

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*.

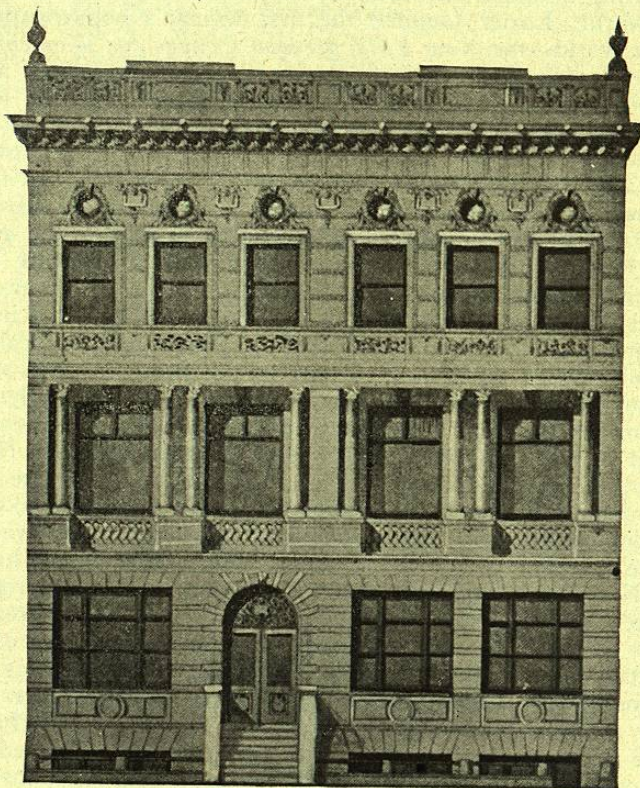
Clemence Sophia Lozier belonged to a family of physicians, and imbibed a medical spirit in her childhood. Years of ill health and the loss of little children impressed upon her the desirability of enlightenment as to the prevention of infantile diseases and mortality. In search of her own physical strength 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.

Fully impressed with these prejudiced notions, female applicants were refused matriculation tickets in the so-called regular schools, and even the action of the eclectic college in Syracuse which had the temporary courage to confer the degrees on three women, one of whom was Dr. Lozier, was made to smart for its action and to close its doors against further applicants.

An act of incorporation was necessary to the establishment of a medical school if the institution proposed to award diplomas and confer the doctor's degree, and such surely was the purpose of Dr. Lozier and her associates when they made application to the legislature in 1863; and when the bill was offered there were developed opposition to it and a determination to



New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

prevent its passage. But this opposition was not well founded; it was based on prejudice alone, and its champions did not succeed in swaying the legislative mind to the extent of accomplishing its defeat. On the contrary a liberal charter was obtained and thereby was secured to woman the right to equal collegiate advantages with men, in the passage of

"An Act to Incorporate the New York Medical College for Women."

Section 1. Maria Louise Ewen, Nancy Fish, Maria L. Oscanyan, Elizabeth S. S. Eaton, Martha A. Elliott, Augusta T. C. Niven, A. Ensign New-

man, of New York city; Matilda C. Perry, of Albany city; Maria S. Connolly, of New York city; Elizabeth Ransom, of Fort Hamilton, New York; Mary Ward, Sarah Ann Martin, Elvina A. Lane, Sarah A. King, Laura M. Ward, Anna C. Van Ness, Georgianna Gray, Frances S. Rugg, Mary A. Camerden, Harriet P. R. White, Catherine Buckley, Eliza A. King, Sarah Andrews, of New York city; Marie A. M. Fowle, of Brooklyn, New York; Lydia E. Rushby, Mary F. James, Charlotte Fowler Wells, Margaret Austin, of New York city; and S. S. Nivison, of Tompkins county, New York, and their associates, are hereby constituted a body corporate, by the name of the "New York Medical College for Women," to be located in the city of New York, for the purpose of instruction in the department of learning and medical science professed and taught by said college.

Sec. 2. The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds or property thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than that declared in the preceding section. The said corporation may also hold such collections of books, and of the productions of nature and of art, as it may need for purposes of medical and clinical instruction.

Sec. 3. The persons severally named in the first section of this act, are hereby appointed trustees of the said corporation, with power to fill any vacancy in their board.

Sec. 4. The trustees, for the time being, shall have power to grant and confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon any person of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, upon the recommendation of the board of professors, who shall be appointed by the trustees of said college; but no person shall receive a diploma, conferring such degree, unless said person have pursued the study of medical science for at least three years, after the age of sixteen, with some physician or surgeon, duly authorized by law to practice in the profession, and shall also, after that age, have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in some incorporated medical colleges; the last of which course shall have been delivered by the professors of said college.

Sec. 5. The said college shall be subject to the visitation of the regents of the university, and shall annually report to them.

Sec. 6. The corporation hereby created shall possess the powers, and be subject to the provisions and liabilities of title three, of chapter eighteen, of the first part of the revised statutes.

Sec. 7. The legislature may at any time alter, modify, or repeal this act.

Sec. 8. This act shall take effect immediately.
(Passed April 14, 1863.)

Thus was brought into active existence the first woman's medical college not only in America but in the world; thus was secured the triumph of the great principle of right for which the advocates of the institution had contended in the face of bitter opposition on the part of those who would have denied woman the right to practice and teach medicine. It was not a dearly bought victory, nor was it secured at the sacrifice of personal or professional honor. They who fought the battle in the legislature were of those mentioned in the act of incorporation, and they were led by a woman not strong physically, but of wonderful strength of character and firmness of

purpose. Nor was it wholly a woman's contest on the one side, for there were men of influence and means among the advocates of this pioneer institution, and the glories of victory were shared by many who were not mentioned as incorporators, but who had given more than moral support to the measure.

The act constituted the incorporators a board of trustees and provided for the succession of its members. The board at once organized and proceeded with the work laid out for it, for much was to be done before the opening of the first session, October 19, 1863. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. Maria L. Ewen, president; Mrs. Mary Ward, Mrs. Laura M. Ward, Mrs. C. F. Wells, vice-presidents; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, recording secretary; Mrs. Maria L. Oscanyan, corresponding secretary; Miss Lydia E. Rushby, treasurer; Miss Marie A. M. Fowle, librarian; Mrs. Charlotte F. Wells, Mrs. A. Ensign Newman, Mrs. Sarah A. King, Mrs. Elvina A. Lane, Mrs. Laura M. Ward, executive committee. Dr. Lozier was made president of the college and under that official position she performed the duties of dean. The following year she was made president of the faculty, and in the next year was chosen dean, which office she held until her death in 1888. The first faculty chairs were filled as follows:

Mrs. Clemence S. Lozier, M. D., professor of diseases of women and children.

Mrs. Lydia F. Fowler, M. D., professor of pathology, principles and practice of medicine.

Mrs. Sarah M. Ellis, M. D., professor of anatomy.

Mrs. Huldah Allen, M. D., professor of physiology and hygiene.

Isaac M. Ward, A. M., M. D., professor of obstetrics and medical jurisprudence.

J. V. C. Smith, M. D., professor of clinical and operative surgery.

Edward P. Fowler, M. D., professor of materia medica and diseases of the chest.

A. W. Lozier, A. M., M. D., professor of chemistry and toxicology.

While the subject of professorships was under consideration the trustees were in search of a suitable location for the college, and soon leased the building and premises at No. 74 East Twelfth street. From the beginning it was the purpose of the founders of the school to establish a hospital in connection with the college, but owing to various circumstances this acquisition was delayed for one year. When all the important preliminaries had been arranged the trustees and faculty issued a "Prospectus and Announcement for the Year 1863-64," from which some extracts will be found of interest:

"The corporators have been stimulated in their efforts to carry out the beneficent intentions of the projectors of this institution, by the conviction that the sufferings of women, from the derangements peculiar to their organization, are liable to be misunderstood on account of the relation usually existing between the patient and the physician, which does not permit that thorough investigation of symptoms essential to their proper treatment; and that this evil, connected with the employment of physicians of the opposite sex, in the treatment of the diseases of women, will continue to exist so long as purity and delicacy continue to be recognized as the crowning excellencies of the female character.

"Recognizing the fact that there exists in society an imperative demand for female physicians, and a growing conviction that women should

be educated to meet it, the legislature has granted a special charter for a college, in which women desirous of entering the profession, but excluded from the existing schools of medicine, may receive instruction in all the branches of medical science."

In addition the trustees take occasion to commend the faculty to the favorable consideration of the public, and also announce that applicants for admission will be afforded every facility for a thorough scientific course of instruction in all the branches of medicine. "In short," says the announcement, "the college occupies, under the laws of the state, a position equal to that of any medical college, and enjoys equal protection and facilities with other similar institutions. It will be wholly unsectarian, and no effort will be spared to earn for it a position of scientific value second to none in the world."

The declaration of purpose to maintain the college on a "wholly unsectarian" basis evidently was made in perfect good faith, for at that time none of the female faculty members were graduates of a homœopathic medical college, although perhaps one or more of them may have held views favorable to the teachings of Hahnemann. But before the end of the first year there developed a tendency to adopt homœopathic teachings, although the second annual announcement discloses nothing to indicate a change in the policy of the institution. The change, if it was such in fact, was really made after the end of the second school year and before the opening of the session of 1865-66. On this subject the announcement for the session last mentioned says: "Although the wide-spread and imperative demand for female physicians has been responded to by the organization of two colleges exclusively for women, this is the first and only one in the world where the law of '*similia*' is recognized as the only true guide in the administration of drugs;" and further: "With homœopathic teachings in addition to all the branches of medical science taught in other medical schools, this institution presents itself to the public with appeals for patronage such as no other medical school for the education of women can claim." The change, however, did not lead to a revolution in the school, although some faculty changes were the result; but it did lead to the establishment of a second woman's medical college in the city—the "Woman's College of Physicians and Surgeons," connected with the New York Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, which has since maintained an existence and now is the medical department of Cornell University.

In the new school, which was classed as "regular," Dr. Clemence S. Lozier was the first incumbent of the chair of theory and practice, also that of diseases of women and children, and was dean of the faculty, while Dr. A. W. Lozier then was professor of microscopic anatomy and pathology in the homœopathic institution, also held the chair of surgery, pathology and microscopic anatomy in the new school. Professor James Hyatt, who in 1864-65 held the chair of chemistry and toxicology in the older college, arrayed himself in 1865-66 with the new school. But Dr. Clemence S. Lozier severed her connection with the dissentient school and identified herself thoroughly and loyally with the institution she had founded. She became a complete convert to homœopathy, teaching and practicing according to the law of similars until the end of her useful life. The organization of the new college had the effect to draw away a few students in the mother school, but without serious impairment of its strength or interruption of the course of instruction.

When the New York Medical College for Women opened its doors to students in October, 1863, eighteen applicants for admission to its classes were enrolled. They constituted the first class—the pioneer class of a pioneer college of medicine, and as such are entitled to be mentioned in these annals. Their names, residence, and year of graduation were as follows: Miss Emily C. Schettler, New York city, 1864; Mrs. Elizabeth D. Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth B. A. Hamilton, Mrs. Amelia G. Pollock, Mrs. Anna C. Van Ness, Mrs. Margaret Cooper, New York city, 1865; Mrs. Harriet E. Hall, Peterboro, New York, 1865; Miss Anna A. Manning, New London, Conn., 1865; Miss Mary E. Tracy, Cromwell, Conn., 1865; Mrs. Eloise B. Smith, Boston, Mass., 1865; Miss Harriet Clisby, Australia, 1865; Miss S. Amelia Barnett, Newark, New Jersey, 1865; Miss Jane E. Spalding, Cold Water, Mich., 1865.

The legislature in 1864 (April 19) passed an act by which the act of incorporation of 1863 was amended, and the second section was made to read as follows:

The said corporation may hold and possess real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and the funds and property thereof shall not be used for any other purpose than that declared in the preceding section, *except for hospital purposes*. The said corporation may also hold such collections of books, and the productions of nature and art, as it may need for the purpose of medical and clinical instruction; and the said corporation shall be known and designated as the "New York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Children."

The most important feature of this amendment was the authority to establish a hospital for women and children in connection with the college, according to the original purpose of its founders, and the less important feature, yet interesting as a matter of history, was the change in name of the institution. The act, however, gave the trustees all the authority they desired, and they at once proceeded to regulate the affairs of their own body by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the preamble of which read as follows:

"The object of this body shall be to promote the public good, by establishing and maintaining a Scientific Medical College for the thorough medical education of women—for affording ladies a course of instruction in physiology and hygiene, and in the art of nursing and taking care of the sick, and also for ameliorating the sufferings of our sex by establishing and maintaining a hospital for women and children."

In 1866 the act of incorporation of 1863, and the amendatory act of 1864, were somewhat modified by the action of the regents of the University of the State of New York, who under special authority of the legislature, were vested with control of the affairs of the college. The action of the regents worked important changes in the proposed operation of the college and constituted the real foundation on which the institution was permanently founded and subsequently maintained. It was a virtual re-incorporation upon the application of the trustees, which being duly considered were acted upon as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it known, that the said regents, by virtue of the authority in them by law vested, do ordain, determine and declare

"First. That the name of the said corporation is hereby changed to

'The New York Medical College and Hospital for Women;' by which name it shall hereafter be called and known.

"Second. Hereafter nine members of the board of trustees of the said institution shall form a quorum for the transaction of business; and no election shall be held to fill the place of any trustee whose seat may have become vacant, until after the number of trustees have been reduced to less than seventeen and thereafter the number of trustees shall be seventeen. Neither the wife nor the husband of any professor in said college or hospital shall be a member of the board of trustees.

"Third. The trustees shall have power to grant and confer the degree of doctor of medicine upon any person of the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character, upon the recommendation of the board of professors, and the approval of a board of censors composed of at least five reputable physicians, to be appointed by the said trustees, who shall certify that such person has creditably sustained, in their presence, a critical examination in all the related branches of medical science; but no person shall receive a diploma conferring such degree unless such person shall have pursued the study of medical science for at least three years after the age of eighteen years with some physician or surgeon duly authorized by law to practice in the profession, and shall also after that age have attended two complete courses of all the lectures delivered in some incorporated medical college, the latter of which courses shall have been delivered by the professors of the said college.

"Fourth. The officers of the said board of trustees, elected at the last election of such officers, shall continue to hold their offices until the next annual meeting of the board, and they and their successors shall hold their offices until others shall have been elected in their places; and in case of failure to elect such officers, or any of them, at any annual meeting, such election may be held at any subsequent meeting of the trustees.

"Fifth. This ordinance shall take effect immediately, and the said regents may at any time alter, amend, or repeal the same."

Under an ordinance adopted by the regents, April 6, 1875, the college was authorized to hold real and personal estate of the value of three hundred thousand dollars.

The reorganization effected under the ordinances of the regents in 1866 placed the college on a more secure foundation and strengthened its hold upon the public. The authority to establish a hospital in accordance with the design of the founders was encouraging, but the trustees at that time had not at their command sufficient means to do all that was hoped for in that direction, either in the matter of treating patients or in clinical instruction for the benefit of students. The announcement for the session of 1865-66 referred in particular to this subject, and made an urgent appeal to the public for assistance. The school already had accomplished much good work in the education of women for the practice of medicine, and in addition it even then was carrying on philanthropic work on a "benefic foundation" in offering free instruction to women to better fit themselves for missionary labor among the heathen. In 1867 it was announced that "six capable and well educated women, whose means are limited, may be annually received on payment of matriculation and demonstration fees," of five dollars each. In 1868 the trustees made a more direct appeal for help, and in their announcement said: "We have a college building, which the timely aid of our legis-