

lature and city has enabled us to secure and in part pay for. A permanent dispensary has been established, and as soon as we have the requisite funds (\$100,000) our hospital also will be permanently established. To aid in our labors Mrs. C. S. Lozier has given us \$6,000 of her \$10,000 subscription, made March 1, 1867." The total donations of cash prior to 1867 amounted to about \$3,000, but in that year the city appropriated \$5,000, the state \$3,400, while other contributions from friends made an aggregate of more than \$10,000. In addition to this the city gave the trustees in 1868 the sum of \$6,000.

It was with much satisfaction that the trustees in 1868 announced: "We have a College Building." The structure was located at the corner of Second avenue and Twelfth street, and was acquired by purchase. The building was remodeled to meet the new requirements, with provision for a free dispensary, which now was one of the attractive features of the institution. The hospital department was gradually taking form, but was not sufficiently advanced to be designated as such. In this year the state appropriation for the college amounted to \$10,000; the city gave \$5,500; Mrs. A. Rusche, \$1,000, and the contributions of others made an aggregate of nearly \$15,000.

The session of 1869-70 was eventful in the history of the school. Before the session was opened the trustees announced to the public that thereafter the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women had advanced the standard of requirement of medical education in the institution by the adoption of a compulsory three years' course of study; and in support of their position, say:

"The need of a higher standard of medical education has long been felt so that any move in that direction meets with general approval. It has been the opinion of the trustees and faculty of this institution that the method of instruction generally adopted in our medical schools is not conducive to the highest success. Instead of requiring students of different classes to attend upon the same course of lectures through each of two successive terms, it is deemed more philosophical to divide and grade the studies, and therefore essential to a thorough education, to extend the period of academic attendance. Our course of study is arranged in conformity with these convictions. This plan has been partially adopted heretofore, and will be fully maintained hereafter, in the case of those matriculants whose private study has not been carried on one year, and whose classical and scientific attainments are not of a superior order."

The condition of the college at this time was interesting, and there was much in results already accomplished to justify the prediction that a prosperous future would reward the labors of those who were concerned in its management. The dispensary department was engaged in an important work, and had virtually resolved itself into a hospital in fact, if not in name. It was in safe hands and for some years had been in charge of a regularly appointed committee. For the session of 1868-69 thirty-three students were enrolled, fifteen in the first, seven in the second, and eleven in the third or senior class; and at the end of the session in the spring of 1869 ten diplomas in medicine were awarded. The faculty comprised ten professorships, with one demonstrator and one lecturer. In six years of its existence the school had sent forty-five graduates into the medical profession, and in view of all that had been accomplished the trustees and faculty felt justified in raising

the standard of education in this the mother school of its kind, and also in advancing the standard of requirement for matriculants.

The hospital was formally opened September 15, 1869, and from that time to the end of the next session 43 patients were treated, 25 births took place; the dispensary physicians treated 1,300 cases, attended 1,530 outside calls, and gave 8,000 prescriptions. As a public charity the hospital from the beginning was of great benefit to suffering humanity, while its clinical advantages to students gave the school a much better standing with the professional world.

The college was maintained at Second avenue and Twelfth street for twelve years, the greater part of which period constituted an era of progress not before enjoyed. The property was owned by the corporation, and there were no dissensions on the part of the faculty and trustees. Indeed in the history of this school from first to last there seems to have been a remarkable freedom from internal strife.

The board of trustees for several years had been composed entirely of women, who administered the physical affairs of the institution in all its departments with excellent good judgment. Yet they were not wholly alone in all that was accomplished, for working hand in hand with them was a strong faculty body, an advisory council and a board of censors, the council comprising business men of wide experience in educational matters, and the censors comprising five well known medical practitioners.

For the session of 1870-1871 thirty-five students were in attendance, and in the spring of the latter year six diplomas in medicine were awarded, against five of the preceding year, and eleven for the year 1869. This did not indicate a falling off in normal attendance, but was the natural result of the adoption of the compulsory three years' course of study. The system now was in satisfactory working order and met with the approval of the profession at large.

It is true the adoption of the longer course slightly affected the attendance for a time, but the quality of work accomplished was better than before. In addition to didactic teaching in the course of study there were four clinics held weekly in the college building, two in the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, and two in the New York Ophthalmic Hospital. Some years before this time the supplementary or spring term had been introduced and gave opportunity for special study of ophthalmology, obstetrical surgery, auscultation, and microscopic examinations.

At the time indicated the school had passed the experimental period of its history, and had proved to be a success with every promise of permanency, and that despite the predictions of the wisecracks of former years that it would run its course and then quietly pass out of existence. When the question of the professional education of women was first presented medical colleges closed their doors against them, but after the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women had been in operation for about ten years, a few other schools became co-educational and admitted women to their classes; and at the time referred to this school still held sway and was known as the leading institution of its kind in America, a reputation it has since easily maintained. The announcement for the eleventh session refers at some length to this subject, and with pardonable pride the trustees and faculty take occasion to say:

"The medical education of women is no longer a question. It is now

a fact, accomplished and accepted as such, even by those who were at first its strongest opponents. \* \* \* The practical accomplishment of this educational task has, however, been surrounded with many difficulties, and in overcoming these the trustees and faculty have become convinced that the proper development of this wide and comparatively new field of woman's work and usefulness requires not simply the same teaching and the same advantages as are afforded to men, but, more than this, it demands a longer course of study, greater attention to details and a more exhaustive treatment of the subjects of study than is found in the ordinary medical colleges. In other words, *the medical education of women must be more thorough and carried to a higher degree than the medical education of men.*

"When the question of the professional education of women was first agitated the medical colleges of the country were closed against them, and, with a few exceptions, so remain. It therefore became necessary to establish a medical college expressly for their instruction. Hospital advantages were at first denied them, and were finally procured with difficulty, but not without being subjected to many annoyances, so that it was decided to supplement the college with a hospital and dispensary. All this has been accomplished, and not only this. The college has been thoroughly equipped with every material and apparatus requisite for medical instruction. \* \* \* The requirements for every department have been fully provided for."

The trustees and faculty at this time also announced an increase in the teaching force, by the appointment of Prof. James O. Carmichael to the chair of anatomy, and Prof. William O. MacDonald to the chair of diseases of women and children, both men of ability and high professional standing. At the same time Dr. J. Antonio Terry was appointed to the lectureship on laryngoscopy, and Dr. Emma Scott to that of principles and practice of medicine. The school now offered unusual facilities for clinical teaching, and was greater and stronger than ever before in its history.

In 1874 the educational facilities of the college and hospital were materially improved by the acquisition of a new property at 301 Lexington avenue, where it was proposed to erect in the near future large and commodious buildings for all the purposes of the institution. The cost of this property was \$125,000, and when it was ready for occupancy the former college home was sold. For more perfect operation of the new hospital department an aid society of ladies, known as the "Hospital Managers" was organized to assist the medical staff provided to be appointed for its general supervision. The especial purpose of the managers was to raise funds for hospital maintenance, and look to the welfare and comfort of the unfortunates brought there for treatment. The hospital managers were a factor for good in the history of the institution and carried forward a noble charity for several years. The medical staff comprised many professional men of prominence, and gave to the department under their attendance a deserved popularity. The personnel of the first staff was as follows: Dr. John F. Gray, Edward Bayard, Henry D. Paine, Lewis Hallock, Henry B. Smith, E. J. P. Fowler, William J. Baner, S. Lilienthal, C. S. Lozier, Mary W. Noxon, Alfred K. Hills, R. McMurray, Orlena F. Smith, William Tod Helmuth, E. Carleton, Jr., F. E. Doughty, William O. MacDonald.

With the acquisition of the new property the college corporation became the owner of a valuable estate, and the charter amendment of April 6, 1875, was secured to increase the total amount authorized to be held. But with

the increased educational facilities there came increased responsibilities in the business management and maintenance of the institutions, and it was deemed necessary to make some changes in the personnel of the board of trustees, which prior to 1875 had been composed of women, by replacing some of them with persons of the opposite sex.

The corporation not only owned real and personal estate of considerable value, but the property was encumbered with debt, not large, yet still a mortgage indebtedness which in the course of events must be satisfied, and man's experiences in affairs of the kind was supposed to be essential to the future welfare of the institution, hence the election to the board of trustees of Isaac C. Kendall, Henry G. Stebbins, David I. Ely and Charles Butler. But this acquisition of strength, however strong, did not prevent disaster, and the project of erecting costly buildings on the Lexington avenue lots was compelled to be abandoned, the property was sold, and the college found a temporary home at Lexington avenue and Thirty-seventh street, where it was maintained in insufficient quarters until 1881. This was the most unfortunate event in the history of the institution, but it was not due to bad business management and was only one of the results of the financial panics which swept the country during and after 1873 wrecking thousands of interests and institutions and causing a depression in business circles which continued several years.

In the history of this school the effects of the period began to be felt soon after 1875, and continued until about 1888; but there was no closing of doors, and the college was standing on as firm foundation as ever, although the graduating class of 1876 numbered only four persons, as against twenty-three in the preceding year. In 1877 nine degrees were conferred, in 1878 there were twenty-seven, in 1879, six, and seven in 1880. Upon the surrender of the Lexington avenue property there was little interruption of college routine life, and never at any time were the trustees and faculty alarmed for the safety of the institution. The teaching force was maintained, and for the session of 1879-80 included twelve regular professors and as many lecturers.

In 1880 a new and important factor for good appeared in the life of the college. On the day following the commencement exercises of that year the graduates of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women held a general meeting and organized an alumnae association, whose object was, and is, "to work for the higher interests of the medical profession, and by united action to promote social and harmonious feeling among its members, and especially to awaken personal interest in their alma mater." In the association the college found a new and needed friend, and from the day of its organization to the present time it has exercised a powerful influence in molding the policy and promoting the welfare of the institution. During the first year of its existence the association contributed to the hospital maintenance fund by collections from various sources nearly \$1,400.

In the nineteenth annual announcement the trustees mentioned with gratification that they had secured "a commodious building admirably adapted to the wants of the college and hospital." The property referred to was leased in 1881, and was the home of the school for nearly twenty years afterward. It was on West Fifty-fourth street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, and while in some respects lacking in facilities for intended use, was readily adapted to its intended occupancy only as women of deter-

mination can adapt conditions to suit their requirements. The change, however, was a decided improvement on former conditions.

The first session opened auspiciously, and at its end in 1882 the doctor's degree was conferred on ten graduates, a larger class than any since 1878. The hospital and its clinics had now become a prominent feature of the curriculum and the school was increasing in popularity notwithstanding the introduction of medical co-education in other colleges.

For the session of 1883-84 gold prizes were introduced by Prof. W. Storm White for the best and most complete set of notes on his lectures on pathological anatomy and also on histology. For the next session Dr. Lozier, the dean, offered a gold prize for the best notes on her clinical lectures on diseases of women and children. This was followed in the next year by Dr. Boynton with first and second senior class prizes for the best standing in ophthalmology and otology; the Demorest prize, a handsome gold medal, for the best notes on lectures in physiology, and "to encourage woman to practice the art of surgery," a gold medal was offered to the most proficient senior in "operations upon the cadaver."

In 1888 (April 26) Dr. Clemence Sophia Lozier, founder of the college, dean, and emeritus professor of diseases of women and children, was taken away by the hand of death. For more than twenty-five years she had been the guiding spirit of the school, and during all that long period she had labored unceasingly, giving her strength, her time, and her money with free and unstinted hand for the purpose of securing to women a medical education equal to that given to men. When her death was announced the homœopathic medical profession mourned with her family, and the feelings of the trustees and faculty found expression in resolutions which were printed in the announcement for the next session. The faculty resolutions were as follows:

"WHEREAS, our co-worker, Dr. Clemence S. Lozier, has been called by death to enter into her eternal reward,

*Therefore resolved*, that in her death, the cause of medical education for women has lost a pioneer and earnest advocate, the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women its founder and benefactor, its first president, its professor from its foundation, its dean for the past twenty-two years, and, above all, its faithful friend, who for a quarter of a century has permitted no selfish motives to come between her and its best interests.

*Resolved*, that the faculty have always found her gentle and womanly, but firm in her convictions of what she believed to be right; also that in this Providence they have lost not only a fellow worker, but each one of them a personal friend.

*Resolved*, that these resolutions be placed on file, and a copy of them be forwarded by the secretary to the family of the deceased.

M. L. HOLBROOK, M. D.

PHOEBE J. B. WAIT, M. D.

LOUISE GERRARD, M. D.

Committee.

Since 1868 Dr. Lozier has been emeritus professor of diseases of women and children in the college, but for several years the arduous duties of her chair had been performed by others, Dr. Mary A. Brinckman being professor of diseases of women, and Dr. Juliet P. Van Evera of diseases of children.

There had been a disposition to relieve Dr. Lozier of the onerous duties of her chair for some time previous to her death, and the eminent founder herself was at times inclined to lay aside the responsibilities of her position, but the trustees and her co-workers of the faculty were desirous that her name should head the faculty roster as long as she lived. At the beginning of the twenty-sixth session Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait began her service as dean of the faculty, and still continued her former duties in connection with the chair of obstetrics.

During her more than twenty-five years of intimate association with the growth and progress of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, Dr. Lozier was a witness to many changes in its character, methods and history, and it was gratifying to her to know that at the end of the twenty-fifth session of the school she had founded there had been sent out into the ranks of the profession two hundred and twenty women physicians and surgeons.

In 1864, when Emily Schettler took her degree, the first diploma in medicine ever awarded by a woman's medical college, Dr. Lozier felt that her energies had not been wasted or spent in vain; and at the close of the session of 1887-88 it was her pleasure to see nine splendidly equipped women go out from her school with diplomas which ranked equal to those of any medical school in this country; and to feel that she had been an instrument in the accomplishment of this result was to her a source of deep gratification. In 1863 there were eight members of the faculty who entered upon their duties in that little building in East Twelfth street; there were fifteen regular faculty chairs and five minor professorships when she closed her labors in connection with the college at the end of the session in the spring of 1888.

Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, the new dean, found healthful conditions when she took up the duties of office as successor to Dr. Lozier, and the trustees chose well when they elected this graduate of the class of '71 to a position in the business department of the college. In 1880 she had succeeded Prof. Loomis L. Danforth in the chair of obstetrics, and had been a member of the teaching force nearly ten years when she was called to the deanship. She served in that capacity until 1896, and then was succeeded by Dr. J. De La M. Lozier.

In 1893 the trustees with the aid and full approval of the faculty adopted the four years' graded course, and thereby again raised the standard of medical education in the college. This step was taken advisedly and after full consideration of its probable effect and ultimate result, for it was assumed that the change would increase the cost of medical education to students, and would probably reduce the attendance and also the revenues of the school; but the four years' compulsory course was being adopted by other medical colleges in the interest of more thorough education and to meet the exacting requirements of the laws; and as the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women never was a follower, but always a leader, as it was in fact a pioneer, the new advance step was taken early, even before the standard of professional education was raised by the regents. Dr. Wait was dean of the faculty at the time this change was made, and to her executive ability and wise administration much of the success of the college at that time and afterward was due. It was said of her that she knew every matriculate by name, knew all their trials and perplexities,

and by her tact and sympathy helped many discouraged students over the rough paths of college life.

Having declared "unequivocally" for the four years' course, as a "necessity to the sick" and "a duty to the public," and having learned by practical experience that the new plan was successful beyond their expectations, the trustees and faculty realized that their aim to "make this college equal to any in the world" had not failed of its purpose in any respect. As in former years they had calculated on the probable results, and had considered the contingencies, and they were gratified to learn that the innovation had not in the least impaired the efficiency of the school, nor affected its standing, except to advance its popularity. But this was not the end of progress in the direction of higher medical education.

In 1895 an application was made to the regents for an ordinance of re-incorporation, and that body, after official inspection, having become satisfied that all suitable provision had been made for the proper maintenance of both college and hospital, and that all other requirements had been fully met, did re-incorporate the legal successors of the original incorporators, and their successors in office, under the name of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, and declared the first trustees of the corporation under the new charter to be Amelia Wright, M. D., Charlotte Fowler Wells, Ellen Louise Demorest, Rosalie MacBride, Cordelia Williams, M. D., Henry S. Day, Mary Knox Robinson, Louise A. Wilson, Jefferson M. Levy, Marion Gurney, Andrew J. Robinson, Harriet L. Bender, Mary Day, Mary Eliza Merritt, Margaritta Kingsland Welsh and Mary Lloyd.

The action of the regents incorporated the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women a part of the University of the State of New York. All diplomas are granted and signed by the trustees, the faculty, and also by the regents. As then established and now existing, the diploma of this college is equal to that of any medical institution in America. Its degree, M. D., is conferred by the regents on students of good moral character, not less than twenty-two years old, who are recommended by the faculty as having completed the course and passed the examination required by law for medical license, or their equivalent approved by the regents, and as having conformed to the laws and ordinances regulating the practice of medicine and the conferment of medical degrees in this state.

In the report of the trustees of the hospital department of the college for the year 1886, one paragraph reads: "Our work has outgrown the limits of the building we now occupy; and our only hope is that some noble persons noted for good deeds will aid us in securing a building adequate in size and better calculated for the work we have to do." This indirect appeal was the real beginning of the movement which led ultimately to the erection of the splendid college and hospital building on One Hundred and First street, although the intention at that time was to found a hospital separate from yet connected with the college, and for the use of the medical students attending there.

In 1887 the trustees began the work of creating a building fund, but progress in that direction was slow until after the death of Dr. Lozier, when the alumnae and personal friends of the late dean undertook to raise funds for the erection of a hospital building to be known as "The Lozier Memorial Pavilion." Soon afterward a fair was held under the direction of the alumnae association, and thereby the funds in the treasurer's hands were

increased by nearly \$2,000. For several years afterward the subject was one chiefly of discussion and various means were adopted to raise money to buy land and begin the work of construction. The memorial fund in 1895 amounted to more than \$8,000, and was gradually growing.

In 1896 the trustees took more decisive action in selecting a location, and in 1897 purchased land on One Hundred and First street, west of Central park; but in the meantime it had been decided to erect both college and hospital buildings, the college first and the latter as soon as the needed funds could be raised. The estimated cost of the college building was \$25,000, and of the hospital, \$45,000, the latter being larger from the fact that the law required fire-proof construction. The work of the subscription committee and the alumnae was carried forward with commendable vigor; the trustees and building committee were equally earnest in their endeavors, and in October, 1898, the trustees abandoned the old structure on Fifty-fourth street for occupancy of the new building, which is the west half, or No. 19, of the front shown in the accompanying illustration. The project, however, was not allowed to rest with the completion of the work mentioned, but was carried on until the finished structure was occupied. Ground was broken for the new part on April 14, 1901, and the completed edifice was occupied at the opening of the session of 1902-03.

One of the most efficient agents in providing funds for the completion of the hospital building was the Hospital Guild, through whose efforts, directly and indirectly, the sum of \$12,000 was paid over to the treasurer. The erection of the right half of the building, shown in the illustration, was the work to which the guild dedicated itself.

The total frontage of the building is forty-five feet, and the style is French renaissance. The material up to the line of the first floor is limestone of grayish-white color. Above this the front, except the cornice and its balustrade, is of terra cotta, of color in harmony with that of the limestone. The terra cotta is well modeled, the free columns of the second story being among the best wrought examples in the city of such architectural details in this material.

The corporation of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women is the possessor of one of the most modern medical school buildings in the country. The structure is the result of years of earnest endeavor, and faithful, persistent effort; and within its walls is maintained one of the best educational institutions of its kind of which America can boast. Both are established on foundations as solid and safe as mechanical skill and educational ingenuity can produce, and from the inception of the school in 1863 both have kept even step in the march of progress. There have been periods of adversity and discouragement, but never in the life of the school has there been a time when its existence was threatened, and never an occasion when there was a disposition to surrender the charter.

At times it has been necessary to inaugurate methods that called for reorganization of various departments, especially in the faculty, and in keeping pace with advanced ideas of teaching medical science it has been necessary to replace old instructors with new, and occasionally to infuse new life and spirit into the teaching force. At times these changes have created dissatisfaction, but without serious disturbance, and all have been made for the welfare of the school. And there have been times, too, when the students,