

# Crawford W. Long

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PROCEEDINGS IN STATUARY HALL  
OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL

UPON THE UNVEILING AND  
PRESENTATION OF THE STATUE OF  
CRAWFORD W. LONG

BY THE

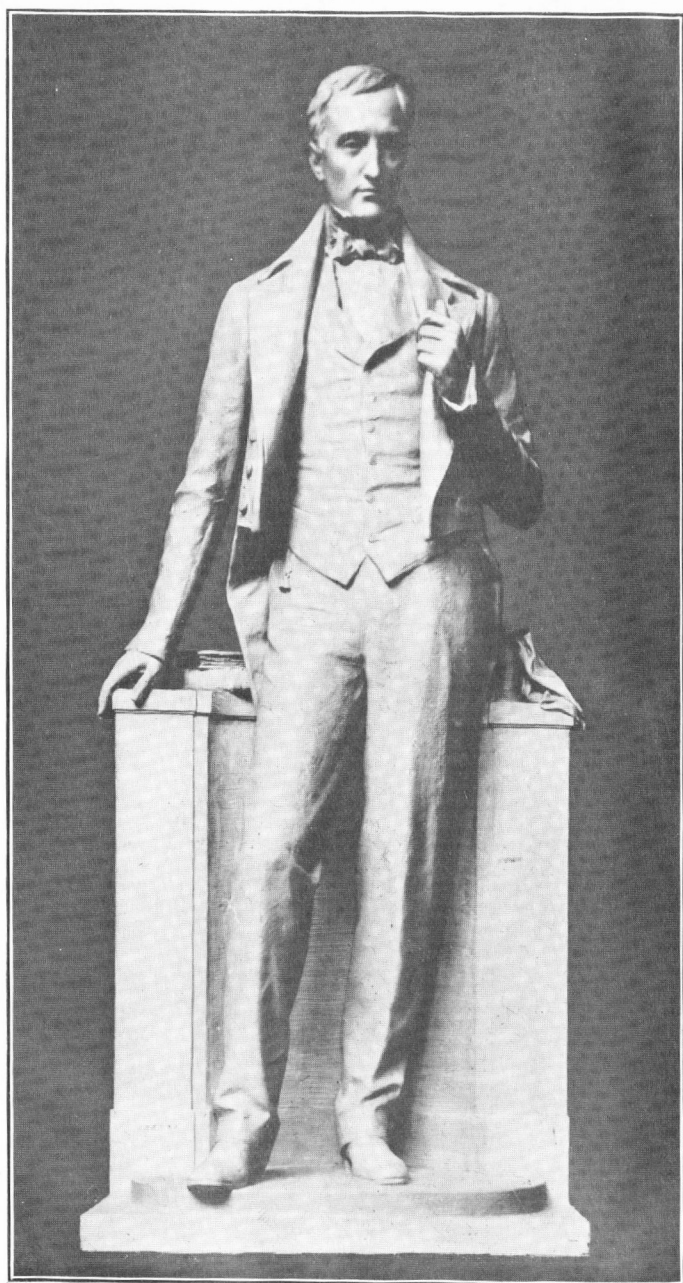
State of Georgia

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SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

MARCH 30, 1926





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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON  
1926

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 10

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS

SUBMITTED BY MR. HARRIS

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed and bound the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, five thousand copies, of which one thousand shall be for the use of the Senate and two thousand five hundred for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining one thousand five hundred copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

Passed July 2, 1926.

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## JOHN MASSEY RHIND

### THE SCULPTOR

Born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1858. Educated at the Scotch Academy and at the Royal Academy of London, and was also a pupil of Dallon, of Paris. In 1889 he established himself in New York as a sculptor, and is represented in Washington by the statue erected in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic on the square at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Streets NW. Mr. Rhind is a member of the Architectural League, National Sculpture Society, Municipal Art Society, and of the Players' and Home Clubs.

UNVEILING *and*  
PRESENTATION

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STATUARY HALL, MARCH 30, 1926

## CRAWFORD W. LONG



TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1926

The audience was called to order at 3 o'clock p. m. by Dr. Frank K. Boland, president of the Long Memorial Association, presiding.

INVOCATION BY REV. SAM W. SMALL

Our Heavenly Father, we are gathered to-day in this great National Capitol, and in a historic chamber of this great building, whose atmosphere has thrilled to the eloquence of some of the greatest men of our generation and of generations gone by. We are assembled to represent the citizens of one of the great States of this immutable Union of ours, for the purpose of unveiling to the eyes of the living and to those of the coming generations the marble effigy of one of Thy humble and noble souls, who, inspired by Thy spirit of compassion to humanity, discovered the remedy and the soothing for the acute pains which formerly accompanied the incisions or the excisions of surgery upon the human body. This discovery and application by this faithful and honored son of Georgia has gone around the globe, to assuage the pains of humanity, to bring relief to millions who are suffering from that which to them seems incurable; and we pray that while we perform this sacred office of putting



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among those who occupy this Valhalla of the Nation's genius, of the Nation's spirit, who represented its religion, its statesmanship, and its eloquence, that his figure may be looked upon by the passing throngs for ages to come as that of one of the great benefactors of the human race, inspired to perform His will unto His children. Let Thy spirit cover the occasion; bless all those who have engaged in the noble enterprise now concluded; and may the spirit which animated this humble country doctor of Georgia become the universal spirit of all of us who would serve Thee in faithfulness, and our brethren with the spirit of helpfulness. We ask it all for Christ's sake. Amen.

Doctor BOLAND. Ladies and gentlemen: After years of patience and disappointment I assure you it is no mere formality when I say that it gives me almost overwhelming pleasure, on behalf of the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association, to welcome this distinguished audience to the exercises of the unveiling of the statue of Georgia's illustrious son, Crawford W. Long.

Eighty-four years ago, March 30, 1842, at the age of 27, his sympathy and love for suffering humanity, his keen power of observation, and his supreme courage led him to be the first to do, finally, what physicians and scientists had tried in vain to accomplish for all the centuries—to perform a surgical operation without producing pain. By this achievement, in that remote, isolated Georgia village, the young physician gave to mankind a blessing for which no praise, no expression of gratitude can be too great.

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Most appropriate it was then, when in 1902 the General Assembly of Georgia voted to accept the invitation of the National Government to place the statues of two of its citizens in this sacred hall, that Crawford W. Long should be chosen as one of the number; the only physician, with one exception, to be thus honored by any State with a recognition of his contribution to medical science.

For 21 years we waited for the State of Georgia to carry out the resolution which it had adopted. Then, four years ago, through the inspiration and loyalty and persistent energy of a faithful apprentice who had worked in Doctor Long's drug store in the classic city of Athens, there came into existence the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association, with the determination to place this memorial here at the earliest possible moment. To-day, through the activity of this organization and the liberality of the people of Georgia and their efforts, you will see the realization of our dreams, done in Georgia marble, to be surpassed by none, the beautiful product of the imagination of a master sculptor, John Massey Rhind, executed by a superb carver, James K. Watt.

It is a proud day in the history of our State; it is a memorable occasion in the history of medicine; it is a glorious hour in the life of the former young apprentice; it is an event to bring unspeakable joy to the hearts of those two dear daughters of Doctor Long who honor us with their presence here to-day.

The first speaker is Dr. Joseph Jacobs, who was Doctor Long's assistant, now an authority in botany and pharmacy, an outstanding citizen and philanthropist, representing the pharmacists of America.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH JACOBS, PH. M., SC. D.



Mr. Chairman and daughters of Doctor Long, ladies and gentlemen: An ardent love and admiration for Georgia is a known characteristic of her people. Yielding to none of her sister States in loyalty or readiness for service to our great compact of union, our people at the same time are prone to look with pride upon the achievements of Georgia's sons who have done so much to promote the general welfare.

Her very origin was an experiment in the history of nations. It was the first time that a character was taken and granted for the purpose of removing the hopeless and the distressed from the old country and bringing them to the new, where they could achieve independence and prosperity. The generations have passed, and Georgia's sons have always shown a feeling of helpfulness to the poor and the distressed. It will be found that all the generations of Georgia's sons since Oglethorpe landed at Yamacraw Bluff have borne a spirit of sympathy and helpfulness in their breasts toward the unfortunate, the suffering, or the forlorn.

As a pharmacist it was my great good fortune in my early days to be an apprentice and student in the drug store in the town of Athens, Ga., owned and operated by the man whom we commemorate

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to-day, and I was the recipient of many kindnesses at his hands, and I am here to testify to the greatness of this man in every respect; as a physician, kind and gentle; and as a friend, loyal and true; as a citizen, brave, wise, and patriotic.

All the nations of the earth commemorate this man, whose discovery lessened pain, and the danger and the terror of the surgeon's knife.

The skilled and gentle ministrations of the learned physician were his; the tender love for family and for friends he ever exhibited in acts of kindness; the poor and distressed found in him ever a ready and helpful sympathy; his city and State knew him as patriotic, brave, and wise.

For my humble part, may I, in reverence, be permitted to say, as Robert Burns said of his Glencairn—

The bridegroom may forget the bride  
Was made his wedded wife yestreen;  
The monarch may forget the crown  
That on his head an hour has been;  
The mother may forget the child  
That smiles sae sweetly on her knee;  
But I'll remember thee, my friend,  
And all that thou has done for me.

[Applause.]

Doctor BOLAND. The statue will now be unveiled by Mrs. Frances Long Taylor and Miss Emma Long, the daughters of Crawford W. Long.

The statue at this point was unveiled.

Doctor BOLAND. Crawford W. Long graduated from the University of Georgia with an A. M. degree in the year 1835. While at the university his roommate was Alexander H. Stephens, after-

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wards vice president of the Confederacy, who is the other Georgian chosen to have his statue placed in this hall.

The presentation of this statue to the State of Georgia will be by Hon. Richard B. Russell, chief justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, and president of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, who was one of the incorporators of this memorial association, an eminent jurist, and a beloved citizen of Georgia.

## ADDRESS BY HON. RICHARD B. RUSSELL



Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: To one whose station has denied the privilege of playing any part in the great drama enacted in this our National Capitol, a call to speak in the Hall of Fame of America (fit reproduction alike of the Parthenon at Athens and the Pantheon at Rome) is naturally not without embarrassment. However, the setting of this splendid and historic scene should itself suffice to supply inspiration. I am most fortunate, too, in the manner in which I have been presented by one of the most distinguished alumni of Georgia's University, itself the oldest State institution of learning in the Union. Dr. Frank K. Boland, as chief executive of the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association, has displayed the highest executive ability. He it was who concentrated and vitalized in practical form the dissipated elements of affection which, prior to his leadership, not working in concert, had more than once failed to provide a fitting memorial to a great discoverer. By this great physician and scientist, worthy successor of Long, to-day the work crowns the thought, and the tribute of a mother's love and pride stands before us.

Speaking for the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association, I deem it most appropriate to express to him the gratitude of everyone who truly loves



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the memory of Long. I am greatly honored also to follow and to speak from the same stage with him who of all Georgians is the one who should most appropriately have been selected to speak upon this occasion. It is well known that for many years the claim that Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, was the first to use sulphuric ether for the alleviation of pain was strenuously contested. No man ever devoted himself more continuously, more unreservedly, more laboriously, or more unselfishly to procuring, compiling, publishing, and establishing forever by legally competent testimony Doctor Long's right to his discovery than Dr. Joseph Jacobs, who has just preceded me. Neither Jonathan's love for David nor Damon's devotion to Pythias, as idealized in history and romance, exceeded the love of Doctor Jacobs to his preceptor, Doctor Long, and his unswerving, unalterable determination that justice should be done him.

Under the constitution of Georgia the general assembly is without power to appropriate money except for named purposes of government. Consequently, although the general assembly—upon the passage of the act of Congress requesting each State to place two of its most distinguished citizens in the hall of fame—selected Crawford W. Long and Alexander H. Stephens and reserved for them the places here, it was without power to appropriate any money to place their statues here. The stone we dedicate to-day represents private contribution of numerous Georgians, but whether including or aside from the matter of money, it is but a matter of justice that I should say what can not be contradicted that but for the devoted and con-

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tinuous services of Joseph Jacobs the spot graced by his form and devoted to Doctor Long would be as bare as is that empty space designed to support a lasting memorial to the great Alexander H. Stephens.

Here, to the house of our fathers, we Georgians have come. In this, our fathers' house, we are at home. Loving every section of this great Union, our hearts are thrilled as we see preserved in ever-enduring bronze or imperishable stone the great Americans, with whom we are proud to claim brotherhood, whose effigies our sister States have presented as a lasting contribution to our common fame. Who is not thrilled as he casts his eyes toward New Hampshire and sees the lion of oratory, whose unanswerable arguments, clothed with all the force of logic and dignity of diction, shook Senate after Senate at his pleasure—the incomparable Daniel Webster! What American who loves to contemplate masterful masculinity, great initiative, and uncontrollable courage, is not thrilled as he beholds the heroic statue of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. He who aught remembers can never forget the incomparable services of that great American which the mother of States and statesmen lent to the Union. He who was “first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen”—the incomparable Washington. Here stand around us—an inspiration, not only to us, but to those who shall ever hereafter follow us in the long march of the centuries—Clay and Jackson and Austin and Lincoln and Garfield, statesmen and scholars and soldiers and inventors and patriots, to each and all of

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whom a reunited country acknowledges an inef-  
faceable debt of gratitude for immortal services.

To-day we come in behalf of the citizens who have contributed to its creation and of the university, which trained his fledgling wings to mount in the bold cerulean blue of knowledge, in the clear ether of culture and science, to present the statue of Crawford W. Long. We place his effigy under the dome of this magnificent Capitol of many multiplied millions of the greatest people on the face of the earth. We bring him home to his father's house. His life's labors—as are theirs—well done, these noble men—brothers all—like brethren shall enjoy together the surcease of that noontide which intervenes between things mortal and the immortal life which follows resurrection. We place him beneath the protecting folds of the ensign of our country, the flag of freedom—the flag of a nation which represents in its future destiny, as in its past history, more for the welfare of humanity than any emblem ever swept by the breezes of heaven. Fully conscious of the greatness of those in whose company we place him, Georgia feels neither hesitation nor abashment. He will stand among peers, but here he is the equal of any.

It may be said that he was only a modest physician in a small, though cultured, country town. It may be thought that from a long line of statesmen and soldiers, who have added luster to her name, the imperial Commonwealth of the South might have chosen her representatives upon this floor.

The youngest daughter of the original thirteen has given to this Union many men of super-

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abundant worth. In statesmanship William H. Crawford, John Forsyth, John McPherson Berrien, Walter T. Colquitt, Robert Toombs, Benjamin H. Hill were all men of national reputation. She has furnished to the Supreme Court of the United States three justices. Two of her sons have presided as Speakers of the National House of Representatives. In one administration or another Georgians have filled all of the original seats in the Cabinet of the President of the United States. In arms the services of Georgians have not been less conspicuous. From Lacklan McIntosh to John B. Gordon, from the Revolutionary period until the close of the late World War, in no war in which Old Glory has been unfurled has Georgia courage and Georgia talent ever failed. It was, therefore, not for lack of statesmen or martial heroes that the General Assembly of Georgia selected to perpetuate for all time the memory of him whose statue stands before us.

By the decree of Almighty God the great men who shall in this hall of fame keep company with him did service for this our great Nation of incomparable and everlasting value. Human thoughts can not compass nor can speech befittingly express the golden debt of gratitude which every true American will freely and joyously accord them in return. To some of them, all citizens of these sovereign but United States owe our independence from foreign rule or foreign domination; to others in this hall of fame we owe the Constitution, which alike nurtures all its children with one hand, while with the other it justly and sternly represses any

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attempted invasion by the powerful upon the rights of the weak.

To others in this great company of stony silence all of us now acknowledge an everlasting debt for the preservation of the Union. And equally much do patriotic Americans now and for all time hereafter owe to those matchless spirits of the North who, joining the gallant heroes of the gray in the godlike fraternal spirit of the martyred Lincoln, properly at last reconstructed this Union. Not a reconstruction of revenge and hate, of superiority on the one hand and of subordinate inferiority on the other, but a reconstruction in the equality of a brotherhood of the full blood, to the end that we enjoy for all time that peace for which General Grant prayed, and thus bring true the matchless words of yonder Webster when he said, "Liberty and Union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

The services of these, though priceless, were confined by national boundaries. But the service of him to whom we consecrate this shaft is world-wide. Under whatever skies pain and suffering may be found, from the Arctic to the Antarctic Zone, from the barren steppes of Siberia or the frozen fields of Labrador to where the wild winds of the south sweep the inhospitable shores of Tierra del Fuego, the discovery of Long comes as a panacea to soothe human suffering and woe. No calculation can be made which can compute the value of the services this Georgian gave to humanity. Ordinarily those who fight, wage war under and have a flag and only one, the flag of their particular country. The cause to which Doctor Long

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contributed is the same everywhere, a single common cause—relief from pain. I deem it, therefore, most appropriate that this great discoverer should be a Georgian. It is most fitting that Georgia, from her great store of great men, proudly should have selected this great discoverer as her worthy representative in this assemblage of the sister States.

The discovery of Doctor Long was not made nor used in the pursuit of wealth. No sordid stain seared spotless science in his search. As he frequently remarked when efforts were being made to have Congress reward pecuniarily the discoverer of anesthesia, this uncrowned monarch of medicine, this conqueror of pain, desired to be considered only as a benefactor to man.

It can be truly said that the scope of Long's beneficence is wider than that of any benefactor in the realm of scientific and medical discovery who has appeared in the history of medical science since the discovery of America. Georgia is the State of benevolence. Unlike other States on the Atlantic coast, the settlement of Georgia upon Yamacraw Bluff by Oglethorpe was solely and purely an act of benevolence. The settlers were taken from the debtor's jails, in which they hopelessly languished, and given a new chance in life, without any hope on the part of the proprietors of the colony of pecuniary reward or emolument therefor. How fitting, then, it is that from the State thus founded should have come he who freely gave the discovery for the alleviation of pain in childbirth and surgery, which was probably the greatest desideratum in that era of medical science and the value of which was destined to last for-



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ever. If Harvey is entitled to immortal fame because he discovered the circulation of the blood, if Galileo and Jenner merit immortality, no less will suffering humanity throughout the world, as long as pain and suffering endure, acclaim the name of him who enabled the physician to say in imitation of the Great Physician, and yet without blasphemy, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

For another reason, too, it is well that Georgia should have selected Long to stand with the great commoner, Alexander H. Stephens, as the most distinguished of her sons. His personal character and his private life were such as to add to instead of detract from his great discovery. He stands here as a model of the clean, cultured, courtly, Christian Chesterfield—the real southern gentleman. Ofttimes in history private vices blurred great genius. Nelson had his Lady Hamilton; Byron, Burns, and Shelley were subject to human frailties that their most ardent admirers can but regret. Even Alexander the Great was intemperate, and Solomon, after building the temple of Almighty God, reared altars of idolatry to please his numerous wives. But Long, the great discoverer, who gave the world the antidote for pain, rests not beneath a single shadow which can affect the perfect purity of his life as an ideal citizen, brother, husband, friend, or counselor. His life was pure and gentle, and in him the elements did so mix that all the world could say he was a man. He sprang from good old Revolutionary stock. Both his maternal and paternal grandfathers saw service during the entire Revolution of 1776 to 1781. He belonged to that great host—in peace

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indispensable, in war invincible—upon whose perpetuation in their pristine purity hangs the destiny of this Union and the preservation of human liberty.

Doctor Long sprang from that great class who owned their homes, as did his forebears before him, and if one can love his country at all, the fires of patriotism must burn far more brighter in the heart of him who has an ownership and a proprietary interest of that portion of his country he loves as his home. And as he stands here through future generations he will illustrate the value of good, pure breeding, independent thought, but gentle bearing, spotless life, and devotion to humanity, that will make an impression no less uplifting and helpful to the thoughtful visitor than the thoughts evoked by any of the great men centered here.

The medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, of which Doctor Long was a graduate, years ago placed in everduring bronze a memorial in her classic halls to the great discovery which the youthful Georgian made in little more than three years after his graduation.

As chairman of the board of trustees of the University of Georgia, I have been directed to bespeak also in behalf of that dear mother—his alma mater—the feelings of pride and gratification that this day warms her mother's heart. The heart of a mother is not sordid seeking amassment of wealth, nor distracted by the bickerings of politics, nor swollen with mere desire for victory on land or sea or in the air. The soul of a mother yearns for gentler and more unselfish virtues. To her the dry-

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ing of a single tear has more of honest fame than shedding seas of gore. In her inspiration for service, the soothing of the pangs of pain gives more worthy honor than any crown of bays ere placed upon a victor's brow, and so as this mortal effigy of her son is well and fitly placed among the immortals of his dear and native land, the voice of alma mater says, it is well. It is well the sculptor's skill that gives the liveliness of life and likeness through which he ever shall live depicts him in his youth. In him youth triumphed, for at scarcely 27 he substituted for the pangs of pain, peaceful rest, for the anguish of agony, anesthesia. It is well, for science and truth live in eternal youth which neither time can wither nor death decay. The stone which is the representative of his physical body was taken from the precious bosom of his mother Georgia. And alma mater says, it is well. As this stone came close from her heart, so it typifies the purity of his life, the unselfishness of his aspirations and the genuineness of his right as the real discoverer.

It is well, too, says alma mater, that the grand, everlasting sentinels of Georgia's marble mountains should in loving complaisance gladly yield this memorial to old Georgia's son. The everlasting foundations on which they stand will well depict the strong and immutable hold which the character and services of Crawford W. Long will ever have in the minds and hearts of his fellow citizens. In her earliest infancy our imperial Commonwealth, Georgia, inscribed upon her seal of State her thought and ideals as to the essentials of good government in the three words, "Wisdom,

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justice, and moderation." The University of Georgia, alma mater of Crawford W. Long, after having herself rejoiced for more than fourscore years in the magnitude of the blessing given the whole world by her worthy son, acclaims this event as an instance of justice long delayed but at length secure.

In this, our Nation's holiest shrine, pious hands and loving hearts from each sovereign State offer the fragrant sacrifice of strong yet sweet devotion. The mother instinct of each Commonwealth has chosen from her sons the chiefest in service and the kings in the kingdom of minds. Here place we Long. And sculpture in our behalf gives bond in stone to guard him and immortalize the trust. The State which first gave the world the hymn book, the Sunday school, the orphan's home, the State university, the woman's college, the cotton gin, the sewing machine, the State whose marble shines in the sunlight of many sections of this Union as the buttresses of art, as the walls of justice and of legislation, adds to this galaxy of the great him whose discovery blesses without distinction all countries and climes, all races, and all religions.

A benefactor of humanity whose beneficence no mountains or rivers or seas or natural boundary lines can exclude, a benefactor whose discovery in 1842 will be greater in 3842 and muchly multiplied in 10042. 'Tis well. The plaudits we now feebly utter, the grand pipe organ of the distant centuries will peal forth in crescendo notes of praise and these will be reechoed in the pæans of paradise in memory of Long.

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In the spirit of that justice which her seal proclaims, old Georgia knows that had no memorial been erected by human hands, in the just verdict of the future Crawford W. Long would have lived in memory. But as error ceases to be dangerous when truth is free to combat it, the memorial we place to-day bears witness to the victory of truth over error and misinformation. And alma mater says 'tis well. The hoarse notes of the massive waves that roll upon our seagirt coast chime with the silvery tinkle of our mountain brooks in cadence with the mother's voice, it is well. And the gentle zephyrs of his native hills pause for an instant as they pass his resting place and whisper in his sleeping ears, Your mother loves you.

Here travelers from every land will look upon a friend of man. They will see in him exemplified for all time that spirit of self-sacrificing and unselfish devotion which, as it most largely contributes to the most urgent needs of all the world, is indeed the highest worship of Almighty God.

For myself, may I be permitted to add—

No radiant pearl which crested fortune wears,  
No sparkling gem which hangs from beauty's ear,  
"Nor the bright stars that the blue arch of night adorn  
Nor rising suns which gild the vernal morn  
Shines with such luster" as the smile which lights the face  
Of grateful mother who's just given to her race,  
In painless peace, a boy well worth her tender care  
Or a bright girl of mind and heart and beauty rare.  
Her frail body for fierce conflict had been staged  
With pangs of hell, and dread forebodings all her thoughts  
engaged.  
Tortured in body, racked in mind, ether ends the contest  
cruel

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And wife and mother wakes, to kiss and clasp the prize—  
her jewel.

And yet, but for Long, the conqueror of pain,  
Death had prevailed, and turned to dust these twain.  
Had marked the fond features with emblem of despair  
And snatched from helpless babe its vital air.  
The heedless multitudes to wealth or pomp may bow,  
May idolize success, achieved no matter how;  
Swept by propaganda's current millions meekly yield,  
Acclaim some new-found hero, or glorify the tented field.  
Invention may our joys or comforts season;  
Legislation may our burdens lessen,  
The law by statutes may new crimes define,  
And education mold and fire the common mind.  
But our suffering race to Long's discovery owes  
Relief afforded by no human laws.

Doctor BOLAND. It was the intention to have this statue presented to the United States of America by Hon. Clifford Walker, the Governor of Georgia; but unfortunately he is unable to be here. He has sent us a most acceptable substitute in the person of Hon. George M. Napier, attorney general of the State of Georgia, who will present the statue for the State of Georgia.



## ADDRESS BY HON. GEORGE M. NAPIER



Mr. Chairman, daughters of Doctor Long, my fellow countrymen: Though sensible of the disappointment that Governor Walker, of Georgia, is prevented from attending in person, it is my privilege to speak for him and for my State in these exercises.

In this national pantheon we are presenting the statue of the discoverer of the supreme earthly benefaction to suffering humanity. This is a Valhalla of memorials and immortals, including the statues and effigies of warriors, statesmen, orators, inventors, humanitarians, but none such as this, which will perpetuate the ineffaceable glory of world-wide mercy.

Crawford W. Long, the physician, mindful of the terrible agony of sufferers in surgical operations, discovered an anesthetic and an analgesic, that agency which at once renders the patient unconscious of being handled and completely insensible of pain. If we reflect how many millions of people had suffered the tortures of the damned in treatment for wounds and afflictions in all the years prior to this discovery, and how many have had the terrors of surgery banished during the four and eighty years since Doctor Long accomplished his first anesthetized operation, and if we give rein

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to our prevision and look down the vistas of coming years at the untold millions more who will escape pain and will live through major operations, made possible only through the use of an anesthetic, we may the better comprehend his illimitable boon to the human race.

If service to humanity be a ground of distinction, then the name of this modest, kind-hearted surgeon, like the name of Abou ben Adhem of old, leads all the rest.

This will be a memorial of unfading perpetuation of the country doctor, that professional who for ages, in thousands of modest communities, has rendered his most unselfish service, content with small rewards, dispensing charity, bearing comfort, inspiring hope, affording relief, and restoring health. None has been like him in serving his day and generation—an exemplar of that Great Physician who on the Judean hills went about doing good.

The State of Georgia is pleased to accept this beautifully carved memorial, whose glory is undimmed by the chaplets on the brow of any figure in this hall of imperishable fame, and it is proud and happy to be the mother of the discoverer of ether anesthesia; her great son, who by his fame distinguished his native State and the Nation, to whom it was given to render this immortal service to his fellow man. So, sir, I am pleased to submit to you, or the Government which you serve as Senator from Georgia, this statue of him who became greatest by doing service and honor, Crawford W. Long. [Great applause.]

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Doctor BOLAND. The statue will be accepted for the National Government by a most able and beloved Georgian, to whom we are under many obligations for his activities in perfecting the plans for this unveiling, Senator William J. Harris, of Georgia. [Applause.]

## ADDRESS BY SENATOR HARRIS



Mr. Chairman and daughters of Doctor Long, ladies and gentlemen, and fellow Georgians: If anything could intensify the pleasure and pride that I feel to-day in accepting for our Government the statue of a citizen of Georgia, Dr. Crawford W. Long, who unquestionably was the first to use anesthetics in surgical operations, it is the fact that my father was a Georgia doctor and who practiced his profession for 50 years.

Georgia is not the only State that has honored a physician. The statue of Doctor Gorrie, who discovered the process for the manufacture of artificial ice, was placed in Statuary Hall by our sister State, Florida. I am sure that all Georgians are proud of the fact that Gen. Joseph Wheeler and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, whose statues were placed here by the State of Alabama, and Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian educator, whose statue was erected here by the State of Oklahoma, were all born in Georgia.

The physicians of the world have contributed to human progress in a measure unexcelled by any other profession. The records, which show that a half century ago the average age at death of people in the United States was about 42 years, and

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that a year ago it had advanced to about 54, prove beyond all question that the average duration of human life in civilized countries has been extended by 12 years. This does not mean that the life span, which the Bible states is three score years and ten, has been changed, for there are to-day no more people per thousand living beyond 70 than there were 50 years ago. It does mean that there are far more of the children born that reach maturity and live until past middle age, making an average of 12 years added to human life in civilized countries. The credit for most of this added life must, in good reason, be accorded the physicians, who care for the health of the people.

The fundamental aims of the physician are the prolongation of life and the alleviation of human suffering. The use of an anesthetic for surgical operations promoted both these aims in large measure, and its now general use is responsible for a large part of the 12 years added recently to the average human life. This being true, it follows that the discovery of ether was one of the greatest human services ever rendered to mankind, and this by a young country doctor of Georgia. We had well be proud of that eminent fact. Men with great minds have searched down the ages for the agency that would banish suffering during surgical operation.

I am especially proud to accept in the name of the United States Government the statue to a Georgian whose humanitarianism has revolutionized the practice of surgery and been of untold benefit to mankind.

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One who is intimate with Crawford Williamson Long and his family has made the following statement about his life:

A life so exemplary and full of high ideals as was that of Crawford W. Long was largely the result of heredity and environment.

The Longs of Ulster, Ireland, were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians and men of prominence. For political reasons they were dispossessed of their lands, upon which Samuel Long migrated to America and settled in Carlisle, Pa. He fought through the Revolutionary War and soon after its close came to Georgia as the head of a Presbyterian colony.

James Long, his son, and the father of Crawford Long, was born in Pennsylvania and received his early education in that State. He was a leader in all public enterprises and by inheritance and sound business judgment became the wealthiest man in his district.

Although a merchant and planter, he was so thoroughly versed in jurisprudence that his intimate friend, William H. Crawford, who was minister to France and once a candidate for President of the United States, and for whom his son Crawford was named, often consulted him upon legal technicalities. James Long held many offices of trust, such as clerk of the superior court, member of the legislature, State senate, etc. Of a studious nature and the possessor of a fine library, he was deeply interested in the education of the masses. He endowed the school in his little town and selected the teachers.

His four children were sent to Athens to be educated; the sons to the University of Georgia, the daughters to a select boarding school.

Crawford Long's mother was Elizabeth Ware, of Virginia, the daughter of a large slave owner. One member of her family located in Augusta—Nicholas Ware, who became a United States Senator. The largest county in the State—Ware—was named for him.

Crawford Long was admitted by special permission at the age of 14 to Franklin College, now University of Georgia, graduating with second honor and A. M. degree,



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1835. He attended the medical department of the University of Kentucky and frequently visited the home of Henry Clay, who treated the young Georgian with special consideration, as he was aware that his father was his ardent supporter. In 1839 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, going immediately to a New York hospital to perfect himself in surgery, where he remained until August, 1841, when he located temporarily at Jefferson, Ga., after having received the best literary and medical training this country afforded. March 30, 1842, he performed his first surgical operation on a patient anesthetized by the inhalation of sulphuric ether. A few years later he moved to Athens and died in the discharge of his duty at the bedside of a patient, June 16, 1878.

Doctor BOLAND. It is next my privilege to present to you a surgeon of not only national but international reputation—the wonderful instructor, the master surgeon and scientific investigator, Dr. Hugh H. Young, of Johns Hopkins Hospital. [Applause.]

## ADDRESS BY DR. HUGH H. YOUNG



Mr. Chairman, daughters of Doctor Long, ladies and gentlemen: It is a great privilege to speak for the medical profession of America at the unveiling of the statue of one who was the first to conceive and carry out the greatest boon to suffering humanity.

For in comparison with surgical anesthesia all other contributions to medical science are trivial.

Before anesthesia surgery was a horror. Surgical operations were dreadful ordeals—a hell to the patients, a purgatory to the surgeons. The frightful shrieks from the hospital operating rooms filled those waiting their turn in the wards with terror.

The awful experiences of operative surgery and the attendant high mortality caused the best minds in medicine to avoid operations. Indeed, for centuries the major operations in Europe were left to itinerant butchers, and in England the barber surgeons did the work while the medical profession stood by and vainly tried to assuage the anguish of the patient.

In a letter to the famous surgeon, Sir James Y. Simpson, a patient who had recently lost a leg by amputation thus described his tortures:

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The blank whirlwind of emotion, the horror of great despair, and the sense of desertion by God and man, bordering close upon despair, which swept through my mind and overwhelmed my heart I can never forget. I watched all that the surgeon did with a fascinated intensity. I still recall with unwelcome vividness the spreading out of the instruments, the twisting of the tourniquet, the first incision, the fingering of the sawed bone, the sponge pressed on the flap, the tying of blood vessels, the stitching of the skin, and the bloody, dismembered limb lying on the floor. Their memory still haunts me.

But the sufferings of high-minded, sensitive doctors in the midst of this welter of blood and misery were almost as great as those of the poor patients. Many of the most brilliant scions of Æsculapius have told how they have deserted surgery and even quit their cherished profession rather than continue in such heart-rending work.

How often—

says Dr. Valentine Mott (one of America's greatest surgical pioneers)—

when operating in some deep, dark wound, along the course of some great vein, with thin walls, alternately distended and flaccid with the vital current—how often have I dreaded that some unfortunate struggle of the patient would deviate the knife a little from its proper course, and that I, who fain would be the deliverer, should involuntarily become the executioner, seeing my patient perish in my hands by the most appalling form of death! Had he been insensible I should have felt no alarm.

The celebrated John Bell in describing the operation for stone says:

The posture in which the patient is bound is horrible, but essential to the performing of an operation where the slipping of one instrument or the misgiving of one stroke of the knife makes the difference of safety or death. He

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must be made to grasp his feet with his hands, and secured in that posture by cords encircling the wrists and ankles, and thus bended into a curve, is brought so near to the edge of the table that he is almost suspended in air.

Three medical assistants should hold him, one on each side; the third assistant should support his head and shoulders and keep him forward according to the operator's directions. A friend should stand by to speak to him, to encourage and to give him occasionally a little wine and water; and everything on the table of instruments should be fairly arranged, and every attendant steady, silent, and observing. When the surgeon, advancing to the table thus arranged, warms the gorget while he grasps the knife and advances to make the lightning cuts which are to complete the operation.

This was the routine in the homes of the rich, where attention *de luxe* was possible. What was done in the homes of the poor and most of all the operating shambles of the battle field? Amputations were often made with a swift blow of the ax or meat cleaver, followed by a red-hot iron to stanch the flow of blood, as they dared not use ligatures to bind the bleeding arteries for fear of septic poisoning. But what was the medical profession about? Were there no efforts made to conquer pain and to improve surgical technique?

Since the beginning of medical history our records show that the never-despairing hope of physicians was to conquer pain and thus be allowed to carry out surgical procedures with tranquil thoroughness rather than in a mad dash against pain and death.

Sacred, profane, and mythological literature abound in incident, fact, and fancy showing that from earliest times man has sought to assuage pain by some means of dulling consciousness. In these attempts many methods and divers agents have been employed. The inhalation of

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fumes from various substances, weird incantations, the external and internal application of drugs and many strange concoctions, pressure upon important nerves and blood vessels, the laying on of hands, or animal magnetism, mesmerism, etc., have played their parts in the evolution of anesthesia. (Anesthesia, by J. T. Gwathmey.)

Mandragora was used by both Greeks and Romans for hundreds of years to produce sleep, and Asiatics employed hashish to dull consciousness of pain. Later opium and hemlock were used.

It was not until the early chemical discoveries of hydrogen, nitrogen, oxygen, and nitrous oxide in the latter part of the eighteenth century that the way was found for a scientific anesthesia. Sir Humphrey Davy said in 1800, "Since nitrous oxide is capable of destroying pain it may be used in surgical operation," and 25 years later Hickman anesthetized rabbits with nitrous oxide and carried out many operations successfully upon them without a struggle. But these demonstrations went unheeded—the surgical theater continued to be a torture chamber!

But nitrous oxide and sulphuric ether, neglected by the medical profession, were seized upon by populace who found in them a pleasant means of becoming exhilarated. Itinerant lecturers on the marvels of chemistry roamed over the country and popularized their meetings by giving the young people ether to breathe while the audiences roared with laughter over their unconscious antics on the stage.

The knowledge of and interest in these drugs reached even to the distant rural hamlets. In one of these, Jefferson, Jackson County, Ga., many

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miles from a railroad, Crawford W. Long was plying his profession of medicine. Fresh from the University of Pennsylvania, he knew of the exhilarating properties of these drugs and frequently furnished ether to young men who met at his office for an "ether frolic" in the winter of 1841-42. But let him tell his story:

They were so much pleased with its effects that they afterwards frequently used it and induced others to do the same, and the practice soon became quite fashionable in the county and some of the contiguous counties.

On numerous occasions I inhaled ether for its exhilarating properties and would frequently, at some short time subsequent to its inhalation, discover bruised or painful spots on my person which I had no recollection of causing and which I felt satisfied were received while under the influence of ether. I noticed my friends while etherized received falls and blows which I believed were sufficient to produce pain on a person not in a state of anesthesia, and on questioning them they uniformly assured me that they did not feel the least pain from these accidents. Observing these facts, I was led to believe that anesthesia was produced by the inhalation of ether, and that its use would be applicable in surgical operations.

The first patient to whom I administered ether in a surgical operation was Mr. James M. Venable, who then resided within 2 miles of Jefferson, and at present lives in Cobb County, Ga. Mr. Venable consulted me on several occasions in regard to the propriety of removing two small tumors situate on the back part of his neck, but would postpone from time to time having the operation performed, from dread of pain. At length I mentioned to him the fact of my receiving bruises while under the influence of the vapor of ether without suffering, and as I knew him to be fond of and accustomed to inhale ether, I suggested to him the probability that the operations might be performed without pain, and proposed operating on him while under its influence. He consented to have one tumor removed, and the operation was performed the

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same evening. The ether was given to Mr. Venable on a towel, and when fully under its influence I extirpated the tumor.

It was encysted and about half an inch in diameter. The patient continued to inhale ether during the time of the operation, and when informed it was over, seemed incredulous until the tumor was shown him.

He gave no evidence of suffering during the operation, and assured me, after it was over, that he did not experience the least degree of pain from its performance. This operation was performed on the 30th of March, 1842.

Here, then, was the first successful attempt to render a patient insensible to pain during a surgical operation! The beginning of a new era of incalculable relief of human suffering—an era which was to revolutionize surgery and make it a million times more efficient in alleviating human ills.

Long did not rush into print, but, like a pains-taking, modest scientist, quietly continued his work, removing another tumor on the same patient a few weeks later, and then amputating a toe under complete ether anesthesia in July.

After that, his meager practice only furnished him a few surgical cases each year which he continued to operate upon under ether, while he bided his time, waiting for a major operation before publishing his claims to a discovery which he well realized would revolutionize surgery and startle the world. Long thus succinctly gives his motives:

I was anxious, before making my publication, to try etherization in a sufficient number of cases to fully satisfy my mind that anesthesia was produced by the ether, and was not the effect of the imagination or owing to any peculiar insusceptibility to pain in the person experimented on.

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At the time I was experimenting with ether there were physicians high in authority and of justly distinguished character who were the advocates of mesmerism, and recommended the induction of the mesmeric state as adequate to prevent pain in surgical operations. Notwithstanding thus sanctioned, I was an unbeliever in the science, and of the opinion that if the mesmeric state could be produced at all it was only on those of strong imaginations and weak minds, and was to be ascribed solely to the workings of the patient's imagination. Entertaining this opinion, I was the more particular in my experiments in etherization.

Surgical operations are not of frequent occurrence in a country practice, and especially in the practice of a young physician; yet I was fortunate enough to meet with two cases in which I could satisfactorily test the anesthetic power of ether. From one of these patients I removed three tumors the same day; the inhalation of ether was used only in the second operation, and was effectual in preventing pain, while the patient suffered severely from the extirpation of the other tumors. In the other case I amputated two fingers of a negro boy; the boy was etherized during one amputation and not during the other; he suffered from one operation and was insensible during the other.

After fully satisfying myself of the power of ether to produce anesthesia, I was desirous of administering it in a severer surgical operation than any I had performed. In my practice, prior to the published account of the use of ether as an anesthetic, I had no opportunity of experimenting with it in a capital operation, my cases being confined, with one exception, to the extirpation of small tumors and the amputation of fingers and toes.

While cautiously experimenting with ether, as cases occurred, with a view of fully testing its anesthetic powers and its applicability to severe as well as minor surgical operations, others more favorably situated engaged in similar experiments, and consequently the publication of etherization did not "bide my time."

I know that I deferred the publication too long to receive any honor from the priority of discovery, but



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having by the persuasion of my friends presented my claim before the profession, I prefer that its correctness be fully investigated before the Medical Society. Should the society say that the claim, though well founded, is forfeited by not being presented earlier, I will cheerfully respond, so mote it be.

Not wishing to intrude upon the time of the society, I have made this short compendium of all the material points stated in my article in the journal, and if the society wishes any further information on the subject I will cheerfully comply with their wishes.

But are Long's documents genuine, complete, and convincing? I can personally testify that they are. In 1896, I chanced to meet Mrs. Fanny Long Taylor, who amazed me by saying that her father was the discoverer of surgical anesthesia. I had heard only of Morton in whose honor as the "discoverer of anesthesia" a great celebration was in preparation in Boston. I was thrilled when she said she could put Doctor Long's documentary proofs in my hands, and when a few days later I hurried through his time-stained papers, case-histories, account books, affidavits from patients, attendants, physicians in his town and elsewhere in Georgia—all of which furnished overwhelming proof of the originality of his discovery and his successful employment of ether to produce complete anesthesia in numerous operations, I asked permission to present again his claims in greater detail.

On looking into the literature I found that the great Dr. Marion Sims had ardently asserted that Long undoubtedly had done the first operation under ether anesthesia—antedating the work of Morton at the Massachusetts General by four years.

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Unfortunately Sims paper was distorted by a serious misstatement—he gave the credit for the idea of using ether to a Doctor Wilhite, one of Long's medical students, from whom Sims learned of Long's work. Wilhite's story was disproved by a letter from Wilhite which I found among the Long papers, in which he, Wilhite, admitted his "mistake" in making this claim.

I found also that Morton's son had vigorously assailed Long's methods, asserting that complete anesthesia was not produced; that the ether was used as at the "ether frolics;" that the patient "administered ether to himself and remained conscious all the time."

By happy fortune I found one of Doctor Long's assistants still alive, and he (Dr. J. F. Groves) described how—

Doctor Long poured ether on a towel and held it to the patient's nose and mouth \* \* \* and determined when the patient was sufficiently etherized to begin operation by pinching him, and then gave me the towel, and I kept up the influence by holding it still to the patient's nose. The patient was entirely unconscious. (Given in detail in "Long, the discoverer of anesthesia"—a presentation of his original documents by Hugh H. Young, the Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, August, 1898.)

The Wilhite story of priority of idea, advanced by Sims, I was able to disprove by a letter from Wilhite himself, which admitted his "mistake."

Lack of time forbids my describing many interesting phases of the contest for the honor of this colossal discovery. Jackson and Morton, who obtained a patent for their "discovery" (the nature of the anesthetic, which they called "letheon," being kept secret) on the basis of Jackson's giving

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Morton the idea, and Morton using it on the first cases (dental), subsequently disagreed, and Doctor Jackson hearing of Long's claims, visited him in Georgia to investigate them and then generously wrote as follows:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

MESSRS. EDITORS: At the request of the Hon. Mr. Dawson, United States Senator from Georgia, on March 8, 1854, I called upon Dr. C. W. Long, of Athens, Ga. From the documents shown me by Doctor Long it appears that he employed sulphuric ether as an anesthetic agent:

First. March 30, 1842, when he extirpated a small glandular tumor from the neck of James M. Venable, a boy in Jefferson, Ga., now dead.

Second. July 3, 1842, in the amputation of the toe of a negro boy belonging to Mrs. Hemphill, of Jackson, Ga.

Third. September 9, 1843, in extirpation of a tumor from the head of Mary Vincent, of Jackson, Ga.

Fourth. January 8, 1845, in the amputation of a finger of a negro boy belonging to Ralph Bailey, of Jackson, Ga.

Copies of the letters and depositions proving these operations with ether were all shown me by Doctor Long.

I then called on Profs. Joseph and John Le Conte, then of the University of Georgia, at Athens, and inquired if they knew Doctor Long and what his character was for truth and veracity. They both assured me that they knew him well and that no one who knew him in that town would doubt his word, and that he was an honorable man in all respects.

Subsequently, on revisiting Athens, Doctor Long showed me his folio journal, or account book, in which stand the following entries:

James Venable:

March 30, 1842, ether and excising tumor .....	\$2. 00
May 13, sul. ether.....	. 25
June 6, excising tumor.....	2. 00

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On the upper half of the same page several charges for ether sold to the teacher of the Jefferson Academy are recorded, which ether Doctor Long told me was used by the teacher in exhibiting its exhilarating effects, and he said the boys used it for the same purpose in the academy. I observed that all these records bore the appearance of old and original entries in the book.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have waited, expecting Doctor Long to publish his statements and evidence in full, and therefore have not before published what I learned from him. He is a very modest, retiring man, and not disposed to bring his claims before any but a medical or scientific tribunal.

Had he written to me in season I would have presented his claim to the Academy of Sciences of France, but he allowed his case to go by default, and the academy knew no more of his claims to the practical use of ether in surgical operations than I did.

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

Boston, *April 3, 1861.*

Long's claims were therefore shown to rest on solid evidence. He had produced complete anesthesia by ether which he personally administered, had operated painlessly, and on several cases four years before anyone else. He had not kept his anesthetic secret, but had told fellow physicians of his town and State of his work. By strange coincidence Morton did not publish his epoch-making cases, but it remained for one who had not even done the operations, Dr. H. J. Bigelow, to become his mouthpiece and advocate in the sad spectacle of litigation and controversy between the rival New England claimants for a bonus from Congress for the discovery of anesthesia. In this Doctor Long took no part, but a presentation of his documents by Senator Dawson, of Georgia, promptly killed the bill to give Morton \$100,000.

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On March 30, 1912, on the seventieth anniversary of his first operation, a great celebration was staged at his alma mater—the University of Pennsylvania—in honor of Long's discovery of anesthesia.

That the general usage of ether in surgery came after the surgeons of the Massachusetts General Hospital had operated upon cases anesthetized by Morton no one will gainsay. But in this epoch-making discovery and the general adoption of anesthesia there is surely "glory enough for all."

I have already consumed so much time that little can be told of the immense benefit which promptly accrued to surgery and to humanity by the discovery of anesthesia.

Surgery was unshackled, physicians returned to the operating table, the shrieks of the torture chamber ceased, and the operating amphitheater became a place of quiet scientific endeavor to master the ravages of disease with the humane use of the knife. Conditions, heretofore hopeless, were brought under the sway of surgery; surgeons rapidly acquired a daring, a dexterity, and exquisite skill that has resulted in the most amazing progress witnessed in any art.

Before anesthesia, only 34 cases a year were operated on at the Massachusetts General. In five years the number had tripled, and in 50 years the increase was a hundredfold.

In the surgical textbooks before 1842 one finds described only minor procedures and emergency operations. Within 10 years the changes wrought were immense; splendid new conquests over disease by surgery were reported. The advance was

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rapid, but not until Pasteur's great work on spontaneous generation (1862) and diseases of silkworms in 1865 and Lister's announcement of his discovery of surgical antisepsis in 1867 was the capstone placed upon Long's work of 15 years before. Surgery was delivered from the horrors of pain and infection, and, like an animal freed from a black dungeon of despair, bounded forth into the pure light of science.

Disease, now explained by the germ theory, rapidly fell before one masterful research after another, while surgeons boldly went forth to conquer the hidden terrors of the abdomen, the chest, the brain, and every corner of the human organism was finally brought under the searching rays of scientific medicine.

Without the gift of anesthesia where would we be to-day? Accustomed as we are to behold the wonderful accomplishments of modern medicine and surgery with complacency, what a tumult would ensue were we to revert again to the days of the great discoverer whose memory we celebrate to-day in the unveiling of this splendid replica of Crawford Williamson Long.

Doctor BOLAND. The great State of Pennsylvania could well claim a part in the production of Doctor Long as well as the State of Georgia, inasmuch as Doctor Long graduated in medicine from the splendid medical department of that venerable institution in 1839.

In the regretted absence of Senator Pepper, his place will be taken by the vice provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. George William McClellan. [Applause.]

## ADDRESS BY DR. GEORGE W. McCLELLAN



Mr. President, daughters of Doctor Long, ladies and gentlemen: In the unavoidable absence of Senator Pepper, our distinguished alumnus, it is my pleasure to be the spokesman of the University of Pennsylvania in joining in this tribute to our great alumnus.

Those of us who are fairly acquainted with the problems in the life of the university of to-day must needs for our encouragement and inspiration pause occasionally and look across the years into the past. The university which I represent stretches back 186 years into the history of our country and is inseparably connected with its development.

There are no scales of measurement by which one may calculate what the alumni of any college or university, across the space of years, has contributed toward the relief of human suffering and the prolongation of human life. We are very proud that we can join with the University of Georgia in claiming Doctor Long as one of our sons. We are proud of the fact that he went out from our medical school, and as a practicing physician made this great discovery for the relief of human suffering.

It gives me pleasure, in behalf of our provost, Doctor Pennyman, to present these flowers to the

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ladies of Doctor Long's family in recognition of their faithful, loyal devotion to his memory, and to the putting of the truth before mankind. [Applause.]

On behalf of our alumni in the city of Washington I wish to present this wreath in tribute to the memory of our distinguished alumnus, who has given an illustration to all Pennsylvania men of an ideal spirit. [Applause.]

Doctor BOLAND. Crawford Long was one of the charter members of the Medical Association of Georgia, which was organized in 1849, at which time he presented his first paper on this subject before its body.

One of the very young associates of Doctor Long—at this time it is hard to believe that he was an associate, when we look at him—in the latter days of the life of Doctor Long was a young physician who was destined to become a leader in the profession in later years. This man I have the honor to introduce to you now, one who has done much to perpetuate the fame of Doctor Long, Dr. L. G. Hardman, speaking for the Medical Association of Georgia.



## ADDRESS BY DR. L. G. HARDMAN



Mr. Chairman, Doctor Long's daughters, Senators, Congressmen, ladies, and gentlemen: Before I undertake to present my short paper to you I wish to call to your attention this fact, that our distinguished physician and surgeon from Johns Hopkins has given the credit to a foreigner, if I may term it, to Sir Joseph Lister, as the discoverer of antiseptic surgery. I propose to present to you in my paper another Georgian who did antiseptic surgery and taught it prior to 1867—in the sixties—during the War between the States.

The honor and privilege has been granted me to represent the Medical Association of Georgia on this occasion. Indeed, it is a great joy and gratification to be permitted to be present, bringing with me the hearts and souls of all Georgians, who feel so grateful for the discovery made by one of her sons, Dr. Crawford W. Long, who has contributed so much to the world.

Dr. Crawford W. Long was a charter member of the Medical Association of Georgia, which was organized March 20, 1849. Other members of the association who stand out as pioneers in medical science are Dr. L. D. Ford, of Augusta, the first president of this association and who was first to advocate quinine for the cure of malaria, and Dr. L. A. Dugas, of Augusta, the discoverer of mesmeric anesthesia and gave to the world antiseptic

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surgery; he was also first to advocate laparotomy for gunshot wounds in his famous paper read before the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia in 1876. The works of these still live to bless humanity.

The great physician and Georgian, Dr. Crawford W. Long, was in touch with the burdens and responsibilities of the doctors of this organization, and with his humble, gentle, and sweet disposition was often enabled by his advice and wise counsel to lift the weight of the burden from his fellow doctor in many ways as well as in the practice of his profession. I can not express to you the great esteem and appreciation in which he was held by his coworkers in his noble profession. This organization is here in spirit, in love, and joy to witness the high honor that is now being conferred upon him, one of its most distinguished members. His highest ambition was to serve humanity. Several years elapsed before the world began to know of his discovery. However, his friends and neighbor doctors were enthusiastic over his discovery and works. While that is true, the administration of sulphuric ether and his teachings were contributing untold relief to the world. But to-day God smiles upon this gathering as we lift the veil from his statue. He was a follower of the lowly Nazarene who came into the world to destroy sin and relieve pain. The climax in his work was reached when he discovered sulphuric ether as an anesthetic. I wish the members of this association who have crossed the great beyond could have lived to witness the erection of this statue to the memory of Doctor Long, especially Dr. Howard

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Williams, who gave an expression in a paper read before the Medical Association of Georgia on its fiftieth anniversary, from which I quote:

Of these, one truly great, one name sublime,  
Will ring with praise, so long as art and time  
Shall last—and men grow ill—Crawford W. Long.  
May his fair name resound in prose and song  
While ether robs the surgeon's knife  
Of its sharp edge, which wounds in saving life;  
Unrivalled merit his to ether's fame,  
Yet this renown others unjustly claim.  
Be ours the task, with credit to unroll  
His honor just on fame's eternal scroll;  
Nor let this day the flaming sun go down  
Until a fund begins with which to crown  
His grand success in marble white or brass  
Of statue great, so all may see who pass,  
And the unnumbered many thousands can  
With ringing voice exclaim, Behold the man  
Whom God the ethereal art hath showed  
Once used when Eve on Adam was bestowed.

The claimants, Dr. Charles T. Jackson, W. T. G. Morton, and Wells, deserve credit for their research and their use of anesthesia and we would be glad if they, too, could be placed here in company with Crawford W. Long. Their spirits no doubt mingle in company in the world beyond, and converse in an invisible way in this Statuary Hall.

We have in the United States 7,370 hospitals with a capacity of 813,926 beds, and to indicate to some degree the contribution he has made to humanity, I have attempted to secure from various institutions, namely, the University of Pennsylvania, College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, Johns Hopkins Hospital, the National Government in Washington, and the American Medical

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Association, the number of anesthetics that are given daily, not only in this country but in the world, but we find no records. Johns Hopkins reports 4,235 in a year; the Hospital Library and Service Bureau estimates 3,000,000 in the United States yearly, and with this estimate I have reached the conclusion that out of the population of 113,493,720 in the United States, 2.6 per cent are anesthetized yearly; on the same basis or percentage, 42,448,000 are anesthetized yearly in the world. This will, to some extent, indicate the great service and relief to human suffering. Not only that, but it has made possible the radical cure by the surgeon's procedure which heretofore they were unable to do. In fact, in medical science, and surgery especially, it has been made possible for the eye of the surgeon to look on the interior of the human body while the patient is under the influence of the anesthesia, and with a trained eye remove diseased and injured tissues that before were never known to the world. All repairs from accidents, injuries, and gunshot wounds in the great World War and other wars, made it possible to save life, preserve limbs, and restore health, which the world can only appreciate in the great progress in medical science.

I would not pass by without noticing those in the Statuary Hall in whose company he has been placed; to them I would say that while you have passed to your reward, yet you live and speak for each State and each section the principles for which you lived and are here to bear witness to; Abraham Lincoln, who speaks for the abolition of slavery, union of States, and freedom of man;

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

Miss Frances E. Willard, who speaks for the conservation of the character and souls of men and the abolition of the liquor traffic, his greatest enemy; J. L. M. Curry, who was born in Georgia, stands for the abolition of ignorance, the great foe of the world; Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Webster, and John C. Calhoun, who stirred the world with their wisdom and oratory, in whose company he has been placed; Ulysses S. Grant and Kirby Smith, representing the conquerors of this great Union as warriors; and Robert E. Lee, the ideal soldier and general—the conqueror of passion and prejudice of men, and others; all stand here to impress the ages with their purity and their contributions to the world. It is in their company and in this great National Capitol we rejoice in being recognized by the world for the services rendered by Crawford W. Long, the discoverer of sulphuric ether as an anesthetic. He has come to live with you for all time, presenting to the world his discovery as a destroyer of human pain. [Applause.]

Doctor BOLAND. This occasion would not be complete unless we heard from the only woman Senator in the world, that remarkable lady whom we all love so well, one whose interest in the welfare of her people never flags, former Senator Rebecca Latimer Felton, of Georgia. [Applause.]

## ADDRESS BY REBECCA LATIMER FELTON



Beloved daughters of Doctor Long, Senators, Congressmen, and this goodly company assembled here to do honor to Georgia: The greatest mystery of human existence is the birth of a little child. It will always rank as a miracle to the searcher after truth.

Why the Almighty Creator of heaven and of earth selected the woman to insure the care and the affection of the mother to the little one in the most critical period of its early existence has never been explained to me by Bible or by science; but the fact remains that the woman was thus selected, thus emphasized, and mother love comes next to the Divine love in the story of every human life. This relation of the mother to the unborn child is universal, for every child has had its own mother.

In the Bible story of Adam and Eve the latter was penalized for disobedience by the travail of mind and body in the pains of childbirth. In this connection it is meet and proper to-day to emphasize and eulogize the discovery of an antidote for such physical and mental suffering when the pangs of maternity were unavoidable.

From a viewpoint of over 90 years, it is my privilege and my pleasure to bring to your attention the almost universal use and the importance of Doctor Long's discovery to the child-bearing women of the world. How many women, in the

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

previous years, found their own death struggle joined to the death struggle of the child, can never be known. Such a chronicle, or such statistics, would be impossible. Therefore, how beautiful are the feet of those that brought glad tidings and a surcease from pain, until the mother could welcome her baby to her own arms with relief from acute suffering; and there is no light on land or sea like that light from the eyes of the mother who can take her baby to her heart and feel that her baby is safe and normal, and equipped for future existence, and that she also is a monument of God's saving mercy to be its nearest and dearest friend.

This hall of fame is largely occupied by military heroes. Time would fail me to elaborate the extent of America's devotion to her war heroes; but in this presence, and before this goodly company, we come here as Georgians to pay tribute to a distinguished Georgian who led the way into the greatest discovery known to all the ages, for this surcease of pain when the child first sees the light of day.

Because you love the name and the memory of your mother, just as I love the name and memory of my mother, by this token I ask you to pay respect and honor to this farseeing inventor, or this discoverer, or this explorer, just as you please, Dr. Crawford Long, of the State of Georgia; and may I not offer this little tribute from those of Georgia, in the name of the motherhood of all America. [Applause.]

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Doctor BOLAND. We are delighted to have on the program to-day a worthy representative of the modern anesthetist, who is here to pay tribute to the first anesthetist. I present Dr. William Hamilton Long, of Louisville, Ky., secretary of the Southern Association of Anesthetists.



## ADDRESS OF DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON LONG



Mr. Chairman, daughters of Doctor Long, and members of the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association, ladies and gentlemen: Permit me at the outset to say that I deeply appreciate the honor of the recognition accorded the Southern Association of Anesthesists at this historic event. It is as a representative of that body that I appear before you to add our mite to the great wealth of love, of honor, of respect, of tribute, of glory, all long delayed, that here to-day are laid at the feet of this great man.

For he was truly great. The very primary essentials of true greatness, the very fundamental attributes of this rare quality are the outstanding features of Crawford Long's character—humility, modesty, unselfishness. While false claimants of the honor so rightfully his wrangled and quarreled, he remained serene and supreme. Quietly, unostentatiously he continued his work. To one with his conception of ethical standards the idea of entering such a controversy was repugnant. It was beneath the dignity of a physician; it was out of keeping with the delicate and charming code of honor and of custom that obtained among gentlemen in the South.

Crawford Long wished merely to find the truth. Probably he felt that in the full measure of time,

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

the truth, the honor, and the credit would be properly adjusted. His primary concern was not with fame, and less, far less with rewards of gold. He wooed no such fickle goddesses, nor was deviated by their siren calls from the simple path of duty which lay before him. Straight, clear-cut, and well defined. He was busy, and with the enthusiasm of the ministry of his profession; with the satisfaction of a loved physician who is successfully alleviating suffering and relieving pain, he left his place as a pioneer in medicine, his heritage of fame to the future, posterity. That he had emblazoned his name in the golden letters that spell suffering's surcease and pain's assuagement, he no doubt knew.

That he had placed it with that of Jenner, of McDowell, of Sims, I make no doubt he realized, but it was no part of his duty as he conceived it to sound the trumpets heralding his achievement. With beautiful modesty, he left that to a later generation. Not until others appeared claiming his honor was he prevailed upon to present his data. And how simply he rose to refute the claims of those whose moving force was greed; whose every effort was directed toward a recognition that would take the form of gold. He held himself aloof from those who would capitalize, commercialize a discovery that has been mankind's greatest boon. In all the archives of history, general, religious, or scientific, there is no incident that more beautifully reflects the true character of a great man than does Crawford Long's simple statement of his own attitude in the unsavory controversy which his unworthy rivals had instigated:

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"My only wish about it is to be regarded as the benefactor of my race." There is concentrated in a sentence the code of a doctor and the character of a gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, this occasion, sublime and noble in its purpose, immortal in its memory, should cause the heart of every human being on earth to overflow anew with grateful sentiment for Crawford Long.

The man whose genius transformed the revelry of irresponsible youth into a triumphant victory over a terror that was second only to death; who changed the operating theater from a shambles into a shining beacon light of hope; who made the scalpel an emblem of mercy where once it had been an implement of torture, comes to-day into his own. On an anniversary of the day his boon came to drive from surgery its agony we come, weakly and tardily to do him that honor, to give to his memory that tribute so long o'erdue.

Truth travels but a sluggish steed, but truth must be served. To-day there is not a household in the civilized world that has not personal reason to revere his memory and to bless his name. No better example exists of the solemnity of the "eternal fitness of things" than is provided by thus enshrining his memory in this hall of hallowed fame. One more illustrious figure has been added to this proud galaxy of the Nation's great. None in this hall of heroes is more worthy of his place. His native State, sensitive always and responsive to her obligations, has displayed rare wisdom and ripe judgment in selecting her most worthy son to perpetuate her glory through the

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

ages. How fitting that this likeness is hewn from native marble indigenous to his own beloved Georgia. Its ruggedness and its delicacy of texture symbolize alike his character and his sensitive and delicate refinement.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Southern Association of Anesthetists, I beg to extend congratulations to Georgia and to the Crawford W. Long Memorial Association. At its inception this organization pledged its support to any movement that would hasten justice and enshrine the truth. The Southern Association of Anesthetists flings from its masthead Long's likeness. We are proud to be represented here. We are proud to be a witness to this example of truth, oft crushed to earth, rising at last, supreme, defiant. "The wheels of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding fine." Crawford Williamson Long is at last among his peers. [Applause.]

Doctor BOLAND. We have heard the surgeon and the anesthetist, and now comes one who often seems the most important in the sick room, the strong right arm of the medical profession, the trained nurse; God bless her! [Applause.] In placing her last on the program, thoroughly we believe that the last should be best. I have the honor to present Miss Virginia Gibbes, of Atlanta, Ga., speaking for the nurses.

## ADDRESS BY MISS VIRGINIA GIBBES



Mr. Chairman, daughters of Doctor Long, ladies and gentlemen: To-day I come to voice the spirit of the daughters of the Southland who wait by the bedside of pain—not only the voice of the nurses of the Southland but the voice of the great army of women who span the globe and watch while others sleep.

In the white, still operating room, in as many hospitals as there are cities in the wide world, silent prayers have gone up to the great God above us in deepest gratitude to Him for placing in the heart and mind of Dr. Crawford Long the beneficent and wonderful discovery of ether anesthesia.

Although with bated breath we nurses stand by the operating table as we watch the skilled hands of the surgeons, we know that peacefully sleeping the patient is being restored to health again without acknowledgment of pain.

In our Army hospitals during the time of the great World War, both in this country and “over there,” our hearts crushed by the terror of it all, one bright light shown through the darkness, and that was that pain could be deadened by ether until the surgeons could complete their work.

We are grateful, Doctor Long, for the peace your discovery has brought to our little patients, our brave little patients, the little children who have

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to undergo operations so that spines may be made straight, limbs be made to walk—so that little bodies may run out with joy into God's beautiful world in the gladness of health.

It is with pride that I can say that fate directed my footsteps to the town of your birth, and there my heart was awed by the thought in our own red hills of Georgia, in a small town far removed from clinics and large hospitals, was born the one destined to bring peace to the suffering, a peace not unlike the soft peace that pervaded the very atmosphere around your homestead.

The nurses in the years to come whose feet shall pass this sacred spot will pause and with the same gratitude that we feel in our hearts to-day will say, "Forever dear will be your memory, Doctor Long, for the inestimable good ether anesthesia has done on earth and will continue to do until the coming of the Great Physician."

I bring a wreath from the Georgia Association of Graduate Nurses to Doctor Long's memory.  
[Applause.]

Doctor BOLAND. In addition to the wreath just presented from the nurses I would like to call attention to the other wreaths placed here, one from the city of Thomasville, Ga., the birthplace of Crawford Long, one from the University of Georgia, one from the Medical Association of Georgia, and one from the Medical Alumni Association of the University of Pennsylvania, and this one from the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association.

In addition to that I would call your attention to these two gavels, which were loaned for this occasion, which were made from a mulberry tree

STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

which stands in front of the building in which  
Doctor Long first used ether. We thank you for  
your attention.

CRAWFORD W. LONG

(By J. T. Hudson, of Lincolnton, Ga.)

Not thine upon the gory front  
Where Mars the gage of battle wields;  
Where, alas! too oft is wont  
That right to might inglorious yields—  
Where, in serried ranks arrayed,  
Food for shot and shell and blade,  
Men as puny pawns are played—  
Pawn to ambition, pawn to greed;  
Not this, O Georgian, be thy meed.

Nay! 'Twere not thine the gift  
To soar in realms of phantasy!  
Not thine the boon of song to lift  
To rapturous heights of minstrelsy!  
Not these—fleet symbols of decay,  
Ephemeral tokens of a day,  
Not these—the laurel and the bay!  
Not so! For thee awaits a nobler lot  
Than song unsung and then—forgot.

'Twas not ordained for thee to read  
Thy name engrossed upon the page  
Where others madly sought to lead!  
Ambitions crash and passions rage!  
Nay! For inscribed thereon  
(The forehead of a skeleton)  
Awaits—at last—oblivion!  
A meteor's flash—such is fame—  
Not this thy goal—an empty name!

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Be this thy sole beatitude;  
This sculptured tribute to thy worth—  
This—the boon of gratitude,  
The highest, noblest gift on earth—  
For unborn millions yet shall sing—  
Prince and peasant both shall bring—  
Where'er is pain or suffering—  
This grateful plaudit, "Yes; well done,  
Georgia's splendid, noble son!"



ACCEPTANCE  
*of the* STATUE

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By THE SENATE MARCH 27, 1926

By THE HOUSE APRIL 29, 1926

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE



SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1926

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the legislature of my State has placed a statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long in Statuary Hall. I send to the desk a resolution of acceptance and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 7) was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the statue of Crawford W. Long presented by the State of Georgia to be placed in Statuary Hall is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.

*Resolved further,* That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I hope this concurrent resolution will be passed. Doctor Long was undoubtedly the discoverer of ether as an anesthetic, and this is a belated honor. I am very glad

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that the State of Georgia has seen fit to place in Statuary Hall a statue of this distinguished physician.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, the discoverer of the use of anesthetics for surgical operations is one of the greatest benefactors in the history of the world, a benefactor not only to our own country and our time but to the whole world and to all the future. As Dr. Crawford W. Long, of Georgia, is now recognized by all competent investigators as the physician who first used an anesthetic in a surgical operation, my State has wisely named him as one of the two greatest citizens in her history, to be placed in Statuary Hall of the Capitol of our country. Realizing as I do the value of the physicians to their communities everywhere and believing that the discovery of the use of anesthesia in surgery has been of immeasurable advantage to the whole world, I am naturally proud that my State selected Dr. Crawford W. Long, the now unquestioned discoverer of the use of anesthetics in surgical operation, one of the greatest blessings that has come to the human race.

This great achievement was accomplished by Crawford W. Long, who on March 30, 1842, in the town of Jefferson, Ga., removed a tumor on the back of the neck of James Venable, to whom ether was administered on a towel placed over the patient's nostrils. The tumor was removed without pain to the patient. Perfectly satisfactory evidence of this the first surgical operation under an anesthesia still exists. It is also established by the following facts: In 1849 W. F. G. Morton, a dentist of Boston, Mass., asked Congress for a grant of

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

\$100,000 to him as the discoverer of the use of anesthetics in surgery. This led to a bitter debate in Congress, in which the friends of Dr. Charles I. Jackson, a well-known physician of Boston, urged his claims to this honor, for he had used an anesthetic in a surgical operation in Boston on October 16, 1846, and the friends of a dentist, Horace Wells, of Hartford, Conn., urged that he had used an anesthetic in the painless extraction of teeth on December 11, 1844. It is to the credit of one of these claimants that he made a visit to Dr. Crawford W. Long, in Jefferson, Ga., in 1854, and investigated the facts. He was so thoroughly convinced of the priority of Dr. Crawford W. Long in the discovery of the anesthetic powers of ether that he publicly withdrew his claims and presented facts that made it impossible for anyone else to be considered. Owing entirely to his modesty Doctor Long refused to take his claims before Congress and the controversy ended. All these facts are matters of record in cotemporary documents. The whole medical profession now proclaims Dr. Crawford W. Long as the true discoverer of the use of anesthetics in surgery.

Crawford W. Long was born in Danielsville, Ga., on November 1, 1815, and reared and educated in her schools and died there on June 16, 1878. He was graduated from Franklin College, now the University of Georgia, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of doctor of medicine in 1839, and where a graceful bronze medallion has been erected to his memory. He was led to his epoch-making discovery by learning that some clerks in a drug store

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

had been made insensible by inhaling ether vapor. He then experimented on himself and on March 30, 1842, as the entries on his books show, he operated on a patient to whom he had administered ether. Though he knew that this great discovery was his he never sought and received during his life scant recognition for it. He lived the life of a faithful, efficient physician and of a modest man, loved most by those who knew him best. Though Georgia has a long list of eminent men she honors no name above that of Crawford W. Long.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1926

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed and bound the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1926

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. President, I ask to have printed in the RECORD the proceedings on March 30, 1926,

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

in Statuary Hall of the Capitol, on the occasion of the unveiling and presentation by the State of Georgia of the marble statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long. Doctor Long was the first to use an anesthetic in a surgical operation.

There being no objection, the proceedings were ordered to be printed in the RECORD.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

Mr. HARRIS. The State of Georgia has placed in Statuary Hall a statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long. On the calendar there is a concurrent resolution to print the proceedings. Will the Senator permit me to have that concurrent resolution considered and disposed of? No one will oppose it. It is No. 1139 on the calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there is no objection, the Secretary will read the concurrent resolution.

The legislative clerk read the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 10) to print and bind the proceedings in Statuary Hall upon the acceptance by Congress of the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, and it was considered by the Senate and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That there be printed and bound the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

## PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE



TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1926

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BRAND of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of the membership of the House to the fact that this afternoon at 3 o'clock in Statuary Hall will occur the ceremony of the unveiling of a life-sized statue of Dr. Crawford W. Long, of the State of Georgia. The State of Georgia contends, and it is generally recognized throughout the world, that Doctor Long was the original discoverer of the use of ether as an anesthetic in surgery. He was born in Madison County, Ga., and thereafter for many years resided in Jackson County in the same State in which county on March 30, 1842, he performed the first operation in which the use of ether was employed. He lived for many years and died in Athens, Clarke County, Ga., where I live. His two daughters, Mrs. Francis Taylor Long and Miss Emma Long, residents of Athens, will be present and will unveil the statue. Doctor Long has done more, in my judgment, for the relief of the human race than any other persons, living or dead, since the birth of Christ. A cordial invitation is extended to all Members who can be present at the ceremonies.

## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1926

The next business on the Consent Calendar was Senate Concurrent Resolution 7, authorizing the acceptance of the statue of Crawford W. Long.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished humanitarian service.*

*Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the Governor of Georgia.*

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1926

Mr. BEERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 10.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:



## STATUE OF CRAWFORD W. LONG

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound the proceedings at the unveiling in Statuary Hall, upon the acceptance of the statue of Crawford W. Long, presented by the State of Georgia, 5,000 copies, of which 1,000 shall be for the use of the Senate and 2,500 for the use of the House of Representatives, and the remaining 1,500 copies shall be for the use and distribution of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia.

The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

The resolution was agreed to.

