requesting that a connection be formed between this board and certain gentlemen associated for the purpose of communicating medical instruction, upon a careful examination of said application and documents, beg leave to report in favor of meeting the wishes of said applicants. They do, therefore, recommend to the board the adoption of the following resolutions :

"1. *Resolved*, That the following gentlemen be and hereby are constituted and declared to be the Medical Faculty of Rutgers College, viz. :

"David Hosack, M.D., F. R. S., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine.

"William James McNevin, M.D., Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica.

"Valentine Mott, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

"John W. Francis, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics and Forensic Medicine.

"John D. Godman, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

"John Griscom, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry.

"2. *Resolved*, That each person educated by the Medical Faculty above named, who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, and may be found qualified by age, time of study, and upon examination shall satisfy the Faculty

as to his abilities and attainments, and shall be regularly recommended for the purpose to the President and Trustees of Rutgers College, shall receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine, the said degree to be announced at the public commencement of the College, and a diploma granted accordingly.

“3. *Resolved*, That each person so admitted to the degree of Doctor of Medicine shall be required to pay to the Treasurer of this board the sum of ten dollars—a receipt for which payment to be exhibited previously to his obtaining a diploma.

“4. *Resolved*, That this board do not by these arrangements subject themselves to any expense or charges which may accrue or be annexed to the teaching of medicine. Nor are the respective professors authorized hereby to expect or demand any salary or remuneration whatever for their instructions or lectures from the Board of Trustees.

“5. *Resolved*, That this board, reposing the fullest confidence in the abilities, integrity and honor of the gentlemen composing their Medical Faculty, do unreservedly commit the instruction and government of the medical department in Rutgers College to their hands; and when the place and office of any of the said professors may become vacant the same shall be filled only by such person as the Medical Faculty shall recommend.

“6. *Resolved*, That the members of the Medical Faculty, together with their pupils, be requested to attend the commencement in Rutgers College.

“7. *Resolved*, That a certificate of their appointment, under the seal of this corporation, and signed by the President and Clerk, shall be executed and forwarded to each of the professors before mentioned requesting answers from them respectively, announcing their acceptance agreeably to the terms above specified.

“8. *Resolved*, That all former appointments made by this board be and hereby are annulled.

“JOHN KNOX, Chairman.”

The above report was accepted, and its recommendations were unanimously adopted.

Three weeks after this (Nov. 6th), Dr. Hosack, as President of the Medical Faculty, delivered the inaugural discourse at the opening of Rutgers Medical College in their large and commodious building in Duane street, which was erected by the professors themselves at a cost of \$20,000. This discourse was published, and is valuable not only for its presentation of the case of the professors from their point of view, but for appendices containing reprints of valuable documents, such as reports from the Board of Regents, biographical sketches of distinguished professors and physicians in New York, and extracts from the introductory discourses of the different professors, who vied with each other in their laudations of Rutgers College, its President, Faculty and Trustees. Dr. Hosack said, in his inaugural, “it affords us the highest gratification to inform you that we have also succeeded in obtaining the patronage and protection of a neighboring seat of learning, Rutgers College, by an alliance constituting us the Medical Faculty of that institution, which under the care of its pious, learned and distinguished President, its able professors, a munificent founder, aided by liberal patrons, and a vigilant board of governors, is rapidly rising to an eminent station among the older institutions of our country, and promises important accessions to the cause of religion, science and letters.”

At a numerous meeting of the students of medicine held the next day several resolutions were adopted, among which were the following :

“*Resolved*, That the organization of this new institution, unfettered by discordant controlling powers, is in our

estimation calculated to extend the means of medical education, and to advance the honor and respectability of the profession.

Resolved, That we avail ourselves of this occasion to express our grateful acknowledgments to the learned President and enlightened Trustees of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, for the opportunity they have afforded us of still profiting by the experience and learning of the able professors they have selected as their Medical Faculty."

Thus was the institution opened with considerable eclat, and with fair promise that it would be a permanent success.

At the next meeting of the Trustees, held November 13th, a communication was received from Dr. Hosack informing them that the medical professors had begun their work of instruction, and "suggesting to the board the propriety of an application to the Legislature of this State for an act constituting a diploma from Rutgers College a license to practice physic and surgery throughout this State [New Jersey] without subjecting the graduate to an examination before the State Medical Society."

Whereupon, it was ordered that Messrs. J. R. Hardenbergh, C. L. Hardenbergh, Van Deursen and Nevius be a committee to draft a memorial to the Legislature for that purpose, and present the same to the President for his examination and approval.

The minutes contain no report on that subject, and it is certain that the Legislature did not pass such an act.

On the 3d of April, 1827, a check for \$1,000 was received from Dr. Hosack, which was a "donation from the Medical Faculty of the College to the parent institution." In an accompanying note it was stated that it was their intention to add an electrical machine to the philosophical apparatus of the College.

The Medical Faculty also sent a certificate of recommendation of twenty-seven of their students for the degree

of M.D., who had, after a careful investigation of their qualifications, been adjudged worthy of the highest honors of the profession. The degree was conferred accordingly by the Trustees. The thousand dollars contributed by the Medical Faculty was spent in the purchase of articles for the philosophical apparatus of the College.

As to succeeding classes of medical students recommended for degrees of M.D., I find nothing after March 4th of the next year, 1828. At that time "the President laid before the board a communication from the Medical Faculty of Rutgers College relative to granting diplomas to James T. Gibert and Jacob I. Gilford, upon which the board deemed it inexpedient at present to take any order." We are left entirely in the dark about the reasons for this action of the Trustees. So far as we can gather from the minutes of the Trustees, these two persons were the last recommended by the Medical Faculty for the degree of M.D. The degree was conferred on two persons in 1832, but by whose recommendation we are not informed.

The institution which had been started with such promising prospects seems to have suddenly declined, collapsed and to have speedily gone entirely out of existence. The minutes of the Trustees, after March 4th, 1828, only one year and a half after the alliance was made, contain not the slightest allusion to Rutgers Medical College, no more than if it had never existed. It seems to have vanished like a ghost and left no trace behind, so far at least as our records are concerned.

Dr. Dalton, in his "History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons," referring to the Rutgers Medical College, says: "But the new enterprise undertaken with such persistent energy failed to meet with the desired success. The resignation of professors from a medical school, whatever their superiority of talent, does not always result in its injury or downfall. It is apt to turn out that there are others who are able to fill the chairs they have left and who can

still maintain the credit and prosperity of the institution. That is what happened in the present case. The Regents of the University, at a special meeting in July, 1826, appointed for the College of Physicians and Surgeons a new corps of professors, who long held their places with distinguished honor, and of whom three became afterward Presidents of the institution. The Rutgers Medical College had an existence of only four annual sessions." Page 53.

What were the causes of this sudden and complete failure, when the men who composed the Faculty had, while occupying their chairs in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, proved their ability and had attained great eminence and had ample accommodations and everything needed in the way of apparatus and appurtenances? Dr. Moore, in his "History of Columbia College," says the "original Faculty, soon after their resignation, revived the medical institution under auspices of Rutgers (formerly Queen's) College, New Brunswick, N. J.; but by *legislative enactment* the diplomas were afterwards rendered so manifestly illegal that the Faculty abandoned the contest and the school ceased to exist." Page 148.

The enemies of this new medical college were not idle and they were very influential. They promptly procured the passage of the following act by the Legislature of New York in 1827 :

"No diploma granted by any authority out of this State to an individual who shall have pursued his studies in any medical school within this State, not incorporated and organized under its laws, shall confer on such individual the right of practicing physic or surgery within this State." Section 18.

This, of course, was a fatal blow. But it may well be doubted whether, if such legislative action had not been taken, this medical college could have competed success-

fully with the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The latter certainly had great advantages over the new institution, and the objectionable features in its charter were removed; and so it followed that the obtaining of the legislative act quoted and the zealous cultivation of prejudice against the Rutgers Medical College on account of its connection with what was called a *foreign* institution, insured its death.

How well the professors who inaugurated this movement with such liberality, courage and energy understood the influences that would be arrayed against them, and which proved to be successful, appears from the following closing sentences of the inaugural of Prof. Griscom:

“The *threats* and clamors about *foreign* influence, with a view, if possible, to prevent a competition of *talent*, are so entirely ignoble, so far from the course which men of generous emulation should pursue, so utterly repugnant to the constitution of our country and the spirit of the people, that we can scarcely imagine anything more absurd unless it be that the Legislature should GRANT the *monopoly* desired, and proclaim that henceforward votaries of science and men emulous of fame should neither dare to seek for reputation nor subsistence within our borders, but depart to other regions where mind is free, talent at liberty to develop its strength and usefulness, and where the dominion of dullness cannot by any possibility be rendered *legitimate*.

“But in the rectitude and wisdom of our fellow-citizens who preside with so much advantage over the interests of the State we feel the fullest confidence, recollecting the beautiful maxim of Cicero, ‘*Justis autem et fidis hominibus (id est BONIS) ita fides habetur, ut nulla sit in his fraudis injuriæque suspicio; itaque, his salutem nostram, his fortunas, his liberos, rectissime committi arbitramur.*’ ”

DEGREES CONFERRED.

(Honorary Degrees are indicated by (H).)

1792.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
HENRY M. VAN SOLINGEN. (H)	JONAS SMITH ADDOMS. (H)	JABEZ CANFIELD. (H)
NICHOLAS ROMAYNE (H), Columbia, 1774.		

M.B.	M.B.	M.B.
JOHN BAPTIST RIENTORD.	FRANCIS RIENTORD.	CHARLES SMITH.

1793.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
CHARLES BUXTON.	JOHN CLARK.	ABRAHAM BROWER.
GARDNER JONES.	ABRAHAM CORNELISON.	SAMUEL WATKINS.
RICHARD S. KISSAM. (H)	WILLIAM MOORE. (H)	
of Edinburgh University <i>ad eundem</i> .	of Edinburgh University <i>ad eundem</i> .	

1812.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
DAVID R. ARNELL.	JOANNES C. CHEESEMAN.	SAMUEL JACKSON.
SAMUEL MCAULEY.	JAMES LIVINGSTON VAN KLEECK.	

1813.

M.D.
JESSE COE.

1814.

M.D. PARDON BROWNELL.	M.D. JACOB I. DE LAMATER.
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1815.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
LEWIS CARLISLE.	JOHN MEEKER.	EBENEZER COE, JR.
CHARLES H. PICKETT.	ISAAC COE.	HUGH SWEENEY.
JONATHAN JOHNSON.		

1816.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
ELKANAH M. BECKWITH.	JOSEPH R. DRAKE.	RICHMOND BROWNELL.
SAMUEL L. WARD.	BERN W. BUDD.	ISAAC WOOD.

1827.

M.D.	M.D.	M.D.
SOLOMON ANDREWS.	WILLIAM L. GRAHAM.	WILLIAM SEAMAN.
CONYNGHAM CRAWFORD.	EZEKIEL LOVEJOY.	WILLIAM STEVENSON.
SAMUEL G. DIMMICK.	CHARLES S. LUCAS.	ELIPHALET ST. JOHN.
ALEXANDER DUNHAM.	HAMILTON MORTON.	GARRIT TERHUNE.
CHARLES DUPONT.	ALEXANDER H. NEIL.	SAMUEL TREADWELL.
JOHN F. ELLIS.	JOHN D. OGAM.	RICHARD A. VARICK.
SAMUEL C. ELLIS.	HORATIO W. ORCUTT.	PETER D. VROOM.
JOSEPH W. FEARING.	PETER PRATT.	GREGORY WEEMS.
JOHN T. FERGUSON.	WASHINGTON RITTER.	JOSEPH M. WOOD.
LEWIS BELDEN. (H)	LUCIUS HEERMANS. (H)	SAMUEL OSBORN. (H)
JOHN CORNELISON. (H)	THOMAS P. JONES. (H)	DAVID ROGERS. (H)
THOMAS FEARN. (H)	SAMUEL S. KUYPERS. (H)	HENRY SCHENCK. (H)

1830.

M.D.	M.D.
STEPHEN S. RAPALJE. (H)	JOHN ROSEKRANTZ. (H)
U. S. Navy.	

1831.

M.D.	M.D.
THOMAS B. GAUTIER. (H)	XAVIER TESSIER. (H)

1832.

M.D.	M.D.
EDGAR F. PECK.	ALEXANDER ROBINSON.

1835.

M.D.
JOHN S. CONGAR. (H)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., HISTORICAL CLUB PUBLICATIONS.

No. 1. 18 December 1787 Adoption of the Constitution of the United States by New Jersey—Commemorative Exercises by the New Brunswick Historical Club Kirkpatrick Chapel Rutgers College Friday Evening 16 December 1887—with an Appendix. pp. 47.

No. 2. Rutgers (Queen's) College and Medical Degrees—A Paper read before the New Brunswick Historical Club by David D. Demarest, D.D., LL.D. Fine Arts Building Rutgers College Thursday Evenings 21 December 1893 and 18 January 1894. pp. 58.