Dr. Louis Bauer chartered the present St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons.

In the twenty minutes allotted to this paper, I have not the time to speak appropriately of Dr. Hammer as a surgeon. It must suffice to say that he was fearless, that he performed operations which other surgeons declared to be impossible, that he was the fifth man in the history of surgery to make a complete excision of the scapula,¹ that he was the first man in the Mississippi Valley to know surgical pathology,² and that in all things surgical he was not only the peer but was the superior of his associates.

Skillful alike in general surgery and in ophthalmology, he knew the literature of surgery and he was able to impart his knowledge to others.

In an intellectual sense, the institutions which Dr. Hammer founded in St. Louis were German colleges. Most of his colleagues were graduates of famous German universities. They were men of broad culture, and were well versed not only in medicine but in the collateral sciences. It is doubtful if, to-day, any medical college faculty in this State can show so large a proportion of highly educated professors as was to be found in the St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences and in the Humboldt-Institut. The high preliminary requirements, the four courses of lectures, the public examination of candidates for graduation, the graded course of instruction, the stress laid upon laboratory and clinical work, and the teaching of numerous specialties that were practically unknown in this country—all these were features which stamp Hammer's schools as of German origin.

It is no credit to the medical profession of St. Louis, or of Missouri, or of the great Southwest, tributary to this State, that the high-grade medical institutions founded by Dr. Hammer were permitted to pass away. It is no credit to the two old and powerful schools³ then existing in St. Louis, that they persistently fought every proposition for higher medical education that was advanced by Dr. Hammer.⁴ For the sins committed forty and fifty years ago, we are suffering to-day, in reputation, if not in pocketbook. We missed a glorious opportunity to direct the attention of the civilized world to medical St. Louis. Suppose that a new medical college would open its doors this fall, with very high preliminary requirements, and a graded course of instruction covering eight years of work, would it not cause the oldest inhabitant to sit up and rub his eyes? Yet Dr. Hammer did something not less wonderful than this.

¹See note "E," in Appendix.
²Dr. Hammer's Lectures on Pathological Anatomy were published in the Humboldt Medical Archives, September, 1867, to July, 1868.
³The St. Louis Medical College, and the Missouri Medical College.
⁴See note "F," in Appendix.
At a time when the Harvard Medical School, the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York, and the two old medical colleges of St. Louis, were graduating doctors on two terms of four or four and one-half months' duration, Dr. Hammer's institutions required sixteen months of actual attendance in college. At a time when other colleges were repeating the same lectures year after year, Dr. Hammer's students were receiving graded instruction.

All honor to the memory of Dr. Adam Hammer, Surgeon and Apostle of Higher Medical Education.

APPENDIX.

The preceding paper is based on materials which have been derived from many sources. The writer wishes, first of all, to acknowledge his indebtedness to Dr. Adolf Neubert, of St. Louis, who was present, as a student, at the opening of the "Humboldt-Institut," in 1859.

The facsimiles of title-pages of catalogue have been made from originals which are now in the possession of the St. Louis Medical History Club.

Much valuable information concerning the state of medical education fifty years ago, and later, is contained in the medical press of that period. In this connection, especial mention must be made of editorial and other articles which were published in the Humboldt Medical Archives (later known as the Medical Archives) from September, 1867, to (and including) June, 1870.

The Transactions of the American Medical Association, from 1848 to 1860, contain numerous strictures on the medical education of that time.

The portrait of Dr. Hammer is reproduced from an oil painting by his student, Dr. A. Neubert.

The group picture, showing some of the professors of the Humboldt-Institut, was furnished by Miss Thekla Bernays, of St. Louis, whose father and uncle were members of the faculty.

Note "A."—The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences was founded in 1855 for the specific purpose of placing American medical education upon a plane similar to that of the best foreign universities. It was the first school in the United States to require high preliminary qualifications for matriculation, a graded course of instruction, and four courses of lectures. It was chartered on February 28, 1855, by the Legislature of Missouri. The incorporators were: L. A. Benoist, William Bennett, Taylor Blow, John M. Cooper, Franklin A. Dick, Benjamin Farrar, John O'F. Farrar, John Hogan, William Palm, Isaac M. Sturgeon and James Wilson.

1In 1849 the Medical Faculty of Harvard University presented to the American Medical Association a formal defense of the four months' course in preference to a more extended term. See Transactions Am. Med. Assn., Vol. VII., page 58.
The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences had no graduates.

The Charter defines the amount of instruction to be given and the requirements for the medical degree, as follows:

"Sec. 5. There shall be two courses of lectures delivered during the year—a winter course and a summer course; the two courses jointly to extend over a period of eight months. The number and order of the lectures shall be discretionary with the Faculty.

"Sec. 6. Students who apply for a degree of 'Doctor of Medicine' must have attended four sessions in this College, or two sessions in some respectable College, and two in this College.

"Sec. 7. The examination for the degree of Doctor shall be public, as also the defense of the thesis."

Courses. First course from October 1, 1855, to February 1, 1856.
Second course from February 8, 1856, to June 1, 1856.
Third course from October 1, 1856, to February 1, 1857.
Fourth course from February 8, 1857, to June 1, 1857.

The St. Louis College of Medical & Natural Sciences opened on October 1st, 1855, with the following

FACULTY.

D. M. COOPER, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Surgical Anatomy, Operative Surgery and Dean of the Faculty.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Professor of the Principles of Surgery, Clinical Surgery and Ophthalmology.

J. HAMERNIK, M. D.,
(Late Professor of Clinical Medicine and Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest in the University of Prague), Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine.

J. PLANER, M. D.,
(Late First Assistant to Professor Rokitansky and Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the University of Vienna), Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Microscopy.

CHAS. L. LYLE, M. D.,
(Late of Louisville) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

J. SCHIEL, A. M.,
(Late Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry in the University of Heidelberg), Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in all its Branches.

FRED. HAUCK, M. D.,
(Late Prosector at the University of Marburg), Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

C. RAU, A. M.,
Lecturer on Mineralogy, Geology and General Botany.

M. P. CULLIN, Janitor.

[The Chair of Obstetrics had not been filled at the time the Circular was printed.]
CIRCULAR
OF THE
St. Louis College
OF
MEDICAL AND NATURAL SCIENCES.

Session, 1855–56.

ST. LOUIS, MO;
PRINTED AT THE REPUBLICAN BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.
1865.

Title-page of the Circular of the St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences.
Extract from the Circular of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis College of Medical and Natural Sciences:

"Every impartial and right-thinking physician readily acknowledges the great deficiencies in medical education. But even those unacquainted with the difficulties in the study of the natural sciences and medicine, must perceive that the present system is defective to a deplorable degree.

"In the first place, the time allotted to the study of medicine (two courses of four months each) is too short even for the most extraordinary mind. In the second place, the method of teaching is exceedingly defective, to say the least of it, and this for the reason that the student hears exactly the same lectures in the second course that he does in the first; for all branches of medical science are taught in four months, and all are taught together. As to teaching all branches of medical science in four months, the thing is simply impossible! As to teaching all branches together, it is repugnant to reason; for, the student is thus forced to study the alpha and omega at the same time. Would it not be somewhat absurd to make a child, while learning its alphabet, attend lectures on rhetoric? The defects of the system are so palpable that we consider it unnecessary to enlarge further on them. Exertions have been made to correct them. What has been the result? Each attempt at improvement has been a failure! Why? Most strange to say,
because the opposition has come from a part of the medical profession itself, and particularly from that portion to whose hands medical education has been confided. The professors of the innumerable colleges have formed themselves into a phalanx and opposed strenuously all projects of reform. While they have acknowledged its necessity, they have denied its practicability.

Note "B." The Humboldt-Institut, oder Deutsche Naturwissenschaftlich-Medicinische Schule in St. Louis.

This was a German medical college, having the same high requirements as its predecessor. It was opened in October, 1859. Instruction was given in 1859-60, and 1860-61. Lectures were suspended during the early part of the Civil War. The College was reopened and lectures were given in 1863-64, 1864-65, 1865-66. Classes were graduated in 1861, '64, '65 and '66. Then, in order to appeal to English-speaking students, the name was changed to the Humboldt Medical College. The Humboldt-Institut had in all about thirty graduates.

The first catalogue (program) is dated August 1, 1859. The college building was located on Ninth street, between Market and Walnut streets, across the alley from Druid's Hall. The building is still in existence.

The Humboldt-Institut was chartered by the General Assembly of Missouri, the Act being approved December 31, 1859. The charter was granted to H. T. Blow, H. Boernstein, A. Hammer, Christian Kribben, Frederick Schulenburg and L. Wagner.

The institution's seal bears the date, October 1, 1859.

Although the opening of the College was announced for October 1, 1859, in fact it opened one month earlier, by reason of its flattering prospects. During September a preliminary course of lectures was given.
HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT.

PROGRAMM
DER DEUTSCHEN
Naturwissenschaftlich - Medicinischen
SCHULE
in
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Semester 1859—60

ST. LOUIS,
Gedruckt in der Office des „Anzeiger des Westens.“
1859.

Title-page of the First Announcement of the Humboldt-Institut.
FIRST FACULTY OF THE HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT (1859-60).
MITGLIEDER DER FACULTAET (Faculty).

DR. A. BEHR (Secretary),
Professor der mikroskopischen und pathologischen Anatomie und der Materia Medica.

DR. G. BERNAYS,
Professor der Physiologie, der Geburtskunde und der Geburtskundlichen Klinik.

DR. D. GOEBEL,
Professor der Experimental-Physik, und der hoher Mathematik.

DR. A. HAMMER (Dean),
Professor der Anatomie, Chirurgie und Augenheilkunde und der Chirurgisch-ophthalmologischen Klinik.

DR. T. C. HILGARD,
Professor der Anatomie, Zoologie, Botanik und Vergleichenden Anatomie.

DR. C. ROESCH,
Professor der allgemeinen und speziellen Pathologie und Therapie und der Medicinischen Klinik.

DR. H. STIEREN,
Professor der Chemie und Mineralogie.
COURSES:
First course from October 1, 1859, to January 15, 1860.
Second course from January 15, 1860, to May 1, 1860.
Third course from October 1, 1860, to January 15, 1861.
Fourth course from January 15, 1861, to May 1, 1861.

LISTS OF SUBJECTS STUDIED IN THE HUMBOLDT-INSTITUT.

First Course from October 1, 1859, to January 15, 1860:

1—Experimental Physics ..................... Prof. Goebel, 5 hours per week
2—Inorganic Chemistry and Mineralogy .... Prof. Stieren, 6 " " "
3—General and Descriptive Botany .......... Prof. Hilgard, 2 " " "
4—Zoology ................................... Prof. Hilgard, 2 " " "
5—Microscopic Anatomy ...................... Prof. Behr, 2 " " "
6—Descriptive Anatomy:
   (a) Osteology, Synesmology, Myology and Angiometry ........... Prof. Hammer, 4 " " "
   (b) Neurology, Splanchnology and Special Senses................. Prof. Hilgard, 4 " " "
7—Physiology ................................. Prof. Bernays, 5 " " "
8—Dissections.

Second Course from January 15, 1860, to May 1, 1860:

1—Organic and Pharmaceutical Chemistry .. Prof. Stieren, 4 hours per week
2—Comparative Anatomy ...................... Prof. Hilgard, 2 " " "
3—Pharmaceutical Botany ..................... Prof. Hilgard, 2 " " "
4—Topographic Anatomy ...................... Prof. Hammer, 2 " " "
5—General Pathology and Therapeutics .... Prof. Roesch, 3 " " "
6—Surgery and Bandaging ..................... Prof. Hammer, 6 " " "
7—Obstetrics ................................ Prof. Bernays, 4 " " "
8—Materia Medica ............................ Prof. Behr, 4 " " "
9—Dissections.

Third Course from October 1, 1860, to January 15, 1861:

1—Special Pathology and Therapy ........... Prof. Roesch, 5 hours per week
2—Surgical Operations ...................... Prof. Hammer, 3 " " "
3—Ophthalmology ............................. Prof. Hammer, 2 " " "
4—Toxicology ................................ Prof. Stieren, 2 " " "
5—Diseases of Women and Children ....... Prof. Bernays, 2 " " "
6—Clinic:
   (a) Medical .................................. Prof. Roesch, 4 " " "
   (b) Surgical and Ophthalmic ............... Prof. Hammer, 4 " " "
   (c) Obstetric ............................... Prof. Bernays, 4 " " "
7—Dissections.

Fourth Course from January 15, 1861, to May 1, 1861:

1—Syphilis and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs ............ Prof. Hammer, 2 hours per week
2—Medical Jurisprudence ..................... Prof. Bernays, 2 " " "
3—Pathologic Anatomy ........................ Prof. Behr, 3 " " "
4—Clinic:
   (a) Medical .................................. Prof. Roesch, 4 " " "
   (b) Surgical and Ophthalmic ............... Prof. Hammer, 4 " " "
   (c) Obstetric ............................... Prof. Bernays, 4 " " "
5—Dissections.
PROSPECTUS.

OF THE

Course of Instruction

IN THE

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

WINTER SESSION,

Commencing September 17, 1866.

Saint Louis, Mo.:
P. M. Pinckard, Printer, No. 510 Pine Street.
1866.
Note "C."

HUMBOLDT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, in 1861, Dr. Hammer enlisted for three months as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Missouri Infantry. Retiring from the field he was appointed Brigade Surgeon and acted in this capacity until the end of the conflict. It is perhaps needless to say that Dr. Hammer, like so many of the German citizens of St. Louis, was on the side of the Union. Returning to St. Louis he re-established his college under the name "Humboldt Medical College," and adopted the English language as the medium for teaching. This institution was chartered by Irwin Z. Smith, H. W. Leffingwell, J. S. B. Alleyne, A. Hammer, H. S. Leffingwell, A. Wadgymar, D. V. Dean, E. F. Smith, David W. Goebel, Barton Able, John C. Vogle and Fred. Schulenburg.

The first meeting of the incorporators was held at No. 72 Elm street, on the 8th day of June, 1866, at 2 p.m.

"In 1866 the friends of a more thorough and systematic education of medical students, under a liberal charter from the legislature, erected the Humboldt Medical College, on a valuable lot secured on a favorable lease having twenty years to run. This lot is on the corner of Linn and Soulard streets, opposite the City Hospital. The building was erected at a cost of over eight thousand dollars. Of this amount nearly five thousand dollars have been subscribed and paid by the trustees and a few friends of the enterprise."—MS. in hands of St. Medical History Club, dated 1867.

The Humboldt Medical College was a high-grade medical school, requiring sixteen months of actual college work, at a time when other American colleges were graduating their classes on two terms of four months' duration. Lectures were given during 1866-67, '67-68 and '68-69. The Humboldt Medical College graduated three classes, in all 22 men. In the summer of 1869, a split occurred in the faculty. Instruction in the Humboldt College was discontinued. A part of the faculty organized the St. Louis College of Physicians & Surgeons.


D. GOEBEL, PH.D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy.

A. WADGYMAR, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Botany.

H. S. LEFFINGWELL, M. D.,
Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy.

D. V. DEAN, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology, Histology and Toxicology.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, M. D.,
Acting Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

I. P. VAUGHAN, M. D.,
Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

—15—
A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery, Ophthalmology and Clinical Surgery.

G. M. B. MAUGHS, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

HON. JAMES J. LINDLEY,
Professor of Legal Medicine.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Acting Professor of Pathological Anatomy.

A. J. STEELE, M. D.,
Prosector and Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CHARLES HEYER, M. D.,
Assistant to the Chair of Pathological Anatomy and Curator of the Pathological Museum.

P. J. LINGENFELDER, M. D.,
Assistant to the Chair of Clinical Medicine.

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Dean.

H. S. LEFFINGWELL, M. D.,
Secretary.

Note "D."

FACULTY OF THE ST. LOUIS COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
1869-70.

LOUIS BAUER, M. D., M. R. C. S., Eng.,
Professor of Surgery.

MONTROSE A. PALLEN, M. D.,
Professor of Gynaecology.

AUGUSTUS F. BARNES, M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics.

T. F. PREWITT, M. D.,
Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Diseases of the Skin.

J. K. BAUDUY, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

JOHN GREEN, M. D.,
Professor of Ophthalmology.

G. BAUMGARTEN, M. D.,
Professor of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy.

I. G. W. STEEDMAN, M. D.,
Professor of Clinical Surgery and Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

W. B. OUTTEN, M. D.,
Professor of Descriptive Anatomy.

A. J. STEELE, M. D.,
Professor of Military and Minor Surgery, Fractures and Dislocations.

F. H. McARDLE, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry.

J. M. LEETE, M. D.,
Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Chest.

— 16 —
J. M. SCOTT, M. D.,
Professor of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

CHARLES E. BRIGGS, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology.

WM. L. BARRETT, M. D.,
Professor of Diseases of Children.

JAMES F. JOHNSON, M. D.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Toxicology.

WM. T. MASON, LL.B.,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

ALBERT G. JACKES, M. D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.

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Note “E.”

DR. HAMMER’S CASE OF EXCISION OF THE SCAPULA.

This important case was reported under the following title:
“Successful Extermination of the Entire Left Scapula and Acromial End of
the Clavicle, with Preservation of the Arm.”—Medical Reporter (St.
Louis), March, 1866.

Dr. Hammer was under the impression that this was the second
case on record, the first one having been operated by Prof. B. Langen-
beck, of Berlin, in 1855; but further search showed that Prof. Syme,
of Edinburgh, had made the same operation three times (October, 1856;
October, 1862; and November, 1863). Dr. Hammer’s operation was
made in September, 1860, and it was supposed to be the third one. A
further search of the literature shows that Dr. Hammer’s case was the
fifth one.

——

Note “F.”

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN 1867.

I.

The state of medical education in the year 1867, as regards not only
Missouri but the entire country, and the attitude of the St. Louis and
the Missouri Medical Colleges, may be judged by the following editorial
which appeared in the Humboldt Medical Archives, October, 1867,
page 109:

“MEDICAL EDUCATION.

We have received the circular of the committee appointed by the
Convention of Delegates from Medical Colleges, called for the purpose
of revising the system of Medical College Instruction in this country,
and which convened in Cincinnati May 3d, 1867. This circular is ad-
dressed to ‘Medical Colleges,’ and puts some very pertinent questions to
them. How they will respond remains to be seen, but we venture to
believe that the object to be attained will not be accomplished. Why we
utter such a proposition, is owing to the fact that the profession is not yet sufficiently impressed with the idea that knowledge, not pretense, is necessary. Here in St. Louis, the Humboldt Medical College, the pioneer in reform, the first and only school in the length and breadth of the land which essays this mighty gage, receives the congratulations of the medical community, who send their students where they can easiest graduate, and not where they are indoctrinated from the simple to the complex, as is requested by the committee, composed of Drs. Davis, Gross, Blackman and Donaldson. We tell these gentlemen not to wait for a simultaneous action of the entire number of medical schools in the country, but to urge their own faculties to buckle on the harness and go forth to the fight. If they do it, representing four great colleges, then we will be just that number more of valiant soldiers doing battle in a good cause.

What if the number of students falls off, gentlemen professors, for a few years? Are you not willing and anxious to promote the welfare of your profession? You certainly do not desire to make any money out of your professorships, for if you did, then you would not labor so hard for the general welfare. Make the sacrifice now, and then the other colleges will not hesitate to follow your example, but until you act more, and talk less, we are disposed to believe that the Teachers’ Convention will result in a fiasco.

Here in St. Louis, notwithstanding every one admits the principle of reform in medical education, two powerful schools do all they can not to promote it. One school absolutely repudiated the Convention in Cincinnati, and the other failed to be represented. If we of St. Louis are divided in the proportion of two to one against medical reform, as regards the courses of instruction of medical colleges, how are we to judge of the whole country? We have our opinions on these matters, and we shall see, that to accomplish great results, corresponding sacrifices must be made.”

II.

(Humboldt Medical Archives, December, 1867.) At a meeting of the St. Louis Medical Society, held on the 26th day of October, 1867, a committee was appointed "to invite the medical profession of the State of Missouri to assemble in convention, in the City of St. Louis, on the second Tuesday of December, 1867, at 12 M., for the purpose of re-organizing a State Medical Association, and to take some steps toward securing the passage of an act, by the Missouri Legislature, having for its object the future suppression of knavery and quackery in the profession."

The convention met at the appointed time, and, after effecting an organization, listened to a communication from the St. Louis Medical Society, which, after numerous preambles, says:

"Therefore, we beg leave, respectfully to suggest, that on the part of this Association a memorial be presented to the Legislature
of the State of Missouri, requesting that body to enact a law to the following effect:

"1. That hereafter each and every person, midwives included, before being permitted to engage in the practice of medicine in any of its branches in the State of Missouri, shall be required to give ample and satisfactory evidence of qualification before a board of medical examiners, to be appointed every four years by the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, subject to the approval of the Governor, and to be located in the City of St. Louis. The board to consist of five members, whose duty it shall be to examine carefully and rigorously everyone applying for examination, and if found worthy and competent, to grant a certificate to the same.

"2. That persons applying for examination may have the privilege of using either the German or French language, instead of the English, in undergoing their examination.

"3. That any person violating this enactment shall not be permitted to collect any fee by law, and shall be fined $—— for each and every offense, and suffer imprisonment until such fine be paid.

Respectfully,

A. HAMMER, M. D.,
Chairman of the Committee.
M. MARTIN, M. D.
M. L. LINTON, M. D.
S. J. NEWMAN, M. D."

This communication gave rise to a prolonged and violent discussion lasting the greater part of two days.

"After an ineffectual effort to rescind the rule fixing the time for taking the vote at ten o'clock, the vote was taken upon the memorial, and resulted 52 in favor of and 38 against the memorial, 32 not voting, as follows:

AYES.


NAYS.


NOT VOTING.


Note “G.”

DEATH OF DR. HAMMER.

Dr. Hammer left St. Louis April 20, 1877, for Germany, intending to pass his remaining days in the Fatherland. He died August 4, 1878.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

A meeting of members of the medical profession was held in St. Louis on August 28, 1878, to take action upon the death of Dr. Adam Hammer. A committee offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

“The victorious general builds the monuments that commemorate his fame upon pyramids of human bones, and his kindred and countrymen glory over his record inscribed in characters of blood. The statesman, the orator, the poet and the preacher transmit their names to posterity by the brilliancy of their intellect and the merit of their deeds. Our noblest and greatest achievements are accomplished in silence and seclusion, without aspirations for glory or hope of reward, where the pestilential poisons permeate the hovels of the poor or the purlieus of the outcasts, the noble, brave and
philanthropic physician pursues his profession purely to perform his
duty. Let the present glorious, but unchronicled heroism of the
medical men of the South, in their terrible trials amidst the scourge of
yellow fever, bear eloquent testimony to their bravery and unselfish-
ness—even the imminent danger of death does not deter them from
duty. It is our sad duty to-day to pay the last tribute of respect to
the memory of one, who, through his devotion to science, his brilliancy
of intellect, and his perseverance in the practice of his profession has
added something to our storehouse of knowledge.

"Dr. Hammer had his friends and his enemies; but what man of
talent has not? Now that he is dead, let us forget his faults and
cherish his memory as that of one whose first and last love was for
his profession; one who struggled unto death's door desirous of doing
his duty; one whose great mind and good deeds entitle him to be en-
rolled among the benefactors of mankind; one whom the members of
the medical profession of St. Louis will ever be proud to acknowledge
as their companion and compeer. His reputation was not confined to
this city, for his thorough knowledge of the minutest details of his
profession, and his great readiness in debate, had rendered his name
familiar to most medical men of eminence in Missouri and the United
States, and made for him friends among the renowned of Europe. He
has written many valuable papers, and delivered some of the ablest
lectures ever listened to by students in Missouri.

"He introduced the use of ether in the practice of obstetrics in
Germany, simultaneously with Dubois in Paris, and Sir James Y.
Simpson in Edinburgh, without, at that time, knowing of the experi-
ments of those renowned men. He was also among the first to ex-
plain the true pathology of sunstroke and its proper treatment. So
that if he had accomplished nothing of importance in his special
fields of study—surgery and pathology—he would still have been en-
titled to the respect of his profession and the gratitude of mankind.
Let us extend our sincere sympathy to his widow and other relatives,
and transmit to them a copy of these proceedings in token of the high
regard that we entertained for the deceased.

THOMAS KENNARD,
T. F. PREWITT,
ADOLPHUS NEUBERT,
Committee."

(Missouri Republican, Thursday, August 29, 1878.)

DR. WILLIAM B. HAZARD'S TRIBUTE TO DR. HAMMER.

"He was one of those keen, incisive minds that do an immense
amount of good; arousing the energies of others by their aggressive
tendencies. He was one who scattered the seeds of knowledge broadcast,
and put new life and energy into others by his example and precept.
Humboldt Medical College
“With high attainments and brilliant endowments, he took great pride in being well informed in all objects of scientific progress, and was ever ready to diffuse his knowledge for the benefit of the profession. For this he will be long and gratefully remembered.”—St. Louis Clinical Record, September, 1878.

Note “H.”

THE HUMBLEIIT MEDICAL COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

Note “H.” The diploma issued by the Humboldt Medical College measured 18 by 24 inches and were in Latin. A lithographic picture—a portrait of Humboldt being 1 pictured on the same sheet with the text. An example of the first type of diploma is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The diploma shown was issued to Francis Joseph Arzt, on the 14th of April, 1808. It bears the names of the following professors:

A. Hammer, Professor of Surgery, and Dean of Faculty.

H. S. Leffingwell, Professor of Descriptive and Topographical Anatomy.

Charles Heyer, Assistant Professor of Diseases of the Chest and Physical Diagnosis.

D. V. Dean, Professor of Pathology, and Histology.

A. Kueckleman, Professor of Therapeutics.

G. M. B. Mungen, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.

Jas. C. Waddell, Professor of Theory and Practice and Clinical Medicine.

A. J. Steele, Assistant Professor of Surgery.

F. W. Serres, Jr., Professor of Chemistry.

Felix McCarty, Professor of Chemistry.

Geo. M. Stewart, Professor of Legal Medicine.

48th Olive St.
LANE MEDICAL LIBRARY

To avoid fine, this book should be returned on or before the date last stamped below.

AUG 26 1939