

## CHAPTER 8

## MOSCOW UNIVERSITY, 1835-1847: FACILITIES

While Stroganov was curator, he made a sustained effort to improve the University's physical and scientific facilities. As a result of his efforts, all aspects of the school, from library to observatory, improved in size and quality to some extent. This was very important in solidifying the school's prominent place in Russian scholarship and its leading role in society.

Improvement started with the school's annual budget, which, according to the new statute, increased from the 130,000 rubles of the 1804 statute to 454,200 rubles, far more than St. Petersburg's 272,250 rubles. Of this amount, professors' salaries totalled 238,400 rubles, and other salaries equalled 42,900 rubles. There were also 120 student stipends (one hundred medical and twenty pedagogical) which cost 60,000 rubles. Thus, the amount allocated for salaries came to 341,300 rubles, or 75.1 percent of the total budget. (In the 1803 budget salaries had accounted for 68.6 percent of the total.) The large proportion of the budget devoted to salaries did not leave much for the various facilities. For example, some of the budgeted amounts included: library (10,000 rubles), observatory (1,000), physics (2,000), botanical garden (6,000), anatomical laboratory (2,400), and two clinics (25,000). Of the 114,100 rubles budgeted for facilities, forty-three thousand went to support medicine in some way, and

twenty-five thousand rubles went for general maintenance of the school's buildings.<sup>1</sup> A good indication of the regime's strange priorities was the fact that the botanical garden received six thousand rubles, while the physics kabinet (laboratory) had an allocation of only one thousand. In 1846 the University received an additional 50,131 rubles in connection with the expansion of its clinical system.<sup>2</sup>

Under Stroganov the physical shape of the University achieved its expanded form when the Pashkov building opened in August 1836. Work on the building, which became known as the "new" building, had been directed by a building committee under the direction of Golokhvastov. Because the committee's work proved to be so efficient, Stroganov had it also oversee the construction of a bathhouse and a chemistry laboratory, which were ready in 1837. In 1834 the Holy Synod ordered the University's Church of St. George returned to the local clerical authorities. So the University then built a new one, the Church of Saint Tat'iana, and dedicated it in September 1837.<sup>3</sup>

By the end of Stroganov's curatorship, the University possessed at least nineteen major buildings in addition to the "old" building. Others included:

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<sup>1</sup>"Obshchii ustav rossiiskikh universitetov," 742-69, 30-34; "Obshchii ustav," Zhurnal, 7 (1835): xci-xciii.

<sup>2</sup>"Dopolnitel'nyi shtat Imperatorskago Moskovskago universiteta," Zhurnal, 49 (1846): 93.

<sup>3</sup>"O prodolzhenii deistvii Stroitel'nago pri Moskovskom universitete komiteta do 1838 goda," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 1, 946-47; "Obshchii otchet 1836," xxxii; Otchet 1835/36, 37-40; Otchet 1836/37, 36; and Shevyrev, Istoriia, 502.

anatomical theater (built 1818), hospital (1818), apothecary (rebuilt 1829), Mosolovskii building (formerly the Medical Institute, rebuilt 1819), Pushkin house, chemical laboratory (rebuilt 1837), surgical laboratory, bathhouse, observatory (rebuilt 1846), botanical garden buildings, press, and miscellaneous outbuildings. The Pashkov house comprised four buildings, and the new Faculty Clinic, dedicated in 1846, consisted of the buildings of the former Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy. The main building of the new Clinic had four stories, of which the second and third housed the Clinic's surgical and therapeutic divisions. The former president's home contained the Obstetrical Clinic.<sup>4</sup>

Most classes took place in the "new" building on the first three floors. On the right were the auditoriums for Law and Letters ("politicals") and on the left for Mathematics. In the center of the building, on the ground floor, was the cloakroom for coats. Along the walls rose an iron staircase that lead to the classrooms on all three levels.<sup>5</sup>

Much of the success achieved by Stroganov in expanding the school's scientific collections was a result of the public's continued willing response. Private persons and scholarly societies donated money, minerals, plants, and books to the University, which showed the close connection that existed between society and school. This was also important given the small bugetary allocations

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<sup>4</sup>Otchet 1848/49, 76.

<sup>5</sup>Konstantin Bestuzhev-Riumin, "Vospominaniia," in Isaev, Moskovskii universitet v vospominaniakh sovremennikov, 368; N. D., "Studencheskie vospominaniia," 87; and Afanas'ev, "Moskovskii universitet," 360-61.

for individual university facilities like the library. The list of donors was endless, and they ranged from the small, such as a Stroganov donation of two icons for the new church, to the more substantial, such as a ten thousand ruble endowment to support orphans who wanted to study medicine, which was given by a surgeon, Kustovskii.<sup>6</sup>

### Library

Probably the University's most important facility was its library, which almost doubled in size under Stroganov, from approximately forty-five thousand to eighty-three thousand volumes. (Table 14) The library benefitted from many donations. For example, in 1843 Professor Osip Bodianskii donated his library of over one thousand books, that he had gathered while studying in Europe. The most significant collection arrived in 1844, when the widow of the former curator Mikhail Murav'ev gave the library more than four thousand rare volumes.<sup>7</sup>

TABLE 14  
Holdings of the Library

<u>Year</u>	<u>Works</u>	<u>Volumes</u>
1834	33,954	45,436
1835	37,712	50,712

<sup>6</sup>Shevyrev, Istoriia, 511-14.

<sup>7</sup>Otchet 1844/45, 33; "Obshchii otchet 1840," Zhurnal, 30 (1841): 33; "Obshchii otchet 1844," Zhurnal, 46 (1845): 19; and Fedosov, Letopis', 70-71.

1836	43,261	58,165
1837	45,072	62,652
1838	45,148	62,616
1839	46,760	65,927
1840	47,749	67,413
1841	48,620	69,410
1842	49,174	70,486
1843	52,260	74,713
1844	50,974	72,790
1845	54,043	80,195
1846	54,402	80,963
1847	54,905	82,087
1848	55,075	82,651

Source: University annual reports except for 1843, 1846, and 1847 from Rechi.

TABLE 15  
Annual Number of Library Subscriptions

<u>Year</u>	<u>in Russian</u>	<u>foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
1834	*	*	11
1835	*	*	8
1837	6	45	51
1839	11	31	42
1841	7	32	39
1845	17	45	62
1849	18	52	70

Source: University annual reports.

Another important fact was that the library's number of periodical subscriptions, especially foreign, grew dramatically under Stroganov. (Table 15)

This allowed professors and students to monitor more closely the scholarly and political developments in Europe.

Moscow had either the largest or second largest university library in Russia until the late 1840s when the university in Kiev expanded as a result of adding the collections of Vilna University and the Vilna Medical-Surgical

Academy. (Table 16)

TABLE 16  
Russian University Library Holdings  
(Volumes)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	44,881	21,751	24,210	28,502	34,751	58,936
1836	58,165	23,182	30,639	31,882	45,632	61,384
1838	64,669	27,454	35,105	31,579	51,129	63,614
1840	67,413	28,188	37,982	35,353	53,116	67,344
1842	70,486	29,327	40,856	38,190	65,324	69,373
1844	75,329	33,144	43,095	41,169	79,388	77,356
1846	80,906	34,829	48,572	42,406	80,079	82,350
1848	82,651	41,760	48,954	35,778	86,092	81,848

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

Besides the main library, the school also had a special library for state students which, by 1844, contained over eight thousand volumes and was located in the "old" building where the state students lived. State purchases and donations from professors and students maintained the library. From time to time, professors also organized special libraries for the first-year course on literature or for various law courses.<sup>8</sup>

#### Museum of Natural History

The natural history collections expanded rapidly in the 1840s and were considered part of the Museum of Natural History, which divided into a mineralogical and a zoological laboratory. In 1838 the Museum moved from the

<sup>8</sup>Rechi 1839, 82; Rechi 1840, 83; "Obshchii otchet 1837," xxxiv; and Shevyrev, Istoriia, 515-19.

"old" to the "new" building, and Karl Rul'e, the curator of the Museum, reorganized the collections into more systematic, functional order. Rul'e also began the practice of publishing announcements about donations in Moskovskiiia vedomosti to encourage more of the same.<sup>9</sup>

The Museum did benefit from a continuous stream of donations. For example, in 1837 a Moscow merchant donated 884 items. By 1848 the Museum consisted of the zoological laboratory with (a) a general collection of 35,313 items, (b) a "Russian" collection of 11,049 items, and (c) a collection from the Medical-Surgical Academy of 15,665 items, for a total of 62,609 specimens. (Table 17) The mineralogical laboratory comprised a "main" collection of 8,950 pieces and a "teaching" collection of 4,020 pieces, for a total of 12,970 minerals. That year the entire Museum contained a total of 75,699 items.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup>Otchet 1838/39, 22-31; "Letopis' mineral'nogo kabineta," 82-85, 86-87; and Turov, Zoologicheskii muzei, 6.

<sup>10</sup>Otchet 1835, 26; Otchet 1848/49, 39-48; and Smirnov, "Gerbarii Moskovskogo universiteta," 26-27.

TABLE 17  
Museum of Natural History

<u>Year</u>	<u>Animal</u>	<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Total Museum</u>
1834	24,396	7,709	32,129
1836	25,507	7,710	33,293
1838	*	*	(50,546)
1840	41,652	(7,130)	48,782
1842	45,879	(9,539)	55,418
1844	(46,845)	(9,539)	56,384
1846	(62,054)	*	*
1848	(62,609)	*	75,697

Source: University annual reports except for figures in parenthesis from Rechi.

Moscow's Museum far exceeded that of any other university in Russia.

(Table 18) In fact, the only other substantial museum was in Kiev, which had absorbed the Vilna collections.

TABLE 18  
University Museums of Natural History  
(Items)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	32,921	8,858	6,312	6,636	10,104	729
1836	*	9,063	5,475	4,451	14,647	3,088
1838	*	9,248	6,680	6,040	15,361	6,720
1840	41,652	9,024	15,612	5,867	15,354	7,015
1842	45,879	9,450	16,038	6,512	36,332	7,955
1844	46,845	9,891	16,190	5,773	36,518	7,991
1846	62,078	10,165	15,792	5,773	35,561	8,588
1848	62,521	10,224	16,043	5,765	35,926	8,851
1850	65,421	10,315	16,210	5,758	36,550	9,679

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal. These figures are for zoological collections only.



Considering mineralogical collections alone, Moscow's was smaller in size than those of Kazan and Dorpat Universities, but it certainly exhibited the fastest growth rate in the country at 270 percent. (Table 19) Stroganov himself donated two large collections of minerals that he had acquired while in Italy.<sup>11</sup>

TABLE 19  
University Mineralogical Collections  
(Items)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	3,800	7,856	7,310	13,058	18,244	11,610
1836	3,962	7,875	7,310	14,179	19,250	11,890
1838	8,844	7,875	7,750	13,985	6,619	12,000
1840	11,293	7,191	8,253	14,490	7,203	13,431
1842	13,379	8,103	9,371	18,743	7,523	13,571
1844	13,931	8,103	9,202	19,572	8,331	14,431
1846	14,054	12,803	9,605	19,753	9,191	14,431
1848	*	13,610	11,071	19,891	10,320	14,435

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

### Chemistry laboratory

Professor Rodion Heiman designed the new chemistry laboratory that was finished in 1837.<sup>12</sup> With its completion, the holdings of the facility expanded rapidly and almost quadrupled. (Table 20) The data provided by Uvarov's annual reports, based on different figures, show that Moscow, despite its growth, still had only the third largest chemistry laboratory in the country. (Table 21)

<sup>11</sup>Otchet 1841/42, 51; "Letopis' mineral'nogo kabineta," 85.

<sup>12</sup>Fedosov, Letopis', 67; Shevyrev, Istoriia, 520-44.

TABLE 20  
Chemistry Laboratory

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Instruments</u>	<u>Value</u>
1834	460	12,143
1835	461	12,165
1837	463	13,829
1839	869	17,110
1841	1,593	6,227
1845	1,742	7,316
1849	1,547	5,415

Source: University annual reports. Unadjusted for the currency reform.

TABLE 21  
University Chemistry Laboratories  
(Items)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>	
1836	2,091	1,116	1,593	1,200	1,200	605
1838	2,408	1,987	1,502	1,200	1,200	640
1840	2,986	2,435	2,585	923	923	723
1842	3,187	2,870	2,146	2,414	2,414	777
1844	2,770	2,602	1,842	2,600	2,600	888
1846	2,531	3,476	1,485	2,700	2,700	1,272
1848	2,396	3,407	1,934	2,552	2,552	1,378
1850	2,298	3,418	1,420	2,577	2,577	1,924

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

### Physics laboratory

Another important scientific facility, the physics laboratory, increased in size from 292 to 385 instruments under Stroganov (an increase of approximately twenty-five percent). The University usually imported its instruments from

abroad, often from Paris, or had them made by the school's mechanic. In 1839 the physics laboratory received an extra 9,940 rubles to build a special building to house the collection.<sup>13</sup>

Under Stroganov, the laboratory kept its position as only the fourth largest in Russia. (Table 22) One of the reasons that it was not larger was the fact that Professor Mikhail Spasskii was primarily interested in meteorology and not physics.

TABLE 22  
University Physics Laboratories  
(Instruments)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	292	170	474	173	254	576
1836	338	188	449	179	259	598
1838	344	231	329	272	231	658
1840	371	236	374	301	235	698
1842	360	281	418	364	390	722
1844	373	323	394	492	401	797
1846	377	338	391	498	403	836
1848	385	563	330	512	339	866

Source: Moscow University annual reports and Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

#### Botanical garden and herbarium

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<sup>13</sup>"Obshchii otchet 1839," 31-40.

The botanical garden, managed by Alexander Fischer, almost doubled in size in the 1840s to contain over seven thousand varieties. (Table 23) Most of the increase was from donations. For example, 134 varieties of seed were obtained in 1836 from the Imperial Garden in St. Petersburg.<sup>14</sup> Still, the University maintained only a moderately-sized garden in comparison to some of the others in Russia.

TABLE 23  
University Botanical Gardens  
(Species)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	3,750	6,000	13,460	1,766	*	11,535
1836	4,000	*	7,650	1,859	5,647	13,055
1838	5,950	7,000	7,350	1,732	5,968	13,699
1840	6,231	8,910	13,000	2,977	5,467	10,094
1842	6,540	10,493	9,200	3,566	2,235	10,912
1844	6,700	15,761	10,220	4,120	3,001	10,850
1846	6,900	*	15,980	4,400	3,126	11,239
1848	6,970	44,758	16,604	4,500	4,307	14,996

Source: University annual reports, Rechi, and Ministerial annual reports.

<sup>14</sup>Otchet 1835, 26; Otchet 1841/42, 29; "Obshchii otchet 1837," xxxvi.

According to the University's annual reports, the school's herbarium increased in size from 15,627 species, divided into five collections in 1834, to 27,452 species, divided into nine collections in 1849; it, too, almost doubled in size. In 1843 the herbarium added the collection of Academician Trinius (more than nine thousand varieties), which had been purchased by the Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy.<sup>15</sup> Moscow was one of the few universities, and by far the largest, in Russia to even support an herbarium, which students in the botanical and medical classes used for their studies. (Table 24)

TABLE 24  
University Herbaria  
(Species)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>		<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kiev</u>
1834	15,627	*		*	6,500
1836	15,627	*		*	*
1838	15,527	*		11,870	6,542
1840	15,627	*		12,220	6,551
1842	15,952	*		12,260	8,632
1844	17,952	*		*	*
1846	27,452	15,346	14,373	10,000	
1848	27,452	*		*	11,652

Source: University annual reports and Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

<sup>15</sup>Smirnov, "Gerbarii Moskovskogo universiteta," 26-27.

Coin and medal collection

Since Stroganov was interested in numismatics, it was not surprising that the University's collection of coins and medals more than doubled in size while he was curator. (Table 25) The collection grew markedly in 1840 when Stroganov bought, with money donated by a merchant, the Reichel collection of ancient Roman coins (5,835 pieces).<sup>16</sup>

TABLE 25  
Holdings of the Coin Collection

<u>Year</u>	<u>Money</u>			<u>Medals</u>				
	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Bronze</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
1834	343	2,887		576	39	457	264	6,119
1835	350	2,896		608	40	457	264	6,289
1837	344	3,581		642	38	457	266	6,602
1839	344	3,581		642	38	457	270	6,623
1841	343	3,577		636	38	457	270	13,081
1845	459	7,583		6,165	*	*	*	14,207
1849	460	7,586		6,167	*	*	*	14,213

Source: University annual reports.

<sup>16</sup>Otchet 1840/41, 55; Rechi 1840, 82.

### Astronomical observatory

The University's astronomical observatory, finished in 1832, also underwent a substantial upgrade under Stroganov. In 1843 on Stroganov's order, Aleksandr Drashusov, the adjunct professor of astronomy, produced a plan to expand the observatory, since Stroganov wanted it to be the equal of other Russian observatories. The following year, Stroganov sent a note about the observatory's deficiencies to the Ministry of Education, which passed it on to the Academy of Sciences, which forwarded it to the director of the Pulkovo Observatory, who finally approved Drashusov's plans, but a lack of funds delayed implementation of the project. In 1846 the Ministry finally approved a contract for the work, and it was finished the following year. The first floor housed small instruments, and the second floor contained the library. Stroganov also purchased some new equipment, including a seven foot refractor.<sup>17</sup>

### Agricultural museum

Another improvement at the school affected the teaching of agriculture. Professor Iaroslav Linovskii's success with a public course on agriculture in 1844 gave him the idea of setting up a museum so that students and the general public would have a better idea of what he was talking about. At the end of 1845, he asked the University for money to buy some drawings and to make duplicates of machines in the collection of the Free Economic Society. Stroganov agreed

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<sup>17</sup>"Obshchii otchet 1843," Zhurnal, 42 (1844): 18; "Obshchii otchet 1848," Zhurnal, 62 (1849): 25; and Blazhko, "Astronomiia v Moskovskom universitete," 23.

with the proposal, and when Linovskii went to St. Petersburg in January 1846 to defend his dissertation, Stroganov told him to buy whatever machines he could find.<sup>18</sup>

Linovskii bought what he could, obtained some duplicates, made some models, and collected donations. Stroganov himself gave a Perm-type plough and thirty other items and helped to round up other contributions, including some from the Society of Natural Scientists, of which Stroganov was president. In the spring of 1846, Linovskii set up the museum, and by 1850 the collection contained 138 models, 45 instruments, 274 varieties of plants, 119 seed types, and 139 types of wood--a total of close to nine hundred objects.<sup>19</sup>

### Medical facilities

While Stroganov was curator, the University's medical facilities improved dramatically. By 1848 the Medical Department possessed six diverse laboratory collections, including a laboratory of comparative anatomy and physiology that held 282 instruments and 1,936 anatomical preparations.<sup>20</sup> The largest collection was that of the anatomical laboratory (Table 26), which dwarfed similar collections at other Russian universities. (Table 27)

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<sup>18</sup>Dmitr'ev, "Professor Linovskii," 88-90; Tikhomirov, Istoriia, 128.

<sup>19</sup>Dmitr'ev, "Professor Linovskii," 92-102.

<sup>20</sup>Otchet 1848/49, 57-62.



TABLE 26  
Anatomical Laboratory

<u>Year</u>	<u>Preparations</u>	<u>Instruments</u>	<u>Total</u>
1835	5,289	422	5,711
1837	5,319	481	5,800
1839	5,227	511	5,738
1841	5,262	767	6,029
1843	*		*(6,273)
1845	5,319	950	6,269
1847	(5,215)	(1,150)	(6,365)

Source: University annual reports except for figures in parenthesis from Rechi.

TABLE 27  
University Anatomical Laboratories  
(Instruments and Preparations)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moscow</u>	<u>Petersburg</u>	<u>Kharkov</u>	<u>Kazan</u>	<u>Kiev</u>	<u>Dorpat</u>
1834	5,711	*	641	1,001	*	776
1836	5,800	*	513	2,594	*	1,561
1838	5,658	*	330	2,649	*	1,109
1840	5,147	*	474	2,765	*	1,053
1842	5,274	*	474	2,968	2,847	1,076
1844	5,319	*	968	2,890	1,655	1,102
1846	5,234	*	1,070	2,929	1,647	1,117
1848	6,109	*	1,131	2,943	1,677	2,910

Source: Ministerial annual reports in Zhurnal.

A large expansion of the school's clinics came about in connection with the regime closure of the Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy, when its collections and buildings became part of the University. On 27 April 1840 the Moscow and Vilna Medical-Surgical Academies were transferred from the

jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior to that of the Ministry of Education. The aim of the move was to bring all medical schools under the control of one ministry and to simplify regulations.<sup>21</sup> Soon thereafter, the tsar gave Uvarov permission to merge the Moscow Academy with Moscow University, and the following year, Uvarov ordered the admission of students into the Academy to cease. One by one, year by year, the Academy's classes closed.<sup>22</sup>

The merger took definitive shape in late 1842 when a committee, chaired by Golokhvastov, began to consider measures to turn the Academy's buildings into a new clinical system for the University. According to the 1835 university statute, the University possessed three clinics with a total of forty beds, which was far too small for the large number of medical students. Having heard the committee's recommendations, Uvarov and the University council agreed to create a new clinical system that would include therapeutic, surgical, and obstetrical divisions. Uvarov promised to put the clinic in the Academy buildings which, after minor renovations, proved large enough and conveniently located. The committee also proposed to set the size of the clinics at sixty beds each for the surgical and therapeutical divisions and thirty beds for the obstetrical clinic.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup>"O peredache Moskovskoi i Vilenskoi mediko-khirurgicheskoi akademii v Ministerstvo narodnago prosveshcheniia," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 35; Uvarov, Desiatiletie Ministerstva, 71-72.

<sup>22</sup>"O merakh k postanovlenii Moskovskoi mediko-khirurgicheskoi akademii v sviazi s Moskovskom universitete," Zhurnal, 27 (1840): 45; "O prekrashchenii priema vospitannikov v Moskovskuiu mediko-khirurgicheskuiu akademiiu," Sbornik rasporiazhenii, 2: 509.

<sup>23</sup>"Obshchii otchet 1842," Zhurnal, 1843: 39; "O merakh

Funds for the clinics were to come from the budgets of the Academy and the University (forty thousand rubles each), and since the city would benefit from the new system, it agreed to contribute thirty thousand rubles a year.<sup>24</sup>

The final merger occurred in 1845. On 19 June 1845 the tsar issued the resolution on the final closing of the Academy and its merging with the University,<sup>25</sup> and that December the government issued new regulations, based on the earlier discussions concerning the clinics. For technical reasons, Stroganov became curator of the Ekaterinskaia Hospital which now housed a two hundred bed Hospital Clinic with therapeutic and surgical divisions, where fifth-year students practiced. The former Academy buildings held the Faculty Clinic with one hundred fifty beds (sixty therapeutic, sixty surgical, and thirty obstetrical). There was also an Ophthalmological Clinic in the Moscow Eye Hospital and a Polyclinic.<sup>26</sup> As part of the new reorganization, the number of medical professors also increased from ten to twelve chairs, as each clinical

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okonchatel'nago soedineniia Moskovskoi mediko-khirurgicheskoi akademii s universitetom," Dopolnenie, 746-54; "Ob uchrezhdenii Stroitel'nago komiteta dlia perestroiki zdaniia Moskovskoi mediko-khirurgicheskoi akademii," Zhurnal, 36 (1842): 34; and "O merakh k ustroistvu klinik pri Moskovskom universitete," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 250-51.

<sup>24</sup>"Ob otpuske iz dokhodov g. Moskvy summy v posobie na sodержanie pri tamoshnem universitete kliniki," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 264-65; Uvarov, Desiatiletie Ministerstva, 71-72.

<sup>25</sup>"O zakrytii Moskovskoi mediko-khirurgicheskoi akademii," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 501.

<sup>26</sup>Fedosov, Letopis', 54-55.

division possessed a full professor, an adjunct, and two assistants. The number of stipends for medical students rose from one hundred to one hundred twenty.<sup>27</sup>

The building commission finished its work in the summer of 1846, and that September the Faculty Clinic officially opened. Metropolitan Filaret gave the dedication, and Professor Aleksandr Over followed with an oration on the future benefits of the clinic. It was claimed that the new establishment supposedly exceeded anything found in Western Europe.<sup>28</sup>

Uvarov expected immediate benefits to derive from the new facility. He wrote that:

The essential aim...is to expand the circle of practical work in order to give students the possibility of acquiring, in one university, sufficient practical information. Long experience in our country and abroad has shown that the widest theoretical knowledge without sufficient practical information, without sufficient practical observations on a proper scale and under the supervision of experienced instructors, is insufficient for achieving the major goal of educating efficient and practical physicians.<sup>29</sup>

Professor Iosif Varvinskii emphasized the practical nature of the new

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<sup>27</sup>"O dopolnitel'nom postanovlenii o meditsinskom fakul'tete Imperatorskago Moskovskago universiteta," Sbornik postanovlenii, 2: pt. 2, 543-69; Igor Zinov'ev, K istorii vysshego meditsinskogo obrazovaniia v Rossii (Moscow, 1962), 14-15; and Rossiiskii, 200 let Meditsinskogo fakul'teta, 64.

<sup>28</sup>"Obshchii otchet 1846," 27-28; "Osviashchenie i otkrytie Fakul'tetskoii kliniki pri Imperatorskom Moskovskom universitete," Zhurnal, supplement (1846): 76-86.

<sup>29</sup>Zinov'ev, K istorii vysshego meditsinskogo obrazovaniia,

system in his outline for a program of teaching in the University's report for 1847.

In the clinics, he expected students to master: investigation of the sick, interpretation of symptoms, recognition of illnesses, treatments, observation of the course of an illness, and performance of autopsies. Each student had to visit the hospital two times a day, in the morning and evening. In 1848-49 Varvinskii spelled out in more detail the procedures:

The student-practitioner, having received the patient, is required to ask him in detail about his work, lifestyle, previous state of health, and his prior illnesses. He must know if the latter passed without any traces or if there remained some kind of disorder which, at first, might be little noticed but which later increased and which may be more or less connected with the present illness. The practitioner tries to recognize the reasons for which an illness occurred, developed, and increased. The practitioner reports the results of the examination in writing to the professor.<sup>30</sup>

Hence, the decision of the Ministry to close the Moscow Medical-Surgical Academy proved to be a significant windfall for the University's scientific

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<sup>30</sup>Ibid., 58, 60-61.

collections, such as the Museum of Natural History and medical facilities, which improved substantially as a result of the merger. The other facilities of the school also improved under Stroganov's direction. For example, it was Stroganov who initiated the improvement of the astronomical observatory, the establishment of the collection of agricultural machinery, and the doubling in size of the coin and medal collection. This did not even take into account his own numerous personal donations or those he acquired through his personal connections. As a result of these improvements, the school was better able to support the scholarly studies of both professors and students in all fields of science. It was also better equipped to strengthen its ties to society.