The University was established in 1876 with money bequeathed in the will of Johns Hopkins (1795-1873). Johns, who got his name from his maternal great grandmother who was a Miss Johns, became wealthy as a result of his many business ventures. He regarded himself as a custodian of money, and became a great philanthropist later in his life. His most enduring philanthropy was a large bequest in his will to found a University, Medical School and Hospital. Hence the name Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions. They continue to operate as a not for profit Private Institution.

The Institutions now occupy a few blocks in East Baltimore that radiate from the original Hospital building that was designed by the surgeon, John S. Billings (1838 - 1913).

Billings was a multifaceted genius. As well as being an accomplished surgeon he won a competition to design a Hospital. The Trustees of the Hopkins will also enlisted Billings to recruit the first Professors. He picked up on the wording in Johns Hopkins’ will and promulgated the idea of Scientific Medicine by appointing staff who would incorporate research, teaching and service; and thus began the first truly scientific medical school in the United States.

The appointments of the early faculty proved to be spectacularly successful in establishing a Medical School that still rates amongst the leading Schools in the USA.

The first Director of the University, Daniel Colt Gilman (1831-1908) was recruited from being Director of the University of California. He was an educationist and an organiser.

The founding Professors were:

William Osler (1849-1919) Professor of Medicine;
William S. Halsted (1852-1922) Professor of Surgery;
Howard A. Kelly (1858-1943) Professor of Gynaecology;
William H. Welch (1850-1934) Professor of Pathology;
Franklin Mall (1862-1917) Professor of Anatomy;
John J. Abell (1857-1938) Professor of
Mary Elizabeth Garrett (1854-1915) A philanthropist who inherited a fortune from her father who was the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. She was a champion of women’s rights, and used her fortune to further this cause.

Pharmacology.

All of these men became famous, each in their own right, and Osler, Halsted, Kelly and Welch were immortalized in John Singer Sargent’s famous “Four Doctors” painting.

The Hospital opened in 1889 and the Medical School opened in 1893. It was the first Medical School to require entrants to already have a degree. From its inception it accepted women on an equal basis to men. Both of these milestones were the product of the philanthropy of Mary Elizabeth Garrett.

The University was running out of money needed to establish the Medical School and Mary Elizabeth Garrett offered them a large sum to get them out of their difficulties. Among the conditions she stipulated for giving them the money they needed was that women would be accepted on an equal basis to men,
the Medical School would be only a graduate school and that it would observe high admission standards.

For the first 50 or so years, a Pathology Museum that contained over 2000 specimens was the most important teaching aid in the Medical School. This coincided with the end of WW2 when there was a need for space to house the newer disciplines of Medicine, and when Professors of Pathology were not necessarily primarily Anatomic Pathologists. Since then the Museum has been dispersed, and pathology staff now use only a small number of specimens in the teaching of pathology.

Rather than rejuvenating their old museum, teachers are relying on the use of electronic teaching aids. Staff members are enlisting the services of the Department of Art as Applied to Medicine that was established in the earliest days of the Medical School to help them design these aids.

For example, Ralph Hruban, in collaboration with Bona Kim and Corrine Sandone in the Department of Art as Applied to Medicine, developed a novel iPAD application to teach advanced pancreatic pathology to residents, fellows and practising pathologists. The Johns Hopkins Atlas of Pancreatic Pathology has sold over 14,000 copies in 82 countries. It won a Frank Netter Award for Special Contributions to Medical Education and it has featured in the iTunes store. (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R9VRlsTnJU).

**Department of Art as Applied to Medicine**

Max Brödel (1870-1941), a brilliant German artist from Leipzig met Drs. Welch, Kelly and Mall while illustrating for Dr. Carl Ludwig, director of the Physiological Institute of Leipzig. Mall recognized Brödel's potential and recruited him to Johns Hopkins in 1894. When he arrived at Hopkins, Mall was busy teaching anatomy but Howard Kelly the Professor of Gynaecology, 'commandeered' Brödel to illustrate a 2 volume textbook on Operative Gynaecology that he was compiling. Brödel quickly
emerged as one of the greatest medical illustrators who ever lived, and for decades his illustrations helped promote the surgical accomplishments developed at Hopkins.

Attempts were made to recruit Brödel away from Hopkins but Dr. Thomas Cullen, Kelly’s successor as Professor of Gynaecology, led a search for funding. He was successful and the Department of Art as Applied to Medicine was established at Hopkins to keep Brödel in Baltimore. Henry Walters, a Baltimore financier, philanthropist, and art collector, agreed to provide an Endowment to allow the creation of the first Department of its kind in 1911 with Max Brödel as its Director.

The Department has been teaching medical illustration continuously since then and it celebrated its 100th anniversary in 2011. In 1959, the Johns Hopkins University approved a two-year graduate programme leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Medical and Biological Illustration.

The course has an average of 6 students in each year in the two year graduate program. Some of the subjects taught are as follows:

- Human Anatomy, Biophysics, Cell Physiology and Comparative Pathology
- Line, Tone and Colour Illustration
- Digital Imaging
- Graphic Design

At the time of its creation 58 years ago, and for several decades, the Mexican Association of Pathologists (AMP) served as the national representative body of the guild of pathologists, most of the Mexican pathologists worked in Mexico City. in the Federal District and there were very few pathologists elsewhere in the country. In addition, the main medical institutions, with sufficient economic and human resources were also located in Mexico City.

In this situation, it was entirely logical that most of the academic activities were held in Mexico City and that the board of directors, (with a few exceptions) was only composed of Pathologists of the Federal District.

For the last several years, the conditions have changed, and nowadays many more pathologists work and have academic activities in the states of the Mexican Republic.

Many pathology laboratories outside the federal district have immunohistochemistry sections and in several places such as Monterrey, Puebla, Aguascalientes AGS, Leon Gto, there are laboratories of molecular pathology as well. There are residency training programs in Monterrey NL, Guadalajara Jal, San Luis (Potosi, SLP, Hermosillo Son.

Therefore, it became imperative to create an association to represent the entire community of Mexican pathologists; including the ones working in Mexico City and nearby metropolitan areas, essentially represented by the original AMP.

The idea of creating a Federation to coordinate the different groupings of pathologists that had arisen was raised for the first time in 1979 by Dr. Ruy Pérez Tamayo and Dr. Cecilia Ridaura Sanz, in the context of the 25th anniversary of the Mexican Association of pathologists. This idea was occasionally commented upon by members of the AMP in the next 20 years, but it was not until a National Congress held in Veracruz in May 1998 that action was taken.

Pathologists from several parts of the country, coordinated by Doctors Eduardo López Corella, Jose de Jesus Curiel Valdés and Fernando E. De la Torre Rendon, proposed the creation of an organization that could negotiate with the legal, income tax and health authorities, defend common interests with other medical associations and mediate internal conflicts.

This proposal did not fall on deaf ears. In February 1999, a group of pathologists who were attending a workshop of surgical pathology in Monterrey, NL, discussed the advisability of creating a Federation of groups of pathologists. They issued a formal invitation to the pathologists of Mexico to constitute The Mexican Federation of Anatomic Pathology.

That invitation stressed the need to create this organization, due to the increasing number of pathologists in the country, the diversity of activities of the specialty, the existence of numerous groupings and the need for interaction, so the formation of a Federation of groups of pathologists seemed to be the most viable option.

The announcement of the creation of the Federation of groupings of Pathologists of the Mexican Republic was read in the general Assembly of the AMP at the XLII Congress (May 1999, Chihuahua, Chih.), and published in the Bulletin of the AMP, n° 55, July 1999.

There was quite a deal of disagreement between this organisation and the AMP over the ensuing years. In 2004, the AMP decided no longer to be a part of the Federation.

The Federation of Anatomic Pathology of the Mexican Republic continued to operate and on October 2, 2010 it joined the International Academy of Pathology as the Mexican Division of the IAP. The application to belong to the IAP was approved in the International Congress of the IAP held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, October 10–15, 2010.
This meeting was sponsored by the IAP Education Committee with a grant of $5,000. Overseas lecturers included the President of the IAP, Samir Amr (Saudi Arabia), the Chairman of the Education Committee, HK Ng (Hong Kong), Claude Cuvelier (a former President of the British Division of the IAP).

The detailed arrangements were made by the young Cambodian pathologist, Monirath Hav. Monirath spent a few years in Ghent with Prof Claude Cuvelier and obtained a Ph.D. degree while she was there.

There are only 6 pathologists in Cambodia and a few trainees. However there was an attendance of over 180 delegates. These included gynaecologists, surgeons, oncologists and medical students.

The meeting was opened by the Minister of Health, Mr. Mam Bunheng. In his speech, the Minister said that he was very pleased to be having this meeting in Cambodia. It was the first International meeting of its kind to be held in his country and he hoped it would open doors for future educational opportunities.

Information and images for this report were provided by Samir Amr and HK Ng.
The Federation of Anatomic Pathology of the Mexican Republic / Mexican Division of the IAP at the present time is composed by 14 associations of pathologists throughout the country. Ten annual meetings have taken place in different cities of the republic and it organized the 11th annual meeting held in Mexico City in 2012. The Two Mexican pathology organisations are planning a joint National meeting for 2014.

**Dr. Eduardo Luevano Flores**  
President of The Federation of Anatomic Pathology of the Mexican Republic / Mexican Division of the IAP.

The Max Brödel Archives contain the largest collection of 20th century medical art. In addition to the illustrations for the Kelly and Cullen books and the 989 illustrations in the Walters Collection by Brödel from 1911 to 1940, it houses over 3000 illustrations by Brödel graduates. The Archives are utilized by students in the graduate program and they are available for study by anyone interested in the history of medicine or medical illustration. Gary P. Lees is the fourth Director of this Department.

The information for this article was provided by Ralph Hruban and Gary Lees. They kindly allowed the author to take pictures in the Hospital, and Gary provided the illustrations of Max Brödel.