

New Science Building—University of Michigan.  
In this building all the medical students do their laboratory work.

tions were introduced looking to the adoption of the Detroit college as a branch of the university, to which end influences were being brought to bear by physicians who were friends of the "separate college" plan. In September of 1871 a resolution was passed to the effect that the board approve efforts being made to establish a homœopathic medical school at Detroit, to be eventually connected with the university, and that when the board should be authorized by law to make this college a part of the university, with proper provision for its support, they would administer its affairs to the best of their ability. But the law enacted on the subject did not take this course.

The year 1873 saw important legislation in favor of the cause of homœopathy at the state university. An act was passed providing for the appointment of two professors of homœopathy in the department of medicine of the university, one to be a professor of theory and practice and one of materia medica. Both were to receive the same salary and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of other professors in the department of medicine. The credit of securing the passage of this act belongs to Dr. S. B. Thayer and Dr. A. I. Sawyer.

Their task was particularly difficult because the factions within the school differed in their desires still more than they had done during the preceding session of the legislature. There were those who wished to have the Detroit Homœopathic College recognized as a branch of the university. A second faction wished the same thing for the college at Lansing. A third wished to organize a new college at Detroit in place of the one recently established there.

The advocates of homœopathy in the university represented two different plans. One of these was to divide the year into two terms, one to be devoted to instruction in the old system and the other in the new. The other party demanded the carrying out of the proviso of 1855, that there should always be one or more professors of homœopathy in the medical department. Nevertheless, the bill passed both houses by a large majority. A convention of homœopathic physicians was held at Ann Arbor, soon after the adjournment of the legislature, to consider the matter of filling the two chairs provided for by the new law. Candidates were recommended to the board of regents, but the board was not yet ready to carry out the law. They adopted resolutions reaffirming their old position that the legislature by ordering them to make certain appointments had infringed upon their rights and prerogatives under the constitution, asserting also that the Supreme court had upheld them in this position. Accordingly, litigation followed the enactment of the law of 1873, as had been the case with the acts of 1855 and 1867. On this occasion the action was begun in the Circuit court. Dr. Thayer took principal charge of the case, and the necessary funds were subscribed by individual physicians. After considerable delay the arguments were heard. The court then promptly dismissed the case on the ground that it had no jurisdiction.

An action in the Supreme court followed, begun under the directing care of Dr. Thayer, who died while the case was pending. The decision rendered in October, 1874, was merely this: "The very able argument in this case has not brought any member of the court to any different views from those heretofore sufficiently expressed, and we therefore make no order." In 1875, twenty years after the enactment of the original homœopathic proviso and twenty-four years after the earliest petitions on the subject were presented to the legislature, instruction in homœopathy became an accomplished fact in

the University of Michigan. The legislature of that year passed the following act:

"The board of regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized to establish a Homœopathic Medical College, as a branch or department of said university, which shall be located at the city of Ann Arbor.

"The treasurer of the state of Michigan shall, on the first day of January, 1876, pay out of the general fund, to the order of the treasurer of the board of regents, the sum of \$6,000, and the same amount on the first day of January of each year thereafter, which moneys shall be used by said regents exclusively for the benefit of said department."

It is in fulfillment of this act, which bears date April 27, 1875, that the College of Homœopathy in the state university was founded. The cause found a friend in the board of regents in the person of Mr. Charles Rynd of Adrian, who was himself a doctor of the old school of practice. Under the leadership of Regent Rynd, the board adopted on May 12 the following resolutions: (1) That a homœopathic medical college be established in the city of Ann Arbor. (2) That two professors be appointed who shall be designated, respectively, professor of materia medica and therapeutics, and professor of the theory and practice of medicine, in the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. (3) Students entering the Homœopathic Medical College shall receive instruction in the now existing medical department in all branches not provided for by the chairs established above, including practical anatomy; they shall be entitled to all the privileges accorded to students in the medical department, and shall conform to all requirements of said medical department so far as they apply to all branches in which such students shall receive instruction in the now existing department. (4) The same conditions shall be applied to their matriculation, time of study, and graduation, as now exist or may hereafter be fixed in the medical department of the university; and it shall be the duty of the president to satisfy himself that such conditions are duly enforced in the Homœopathic Medical College and in the medical department of the university. (5) All students graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College shall be furnished with diplomas so designated. Other resolutions were passed at the same time, adjusting the two colleges on the administrative side. The new college was placed under the charge of the committee on the medical department.

The title of "founder of the Homœopathic Medical College" belongs to Alfred Isaac Sawyer, M. D., more properly than to any other person, as he labored unremittingly with the legislature and with the board of regents of the university to secure just treatment for the school of practice that he represented. Being the leader of the opposition to all compromises, he also had very much to do with securing the desired action from the homœopathic societies of the state.

Dr. Sawyer was born in Huron county, Ohio, October 31, 1819. He graduated in 1854 from the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland. Two years later, after opening a practice at Marietta and Zanesville, he resumed his medical studies in New York. He obtained a degree in ophthalmic surgery under Valentine Mott. He then settled in Monroe, Michigan, where he carried on one of the largest practices in the state until his death in 1891. Dr. Sawyer wrote a detailed history of the founding of the Homœopathic

Medical College at Ann Arbor. Although it has not been published, it is in its manuscript form the authority for all events pertaining to the subject.

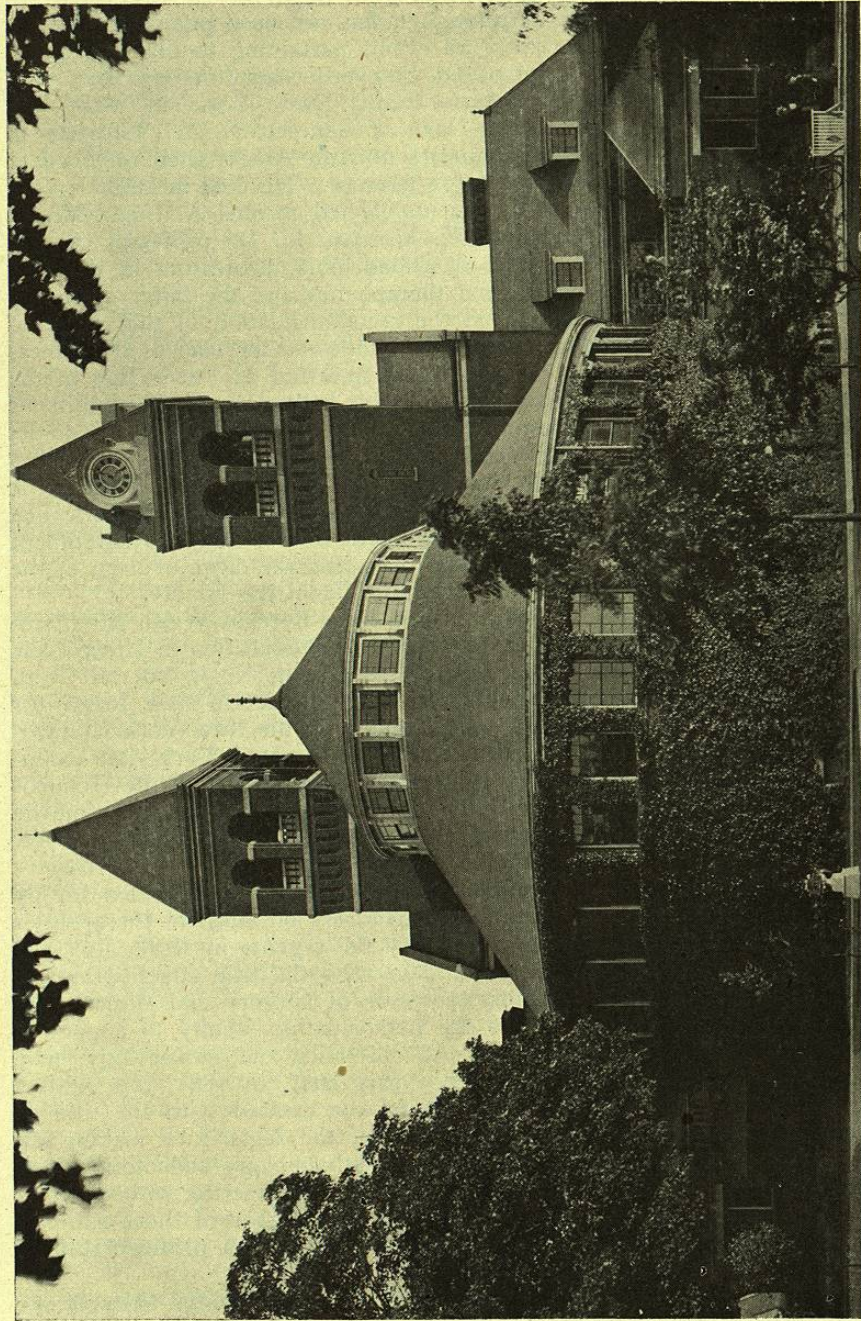
The most faithful and efficient of Dr. Sawyer's coadjutors was Dr. Isaac H. Eldridge, who was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1818. He studied medicine in the office of Dr. Dake of Genesee, N. Y. Locating in Michigan in 1843, he practiced eight years at Ann Arbor, then removed to Flint in 1851, where he carried on a large practice. He died in 1893.

On June 29, 1875, the board of regents elected Samuel A. Jones, M. D., of Engelwood, New Jersey, and John C. Morgan, M. D., professor of surgery in the Hahnemannian Institute of Philadelphia, professors in the new college, the first of materia medica and therapeutics and the latter of theory and practice. This action was had on the recommendation of the state homœopathic society, which body, however, had followed the lead of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The institute, meeting at Put-in-Bay in the early summer of 1875, endorsed the homœopathic college in the University of Michigan, pledged its support, and recommended for the two chairs in its faculty the gentlemen who were appointed. The new college had during its first year an enrollment of twenty-four students, two of them women. It graduated its first class in 1877. This consisted of thirteen members. In 1879 it graduated a class of twenty-five members, and in 1881 its enrollment mounted up to eighty-eight students. Dr. Jones held the office of dean of the college from 1875 to 1878. In 1880 he resigned from the faculty.

Dr. Jones' career has been a distinguished one. Born of Welsh parents in Manchester, England, June 11, 1834, he received his education in Utica, New York. He opened his medical practice at Engelwood, N. J., but left it to serve as a surgeon in the civil war. On resuming practice in New Jersey for a time he held the chair of histology and pathology in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and also was a member of the New York state examining board. He served five years as a member of the faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan. During this time he successfully conducted the provings of several homœopathic drugs. On resigning his position he settled down for practice in the city of Ann Arbor.

The establishment of professorships additional to those provided for by the law of 1875 has proceeded as follows: lecturers on surgical therapeutics and obstetrical therapeutics were appointed by the regents in 1876. In 1878 a professor of surgery was appointed, and in 1880 the title attached to this chair seems to have been changed to professor of surgery and clinical surgery. In 1879 the regents permitted the homœopathic faculty to appoint a professor of the diseases of children, and obstetrics and gynecology, who should serve without compensation. Two years later, in 1881, this subject was provided for on a new footing, a chair was created with the title of obstetrics and diseases of women and children, the legislature making an appropriation for its support. Instruction in ophthalmology and otology was given from 1881 to 1885 by the professor of theory and practice, without extra compensation, and in the latter year an associate professor of those subjects was appointed; and in 1886, the position was created of a professorship of ophthalmology and otology.

Since 1886 the faculty has consisted of five chairs. As the titles of the professors stand at the present time (1905) they are theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine, materia medica and therapeutics, surgery and clinical surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, and ophthalmology, otology and



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diseases of nose and throat. Beginning with the college year 1905-6, there is to be an additional member of the faculty with the title of director of the homœopathic pathogenetic and hospital laboratories. The duties of this officer will be to investigate subjects appertaining to materia medica and the testing of drugs, also to supervise the pathological work connected with the hospital clinics.

Dr. Jones was succeeded as dean by Dr. Edward C. Franklin, who was the first professor of surgery appointed in the college. Dr. Franklin was born in Flushing, New York, in 1822, and received his medical education in New York city, where he was a private pupil of Dr. Valentine Mott. Soon after entering practice he moved to California and there, for a time, had charge of the Marine Hospital of San Francisco. He next went to the Isthmus of Panama, as physician to the Panama railroad; and in the treatment of the Panama fever he embraced the homœopathic system of medicine, which he continued to practice until the close of his life.

In 1860 Dr. Franklin was made professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. The following year he served as a surgeon in the civil war, and a year later became professor of surgery in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1871 he was surgeon to the Good Samaritan Hospital in that city. His service as dean and professor of surgery of the Homœopathic Medical College of the University of Michigan covered the period 1878-83. In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, where he died in 1885. In 1862 he published a work entitled "The Science and Art of Surgery." For the year 1877 he was president of the American Institute of Homœopathy. During his service in the war he once performed thirteen amputations before breakfast, making a record which at the time had been surpassed only by Baron Larrey, the celebrated surgeon of Napoleon I.

Internal dissensions had begun to make trouble in the administration of the college before the retirement of Dr. Franklin. Dr. Thomas P. Wilson, already a member of the faculty, was singled out by the medical committee of the board of regents to succeed to the deanship.

Dr. Wilson was born in Huron county, Ohio, in 1831, and received his medical education at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1857. He was later connected with that college as professor and also as president. In 1872 he accepted a chair in Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, and in 1880 he was called from that position to the Homœopathic Medical College at Ann Arbor, to take the chair of theory and practice. Dr. Wilson also assumed the instruction in ophthalmology and otology, for which the college had hitherto depended upon a professor of the faculty of medicine and surgery. He rendered this service without compensation. He held the office of dean only for the period 1883-85, as he was compelled by ill health to resign at the latter date. In 1892 he resumed practice and college duties at Cleveland and retired from active work in 1899 and has since lived in Detroit.

For the period 1885-95 the deanship was held by Dr. Henry L. Obez, who had been appointed to the professorship of surgery in 1883. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, in 1851, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1874, in which institution he remained four years longer as lecturer on anatomy and surgery. He then practiced medicine in Illinois until he was called to the University of Michigan. Some years before his retire-

ment from the college faculty he set up his residence and opened a practice in Detroit, to which he has entirely devoted himself since 1895.

The Homœopathic Medical College has suffered much on two occasions from internal dissensions, which involved also a lack of support on the part of the physicians in the state. In the early eighties and again in the nineties the number of students seriously declined. The trouble that culminated in 1895 has had so much to do with shaping the history of the college that some account of it is necessary.

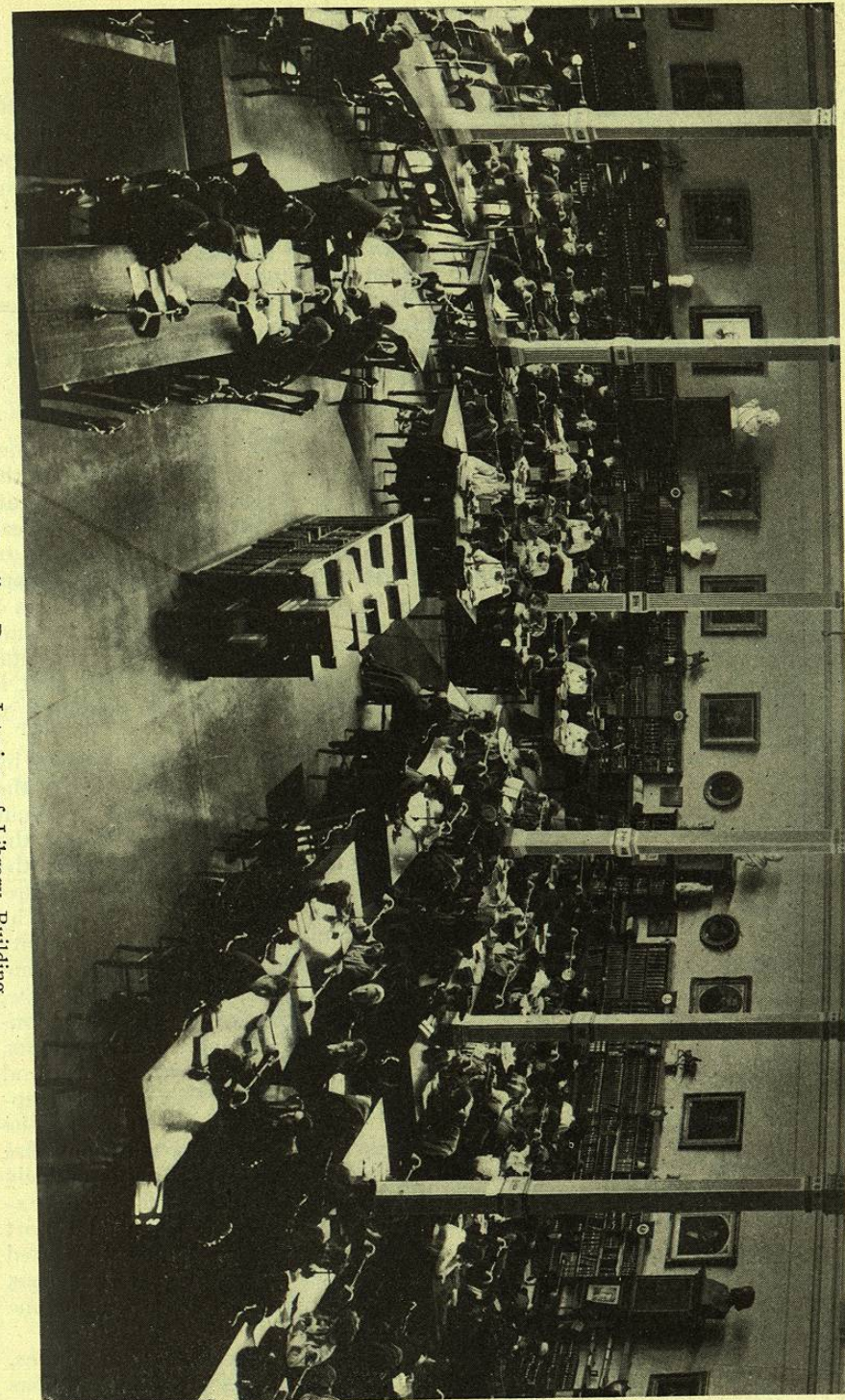
As early as 1893 Dean Obetz had brought forward a tentative plan to amalgamate the two medical schools. This plan, as described in a report afterward adopted by the board of regents, was to establish one school of medicine in which both faculties were to be retained, and each student was to register as a student of medicine and surgery, receive instruction from both faculties and graduate as doctor of medicine from the University of Michigan. But this plan was proposed only in the event of its concurrent acceptance by both faculties. The scheme was objected to by the other members of the homœopathic faculty and a majority of the profession throughout the state. The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan held a special meeting at Lansing in May, 1893, to consider and express itself regarding the project. Resolutions were adopted charging Dr. Obetz with disloyalty to homœopathy; the project was also disapproved by the American Institute of Homœopathy. After a long controversy Dr. Obetz offered his resignation, which the regents accepted, and those gentlemen having come to the conclusion that a thorough reorganization was necessary, they requested the other members of the faculty to resign.

While the college was suffering the consequences of a schism in its faculty, a movement was set on foot to remove it to Detroit. The legislature of 1895 passed the following act on June 3, shortly before its adjournment:

"The board of regents of the University of Michigan are hereby authorized and directed to establish a homœopathic medical college as a branch or department of said university, which shall be located in the city of Detroit, and the said board of regents are hereby authorized and directed to discontinue the existing homœopathic medical college now maintained in the city of Ann Arbor as a branch of said university, and to transfer the same to the city of Detroit."

Two conditions were stated in the act, viz: that a suitable site should be donated in Detroit, and that an arrangement should be made with the trustees and managers of Grace Hospital for clinical work. The board of regents had so completely reversed its policy since the years prior to the founding of the college that it ignored this action to locate it in Detroit. An action was begun in the Supreme court in May, 1896, to compel obedience, and in July following the court denied the application for mandamus, declaring that the effect of certain sections of the constitution is to "vest in the regents direct and exclusive supervision and control;" and the legislature, therefore, does not possess the power attempted to be exercised by the law in question. The same argument had been urged at an earlier date against an attempt to remove the College of Medicine and Surgery. It was also the same position as had been taken by the regents in postponing the founding of the college.

In 1897 the advocates of removal brought the question again before the legislature, but the proposed action was defeated.



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