

## CHAPTER III

DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE OF CHICAGO.

By Guernsey P. Waring, M. D.

The organization of the Dunham Medical College of Chicago during the summer of 1895 resulted principally from two causes: first, the conscientious desire on the part of a few enthusiasts to advance true homœopathy as they understood Hahnemann's teaching; and second, because of some personal differences arising in the faculty of Hering Medical college.

Consequently, early in August, 1895, Elwyn D. Seaton, a layman, proposed to erect a model college building for the use of a new institution, providing a satisfactory organization could be effected.

Those identified with the movement in its inception, and who became most active, were Frederick O. Pease, M. D., Howard Crutcher, M. D., Eugene W. Sawyer, M. D., S. Mills Fowler, M. D., Elwyn D. Seaton and Jeremiah Watts, who a little later became the original board of directors. However, it was not long before Temple S. Hoyne, M. D., and Charles S. Fahnestock, M. D., were also elected members of the board, giving substantial assistance.

The following "Declaration of Principles" was adopted at the organization of the college, and remained in force during its existence:

"The great object of this institution shall be the education of the student in the science and art of medicine and surgery in accordance with the doctrines promulgated by Samuel Hahnemann in his 'Organon of the Art of Healing' and the 'Chronic Diseases;' the therapeutic belief and practice of each and every member of the faculty shall be expressed in the formula '*similia similibus curantur*;' no palliative treatment or repressive measures will be advocated or employed in any of the lectures or clinics of this college; surgery has its legitimate sphere of action for the meeting of strictly mechanical conditions and emergency cases."

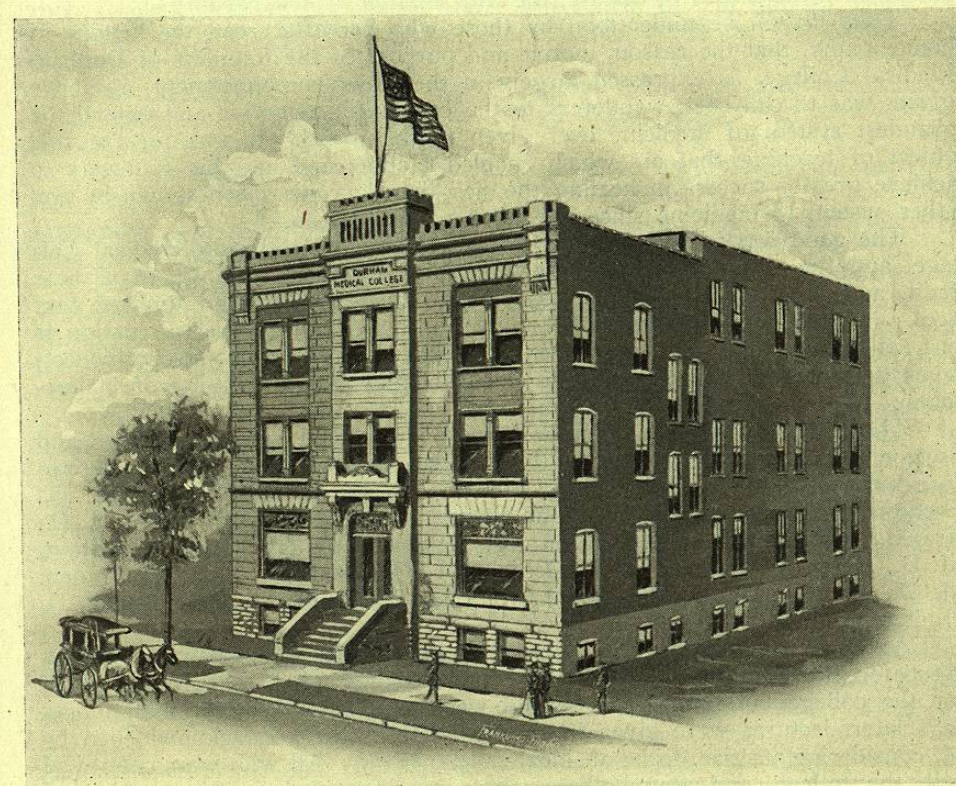
A constitution and by-laws was in time adopted and a charter secured for the corporation, bearing the name of that illustrious and much beloved American homœopathic physician, "who fought, bled, and died in the front rank" for the cause he dearly desired to see triumph—Carroll Dunham.

The future reader and student of the history of homœopathy will be interested to know more regarding the motive and purpose of the men who initiated this enterprise and published such a radical declaration of principles. They firmly believed and repeatedly gave expression to their convictions that "when Dunham College was organized it was questioned, and very properly, whether in view of the large number of homœopathic colleges already in existence, there was any reason for the organization of another.

"Truly, there would be no reason if it were to be like other homœopathic colleges. It has no right to exist unless it presents some peculiar features, some excellencies not possessed by other colleges. The peculiar excellence which gives to Dunham College this right is that it is one of the very few

schools where *pure homœopathy* is to be taught in the lecture room, and its great value demonstrated in the clinics."

Homœopathy had not, up to this time especially, been maintaining the high position which it should occupy. Its standard was slowly but surely being lowered; its truths had been falsified; its good had been adulterated; new fads, new and unknown medicines, hypnotics, anti-pyretics, sedatives, temporary expedients, unwise palliatives and aggressive surgery were corrupting the purity and weakening the efficiency of Hahnemann's art of healing.



Dunham Medical College.

In many colleges, called homœopathic, these questionable expedients had been taught persistently, until our noble materia medica, the principles and philosophy given us by the master mind, were being crowded far to the background. Faculties had been composed of men who had little knowledge of and less faith in the philosophy of homœopathy.

It is an old saying that "a man cannot teach what he does not know, a man cannot thoroughly know a thing until there exists a belief in the necessity for such a knowledge;" consequently, the principles involved in the system promulgated by Hahnemann cannot be thoroughly taught in a college whose



faculty, or any member of it, is indifferent to or ignorant of its fundamental truths.

As a result of such teaching hundreds of young men have been graduated who are therapeutic skeptics. They may have much knowledge of microscopy, bacteriology, serum-therapy, chemistry, suggestion, manual and electro-therapeutics, but in the essential principles of healing the sick (homœopathy) they are remarkably weak and ignorant.

These adjunct fields of learning, important and useful in their sphere, when too much dwelt upon largely prepare the student to detect and treat the *results* of disease—to practice allopathy—instead of teaching how to detect and remove the *causes* of disease, the *true mission of homœopathy*.

Thus it will be understood by those who hereafter read the history of homœopathy, that the reason, motive and purpose of the founders of Dunham Medical College, as expressed largely in their own announcement, as above given, was to call back wanderers to the camp fire, to revive and extend the grandest system of medicine ever given to the world. It was for the sole object of teaching that art which enabled Hahnemann and his followers to achieve greater success in healing the sick than has ever been shown by any other system of medicine since the dawn of civilization.

The good work inaugurated a few years before by Hering Medical College, and the agitation started anew by this movement soon began to bear fruit, and other colleges began to reinstate the Organon and kindred text books in their required course of study, until today a general discussion is on, pointing toward a certain conclusion, that to save our homœopathic colleges it is necessary to get back to the principles and philosophy of Hahnemann.

Those who were very soon prominently identified with the college and became associated officially, or in the teaching faculty, with the men heretofore mentioned, were Herman W. Pierson, M. D., Hubert Straten, M. D., Frederick H. Lockwood, M. D., John Storer, M. D., Edward T. Allen, M. D., Frank R. Waters, M. D., Ransom M. Barrows, M. D., Charles B. Stayt, M. D., Helen M. Parker, M. D., Benjamin L. Hotchkiss, M. D., Frank Branen, M. D., John C. McPherson, M. D., John H. Stotts, M. D., and Thomas H. Hudson, M. D.

Although the first meeting for organization was held early in August, yet before the month closed ground was broken at 370 South Wood street for the college building. The second week in November, less than ninety days later, lectures were given in the completed structure, acknowledged by all, considering its size, to be an ideal college home. All who were connected with the college, and many others who were interested in the teaching of true homœopathy, did, at the time, and always will appreciate the devotion and self-sacrifice manifested by Mr. Elwyn D. Seaton, who fully completed his part of the agreement in the construction of the building.

Early in the year 1900, negotiations were matured by which the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics of Philadelphia, which had been operated for a number of years by James Tyler Kent, M. D., and a few earnest supporters, was brought to Chicago and affiliated with Dunham Medical College. Dr. Kent became dean of the combined institutions, and Harvey Farrington, M. D., who came with the post-graduate school, was given a professorship in the department of materia medica.

During the same year and before the opening of the session of 1900-1,

an arrangement was made by which a part of the faculty and a good portion of the student body was transferred to the Dunham from what was then known as the National Medical College of Chicago.

This change added to the teaching force Thomas C. Duncan, M. D., Edwin R. McIntyer, M. D., George E. Dienst, M. D., Francis C. Ford, M. D., A. Sylvester Fish, M. D., and several others who had been associated previously with them in college work.

At the time of these acquisitions, Dunham Medical College had grown to be a positive force, gradually strengthening its faculty, while the number of students increased year by year, until the registration in the fall of 1900 reached over one hundred, nearly one-fourth of the number being in the senior class, and graduated with honor to themselves and great credit to the college.

The management from the beginning had aimed to maintain a high social and moral standard, the co-educational feature supporting, as it always should, both of these qualifications.

The furnishings for the faculty and reception rooms, the equipment of the laboratories and the management of the dispensary, gave a home-like appearance and influence which was much appreciated by the students and often occasioned complimentary remarks on the part of visitors.

The library was without exception the best collection of homœopathic books and magazines in the city. Dr. Charles J. Watts, whose death occurred November 18, 1895, bequeathed his entire private library to the college. Later, other valuable donations were made by friends and members of the faculty until the library and reading room became the pride of the institution.

During the existence of the college, those who acted in the capacity of dean, in the order named, were Doctors Fahnestock, Hoyne and Kent. In the office of registrar, Doctors Crutcher, Allen, Storer, McPherson and Waring. The last board of directors, which had remained unchanged for some time, was as follows: Mr. E. D. Seaton, president and business manager; Dr. F. H. Lockwood, vice-president; Dr. G. P. Waring, secretary; Dr. John Storer, treasurer; and Mr. E. Lathop.

During the school year of 1901-2, and even before, the spirit of centralization and combination which dominated the commercial world, forced the smaller and financially weaker homœopathic colleges of Chicago to consider the inevitable. Careful observation readily discerned that Chicago would soon have but two homœopathic colleges. The Dunham and the Hering, being in the same class, should amalgamate, the same being true of the Chicago Homœopathic and Hahnemann Medical colleges. The first union, that of the Dunham and the Hering, was accomplished in the summer of 1902; the latter, two years later.

That Dunham Medical College filled its mission well, attaining in a great measure the ideal originally announced, is attested by the fact that better homœopathy is being taught in several surviving homœopathic colleges, and that nearly all of the alumni, as given herewith, are continually preaching and practicing as they were taught, maintaining with unflinching devotion the principles and philosophy promulgated by Hahnemann. The last catalogue issued by the college included in its faculty several members of the alumni, who are worthy of mention, and are Anna Doyen, M. D., H. M.; Charles W. Becker, M. D., H. M.; Van E. Freeman, M. D.; J. Martin Littlejohn, M. D.; Theresa K. Jennings, M. D., H. M.; George L. Knapp, M. D.; Ernest



C. White, M. D.; Henry S. Llewellyn, M. D., Ernest A. Farrington, M. D. Many pleasant memories are cherished by the officers and faculty, as well as the alumni, "of the good old college days" at Dunham. Now that a new alma mater and college home is needed for all the friends of Dunham Medical College, it is natural to look to its successor—The Hering Medical College—as being the best representative of their ambitions, hopes and ideals. Hering Medical College now stands practically alone in the field formerly occupied by the Dunham. May that institution prove worthy of the respect and confidence of all who wish to continue to be its friends, is the earnest desire of every sincere follower of Hahnemann.

## GRADUATES OF DUNHAM MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Anderson, Oscar, D. S., '02, Kansas.  
 Allen, Abby D., '00, Illinois.  
 Blair, John W., '00, Illinois.  
 Brown, Ralph D. P., '02, Colorado.  
 Biggs, Ernest L., '01, Arkansas.  
 Barnes, Samuel D., B. S., '01, Illinois.  
 Cole, James C., M. D., '98, New York.  
 Crutcher, Louis P., '97, Illinois.  
 Coffin, Eugene, '00, Illinois.  
 Del Mas, Raymond, Ph. D., M. D., '01, Minnesota.  
 Dailey, Ada S., M. D., '98, Iowa.  
 Doyen, Anna, '96, Illinois.  
 Duncan, Andrew B., '97, Illinois.  
 Evans, John M., M. D., '97, Indiana.  
 Estock, Andrew, '01, Illinois.  
 Farrington, Ernest A., '02, Pennsylvania.  
 Freeman, Van E., D. D. S., '01, Illinois.  
 Fitzsimons, James E., A. B., '96, Connecticut.  
 Grover, Daniel R., '99, Illinois.  
 Glasgow, William A., '01, North Dakota.  
 Hoover, Hugh, '00, Illinois.  
 Hake, Edward H., M. S., '02, Ohio.  
 Harrison, Edwin M., '02, Illinois.  
 Hinshaw, Levi E., B. S., '02, Illinois.  
 Hollison, John H., '02, Illinois.  
 Hunt, Vere V., B. A., '02, Illinois.  
 Healey, Ida Wendle, '01, Wisconsin.  
 Higgins, Kittie Waldo, '01, Colorado.  
 Huffman, Joseph E., '97, California.  
 Jennings, Theresa Kline, '01, Illinois.  
 Klinetop, Arthur F., '97, Illinois.  
 Knapp, George L., '02, Colorado.  
 Lipscomb, James W., '00, Michigan.  
 Littlejohn, J. Martin, Ph. D., F. R. S., '02, Illinois.  
 Ludden, Ella Amelia, '01, Illinois.  
 Latz, Peter J., A. B., Ph. C., '96, Illinois.  
 Miller, Loren B., '01, Iowa.  
 Murphy, Anna M., '02, New York.  
 Moore, Wm. J., '02, New York.

McGraw, Wm. H., '02, New York.  
 McKenzie, Wm., '02, Pennsylvania.  
 McKinney, Edward, '01, Pennsylvania.  
 Ozanne, Irving E., '99, Illinois.  
 Osenbaugh, John, '01, Illinois.  
 Phelps, Claire M., '02, Illinois.  
 Pickrell, Wm. B., '98, Illinois.  
 Powell, Thomas M., '98, Illinois.  
 Quenzer, John F., '01, Illinois.  
 Raibourn, R. L., '02, Indiana.  
 Richardson, Frank M., D. D. S., '01, Illinois.  
 Robertson, John D., D. D. S., '97, Illinois.  
 Stranze, Ludislaus V., A. B., Ph. D., '96, Illinois.  
 Sutton, Ella A., '01, Illinois.  
 Schwartz Wm. H., '02, Pennsylvania.  
 Thatcher, Fletcher J., '00, Illinois.  
 Thomas, Harvey C., '00, Indiana.  
 Waring, Guernsey P., '97, Illinois.  
 Winkler, Rose, '98, New York.  
 White, Myron L., '01, Kansas.  
 Waltenbaugh, Charles C., '01, Ohio.  
 White, Ernest C., '02, Illinois.  
 Williams, H. Emeline, '02, Illinois.  
 Wickland, Carl A., '00, Illinois.  
 Zimmerman, Florence D., '98, New York.

Those receiving the degree of master of homœopathics (H. M.) from the Post-Graduate School of Homœopathics were:

Baker, Harry Burgwyn, M. D., '01, Virginia.  
 Becker, Chas. W., M. D., '03, Illinois.  
 Barton, Clyde E., M. D., '99, Pennsylvania.  
 Bassett, Alice H., M. D., '99, Massachusetts.  
 Cameron, Hugh A., M. D., '97, Pennsylvania.  
 Carpenter, Helen B., M. D., '95, Massachusetts.  
 Cooper, George W., M. D., '97, Pennsylvania.  
 Doyen, Anna, M. D., '01, Illinois.  
 Enos, Clinton B., M. D., '95, Colorado.  
 Farrington, Harvey, A. B., M. D., '99, Pennsylvania.  
 Gladwin, Frederica E., M. D., '92, Pennsylvania.  
 Harrison, Wm., M. D., '02, Texas.  
 Huffman, Joseph E., M. D., '03, California.  
 Hess, Amelia L., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.  
 Houghton, Henry L., M. D., '96, Massachusetts.  
 Howland, Josephine, M. D., '97, New York.  
 Ives, S. Mary, M. D., '95, Pennsylvania.  
 Jennings, Theresa K., M. D., '92, Illinois.  
 Jackson, Mary K., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.  
 Johnson, William M., M. D., '92, Illinois.  
 Johnson, Mary T., M. D., '94, Pennsylvania.  
 Keith, Frederick S., M. D., '93, Massachusetts.  
 Lockwood, Frederick H., M. D., '01, Illinois.



Leggett, S. L. Guild, M. D., '93, New York.  
 Lewis, Margaret C., M. D., '97, Pennsylvania.  
 Loos, Julia C., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.  
 McKenzie, Peter L., M. D., '02, Oregon.  
 Medley, Jennie, M. D., '92, Pennsylvania.  
 Newton, Carrie E., M. D., '92, Massachusetts.  
 Olds, Charles L., M. D., '94, Pennsylvania.  
 Parke, Maybelle, M. D., '95, Wisconsin.  
 Phelps, Josephine, M. D., '93, Pennsylvania.  
 Stankowitch, Rosalie, M. D., '94, Pennsylvania.  
 Stokes, Lydia W., M. D., '96, Pennsylvania.  
 Thatcher, G. H., M. D., '95, Pennsylvania.  
 Tomhagen, John A., M. D., '91, Illinois.  
 Tremaine, J. Eugene, M. D., '93, Illinois.  
 Waring, Guernsey P., M. D., '03, Illinois.

## CHAPTER IV.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

By L. C. Aldrich; M. Belle Brown, M. D., Editor.

Hahnemann was the founder of homœopathy; Gram was its pioneer in America; Hering founded the first homœopathic school of medical instruction in the world; Lozier founded the first woman's homœopathic medical college in the world—the *New York Medical College for Women*.

Clemence Sophia Lozier belonged to a family of physicians, and imbibed a medical spirit in her childhood. Years of ill health and the loss of little children impressed upon her the desirability of enlightenment as to the prevention of infantile diseases and mortality. In search of her own physical strength she attended the lectures of many health reformers, and followed out so far as possible their schemes of treatment. She afterward devoted several years of her middle life to earnest endeavors to ameliorate the sufferings of those about her, and she was famed for her skill in the care of the sick and was known among the people as a gentle teacher and healer. But she was conscious of her own limitations of medical knowledge, and in her ardent desire to help the sick she was led to seek admission to a medical school and provide herself with a diploma or license to practice. In 1849 she attended lectures at an eclectic college and was graduated with the highest honor of her class from the New York Central Medical College, in Syracuse, in 1853.

It cannot be said that Dr. Lozier was at heart an eclectic. Her ambition was to become a licensed practitioner of medicine, and a course of study in either of the dominant schools was denied her, hence there was no other course than that adopted by her. To accomplish her purpose she was compelled to accept the eclectic school as her alma mater. She began her career in the city of New York, and soon built up an extensive and profitable practice, but when she became a personal witness to all the distressing scenes in the homes of the sick, due in a great measure to ignorance of the simple laws of health, she conceived the idea of giving weekly lectures at her own home to whomsoever would come to hear them. She was then doing what she believed to be a plain duty to humanity, and it is doubtful if at that time she had in mind the founding of an institution for the medical instruction of her own sex. The lectures from the beginning were instructive and interesting, and were especially intended to furnish physical, mental and moral training to women for the functions of maternity and the care of children. But it was a beginning from which developed the idea of a medical college for women, and the institution of which this chapter treats was its direct outgrowth.

Dr. Lozier was the guiding spirit of the new school movement, and drew about her many earnest friends and supporters. Their plans soon took definite form, but there were obstacles to be overcome, chiefest among which was the opposition of the schools whose governing powers would not concede that women were qualified by nature or acquirement for the practice of medicine, much less to be honored with the degree of doctor of medicine.