

Ella C. Jones Tappen
Delia Z. Hughes

1894.

Anna L. Allaben
Rebecca J. Ayres
Lydia A. Bickford
Mary Brewer
Emily C. Charles
S. Elizabeth Curry
Anna F. Donoghue
Mary E. Fish
Luella K. Gorham (Beecher)
Abbie G. Hinckley
Clarice Johnston (Parsons)
Harriet A. Knott
Sophia Morgenthaler
Harriet A. Thayer
Emily N. Titus
M. Louise Turton
Julia G. Waylan
Hannah G. Yoseph

1895.

Cordelia A. Campbell
Helen Cooley
Jane Conger Davis
Elizabeth Edmonston
Margaret R. McKenzie
Mary E. Richards
Sarah C. Silver
Caroline M. Smith
Harriet E. Tracy
Isabella M. Wilson, A.B.

1896.

Roxana K. Barnes
Lillian E. Garabrant (Perry)
Harriet W. Hale
Harriet E. Hughes
Stella Q. Root

1897.

Mary E. Clark
Laura Deming (Strong)
Laura L. Foulds (Dugan)
Gertrude G. Mack
Mary A. Stolz
Clara L. Scott*
Margarita A. Stewart

1898.

Elizabeth E. Gillett
Annie L. Langworthy (Wait)
Henriete Mayer
Rachel R. Nottage

1899.

Alice R. Bowman
Grace Flanders
Sue E. Hertz
Anna Klein
Hattie M. Poindexter
Mary Emma Potter

1900.

Elizabeth R. Cahoon
Mathilde A. Pelham
Sara Dunham Smalley
Theodora Garthwait Tucker

1901.

Eva May Blake
Edna Cowan Carlough
Sophie G. Klenk
Harriet Meyers
Sophie Bade Scheel
Alice A. Squires
Florence E. Voorhees
Emma Shurman

1902.

Mary Campbell Pearson
Eleanor Louise Rudeau*
Jane H. Sutherland
Daisy I. Whittemore (Rodenberg)
Mary E. Butterworth
Anna Novenski

1903.

Annie S. Higbie
Bertha Rosenfeld
Lucy Osborne Wight
Mabelle Jean Perry
Cornelia Chase Brant
Annie M. Hull
Mary Goddard Potter
Etta Folley

1904.

Mary Sutton Macy

May Darrach
Isabelle T. Thompson
Ethelyn Fuller (Hansen)
Gudrun Holm
Thancy Davidow

Mary Ethel Broadnax
Ethel Dolinsky
Bertha Florence Johnson
Eva Wilensky
Jean Williams
Gertrude Van de Mark
Harriet Eliza Kenney, M.D.
Adelaide Wallerstein

1905.

Mary M. Benedict

SOME PROMINENT CHARACTERS IN THE LIFE OF THE COLLEGE.

By Annie S. Higbie, M. D.

The history of homœopathy in this country would not be complete without more than a passing glance at the life work of that noble woman, Dr. Clémence Sophia Lozier, who by her bravery and strength of purpose opened a way for a medical education for women. She was the founder of the first medical college for women. This college was the first in which women could study the laws and principles of homœopathy.

Dr. Lozier was noted for the strength and sweetness of her character. Her son, Dr. A. W. Lozier, in speaking of his mother, says "She was strong, because no woman of her time possessed to a greater degree the courage of her convictions or was quicker to act upon them. She felt that one with God was a majority. She never quailed before the face of man in the discharge of any duty, and, next to her faith in God, was an abiding, profound faith in womanhood—in herself—her mission. No Luther, or Joan of Arc, ever trod this earth more keenly impressed with the high sense of a sacred calling to a special work, and its accompanying self-sacrifice.

"She was formed out of the stuff martyrs are made of, and she eminently possessed the martyr spirit. Born at a time when many reforms first challenged public attention, she soon drank in the atmosphere of the early apostles of anti-slavery, total abstinence and the elevation of woman, and threw herself into the combat with all the force of her earnest nature. She scorned compromises and would not temporize; she would not hold a truce with the devil, and would not call a halt until victory was assured.

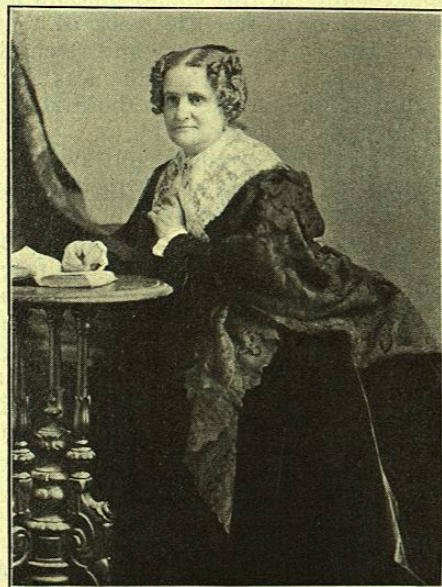
"She rejoiced that she had been permitted to live to see the triumph of the principles she had advocated. No one can understand the prejudice, the bigotry, the depraved condition of public sentiment, even among the christian community, as to these vital reforms forty or fifty years ago; the obloquy, the scorn, the bitter hatred and the persecution incurred by those engaged in breaking the way for them.

"Meetings of the anti-slavery society were held monthly at my mother's house in Tenth street, near Fifth avenue, when the leaders of that cause would have been stoned or pelted with decayed eggs had they met in a public hall.

"During the July riots of 1862, her house, 361 West Thirty-fourth street, was an asylum for several colored people who fled from the violence of the mob, and she went with me to take medicine and food to the sick and terrified children of the Colored Orphan Asylum, which had been burned and the inmates pitilessly driven under the protection of platoons of police to find shelter in the Thirty-fifth street station house. Some of the rioters threatened to burn any bakery which would supply the hungry children with bread, and our own house was marked and threatened; a threat which would have

been carried out had not General Butler on his timely arrival persuaded the rioters by military arguments to desist.

"For years, as secretary of the Female Guardian Society, my mother visited, with Margaret Pryor, the prisons and slums of New York, rescuing the destitute and degraded women and children, and helped to found that society, now so widely successful and honored, at a time when a stigma attached to the work and when many in the church looked upon it as a contamination. In later years she stood in this city almost single-handed in the contest for woman's right to study and practice medicine and to equal collegiate advantages and honors with men. In spite of detraction and organized



Clemence Sophia Lozier, M. D.

opposition, she carried the legislature and after obtaining a liberal charter for the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, was obliged to grapple with Bellevue Hospital College in order to establish the right of the students to clinical advantages there. The women students were subjected to a course of studied, persistent, gross insults from the students of that institution.

"She called a public indignation meeting at Coöper Institute to denounce this outrageous conduct. The meeting was addressed by Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher and other prominent citizens. The pulpit, the platform and the press quickly sided with her, and public opinion was so strongly pronounced that the mayor sent a marshal and police force to Bellevue Hospital clinics to protect the ladies in their rights. The faculty whose voice had been strangely paralyzed until then found strength enough to declare that they would thereafter enforce order and see that the ladies were undisturbed in their privileges."

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a warm personal friend of Dr. Lozier and co-worker with her in all reforms, a member of the first board of trustees of the woman's college, writes of her as follows: "Having known Dr. Clemence Lozier for nearly thirty years, and been associated with her in earnest endeavor to secure for women a foothold in the medical profession, I have many delightful memories of the hours passed in her society. Before seeing her I had heard much of her sweetness as a woman and of her skill as a physician.

"Dr. Lozier was an affectionate, faithful wife, a tender, loving mother, a kind, patient mistress; she nobly filled all the relations of domestic life. She was sincerely loved by her servants, by her children in the first and second generation, and idolized by the husband of her youth. Her hospitality was generous and indiscriminating. She not only entertained those whose society she enjoyed, but many who were a severe tax on her patience and charity. Her house was indeed a haven of rest to the wayworn and desolate. She gave alike freely bread to the hungry and money to the needy.

"Early thrown upon her own resources, she taught school while studying for her chosen profession. Fortunately for her success, Dr. Lozier was in all respects an attractive woman. She had a well-formed head, luxuriant hair, fine features, a sweet expression, and most winning manners. She had a personal dignity that always commanded the respect of those about her.

"As a physician she had a tender, sympathizing way in meeting her patients, that won their confidence and affection. Though a graduate of an eclectic institution, she inclined to the homœopathic practice; but in addition to her medicine, of whatever school, she taught her patients the laws of life and health. Her instruction on all the practical questions of hygiene, diet, dress, exercise and sanitary conditions, were of incalculable benefit to those who would listen and had the faith to act on what she told them. I once spent six weeks in her house, and seeing that many patients who flocked to her for relief, and listening to her advice, I became so enthusiastic about the health of woman that I attended an entire course of lectures at the college and gained much valuable information, which in season and out of season I have given to other women.

"Woman can never too highly appreciate all she suffered to make the privileges they now enjoy possible. She was among the first to meet the defiant resistance made by men to prevent women from entering the colleges and the professions. Every possible phase of persecution she encountered. She was closely watched to see if by some legal quirk she might not be arrested and forbidden to practice. Physicians would not recognize her as a member of the profession, would not consult with her, nor give her the slightest advantage of their knowledge. They tampered with her patients to see if they could find aught against her; but in spite of all the machinations of her enemies she triumphed. She attended the required course of lectures at the eclectic college in Syracuse, took her diploma, graduated with honor, and had not long to wait before securing a most extensive practice.

"Being one of the trustees of the Homœopathic College for Women, I know from my own observations and experience the long and weary struggles and disappointments she suffered before the college in Fifty-fourth street became an established fact. As soon as a measure of success crowned her efforts, then men became most pertinacious in their attentions and were determined to dominate her and the funds she raised to carry out her projects."