Timeline of MedChi, The Maryland State Medical Society
Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland (“the Faculty”)

1798  The charter of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty granted the Faculty the authority to license physicians.

1799  On January 20, 1799, the state legislature passed “an Act to establish and incorporate a medical and chirurgical faculty or society in the state of Maryland.” The organization’s goal was to improve medical education, maintain professionalism (ensure medical standards and eliminate unprofessional providers), and regulate fees. The first meeting was held on June 3, in Annapolis.

Seven members were elected from the Western Shore and five elected from the Eastern Shore to serve as the organization’s Board of Examiners who tested prospective medical candidates, issued licenses upon payment of a fee, and prosecuted unlicensed doctors. This practice continued for 12 years.

Upton Scott elected first President; Ashton Alexander elected first Secretary; John Schaaff elected first Treasurer.

1802  Dr. James Smith, with the support of the Faculty, opened a Yellow Fever vaccine institute at his house in Baltimore, the first in America. In 1810, a Vaccine Society was organized in Baltimore and vaccine virus was provided for free.

1807  The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty formed district Medical Societies, and the State of Maryland was divided into seven districts.

In December, a legislative bill established the College of Medicine of Maryland, forerunner to the University of Maryland School of Medicine. The first deans and lecturers were all Faculty members.

1810  The first class of students graduated from the College of Medicine.

1812  The College of Medicine re-chartered as the University of Maryland, the fifth-oldest medical school in the country.

Davidge Hall, which was constructed in 1812, is the oldest medical teaching facility in the northern hemisphere. The founder and first Dean was Faculty Member, Dr. John Beale Davidge.

1814  Physicians from the Faculty played key roles in the War of 1812, and the Battles of Bladensburg, North Point and Baltimore. Faculty member, William Beanes, MD, was taken prisoner and rescued by Francis Scott Key, who then wrote the Star-Spangled Banner.

1830  The Medical & Chirurgical Faculty established a paid lending library. The Library Committee’s first chairman was Dr. Samuel Baker and its First Librarian was Dr. John Fonerden. The first collection of 274 books was comprised of donations from Faculty members. The first catalogue was printed in 1833.
1839  Baltimore College of Dental Surgery founded by Horace Hayden. Although the lectures were given at the University of Maryland, it was not officially affiliated with the school until a later date. All of the teaching staff at the Dental School were also members of the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty.

1839  The Maryland Medical and Surgical Journal was published quarterly under the editorial management of a committee of the Faculty to present research and advances in Maryland. It was adopted as the official publication of the medical departments of the U. S. Army and Navy.

1848  The Medical and Chirurgical Faculty hosts the first annual convention of the American Medical Association (AMA).

1857  The Faculty purchased at a building at 47 North Calvert Street, the first permanent hall for Faculty meetings. The building also housed the growing library collection. After renovations, the Faculty assembled for the first time in their own hall in June of 1858.

1869  The Faculty moved, purchasing a quieter location, a building at 60 Courtland Street. Over the next 20 years, there were several more moves, first to West Fayette Street in the late 1870's, and then to Eutaw Street in 1896.

1880  Amanda Taylor Norris, a Faculty member, becomes the first woman to practice medicine in Maryland.

1882  Dr. Whitfield Winsey of Baltimore became the first African American physician admitted to the Faculty.

1885  In response to the female and African-American members, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty’s Constitution the wording for members was changed from gentleman to person.

1886  State Board of Medical Examiners created to standardize licensure and evaluate diplomas of new physicians. The Faculty endorsed an act to increase the rights of the insane.

1893  Johns Hopkins School of Medicine was opened, and faculty were gathered from across the world, including Sir William Osler, MD, who became active at the Medical & Chirurgical Faculty during his tenure in Baltimore.

1896  The Frick Memorial Library opened at the Faculty’s Eutaw Street location. The first trained, full-time librarian, Marcia C. Noyes, was hired. Noyes developed a cataloging system for the medical library and was the Faculty’s librarian until her death in 1946.

1899  The Faculty celebrated the centennial with a series of dinners, orations and other celebrations.

1906  The Faculty was instrumental in legislation promoting sewage management.

1908  The *Bulletin* began publication.

1909  The newly-built Cathedral Street building was opened in May, and the Assembly Room was named after Sir William Osler, who was then living in Oxford, England. He gave an oration on “Old and New”.

1912  The Doctors Orchestra and Chorus is formed with a string and brass section. The orchestra entertains at Faculty and other events.
1914 Centennial of National Anthem. Members of the Faculty placed a plaque placed on Wm. Beanes’ grave in memoriam.


1928 Radio broadcasts on health begin, followed years later by television broadcasts and then recorded phone messages.

1929 Stacks library and elevator installed in time for the Library’s 100th anniversary

1935 John Rührah died and left a bequest of $100k for the library.

1941 WWII begins; committee on medical preparedness is established.

1948 First Executive Director hired, membership tops 2,000

1949 Marcia Noyes dies, funeral held at MedChi

1976 MedChi establishes a separate non-profit foundation, later named the Center for a Healthy Maryland.

1983 Dr. Roland T. Smoot became the first African American president of the society.

1999 The organization’s name was changed, to MedChi, The Maryland State Medical Society, although the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland remains the historic and legal name.

2004 Library closed, many of its valuable and rare books were sold, and its manuscripts collection was transferred to the Maryland Historical Society. The Archives, Portrait, and Artifact Collections remained at MedChi.

Sources: