

HISTORY OF THE
ELECTRIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE
1845-1903

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HISTORY
OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

1845-1902

INCLUDING THE WORTHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE (1830-1842), THE RE-
FORMED MEDICAL SCHOOL OF CINCINNATI (1842-1845), AND THE
ECLECTIC COLLEGE OF MEDICINE (1856-1859), WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MEMBERS OF THE VARIOUS FACULTIES AND LISTS OF GRADUATES
ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY AND BY CLASSES

BY

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D.

CINCINNATI, OHIO
PUBLISHED FOR THE ALUMNAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE
BY
H. W. FELTER, M. D., JOHN K. SCUDDER, M. D., AND J. U. LLOYD, PHR. M., COMMITTEE
1902

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of 1846; reminiscences of Professor Oliver; Mr. A. M. Jones, Bucyrus, O., data concerning Professor L. E. Jones; A. L. Clark, M. D., data concerning Professor Garrison; Mrs. J. F. Judge and Miss Eva Viola Judge, data for sketch of Professor Judge; Messrs. Rombach and Groene, for excellent execution of half-tones; and to the Western Methodist Book Concern, for the mechanical work and other courtesies.

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We are indebted to the following papers, journals, and books, for items and abstracts: *Western Medical Reformer*, *Eclectic Medical Journal*, *The College Journal of Medical Science*, *The Medical Eclectic*, *The American Eclectic Medical Review*, Annual Catalogues and Announcements of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati *Enquirer* of 1879, Cincinnati *Times* of 1847, *The Cleveland Homeopathic Recorder*, *The Crusader*, *The Ohio State Journal and Columbus Gazette* of 1830; Biographical sketches of Professors Howe, King, and Scudder, by Professor J. U. Lloyd; Biographical sketch of Joseph Rodes Buchanan, M. D., by Alexander Wilder, M. D.; Biographical sketch of Charles T. Hart, M. D., by R. S. Newton, M. D.; Biographical sketch of Dr. John King, in *Medical Advocate*, by Alexander Wilder, M. D.; Biographical sketch of L. E. Russell, M. D., in "Historical and Biographical Cyclopædia of Ohio;" Character sketch of J. U. Lloyd, by A. G. Vogeler; Biographical sketch of W. Byrd Powell, M. D., by R. S. Newton, M. D., in *Transactions of New York State Eclectic Medical Society*; "Rise, Progress, and Present State of the New York Medical Institution and Reformed Medical Society of the United States," by W. Beach, M. D., loaned by Mr. Chester Griswold, of Worthington, O.; "Life and Times of Rev. J. H. Creighton," "Life of Bishop Chase," by Martin, loaned by Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society; "American Cyclopædia;" Johnson's "Universal Cyclopædia;" *Magazine of Western History*; Biography of Professor A. J. Howe, in "National Biographical Cyclopædia;" Biography of Colonel James Kilbourne, in "National Cyclopædia of American Biography;" Circular of Worthington College in 1839, loaned by Miss Estee R. Paddock; "Ohio Gazetteer and Traveller's Guide" (series), in Library of Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society; "Biography of Eminent Physicians and Surgeons," by R. French Stone; Nelson's "History of Cincinnati," Hart's "History of Cincinnati," Beach's "American Practice," History of Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, of 1857; Williams' "History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties;" Martin's "History of Franklin County, Ohio;" Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," "Laws of Ohio," in Supreme Court Library, at Columbus, O.; "Brief History of Eclectic Medicine," by Professor J. M. Scudder, and "Catalogue and History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, 1845 to 1891;" *Transactions of National Eclectic Medical Association*, and *The Medical Advocate*.

HISTORY

—OF THE—

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE history of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE is the history of the contest for freedom in medical thought and teaching. It is the history of the struggle of a few determined men in their apparently insignificant efforts to build a great institution of learning; it is a history of success in the face of adversities and trials within and without the fold. It is, in brief, the history of the God-mother of American medicine. Few institutions can boast of so many graduates in *all* States of the Union, and none can point with greater pride to her alumni. In this brief compass we purpose to sketch her career from the birth of Eclecticism to the dawn of the twentieth century.

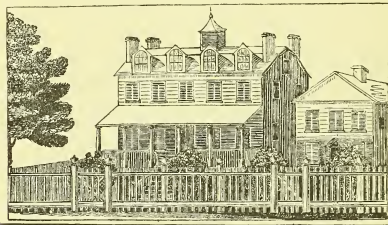
THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE was the direct outgrowth of a reform medical movement inaugurated in New York City, in the earlier years of the nineteenth century, by Dr. Wooster Beach. This remarkable man, who is generally conceded to have been the founder of American Eclecticism, has been characterized by a prominent surgeon* of opposite faith in medicine, as one of the really great men of his day. Thoroughly dissatisfied with the current medical methods as practiced at that time so vigorously and viciously, he labored diligently and earnestly to bring about reform and establish a new school or system of medicine. He had imbibed much from an old German physician of New Jersey, Dr. Jacob Tidd, and from a celebrated botanic physician, Dr. Ferris.†

For some time he had practiced medicine with a degree of success not obtainable under the then common mode of practice. Upon going to the great metropolis

* Dr. James R. Wood, of Bellevue Medical College, of New York City.

† See Beach's own statement in *Rise, Progress, and Present State of the New York Medical Institution and Reformed Medical Society of the United States*, by W. Beach, Principal of the Institution: 1830. A rare pamphlet.

to follow his chosen calling, he found an obstacle to his advancement. Owing to the severe and arbitrary laws of New York State, making it a penal act to practice medicine except after the manner directed by the dominant body of practitioners, Dr. Beach, in order to legally enter into practice, matriculated in, and graduated from, the *Medical Department of the University of New York*. Only after such qualification could he be enrolled a legal member of the *New York County Medical Society*, a requirement also demanded by the State statutes. While a member of this society he attempted to introduce his afterward widely-famed *Reformed System*. Here he failed to receive encouragement, but, on the contrary, met with the most intense opposition. This led him to emulate the example of the celebrated John Hunter, by opening for clinical instruction, in the city of New York, the *United*



REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

States Infirmary.* In this he was aided by some of his former pupils; for he had, since about 1825, clinically instructed students at his house in Eldridge Street. The Infirmary was established as early as the spring of 1827,† and subsequently expanded, first into the *Reformed Medical Academy* (1829), and later (1830)‡ into the *Reformed Medical College of the City of New York*. The latter flourished until 1838, and was regarded as fully as efficient and as well equipped for instruction as any medical college of that day. It was not, however, classed exactly as Eclectic. Soon after (1829) the establishment of the Academy, Dr. Beach, together with Drs.

* *Western Medical Reformer*. Vol. I, 1836, p. 5.

† See Beach's *American Practice*, Introduction, p. 12.

‡ In the rare pamphlet referred to, printed in 1830, the title page refers to the school as the *New York Medical Institution*, while under the engraving of the College building are the words, "*Reformed Medical College, Eldridge Street*." See also page 24. The date has generally been given as 1834.

Thomas Vaughan Morrow, Ichabod Gibson Jones, and John J. Steele, all regular graduates in medicine, and others, formed a society under the name of the *Reformed Medical Society of the United States*; Dr. Beach presided. The membership was composed chiefly of young physicians possessed of marked energy and enthusiasm for the new cause. This *national* gathering appears to have antedated other similar bodies in this country.* On November 29, 1829, the following officers were chosen for this body: "President, W. Beach, of New York City; Vice-President, John J. Steele, of Fayette County, Pa.; Secretary, Thompson Richardson, of Marietta, Pa.; Treasurer, G. W. Downing, city of New York; Board of Examiners, Thomas V. Moreau (Morrow), Hopkinsville, Ky.; Amzi Sanborn, Parsonsfield, York County, Maine; S. A. Stanley, of Farmington, Conn."† At a meeting of this society held in New York City, May 3, 1830, the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

"Resolved, That this Society deem it expedient to establish an additional school 'in some town on the Ohio River, or some of its navigable tributaries, in order that the people of the West may avail themselves of the advantages resulting from a scientific knowledge of Botanic Medicine. ‡

"Resolved, That Dr. John J. Steele be sent, on or before the middle of August next, to explore the towns on the Ohio River, from the head of navigation to Louisville, in order to fix upon an eligible site for a Reformed Medical Institution, and in case of failure, to proceed further west or south. §

"Resolved, That any information from the citizens in any of the towns on the Ohio River, concerning the location of this contemplated Institution, will be thankfully received.

"Resolved, That those who contribute towards erecting the edifice for said school, shall be repaid in full, in medicine and attendance by our Faculty; or in the instruction of such young men as they may choose to have instructed in the principles of the New System.

"Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the President, Vice-President and Secretary, and that the editors in the West be particularly requested to give them one or more insertions."

W. BEACH, President.

JOHN J. STEELE, Vice-President.

WASHINGTON STARRETT, Secretary, 93 Eldridge Street, New York City.

This pioneer society had among its members, men whose names were destined to go down in history as "Fathers of Eclecticism," and to be cherished in the households of a grateful profession—such names as Beach, Morrow, Jones, and King.

* Wilder's article on "Wooster Beach," in *Eclectic Medical Journal* 1893, p. 117.

† *Rise and Progress of the Reformed Medical Society*, 1830, p. 18.

‡ *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, p. 5.

§ *Rise and Progress of the Reformed Medical Society*, 1830, p. 26.

The progress of empire was rapidly making its way westward, and the great Northwest Territory offered apparent advantages to the farseeing Beach and his sagacious associates. In 1803, acting for the Scioto Land Company,* Colonel James Kilbourne,† subsequently to be the staunch friend and promoter of Eclecticism, purchased the town of Sharon, Ohio (a small part of what was originally Liberty Township), after assuring himself that the new constitution of Ohio, just then about to be passed, prohibited slavery. In May, 1804,‡ he laid out the town of Worthington, located in Sharon township, and peopled it with emigrants from Hartford County, Conn., and Hampshire County, Mass. Out of the 162 lots platted, each containing one acre,§ one was to be reserved for the church (the first Episcopal church west of the Alleghanies), which Kilbourne, who was also a minister, organized, and over which he presided as rector. Another lot was to be reserved for school purposes. Worthington formed a part of the United States Military lands, and is situated immediately on the left bank of the Whetstone River (now Olentangy), or east fork of the Scioto, nine miles north of the center of the city of Columbus,|| on the great northern turnpike.° It was beautifully situated, and possessed many natural advantages for a future city. Strenuous efforts were made to have it declared the capital city of Ohio, but its near neighbor, Columbus, defeated it for that honor. From the first settlement of the town, obeying to the letter the articles of association, the very first cabin built was used for school and church purposes combined. Naturally, these settlers, coming from a section of the country where education was prized and schools good, turned their thoughts toward religion and education, and in so doing, have left their impress for good for all time to come. Accordingly the formation of this school was followed by the procuring of an act of incorporation from the Legislature,** February 20, 1808, for a school to be known as the *Worthington Academy*. Under this name the institution was conducted "with a good degree of success", until the eighth of February, 1819,†† when a new charter was granted, incorporating the school as *Worthington College*. Two years previous to this (1817), there had come to Worthington that afterward colossal figure in Louisiana, Ohio, and Illinois ecclesiastical and educational movements, Rev.

* Formed in Granby, Conn., in 1801. See Howe's *Historical Collections of Ohio*, Vol. I, p. 614.

† See sketch in biographical portion of this work.

‡ See Howe's *Historical Collections of Ohio*, Vol. I, p. 614; Williams' *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*, p. 419; Martin's *History of Franklin County* (1858). The date has often erroneously appeared as 1803.

§ *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*, Williams' Bros.

|| The City limits are now only five miles from Worthington.

° *Ohio Gazetteer and Traveller's Guide*, 1st ed., by Warren Jenkins, p. 484; Williams' Bros. *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*, 1880.

** See *Laws of Ohio*, 1808, Vol. 6, p. 51. The incorporators were—James Kilbourne, Isaac Case, Moses Maynard, Ezra Griswold, Alexander Morrison, Jr., Thomas Palmer, and Noah Andrews.

†† See *Laws of Ohio*, 1819.

Philander Chase,* who now took charge as principal of the newly-formed college, having already been president of the academy. Having been the year previous elected to the Episcopal bishopric of Ohio, his duties caused him to withdraw from the college, when for a time his son, Rev. Philander Chase, Jr.,† had charge of it. When the act incorporating the college was passed, the act of incorporation of the academy was repealed. At this time the trustees of Worthington College were: Philander Chase, James Kilbourne, Thomas S. Webb, Chester Griswold, Recompense Stansberry, Chauncy Baker, Stephen Maynard, Ezra Griswold, Benjamin Gardiner, Orris Parrish, Lucas Sullivant, and Leonard H. Cowles. ‡

Section I, of this Charter reads as follows, and is here inserted to disprove the allegations advanced "that the institution has no legal power to confer degrees;" and again, "that it had no charter at all:"—*An act to establish a College in the town of Worthington.* §

"SECTION 1ST. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That there shall be a college instituted and established in the town of Worthington, in the County of Franklin, on such lot or lots of land, in said town, as the trustees hereinafter appointed may procure by purchase, grant, gift, or otherwise, by the name and style of 'WORTHINGTON COLLEGE,' for the instruction of youth in all the liberal arts and sciences; in virtue, religion, and morality; and for conferring all the degrees and the literary honors granted in similar institutions.*"

Acting upon the conviction that "the great American idea of medicine was to take permanent root" in the "mighty West," Dr. Beach issued a circular,|| and sent it to various points in the West and South, the object being to elicit such information as would enable him to make a judicious selection in locating a *Reformed Medical College.*° Fortunately one of these circulars came to Worthington College. Evidently with a view to municipal expansion, liberal offers were made to rising institutions to locate in Worthington, and accordingly, at the instance of Colonel Kilbourne,§§ the trustees sent an invitation to Dr. Beach, offering him the use of their charter and building for his proposed medical school in the West.

* See sketch in biographical section of this work.

† Died at Charleston, S. C., March 1, 1824.

‡ Williams' Bros., *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*; also *Laws of Ohio*, 1819.

§ *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, p. 210; see also *Laws of Ohio*, 1819.

|| See Resolutions of Reformed Medical Society, in *Rise and Progress of Reformed Medical Society*, 1850, p. 26.

° and §§ Bickley's History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 60. After diligent search among old records, including Chase's *Reminiscences*, and inquiry among survivors of that period, we can not find (as has generally been stated), that Bishop Chase had anything to do directly with inducing Beach to locate his college in Worthington. After Chase's trouble with Kenyon College, he never returned to Worthington, and indeed, at that time, would have had no influence, as he was then extremely unpopular in that town. He should be remembered, however, for his efforts in securing the charter for Worthington College (in 1819), the institution upon which the medical department was later engrafted. The honor of locating the medical department in Worthington belongs to Colonel Kilbourne.

Upon the acceptance by Dr. Beach and his associates of the offer of the trustees to establish a medical department at Worthington, an amendment to the above mentioned charter was said to have been made in 1829, establishing such a department of the college "for the purpose of studying the medical resources of our country, in addition to the ordinary curriculum usually pursued in medical colleges."* According to Dr. Wilder, the Worthington Medical School "has the distinction of being the first institution of the American school ever created under the direct authority of a legislative enactment."†

The plan of opening a school in the growing West was now fully matured. The liberal offer of Colonel Kilbourne and the other trustees of Worthington College, offering their charter and edifice for the establishment of a medical department, seemed providentially to open the way for the advance of medical reform; and, losing no time, preparations were at once made to open the "*Reformed Medical College of Ohio*," better known as the "*Medical Department of Worthington College*." According to the *Resolutions of the Reformed Medical Society* (which see), Dr. John J. Steele, "a reformed Allopathic physician of rare accomplishments,"‡ was sent by Beach to examine the place, and if approved, to accept the offer and make the necessary arrangements to open the school.

The new institution was finally opened for instruction in December, 1830.§ "with professors duly qualified to give instruction in all the regular departments of medical science, as well as collateral branches by lectures, examinations, etc., with Dr. John J. Steele as president, but owing to some difficulties" (irrelevant to our subject), "it soon became necessary for Dr. Steele || to vacate his situation in the school, and it was filled by the present incumbent [Morrow], in the course of the ensuing spring." (T. V. Morrow). Seven or eight students attended the first winter session; the number increased during the summer, so that in the winter of 1832-3 from fifteen to twenty were in attendance. "The most untiring efforts were made at this early period of its history, by its enemies, to prostrate it, by the dissemination of every species of falsehood and slander which the most envenomed

* Alexander Wilder. The School at Worthington, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1894, p. 551. In the Laws of Ohio, appears no record of this amendment. Indeed, it would appear doubtful from the wording of the act (which see), abolishing the medical department, whether such an amendment was ever made, but rather that the college operated under the elasticity of the clause in the charter of Worthington College (1819), reading: "For the instruction of youth in all the liberal arts and sciences." However, Colonel Kilbourne, in a public address, speaks of the school as "here to remain appendant to, and connected with, the chartered college before existing; to be aided and assisted by this Board, with our chartered powers, in conferring the degrees and honors of the college on those who shall merit them, in the classical, medical, or more general courses of science."

† *Ibid.*

‡ History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, by Professor G. W. L. Bickley, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 57.

§ T. V. Morrow, paper on Reformed Medical College, at Worthington, O., in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, pp. 5 and 97. See also Jenkins's *Ohio Gazetteer and Traveller's Guide*, 1st. ed., p. 484. Several erroneous published statements have placed the date as 1832.

|| Dr. Steele returned to New York City, and died shortly afterward.

malice could devise. No pains and trouble were spared to excite in the public mind prejudices against its peculiar principles and practices."* This "proved only partially successful in mislead[ing] the public,"† for at the next session (1833-34), thirty attended; thirty-three or thirty-four the succeeding year, while in attendance upon the session of 1835-36 were forty students. In speaking of the early physicians in Worthington, Williams' *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties* relates that one Dr. Kingsley Ray came some time after Dr. Upson, but did not remain long. He was of the regular or old school persuasion, and "the people at Worthington were favorable to the practice taught in the Medical College, which was a botanic school represented by Drs. Morrow, Jones, Paddock, and others."

Ten months of lectures, divided into spring and summer, and fall and winter terms, constituted the annual course; the winter sessions at \$50 in advance, or \$60 at the close of the term; \$20 to \$25 being the fees for the summer session, in which the lectures were not so full, but in which a full course on botany was included, with practical studies in the botanical garden in connection with the school.‡

Closely following Dr. Steele, came Dr. I. G. Jones, in 1830, and finally upon the disaffection of Dr. Steele, Dr. Thomas Vaughan Morrow, a native of Kentucky, a graduate in Dr. Beach's *Reformed Medical College*, and occupant of the chair of Obstetrics in his Alma Mater, who had been left in New York to make fuller arrangements for the new school, came to Worthington, and in 1831, upon the recommendation of Dr. I. G. Jones, was selected by the trustees as president of the enterprise. Though but twenty-five years of age, his master hand was at once seen, and, upon taking the oath, he delivered an address of which Professor Bickley writes: "Which, in literary, scientific, and reform merit will forever stand unparalleled as a master effort of a master mind. Had Morrow never made another stroke with his pen, that essay alone would have marked him for a man of giant intellect."§ In speaking of the school at this time, Dr. I. G. Jones says: "I was for a time comparatively single-handed. The chosen head [Dr. Steele] of the institution was, at best, but imperfectly taught in the principles of true reform, and knew but little of our system of practice. In fact, he was but recently a seceder from the old school; but he was a man of most decided talents and scientific attainments. Flushed, however, with the success attendant upon our treatment of the cases first intrusted to our care, and the growing influence connected therewith, he began to indulge in habits incompatible with the moral sense of the community in which we

* T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, 1836, p. 97.

† *Ibid.*

‡ T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. I, 1836, pp. 97, 98.

§ Bickley's *History of the Eclectic Medical Institute*, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 60.

were placed, and, failing thereby to meet the expectations of the trustees, he resigned and left the State.*

The college now started out with Dr. T. V. Morrow, president, and Drs. I. G. Jones and J. R. Paddock, as professors.† In 1836, "*The Western Medical Reformer*," a monthly journal of medical and surgical science, by the medical professors of Worthington College, editors and proprietors," was launched to advocate and disseminate the doctrines and practice of the Reformers. The cause flourished. The *Worthington Infirmary* was opened for clinical instruction, in July, 1837. The condition of the reform movement may be inferred from Professor Morrow's statement in 1836.‡ He wrote: "There are now, in different sections of the United States, about 200 regularly educated scientific medical reformers, who have gone forth from the New York and Worthington schools; besides, a considerable number of old school physicians, who have come out and openly declared themselves decidedly in favor of the improved or botanical system of medical and surgical practice, so far as they have been able to become acquainted with its principles."§ Though the term "botanical" is here employed, Beach and his followers never had anything in connection with the Thomsonian System, as is fully shown by the unrelenting attacks upon the Reformers by the Thomsonians, whose acrimonious utterances were no less vituperative than those of the dominant school.

The college edifice|| was an oblong, two-storied brick structure, well lighted, and painted a bright red color. Surmounting it was a cupola protecting a bell. This bell now calls the children to their studies in the commodious and elegant public high school buildings which stand almost upon the spot where the old college was located. The anatomy room, well lighted, was equipped like an amphitheater. According to a student^o of that day, the college possessed excellent chemical apparatus, and it was really a good place in which to get a medical education. The old college building was torn down in 1875.

The leading professors of the college were men of great ability and extensive attainments. Dr. J. L. Riddell, who early filled the chair of chemistry, resigned in 1832 or 1833, and was later connected with the chair of chemistry in the University of Louisiana, and with the medical department of Cincinnati College (literary and scientific). Professor Riddell was succeeded by Professor Jonathan R. Paddock,

* Introductory Lecture, by Dr. I. G. Jones, in Eclectic Medical Institute, November 22, 1850. See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1851, p. 1.

† Williams' *History of Franklin and Pickaway Counties*.

‡ T. V. Morrow, in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. 1, 1836, p. 5.

§ Flattering notices of Worthington, and the medical department, are given in the *Ohio Annual Register*, for 1835, p. 108; also, in *Ohio Gazetteer and Traveller's Guide*, by Warren Jenkins, 1st ed., p. 484.

|| The building is well remembered by Mrs. L. H. Wright, still residing in Dr. Morrow's house at Worthington, and by whom many interesting details were given the writer.

^o Rev. J. H. Creighton, M. D., now of Lithopolis, O., who graduated from Worthington Medical College in 1840.

M. D.,* a fine scholar, who had previously held a professorship in the literary department of Worthington College. "He was an excellent chemist, a splendid botanist, and a friend of Mr. Sullivant, of Columbus," whose fame as a botanist was national. "Professor Mason was a good anatomist, and an interesting lecturer." Professor Day is described "as a fine lecturer, but was not so decidedly for Reform as was Dr. Morrow, and he would occasionally prescribe some form of mercury." "Professor Morrow was a man of great medical knowledge and energy. In addition to his college duties he had an immense practice. He sometimes lectured on anatomy, and was able to take the place of any of the professors. He gave no calomel, and was decidedly for botanic medicines. His favorite alternative, which was perhaps given more than any other, was *Macrotys racemosa* (Cimicifuga). Some of the students called him 'Old Macrotys.'"†

As stated above, the college started with a Faculty of three professors. The Announcement‡ (signed by T. V. Morrow, M. D.), of July 14, 1836, makes the following arrangement for the approaching session:

T. E. MASON, M. D., on *Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery*—Eight lectures a week.

J. R. PADDOCK, M. D., on *Chemistry, Botany, and Pharmacy*.

I. G. JONES, M. D., on *Diseases of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence*.

T. V. MORROW, M. D., on *Materia Medica, Obstetrics, and Theory and Practice of Medicine*.

The succeeding year (1837),§ Dr. Morrow added Physiology to his duties, and dropped *Materia Medica*, which was taught by Joseph B. Day, M. D., who also taught Surgery, Professor Mason assuming Operative Surgery. The July, 1838, *Circular* announces the resignation of Professor Truman E. Mason, and the appointment of Richard P. Catley, M. D., to the chair of Anatomy and Operative Surgery. This proved an unfortunate venture. The December number, 1838, closing the third volume of the *Western Medical Reformer*, announces in the college catalogue, "in order to prevent imposition on the public," the following list of professors "from the commencement of the medical department of this institution to the present time:"||

JOHN J. STEELE, M. D. °	J. R. PADDOCK, M. D.
I. G. JONES, M. D.	D. L. TERRY, M. D. °
T. V. MORROW, M. D.	T. E. MASON, M. D. °
W. STARRETT, M. D.	J. B. DAY, M. D.
J. L. RIDDELL, M. D. °	R. P. CATLEY, M. D.

* See sketch in biographical portion of this work.

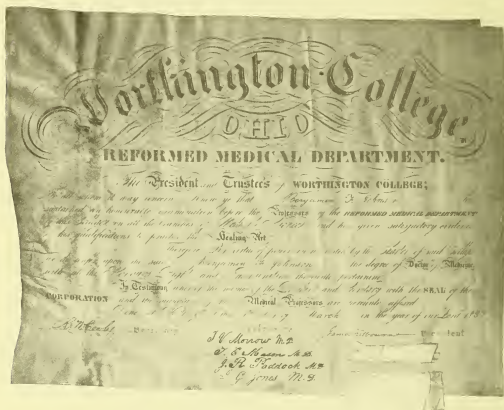
† Extracts from letter from Rev. J. H. Creighton, M. D., July 5, 1901.

‡ *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, 1836, p. 111.

§ Announcement in *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. II, June, 1837, p. 273.

|| The mark ° denotes *resigned*; the mark || denotes *dead*.

All but Drs. T. E. Mason and J. B. Day, are also named in the list of graduates. Subsequently, Dr. A. Bronson,* a graduate of the college, is said to have occupied a professor's chair for a brief time at least, and Dr. B. F. Johnson,† son of Governor Joseph Johnson, of Virginia, another graduate, was also a professor, remaining through the succeeding dark days of the college. Moreover, a diploma



A WORTHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE DIPLOMA.

of 1840 is signed by Colonel James Kilbourne as president; Drs. T. V. Morrow, J. B. Day, I. G. Jones, J. R. Paddock, and G. W. Cheyers, as members of the Faculty.‡ In an *Annual Circular and Regulations*§ relating to the medical department of

*There is no official mention of Dr. Bronson as a professor previous to 1839, and the Rev. J. H. Creighton (now of Lithopolis, O.), who graduated from Worthington Medical College in 1830, writes me (July 5, 1901) "that Bronson came to Worthington while I was there, but I never knew him as a professor."

† See sketch in biographical portion of this work.

‡ Alexander Wilder. *Worthington College*, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1864, p. 557.

§ This valuable circular was kindly loaned by Miss Esteen R. Paddock, Maysville, Ky., daughter of Dr. J. R. Paddock.

Worthington College, issued as a *Western Medical Reformer Extra*,* July 8, 1839, reasons for the diminished classes are given, and a new set of regulations adopted, which it was hoped would remedy some defects in the organization. This circular also states that the fall and winter course will have five lectures daily, and continue five months; the spring course provided for lectures on each alternate day, to continue three months. The last week of each session was set apart for examinations, for graduation, and for the granting of degrees. At no other time could degrees be granted, excepting honorary, unless by a special act of the Board of Trustees. The Faculty arrangement for the fall and winter term of 1839 (with fees), was as follows:—"Anatomy and Physiology (\$12), T. V. Morrow, M. D.; Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence (\$12), G. W. Chevers, M. D.; Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Midwifery (\$10), J. B. Day, M. D.; Surgery, and Diseases of Women and Children (\$10), I. G. Jones, M. D.; Botany, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy (\$10), J. R. Paddock, M. D." "Fees for each professor's ticket for the spring and summer course, \$5. Graduation fee, \$10. Use of dissecting rooms, \$3—optional." This circular is signed by the president, James Kilbourne; the secretary, R. W. Cowles; and by J. B. Day, M. D., as *Dean*. It has generally been stated that Dr. Morrow was always Dean, but this circular shows such a view to have been an error.

The path of the Reformer is at no time easily trodden. Worthington Medical School, with its promoters, shared the common lot of pioneer institutions. Although for the most part the Faculty was unusually harmonious, dissensions gradually arose which were to darken the way for Morrow and his faithful associates. When Dr. I. G. Jones, owing to increasing practice in the Capital, was obliged to remove to Columbus, a graduate of the institution (in 1832), Dr. D. L. Terry, was called to a professorship, and was also taken into partnership by Dr. Morrow. Not long afterward he began to sow seeds of discontent among the students, and at last, in May, 1836, went over bodily to the Thomsonians, and subsequently engaged in acrimonious disputation through the *Botanical Recorder* with the Faculty at Worthington.

For the first few years the college was in a thriving condition, and much enthusiasm was shown by Faculty and students. For nearly ten years the Faculty supported the institution without the least outside aid. Liberal State appropriations were made to the Ohio Medical College, then the leading Allopathic college in the West, but no such liberality was shown the Worthington College. The college edifice was none too well adapted for a medical institution, and money was needed for more chemical apparatus, to fit up and more fully furnish the anatomical museum, and for a library. Repairs were also very much needed. The tuition fees had thus

*The *Western Medical Reformer* had already been suspended.

far been applied to keeping up supplies. However, as before stated, the Faculty, more so than that of most infant institutions, was unusually harmonious, but the lack of funds began to be felt by all. Colonel Kilbourne* suggested that the Legislature be memorialized to appropriate funds, and private benevolence was appealed to. It had become evident, however, that the town was too small and out of the way ever to become a great medical center, and this, coupled with the animosities of its enemies, as well as the difficulty of procuring anatomical material, led to the consideration of a plan to abandon the Worthington College, and remove the school to Cincinnati. Dr. Richard P. Catley, of the chair of anatomy, had now become "a bitter enemy to the further advancement of the school, and adopted the most unwarrantable measures to effect its destruction."† Removing to Delaware, Ohio, he circulated unsavory items concerning the manner of procuring dissecting material. Nothing so inflames the people as the violation of the sanctity of the sepulcher. But it must be remembered, that in this matter, the Worthington College was not one whit different from other medical colleges of that period, all of which procured anatomical material chiefly from the potter's fields of various cemeteries. Up to this time no provision had been made by the State (by statute, as is now the case) for furnishing anatomical material. The Faculty had used its utmost endeavors to prevent violation of family lots, and had, as necessity compelled, only countenanced the disinterment of pauper subjects—such as is now freely permitted by the laws of the State.‡ But the enemies of the college were now at work. "Exaggerated pictures of sepulchral robbery," most horrible and repulsive tales of resurrection, greatly exposed the Faculty to an indignant populace, and several suits for disinterment were threatened. The class dwindled to about twenty; in 1838, the *Western Medical Reformer* was suspended, and the *Infirmary* closed. Criminal charges were brought against Dr. Morrow, of which he was acquitted. The Faculty was disheartened, but Dr. Morrow never lost heart. "On two occasions the sheriff and posse surrounded the college, and made thorough search for bodies, but such was the complete arrangement that none were found. Afterward, however, a hiding-place was discovered, and a body was found and taken away."§ Exaggerated newspaper accounts were given of the "Resurrection War," as it was termed. The trouble was largely instigated by non-residents, the citizens of Worthington being favorable to the college.

The climax was reached in the autumn of 1839. A Mrs. Cramm, of Marietta, O., died at the State Insane Asylum, and owing to the deep mud-roads to Colum-

* *Western Medical Reformer*, Dec., 1838, p. 177.

† Bickley. *History of Eclectic Medical Institute, E. M. J.*, 1857.

‡ "This matter was mostly managed by the students, and some of them were very intemperate and reckless. This was especially so with respect to students from the Southern States, who had more money than they needed." See *Life and Times of Rev. J. H. Creighton*.

§ *Ibid.*

bus, her relatives did not arrive in time to claim her body. For some reason or other she was buried in the potter's field—then located where the Union Depot of Columbus now stands. Upon the arrival of the Cramms, they found that the grave had been disturbed. Upon opening it they found no body. Suspicion was at once directed to the Worthington Medical College, and the flame was fanned by the college enemies. Two other graves were found to have been opened. On one memorable day, news came that there was to be an attack on the college building, and that a great company of men were on their way from Delaware for that purpose. The students and their friends, by chance, got word in time to arm themselves with pistols and shotguns, and every kind of firearm that they could procure, and fortified themselves in the college building. At length the mob arrived. A lawyer named Powell, from Delaware, made an inflammatory speech. The infuriated rabble first searched the house and office of Dr. Morrow, but found nothing. Behind the house, however, search revealed the dead body of a negro ensheathed in a shock of freshly-cut corn. Their fury now knew no bounds; a pitched battle was fairly averted in Windsor Street, and Dr. Morrow and others defended the college with rifle in hand. It is said that battering-rams were erected for the demolition of the building. Finally, some one betrayed the Faculty, by placing in the hands of the mob the key to the college edifice. Dr. Morrow, seeing that further resistance was useless, stepped out and announced his determination to yield, provided the Faculty be allowed to take with it the movable college property. This request was granted. Had an attack been made, the Esculapians would certainly have fired upon the mob. Entering the building, the latter found what was believed to be the body of Mrs. Cramm upon the dissecting table. The college at Worthington had received its mortal blow, and its enemies exulted. But it was to rise again in a more favorable locality, and outlive the machinations of its enemies. The Legislature (March 20, 1840*) passed the following enactment:

"AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT ENTITLED:

"An act to establish a college in the town of Worthington.

"SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio: That, so much of the first section of an act entitled, an act to establish a college in the town of Worthington, as may be construed as to authorize the trustees of said college to confer medical degrees, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

"THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,

"Speaker of House of Representatives.

"WM. McLAUGHLIN,

"Speaker of Senate."

* See *Laws of Ohio*, 1840.

The financial crisis of 1837, and its results for the succeeding seven years, with its political entanglements, tariff agitation, and changes in the banking system, which so materially embarrassed the business interests of the whole country, was strongly felt at the Worthington Medical College, and contributed no little to its final abandonment. Though deprived by law, of the power to confer medical degrees, Dr. Morrow still hoped that the tide would turn in his favor, and it is said that he continued to instruct students at Worthington until 1842.

In the class of 1832 there graduated from the Worthington school two men who were to become conspicuous in Eclecticism—Drs. Lorenzo E. Jones and Alexander H. Baldrige. Seeing the futility of any further attempt to revive the medical department, Dr. Baldrige, who had located in Cincinnati in 1840, and a Mr. Mills, who afterwards lived in New York City, persuaded Dr. Morrow to remove to Cincinnati, and there renew his efforts for medical reform. In his presentation address to Colonel Kilbourne in 1845, Professor Morrow said: "When, sir, in the course of human events, it became necessary to dissolve those interesting relations which had so long subsisted between the Faculty of the medical department of your institution and your honorable Board of Trustees, by the discontinuance of the operations of that branch of your college, I removed to the city of Cincinnati, with the avowed design of laying the foundation of a similar institution. Some of my more cautious and excessively discreet medical friends endeavored to dissuade me from that purpose. Yes, sir, from that noble, benevolent, and patriotic purpose of raising the standard of a cause, the proud banners of which already waved in triumph over many portions of your State, and were rapidly opening to the breeze in nearly every civilized country on the face of the globe. But I never, for a single moment, hesitated to decline most respectfully any compliance whatever, with all and every suggestion having for its object purposes of this kind; notwithstanding it was pretty unequivocally intimated to me, that if I had the temerity to oppose the popular practice as I had done during my connection with your institution, my prospects as a medical man would soon be hopelessly crushed beneath the overwhelming power of the profession of that city. Not being accustomed to submit to that species of restraint which would impose on me the obligation to refrain from the performance of what I conceived to be one of my highest and most imperative duties to myself, my fellow-men, and to posterity, I could not pause to calculate consequences, but forthwith announced myself a candidate for practice, according to the *Reformed System*, in the most public way; and in addition to this, I also proposed delivering a course of public lectures the ensuing fall and winter. Notwithstanding the impediments which were thrown in my way, I soon succeeded in getting into an extensive practice, and gathering around me a small but respectable class of students, and was shortly afterwards joined by other members of the Reformed school, who,

unhesitatingly, hoisted the same colors, and gallantly aided in planting the standard of that cause which it was our pride and pleasure to maintain."*

Professor Morrow, having determined to remove to Cincinnati, did not long remain idle. He at once planned to organize a new and enlarged medical institution to succeed and to be a continuation of the Reformed Medical College of Worthington. Accordingly, in the winter of 1842-3, with limited accommodations, he began a series of lectures to a small class in the Hay Scales House, corner of Sixth and Vine Streets, Cincinnati. He was assisted in this enterprise by Professor A. H. Baldrige, who had resided in the city since 1840, and by Professor Carr.

In 1843, Dr. Lorenzo E. Jones, a Worthington graduate of 1833, and for some years a practitioner, came from Dublin, Indiana, to locate in the Queen City, and take part in the newly-formed school. Being a zealous reformer and a sound business man, this acquisition proved of great service in the establishment of the reform movement. In the winter of 1843-4, Professor James Kilbourne, Jr., M. D., † son of Colonel James Kilbourne, of Worthington, occupied the chair of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; but he had scarcely finished his first course of lectures when phthisis pulmonalis cut short what promised to be a brilliant career. ‡

This school, so ably conducted by Professor Morrow and his colleagues, was named the "*Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati, Ohio*," and was the immediate predecessor of the Eclectic Medical Institute. The Faculty, in 1844, consisted of Thomas Vaughan Morrow, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, Operative Surgery and Anatomy; Alexander Holmes Baldrige, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and Surgery; and Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D., Therapeutics, *Materia Medica*, Pharmacy, and Physiology. Benjamin Lord Hill, M. D., became Adjunct Professor of Anatomy in the autumn of 1844. A Dr. Jordan is also said to have been a member of the Faculty of 1844, but his name does not appear in the July Announcement of the school in the *Western Medical Reformer*, which publication, after a lapse of five years, had been resumed in 1844. From four to six lectures were given daily, and the fees for the whole session amounted to \$55. Provisions were also made, at a "trifling additional expense," for access to a course of lectures on chemistry. Four months constituted a session—two sessions, spring and summer, and fall and winter, being held each year. In December, 1844, the fees for a course amounted to but \$30. §

As before stated, the Reformed Medical School was held in the old "Hay

* *Western Medical Reformer*, Vol. IV, 1845, p. 166.

† See sketch in biographical section of this work.

‡ *Western Medical Reformer*, 1845, p. 91; also Bickley, History of E. M. I., in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 61.

§ See Announcement, in *Western Medical Reformer*, 1844, p. 128.

Scales House." At the time of procuring the Charter for the Eclectic Medical Institute, the lectures were given in a house on Third Street. The Announcement for June, 1845, states that "The elegant and spacious lecture-room, known as the 'Fourth Street Hall,' has been obtained for the use of the Institute, together with two more adjoining rooms, which will be amply sufficient to accommodate a class of from two to three hundred students. In the course of the ensuing spring and summer the Institute will most probably have ample college buildings of its own."*

As early as 1843 efforts were made to secure a State Charter, thus giving the school the dignity and privileges of a college. Drs. Morrow, L. E. Jones, Baldridge, Hill, John White,† and other friends of Eclecticism, began (in 1845) circulating a petition which, in a few days, was signed by 1,100 of the foremost citizens, including the mayor and members of the City Council. The petition was forwarded to Columbus, and presented, in February, 1845, to the Legislature. This petition, as Professor Bickley records, did not go to Columbus alone. "The Allopathic branch of the profession at once conceived a dreadful antipathy to the establishment of such a school as a competitor of the Ohio Medical College, and, after strenuous exertions, they succeeded in getting some sixty physicians to sign the counter-petition, hoping to effect a defeat of the bill to incorporate the Eclectic Medical Institute."‡ The chairman of the Committee on Medical Colleges and Societies, of the Senate, Dr. O'Ferrall, of Piqua, even went so far as to state, in his remonstrance to the petition, "that the medical profession had reached the summit—the very acme of medical science—and that medical science does not need, nor is it susceptible of further improvement or reform."§ The cause of the reformers was championed on the floor of the Senate by Senator Ephraim Eckley, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, in a statesmanlike and unanswerable report, recommending the passage of the bill. This was on February 25, 1845. || On March 10, 1845, the bill of incorporation was passed. Thus was the intolerant

* *Western Medical Reformer*, 1845, Vol. V, p. 15.

† Dr. John White was instrumental in securing signatures to the petition for the Charter of E. M. I., and was for many years one of its trustees and friends. He was born in New York State, and served as a volunteer in the War of 1812. After the war he graduated from a New York college, and located in Western New York, becoming a large landholder and business man. President Jackson appointed him a postmaster, and he became, also, a general of militia. Moving to Syracuse, he became owner of the largest salt-works there. He spent large sums of money in sending colonies to Texas, whence he followed. While there he lost his health and fortune, removed to Cincinnati, and resumed the practice of medicine. Here he aided in getting the college chartered. His health still being poor, he again went South, where he acquired a large practice in New Orleans, became a member of the School Board, vestryman in Christ Church, and was held in high estimation. In 1871 he returned to Cincinnati, where he died, January 8, 1879, at the advanced age of 86 years. "His mind, memory, hearing, and eyesight remained perfect till three days before his death. He was a remarkable man, a perfect gentleman always, and a true Christian—a man fit to live, and ready to die." (See *Cincinnati Enquirer*, January 19, 1879.)

‡ Bickley's History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 106.

§ Colonel Kilbourne, in *Western Medical Reformer*, 1845, p. 170.

|| The report in full may be found in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of 1857, pp. 61-64.

and illiberal spirit of medical monopoly most signally rebuked on every side. The interests of the Eclectics were intrusted to the watchful care of Colonel Kilbourne, who had so long championed the cause of medical reform. In grateful acknowledgment of his services he was presented, at Worthington, with a silver pitcher bearing the following inscription :

PRESENTED TO THE
HON. JAMES KILBOURNE
BY THE FRIENDS OF THE
ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE OF CINCINNATI,
IN CONSIDERATION OF HIS ABLE AND
EFFICIENT SUPPORT OF THE CAUSE
OF MEDICAL REFORMATION.



Dr. Morrow, standing in the old Worthington College, in which he had seen so much of adversity, made the presentation speech. To him it was a day of triumph. In regard to his connection with medical reform, he said: "So far as it relates to my own individual participation in this most interesting and momentous enterprise, I feel myself peculiarly happy that my lot has been cast in a land *where* and at a time *when* I could enjoy the enduring satisfaction of contributing my humble efforts to the accomplishment of this great work of medical reform, which the acknowledged defects of the healing art and the cries of suffering humanity so imperiously demand."*

Success now attended the efforts of the friends of medical reform. In March, 1845, the *Western Medical Reformer* (p. 154) came out with the caption, in bold display type, ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, announcing the legislative enactment of a bill "erecting the REFORMED *Medical School* into a *College* with the above title." This manifesto declares: "Our college will be strictly what its name indicates—*Eclectis*—excluding all such medicines and such remedies as, 'under the ordinary circumstances of their judicious use, are liable to produce evil consequences or endanger the future health of the patient.'"

* Dr. Morrow's Address to Colonel Kilbourne, *Western Medical Reformer*, 1845, p. 165.

The following is the full text of the Charter:

AN ACT to incorporate the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, to be located in the city of Cincinnati, passed March 10, 1845.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, that Henry Morse, Joseph Howard, Garret Vanausdal, Thomas G. Newton, James Goodin, John Waggoner, Calvin Fletcher, J. V. Loomis, J. L. Conkling, I. J. Avery, and B. L. Hill, and their associates and successors in office, be and the same are hereby created a body corporate and politic, capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, defending and being defended, in any of the courts of this State.

SEC. 2. That the said corporation shall have a common seal, which they may alter or renew at pleasure; and that they shall be authorized to purchase, hold, and dispose of property in their corporate capacity, under the name and style of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati: *Provided*, That the capital stock of said Institute shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of twenty dollars each.

SEC. 3. That the Board of Trustees shall consist of not less than eleven, nor more than fifteen members, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum for doing business.

SEC. 4. That the members composing said board shall be chosen by the stockholders annually on the first Monday of April, a majority of the votes cast being requisite to a choice; and in casting their votes each stockholder shall have one vote for every share of stock held by him, up to the number of twenty-five shares, and one vote for every five shares which he may hold beyond that number: *Provided*, That said Trustees may hold their offices and exercise the duties thereof until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. That the officers of the Board shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, to be chosen by said Board out of their own body.

SEC. 6. That the Board of Trustees shall appoint a Faculty, which shall consist of at least five professors, who shall be competent to deliver lectures for the proper instruction of students in the various departments of medical science, which shall include Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Obstetrics, Medical Jurisprudence, Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

SEC. 7. That the Medical Faculty of this institution, together with the Board of Trustees, shall be authorized to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine upon such persons as this degree is conferred on by medical colleges generally throughout the United States (after the said corporation shall have acquired and shall possess property in its own right to the fair value of ten thousand dollars, to be estimated by three disinterested freeholders of the county of Hamilton, to be appointed by the auditor of said county, who shall make a return of the appraisement, which return shall be preserved in the auditor's office), and shall have the power of making such by-laws, rules, and regulations as may be deemed necessary for the government of said institution: *Provided*, That nothing therein contained shall be inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Ohio.

SEC. 8. That no student shall be allowed to present himself as a candidate for graduation in this Institute until he shall present to the Faculty thereof satisfactory testimonials of the following requisitions: First, that he is twenty-one years of age; second, that he is of good moral character; third, that he has been regularly engaged in the study of Physic and Surgery with some respectable practitioner or practitioners for the term of three years, and that he has attended two full courses of medical lectures in some legally-incorporated medical college, the last of which shall have been attended in this institution. But it is hereby provided that any

individual who may have been for four years next preceding engaged in a constant and reputable practice of medicine, and shall have attended one full course of medical lectures in this Institute, shall be permitted to present himself as a candidate for graduation before the Faculty and Board thereof.

SEC. 9. That the Faculty and Board of this Institute shall not be permitted to grant a diploma to any applicant until such applicant shall have passed a thorough, critical, and impartial examination; which examination shall be made by said Faculty, and shall include the various departments of medical science enumerated in Section 6 of this Act.

SEC. 10. That the Board of Trustees appointed by the first section of this Act shall have power to perform all the duties which the said Board is hereby authorized to perform, until their successors shall have been chosen and qualified.

SEC. 11. That all vacancies which may occur in the said Board of Trustees may be filled by a majority of the remaining members of the Board.

SEC. 12. That each and every stockholder shall be held, in his individual capacity, for debts contracted by the corporation while he may be or shall have been a stockholder in the same.

SEC. 13. That this corporation shall not possess banking powers, and shall be subject to all the regulations and liabilities of an Act instituting proceedings against corporations not possessing banking powers, and the visitatorial powers of court, and to provide for the regulation of corporations generally, passed March 7th, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

JOHN M. GALLAGHER, Speaker House of Representatives.
DAVID CHAMBERS, Speaker of the Senate.

March 10, 1845.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, Columbus, March 27, 1845.

The foregoing is hereby certified to be a true copy from the original Act on file in this office.
SAMUEL GALLOWAY, Secretary of State.

Upon obtaining the Charter, a Board of Trustees was at once formed, as follows: Hon. Henry Morse, President; Hon. Joseph Howard, Vice-President; James Goodin, Treasurer; J. V. Loomis, Secretary. In May, Dr. I. Wilson became Secretary, and Mr. Loomis' name does not appear. The other Trustees were: Thomas C. Newton, John Waggoner, J. L. Conkling, B. L. Hill, M. D., R. A. Madison, Esq., Garret Vanausdal, Calvin Fletcher, Dr. I. J. Avery, and Dr. J. White. The next step was the organization of a full Faculty, as follows:—On Anatomy, B. L. Hill, M. D.; on Physiology, Pathology, Theory and Practice of Medicine, T. V. Morrow, M. D., Dean; on Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, H. Cox, M. D.; on Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Botany, L. E. Jones, M. D.; on Chemistry and Pharmacy, James H. Oliver, M. D.; on Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children, A. H. Baldridge, M. D.; Lectures on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, by Drs. Morrow and Cox.

A session was immediately begun, and continued until July 1, 1845. From five to seven lectures were given daily, and the fees for this spring and summer

course were \$5 for each professor. Arrangements were made for a fall and winter course of four months, and thus the work of the college triumphantly began. The gentlemen who composed the Faculty had been connected with the Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati, with the exception of Dr. Hiram Cox, who was a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and Dr. James H. Oliver, a graduate of the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. Dr. Morrow acted as Dean and Treasurer, and Dr. Hill as Secretary of the new institution.

The Charter of the college making it obligatory that the corporation should "possess property in its own right to the fair value of ten thousand dollars"* before diplomas could be granted, made it necessary for the friends of the college and the Board of Trustees to devise ways and means to satisfy the demands of the enactment.† As the college possessed no real estate or property in its corporate capacity, students entitled to their degree had to be content with a promise of the same when such property should be acquired as would allow the institution to confer such degree. Numerous plans were devised, and each in turn failed. The joint note of the Faculty was offered, but declined by the auditor of Hamilton County, as property. A deposit of \$10,000 in specie was also rejected as not coming within the meaning of the statutes. Real property only would answer, whereupon the Faculty, acting as the Finance Committee of the Board of Trustees, purchased the lot, 90 x 46½ feet, on the northwest corner of Court and Plum Streets. The corporation having no funds for the erection of an edifice, liberal advances were made by Professors L. E. Jones, Morrow, Baldrige, and Hill—Professor Jones being especially liberal and deserving of the thanks of the Eclectic profession. The building was begun and rapidly completed. It was first occupied November 7, 1846, by the Faculty and Class of 1847, the lectures of 1845-6 having been delivered in the old Fourth Street Hall, upon which Hart's Block has since been built.

The new college was now fairly launched, and drew large classes to its halls. On August 2, 1845, Dr. Wooster Beach was unanimously elected, by the Board of Trustees, to the chair of Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Arriving from New York City, Dr. Beach gave his first lecture to the class December 29, 1845. Concessions were gradually obtained by the college, and the October Announcement for 1845 printed the following notice: "In order to afford the students of the Eclectic Medical Institute an opportunity of attending the Commercial Hospital in this city, the Faculty of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, of Cincinnati, hereby give notice that they 'agree to educate, free of expense, one student from each

* The Charter was subsequently amended so that the capital stock could be increased from twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000.) (See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849, p. 141.)

† Bickley, History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 108.

judicial district in the State, to be designated in the same manner as they are for the "Medical College of Ohio."—T. V. Morrow, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

The first *Annual Catalogue* (1845-6) announces that "students will be exercised in clinical examination and prescription. This is a very important feature of our plan of education, and is peculiar to the Institute." "Also the theory and practice of Homeopathy, and also Hydropathy, will not only be discussed by the professors of the Theory and Practice and of the Institutes, but will be specially illustrated by a brief course of lectures from gentlemen well acquainted with those methods of practice."

Realizing the necessity of practical instruction, a "clique" was established January 1, 1846, the prospective services of Dr. Wooster Beach being especially heralded. These clinics were held on Saturdays, from 1 to 4 P. M. The spring and summer course for 1846 was given for \$30, and \$3 for matriculation. Ministers of the gospel, as well as theological students, were admitted to attend the lectures upon payment of the matriculation fee only. The text-books were those of the regular school, the only book of the reformed practice then in use being Dr. Beach's *American Practice*. The lectures on practice, however, were carefully presented along the lines of medical reform.

On March 25, 1846, a gentleman who had become distinguished as a public lecturer on phrenology, anthropology, and kindred topics, was added to the Faculty. This appointment of Dr. Joseph Rodes Buchanan, of Louisville, Ky., was thought by the friends of the Institute to be a great stroke of policy, for the doctor was a fluent speaker and ready with the pen. Though having but little medical knowledge, he clearly saw the errors of the dominant school, and was a keen and ready antagonist to that body at all times. Defenders of the new cause were needed, and Dr. Buchanan nobly stood to his post. For ten years he remained a powerful factor in the affairs of the Institute. On the other hand, as years passed the well-meant but visionary schemes of Dr. Buchanan well-nigh wrecked the Institute, and he was obliged to retire. While a brilliant scholar and the author of peculiar views in cerebral physiology, which he took occasion to place before the public as often as possible, he was visionary and impractical; and, by the tenacity of purpose he displayed, gradually drew the enmity of some of the Faculty and friends of the Institute. His novel views and his readiness as an instructor made him a favorite with the classes; but such men as Morrow, who at first indorsed him, were finally led to believe that he was an obstacle to the advancement of the school and Eclecticism. His course was the cause of much bitterness and dissension, which took several years to eradicate. Dr. Buchanan filled the chair of Physiology, Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence, Professor Morrow now taking Pathology and Theory and Practice of Medicine. The first teacher to resign from the Faculty was Dr. Cox. Dr. Beach succeeded to the

surgical duties of Dr. Cox, while Professor Buchanan assumed Medical Jurisprudence.

The new and commodious college building was now completed and in readiness for the fall session. On November 7, 1846, Professor T. V. Morrow delivered the introductory and congratulatory address, and welcomed the students to the halls of the new edifice. Among other things, he said: "Before I conclude, young gentlemen of the Institute, permit me, in the name of the Board of Trustees and Faculty, to welcome you to these halls, already dedicated to the purpose of medical instruction, to the encouragement of liberal and extended research in the various matters pertaining to the profession of your choice. No arbitrary re-



ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN 1846.

straints of thought and actions will be imposed on you here to paralyze your future efforts for its improvement. We ask you to carefully scrutinize its doctrines, and reject them whenever they do not commend themselves to your minds as reasonable and true. Go forward in the prosecution of the study of your profession with just conceptions of its elevated character and high responsibilities, and endeavor faithfully to fulfill the great purposes and ends of your creation, constantly bearing in mind the important fact that there is a Superintending Power that guides and controls the destinies of man constantly watching over your movements here."* The new edifice was capable of seating 400 students. It was regarded as the best-constructed building for the purpose in the city, and cost about \$12,000.† Up to this time about 200 students had attended since the

* *Western Medical Reformer*, December, 1846, p. 126.

† *Cincinnati Daily Times*, 1847.

granting of the Charter. The *Annual Report* for 1847 shows 81 students in the winter session, 46 in the spring session, and 31 graduates.

During this formative period of Eclecticism, Dr. Morrow and others had been laboring to bring about a fraternal union of all reformers in medicine, and in advocating such a union had been very liberal, both in word and policy. Professor Buchanan, who was energetic and progressive, had also a scheme for a great medical university. At this epoch the reform movement had not taken upon itself any definite name, and about this time Dr. Morrow began to use the word ECLECTIC when speaking or writing of what had been, up to this period, designated chiefly as *Reformed Medicine*. The college was now well established and in a flourishing condition. Good feeling prevailed. In the *Western Medical Reformer* for 1847, p. 165, we have an account of a "New-Year's Night Soirée" tendered the students and Trustees in the Institute, January 1, 1847, when an original poem, "The Song of the Reformers," written by Professor Buchanan, was sung by Mr. H. Sells to the air of Star-Spangled Banner. The Faculty was a strong and active one, and the college fully equipped for medical teaching. While the Faculty of the Ohio Medical College (Allopathic) had "received from the State liberality a collegiate edifice, library, chemical apparatus, etc., and been honored by the exclusive control and use of the [Commercial] Hospital, the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute, without any assistance from the State, had erected their own edifice, furnished their own apparatus and library, given able and original courses of lectures, and already attracted a greater number of pupils the past year (1848) than their rival institution, aided by the power of monopoly and assistance from the State."*

The comparative strength of the great medical colleges of the West during the first three years of the Eclectic Medical Institute is shown by the following tabulated statement: † Number of students in Transylvania University (Medical Department and oldest medical college west of the Alleghanies), 255; Louisville Medical Institute, 404; ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 428; Ohio Medical College (chartered in 1819), 73.

On May 25, 1848, the first national gathering of Eclectic physicians, as such, was held in the Eclectic Medical Institute. This convention organized the National Eclectic Medical Association, electing the Dean of the college, Professor T. V. Morrow, M. D., President, and Drs. John King and L. E. Jones, Secretaries. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held, a record of which has fortunately been preserved.

Homeopathy, introduced into the United States in 1825 by Dr. Hans Birch

* Memorial of the Medical Convention to the Legislature of Ohio, February, 1849. (See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849.) The hospital referred to is now known as the Cincinnati Hospital.

† *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849, p. 26.

Gram, was now beginning to gain ground in the West. In May, 1849, the feasibility of establishing a Homeopathic college in Cleveland was discussed, but no definite action taken. Professor Buchanan, heartily seconded by Professor Hill, who leaned towards Homeopathy, saw an opportunity to enlarge the scope of the college, and thus advance his scheme for the formation of a great medical university. At this time many of the Eclectics felt kindly disposed toward the Homeopaths, and Dr. Morrow wrote in reply to an accusation: "Far from denouncing Homeopathy as empiricism, we look upon the science with sentiments of sincere respect. We have lectures upon the subject delivered in the Institute, and have contemplated the establishment of a permanent professorship of Homeopathic science."* Accordingly, observing the efforts of the Homeopaths to establish themselves in the West, on June 9, 1849, a circular was issued by Professor T. V. Morrow, as Dean of the Institute, which read as follows:

"Resolved, That, in order to enlarge the circle of instruction in medical science, we deem it desirable to establish a professorship of the principles and practice of Homeopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

"Resolved, That we invite the Homeopathic physicians of the United States, and of the West especially, to unite in recommending and nominating a professor to fill the chair of Homeopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute."†

On June 26th the Homeopathic physicians of Northern Ohio met in convention in Cleveland to deliberate upon the above invitation. Professor B. L. Hill, of the Institute, was present, and gave a history of medical reform which had resulted in the establishment of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and on behalf of the Trustees and Faculty of the latter "tendered 'a full, free, and equal' professorship to the Homeopaths of this country and the West." Resolutions were passed by the convention returning "their cordial thanks to friends of medical reform in Cincinnati for their large-hearted liberality in extending to them the offer of a professorship," etc.‡ They also unanimously recommended the appointment of Dr. Storm Rosa, of Painesville, O., for the professorship, issued an invitation to all students of Homeopathy in the West to attend the lectures at the Institute, and appointed a committee to circularize the physicians of the new school in the West.§ Professor Hill, on behalf of the Institute, also offered the columns of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* for a Homeopathic Department. This was also accepted, and Dr. David Sheppard, of Bainbridge, O., was selected as editor. This liberality

* Ethics of the Eclectic School, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849, p. 272.

† *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849, p. 308. See also History of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine from 1850 to 1860, by D. H. Beckwith, M. D., in *Cleveland Homeopathic Recorder*, January, 1900.

‡ *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1849, p. 307.

§ The committee accepting the invitation was composed of Drs. B. W. Richmond, Chardon, O.; John Wheeler, Cleveland, O.; David Sheppard, Bainbridge, O.; C. D. Williams, Cleveland, O.; and A. Plympton, Painesville, O.

on the part of the leaders in the Institute resulted in the prompt resignation of Professors A. H. Baldrige and James H. Oliver from the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute. Dr. Wooster Beach, upon whom the infirmities of years were fast creeping, was now made an emeritus professor. The vacancy caused by the resignations of Drs. Baldrige and Oliver were filled by the appointment of Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., a decided Homeopathist, and John B. Stallo, A. M., a distinguished scholar and scientist. Professor Gatchell, antedating Professor Rosa, began his duties by giving preliminary lectures on Homeopathy.

Dr. Rosa entered upon his duties in the fall session. His attitude was dignified, and while the majority of the class were numbered with the Eclectics, some were won over to Homeopathy, and the whole class, by resolution, thanked Professor Rosa, "who so kindly, with becoming dignity, expounded the principles and practice of Homeopathy, notwithstanding the many embarrassments appendaged thereunto," and voted "that he receive an expression of our highest esteem."

The Faculty of 1849-50 was composed as follows: Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., Special, General, and Pathological Anatomy; Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology and Institutes of Medicine; Thomas V. Morrow, M. D. (Dean), Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology; Storm Rosa, M. D., Principles and Practice of Homeopathy; Benjamin L. Hill, M. D., Obstetrics and Surgical Practice; Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; John B. Stallo, A. M., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence; Wooster Beach, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; James Milot, M. D.,* Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

At the end of the session of 1849-50, however, the Faculty appeared to be in as much haste to rid itself of Homeopathy as it had been eager to invite it. Consequently, on August 22, 1850,† the chair of Homeopathy was abolished. The objections leading to this action were published in the college organ. The Homeopathists had not fully appreciated the enlarged liberality that had invited them in; for, as Professor Gatchell remarks, neither his own course nor that of Professor Rosa was as conciliatory as it might have been.‡ Thus ended this at-

* In the earlier years of the college it was quite the custom to select some recent graduate of the Institute to serve as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Prosector of Surgery. Among those who served in this capacity, as well as some from other institutions, may be mentioned the following: James Milot, M. D., afterward connected with Dr. A. H. Baldrige in the formation of the American Reform Medical Institute, at Louisville, Ky.; William Owens, M. D., afterwards with Pulte Medical College (Homeopath), of Cincinnati; Orin E. Newton, M. D.; Zoheth Freeman, M. D., called from the Memphis Institute; Rowland R. Sherwood, M. D.; Henry A. Warriner, M. D., afterwards a Professor of Chemistry in Antioch College (Literary); Edwin Freeman, M. D., subsequently Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute and in the Eclectic Medical College of New York City; Andrew Jackson Howe, M. D., from the Eclectic College of Medicine; Jerome P. Marvin, M. D.; and E. Fynchon, M. D. (nominally Prosector of Surgery only.)

† See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1850, p. 397.

‡ See Professor Gatchell's remarks in *Homeopathic Recorder*; also, editorial in *American Eclectic Medical Review*, R. S. Newton and Prince Albert Morrow, Vol. IV, 1869, pp. 524-526.

tempt to mix oil and water. Immediately after the abolishment of the chair of Homopathy in the Institute, Professor Rosa received an appointment as Professor of Obstetrics in the Western College of Homeopathy, at Cleveland, O., where he served with credit through many sessions.

The attempt to form a coalition with the Homeopaths had failed; but it must forever remain a historical fact that the first Homeopathic physicians who graduated in the West graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, for on March 6, 1850, six students received both Eclectic and Homeopathic diplomas from the President of the Institute.*

The college, now purged of Homeopathy and the dissenting professors, started in with renewed energy. The teaching was up to date, and a demand arose for Eclectic publications. In 1850 there appeared the first of a series of text-books by Eclectic authors, in the form of the "American Eclectic System of Surgery," by Professor Benjamin L. Hill, of the Faculty. The book was well received everywhere, and contained 670 pages and 140 engravings. It remained long a favorite text-book among Eclectic physicians.

On July 16, 1850, Thomas Vaughan Morrow, the father of the Institute and of Eclecticism in the West, the defender of medical freedom and liberality, and the moving spirit of the college, died of dysentery at the early age of forty-six years. His death was the occasion of great grief among the profession he had fostered, and cast a gloom upon the college to which he had given the best of his life. As a successor all eyes turned instinctively to his lifelong associate, colleague at Worthington, and fellow-pioneer in medical reform, Dr. Ichabod Gibson Jones, of Columbus, who, upon invitation, accepted the trust. An announcement to that effect was immediately inserted in the August (1850) issue of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. No man at that day stood higher in the ranks of the Eclectics than did Dr. Jones. An able practitioner and splendid teacher, his appointment gave universal delight and satisfaction. Several other changes were made in the Faculty. Professor Rosa had been dropped just before the winter session, and Professor Stallo resigned from the Faculty to exercise his brilliant talents at the bar. Dr. Beach was now made an "Emeritus Professor" of Clinical Medicine, and Professor Buchanan assumed the chair of Chemistry in conjunction with his own department of Cerebral Physiology. The classes were large, the winter session of 1850-51 having 145 matriculants.

The Faculty of 1850-51 (as announced in September, 1850) consisted of Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology; Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D., Medical Chemistry and Cerebral Physiology; Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D., Surgery

* Among this number was Dr. David H. Beckwith, Emeritus Professor of the Cleveland Homeopathic College, now residing in Cleveland, O. His "History of the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine" is now being published in the *Cleveland Homeopathic Recorder*.

and Obstetrics; I. Gibson Jones, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wooster Beach, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine; William Owens, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

Professor Jones not only fully realized the anticipations of his friends as an able and impressive teacher, but at once undertook the task of finishing a work on practice begun by Dr. Morrow. The result was the magnificent two-volume practice of Jones and Morrow, the second of our Eclectic text-books. The introductory lecture, by Professor Jones, in 1850,* is a good example of his vigorous style and of the custom then in vogue in our college of opening the session by a specially-appointed speaker.

While Professor I. G. Jones proved a splendid teacher, he did not fill the place of the lost leader—Morrow—nor could any one else in the Faculty uphold the work of the Institute. Professor Buchanan lacked the necessary financial capacity. Though having unlimited confidence in himself, he was not willing to give way to any one else. Professor Gatchell, who had so ably filled the chair of Anatomy, had resigned and joined the Homeopaths, of whom he was always an adherent. The only thorough business man in the Faculty was Dr. L. E. Jones, but he was unfitted for the place by reason of his turbulent and domineering nature and from the fact that he was too much engaged in other matters to give this work the necessary attention. Such was the spirit beginning to be felt in the Faculty that he could not have secured the position had he desired it, chiefly on account of the inveterate dislike for him entertained by Professor Buchanan. Embarrassment followed, and the business affairs of the college were fast tending towards a hopeless financial entanglement. At this juncture, L. E. Jones, B. L. Hill, and Mrs. T. V. Morrow, whose financial interests were imperiled by this bad state of affairs, made overtures to Dr. Robert S. Newton, of the Memphis Medical Institute, to come from the South and take part in the college management. After receiving three several letters, Dr. Newton came to Cincinnati and met with the unresigned portion of the Faculty, consisting of Professors J. R. Buchanan, L. E. Jones, I. G. Jones, and B. L. Hill. This resulted in the Faculty of the Memphis Institute being invited to relinquish that institution and join the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute. The entire Faculty of the Memphis Institute resigned, and five of its members came to Cincinnati. These were Professors Robert S. Newton, M. D.; W. Byrd Powell, M. D.; Zoheth Freeman, M. D.; J. Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D.; and John King, M. D. All but Dr. King and Dr. Powell took chairs in the Eclectic Medical Institute, the latter absolutely refusing to accept an appointment on account of antagonism between himself and Dr. Buchanan, though the latter offered to divide his chair with him.

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1851, p. 1.

The newly-organized Faculty (1851-2) was now constituted as follows: I. G. Jones, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Pathology; R. S. Newton, M. D., Surgical Practice and Operative Surgery; B. L. Hill, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; Z. Freeman, M. D., Special, Surgical, and Pathological Anatomy; J. R. Buchanan, M. D. (Dean), Physiology and Institutes of Medicine; L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; J. Milton Sanders, M. D., A. M., LL. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; Orin E. Newton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Surgical Prosector.

A three weeks' gratuitous preliminary course of lectures was given in the fall. At this time the fees were as follows: "Tickets to a full course of lectures (until graduation), \$100 in advance, or a well-indorsed note for \$125; to a single course of lectures, \$60 in advance, or a well-indorsed note for \$70; matriculation ticket, \$5; graduation, \$15; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5."*

Resignations from the Faculty now became quite frequent. In the early winter of 1851-2, Professor Hill resigned, became a fullfledged Homeopathist, and accepted the chair of Surgery in the Cleveland Homeopathic College. Dr. John King, who had been a professor in the Memphis Institute, and who was now in the midst of his labors upon the *Eclectic Dispensatory*, was appointed to Dr. Hill's place (the chair of Obstetrics), a position he assumed like a veteran teacher. Professor I. G. Jones, whose health was failing, had interests centered in Columbus, while the college did not pay him sufficiently to compensate for the neglect of other business. Consequently he resigned, and a few years later died of phthisis pulmonalis. Dr. Beach had now become unacceptable to the new régime, and his name had been dropped from the Faculty, which, in 1852, contained only four members, viz.: Drs. L. E. Jones, R. S. Newton, John King, and J. R. Buchanan. At this juncture a suicidal scheme was formulated and promulgated by the visionary Professor Buchanan—the scheme of free stated lectures—an arrangement that came near wrecking the Institute. Professor Bickley † clearly states the situation, as follows: "Professor Buchanan, ever ready for an emergency, conceived a plan of free education by which the classes would be so much enlarged that the aggregate income would be greatly more than under the pay system, to say nothing of the increased sale of books, income from private lectures, etc., a movement which, though indicative of a large philanthropy, was a theory merely, and against the practical workings of which Professors Freeman and Sanders so strongly protested that, upon its accomplishment, they felt it a duty to resign. . . . It is sufficient to say, in this connection, that the scheme

* Announcement for 1851. See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1851, p. 353.

† History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 110.

was decidedly suicidal; for, while it did not increase the classes, it lowered the dignity of the school, and cut off the salaries of the Faculty. It drove other colleges to the adoption of a reduced fee bill, and caused many honorable young gentlemen to shun the Western schools for fear of being reminded of 'charity students'—a name which has always been detested by those proposing to enter our profession."

The Free Professional Education Movement went into operation in the spring of 1852. It was Buchanan's cherished plan to make the Institute the "Free College of America." In order to further this movement a new college building was proposed, capable of accommodating at least 500 students, and, in connection, a suitable hospital for the accommodation of at least 1,000 patients per annum. A well-selected library and an anatomical museum sufficient to illustrate every important point in physiology and pathology were proposed. A five-story building was to be built the following spring, and this would involve an outlay of at least \$10,000 to \$15,000. The professional fees of \$60 were abolished, the only fees demanded being those to cover incidental expenses, viz.: for matriculation, \$10; dissection, \$5; and graduation, \$20; attendance upon two full courses of lectures and a term of study amounting, in the aggregate, to three years, were required for graduation. It was also announced that "a course of lectures in any respectable medical school will be recognized in the Institute, and graduates of reputable medical schools will be admitted on the same terms as graduates of the Institute."* During this year, Professor Sanders brought out an American edition of Dr. William Gregory's "Outlines of Chemistry," which was adopted in the school as a text-book. King and Newton's "United States Eclectic Dispensatory" was now completed, and was also used as a text-book.

The resignations of Professors Z. Freeman and Sanders, owing to their disfavor of the free professional education movement, necessitated the appointment of new members and the rearrangement of the Faculty. At this time there was in the city a physician who, though educated in the Allopathic system and having practiced it for seven years, had been a constant reader of Eclectic literature. He became convinced of the justness of the claims of Eclecticism, yet had concluded to relinquish the practice of medicine. He was a ripe scholar, and at this time was engaged in the preparation of a second volume of a "History of Southwestern Virginia." This man, Dr. George W. L. Bickley, whose subsequent career as an adventurer rivals that of Aaron Burr, upon the solicitation of Professors Buchanan and Newton, was persuaded to accept a chair in the Institute. Accordingly, he was given the position occupied by Dr. L. E. Jones, while the latter, though not at that time a practicing physician, was appointed to the chair of Practice

* Announcement in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, March, 1852, p. 144.

made vacant by the resignation, owing to ill-health, of Professor I. G. Jones, who now returned to Columbus. Dr. William Sherwood, a former pupil of Professor I. G. Jones, was added to the corps of instructors. The talented Daniel Vaughn, perhaps the profoundest scholar Cincinnati has ever known, was now placed in charge of the Department of Chemistry and Natural History. His timidity and helplessness and lack of force of character, despite his great scientific talent and originality, wholly unfitted him for the position, and Dr. John Wesley Hoyt, a recent graduate in law and medicine, was substituted in his stead.

The Faculty, as now (1852) constituted, consisted of L. E. Jones, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; R. S. Newton, M. D., Descriptive and Operative Surgery; W. Sherwood, M. D., Special, Surgical, and Pathological Anatomy; J. King, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology and the Institutes of Medicine; G. W. L. Bickley, M. D., *Materia Medica*, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; and J. W. Hoyt, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology.

The text-books in use in the college at this time were as follows: Surgery, Hill's "Eclectic Surgery;" *Materia Medica*, "United States Eclectic Dispensatory;" Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Churchill, Ramsbotham's Lectures, Meigs and Dewees; Theory and Practice, Wood and Eberle; Chemistry, Gregory; Physiology, Dunglison, Kirk and Paget, Carpenter; Anatomy, Pancoast, Wistar, Horner.

The three new professors now entered upon their duties; but it was not long before an uneasiness began to be felt in the class. Though Professor Sherwood exerted his best efforts to give satisfaction, and though an excellent anatomist, his delivery was stammering and difficult, and the class, knowing of the ability of Professor Freeman as an anatomist and teacher, urged the removal of the former and the appointment of the latter to the chair of Anatomy. To the credit of Dr. Freeman, he vigorously rejected the proposition, and used every energy, as did others of the Faculty, to restore peace. Bickley and Hoyt experienced some little disturbance owing to the unsettled condition of the class. This, however, was but temporary. Professor Hoyt, though not at that time regarded as a finished chemist, was an eloquent speaker, and gave a satisfactory course of lectures. To add to the discontent of the class, Professor Jones indulged in criticisms of the new professors and others. This led to his arraignment for turbulent conduct before the Board of Trustees, and he was then and there required to pledge himself to the observance of the following resolution, as adopted by the Board:

"*Resolved*, That no member of the Faculty shall bring before the class any subject of Faculty action, and that no member of the Faculty shall address the members of the class, either publicly or privately, in a manner disparaging or unfriendly to his colleagues."

Upon assenting to this pledge, Professor Jones was then, upon motion of Professor Buchanan, elected to the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine. Evidently Professor Jones did not regard the matter as at an end, for he is accused of having continued to make "slanderous remarks and intrigue against his colleagues." Dr. Jones, who had large moneyed interests in the College, had an inveterate dislike for Professor Buchanan, and this dislike appears to have been mutual. Thus was the prosperity and progress of the school marred by this unpleasant dissension in the Faculty, the fault of which can not be laid wholly to Dr. Jones. In the winter of 1852 matters had assumed such a serious aspect that the Faculty, urged on by Professor Buchanan, "for the preservation of the school,"

FACULTY OF 1852-1856.^o

JOHN KING, M. D. JOSEPH R. BUCHANAN, M. D. WM. SHERWOOD, M. D.
JOHN W. HOYT, M. D. ROBT. S. NEWTON, M. D. G. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.

asked Professor Jones to resign his chair. Upon his refusal, the Faculty appealed to the Board of Trustees in December, 1852, when he was expelled from the institution, there being but two dissenting votes. At a later meeting he was removed as Treasurer of the Institute, and Dr. Newton, the Treasurer of the Faculty, was appointed Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Professor R. S. Newton was then appointed to the chair of Practice, and Professor Z. Freeman to that of Surgery. The basis of the trouble between Drs. Jones and Buchanan was of a private nature. Professor Bickley says of this unpleasant chapter in the college history: "Professor Buchanan made various charges against Professor Jones, which were made with such apparent sincerity that the Faculty were deceived, the writer among the rest, and it was at once determined to expel him. Not one of us dreamed of the injustice we were doing Professor Jones, because we believed the

^o Professor Z. Freeman was out of the city when this group was taken; Professor Cleaveland was also absent.

statements of Professor Buchanan, and, acting upon that belief, we were united in our opinion that he ought to be expelled. When I look back now, in calmer moments, I know not how it was that we ever refused Professor Jones an opportunity to vindicate himself or to impeach Buchanan's testimony. Jones was literally gagged, and his expulsion was effected on the evening of December 31, 1852, by a foul and unfair combination of six men, who were deceived by the misstatements of Professor Buchanan."*

Whoever was at fault, it is certain that Dr. Jones was denied the right of a fair hearing—one of the boasted privileges of American institutions. Dr. Jones soon issued a circular purporting to be a report of the Eclectic physicians of Cincinnati. Then "upon its merits there arose a fierce war on paper, which led to the ridiculous frailties of all concerned." Professor Buchanan had now free range to teach his favorite subject, "Neurology," and besides, is said to have privately lectured to the students upon psychometry, spiritualism, etc.

Now occurred the second attempt to establish an opposition school to the Eclectic Medical Institute, the first having been the formation of the "*American Reform Medical Institute*," † at Louisville, Ky., in 1849, by Dr. A. H. Baldrige, who had left the Eclectic Medical Institute when the chair of Homeopathy was established. This second venture was made by Professor L. E. Jones, who now founded the "*American Medical College of Ohio*," and drew around him many of the friends of the late Dr. Morrow, and succeeded, after much effort, in securing an efficient Faculty, composed of Drs. T. J. Wright (Dean), L. E. Jones, A. H. Baldrige, S. H. Potter, E. H. Stockwell, W. B. Witt, J. L. Galloway, and F. D. Hill. ‡ This college did not draw a sufficient number from the Institute to embarrass its operations, or to foster its own cause, and notwithstanding its fearful onslaughts on mercury, bleeding, arsenic and antimony, the school got into trouble and expelled its founders. It soon died of college marasmus—lack of students, and lack of funds.

The Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1853-4 was composed as follows: W. Sherwood, M. D., Special, Surgical, and Pathological Anatomy; J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Physiology and Institutes of Medicine; R. S. Newton, M. D., Medical Practice and Pathology; Z. Freeman, M. D., Operative Surgery and Surgical Practice; J. King, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; G. W. L. Bickley, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; J. W. Hoyt, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence;

* History of Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 111.

† In this school, Dr. Baldrige (Obstetrics) had associated with him, from time to time, Drs. John son H. Jordan (Surgery), George W. Churchill, E. Morgan Parritt, Charles J. Childs (Materia Medica), J. Beeman (Practice), Gilman, a Homeopath (Anatomy), Walters (Legal Medicine and Natural History), and James Milot, at one time Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

‡ Wilder's *History of Medicine*, 1901, p. 605.

Rowland R. Sherwood, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The only fees required were a matriculation fee of \$15, and \$5 for the building fund. The fee at graduation was \$20. Newton's "Clinical Institute" was also in operation, where students could attend upon Clinics by paying a fee of \$5. Graduates of the Institute or of other respectable schools, could attend the lectures upon the payment of \$5 for matriculation, and \$5 to the building fund. Among the text-books now recommended were Newton and Powell's "Practice" (in press); Hill's "Eclectic Surgery;" "United States Eclectic Dispensatory;" and the "Physiological and Scientific Botany," just produced by Professor Bickley. Gregory's "Chemistry" had been discarded for Fownes, Gardner, or Turner. During the year 1853, I. G. Jones and Morrow's "Practice," an elegant two-volume work on the lecture style, was put to press. Thus the literature grew apace with the Institute.

In May, 1854, Professor Bickley, who had become a valued teacher, and who was ever ready for an eloquent, extemporaneous speech, was compelled to resign his chair on account of an attack of amaurosis. In the selection of a successor, the College management was unfortunate in securing a man who was subsequently the instigator of much trouble for the Institute. The physician selected, Dr. Charles H. Cleaveland, of Waterbury, Vermont, was a scholarly man of solid acquirements. He was recommended to the Faculty by Dr. Bickley. Professors Newton and Freeman urged his immediate appointment. At this time, Dr. Cleaveland was the agent for a manufacturer of patent trusses, body braces, etc. Though possessing a good general education, and being a pleasing writer, he was not well qualified for the position he was chosen to occupy. In anatomy, chemistry, and therapeutics, he was quite deficient, and we have it upon the authority of one qualified to speak, that he was not a good teacher, nor could one get much out of his lectures before the class.* He was of the Allopathic persuasion, though apparently liberal toward Eclecticism. Of Eclectic medicinal agents, and Eclectic therapeutics, he had a very meager knowledge. Moreover, he was turbulent and ever ready for a disturbance. A man of native intellect, of sharp business qualifications, and of fairly good common sense, he might have made a name for himself in Eclecticism had he gone to work to qualify himself for his position. However, he preferred to be a controversialist, and was a potent factor in the later imbroglia into which the Faculty of the College was drawn. Harmony was not his watchword, and he soon took it upon himself to antagonize the teachings of the other chairs, and finally is said to have attempted to overthrow Eclecticism.

Notwithstanding the various Faculty changes and dissensions, the College

*Dr. Constantine Markt, of Hamilton, O., still an active practitioner, and at one time a student in Dr. Cleaveland's office.

prospered, and in 1855 we find that, up to that date, there were 2,145 matriculants, and 593 graduates, distributed as follows:

YEARS.	MATRIC.	GRAD.	YEARS.	MATRIC.	GRAD.
1845-46	81	22	1850-51	211	45
1846-47	127	31	1851-52	212	58
1847-48	220	48	1852-53	308	70
1848-49	191	47	1853-54	292	126
1849-50	224	65	1854-55	279	81

Thus during its first ten years the parent school had been a tremendous success, and had thrived vigorously "independent of the patronage of the State, and without any aid from pecuniary endowment; independent of all subservience to medical cliques, societies, or combinations; claiming and exercising the right of independent progress in the improvement of medical science; extending a liberal and courteous professional recognition to all other schools; proscribing none, and claiming for itself an honorable independence."*

The Faculty of 1854-5, stood:—Wm. Sherwood, M. D., General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; J. W. Hoyt, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence; C. H. Cleaveland, M. D., Materia Medica, and Medical Botany; J. R. Buchanan, M. D. (Dean), Physiology, Institutes of Medicine, and Therapeutics; R. S. Newton, M. D., Medical Practice and Pathology, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine and Surgery; Z. Freeman, M. D., Operative Surgery, and Surgical Practice, and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery; J. King, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Henry A. Warriner, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Graduates of the Institute and of other schools were admitted to the lectures upon the payment of \$5 matriculation fee, and \$5 toward the building fund. Newton and Powell's, and Jones and Morrow's "Practice" were now announced as text-books.

The Faculty of 1855-56 remained the same as that of 1854-55, excepting that Therapeutics was transferred from Professor Buchanan's chair to that of Professor Cleaveland, and Professor I. G. Jones was made Emeritus Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, as a mark of esteem for his distinguished services as an Eclectic pioneer, teacher, and author. The Announcement for this session adds to its list of text-books, Dr. King's "American Eclectic Obstetrics," just issued, and shows an increase in fees as follows:—Matriculation, \$5; Tuition, \$20; Graduation, \$25; Demonstrator of Anatomy ticket, \$5. It also states that students wishing to be received as private pupils, may make arrangements with members of the Faculty. Thus came to an end the project of a free professional education.

The ignorance of Professor Cleaveland regarding the medicinal agents then in use among the Eclectics, soon led to a serious breach in the Faculty. Pro-

* Eleventh Annual Announcement, 1855, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, September, 1855, p. 393.

fessor Newton advocated both in his teachings and in his journals—the *Eclectic Medical Journal* and Newton's *Express*—the employment of the new concentrated medicines just then coming into use and known as the "Eclectic Concentrations." These, Professor Cleaveland viewed with distrust, as did some of the other members of the Faculty, and he took every occasion to attack both them and Newton's teachings. Naturally, this seriously embarrassed the school, as the students knew not whom to follow. On the other hand, Dr. Newton was not on the most peaceful terms with Professor Buchanan. Besides, there was bad financial management on part of both Newton and Buchanan. Some of the members of the Faculty did not receive their salaries, although it was known that the students had paid in their tuition. A portion of the Faculty, headed by Buchanan, repudiated the National Eclectic Medical Association, while Newton and Freeman declared their allegiance to it. Newton's journals were having a successful run, and the disaffected portion of the Faculty (chiefly Cleaveland, William Sherwood, and Buchanan), sought to obtain control of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*—the College organ, owned and controlled by Newton, and suppress the *Express*, which was Newton's private venture—and make Dr. Cleaveland, who was considerable of a scholar and a good writer, editor. The latter and his associates declined to assume the financial responsibilities of conducting the *Journal*, whereupon Dr. Newton refused to let them have it. Failing in this, the Cleaveland party instituted and published the *College Journal of Medical Science*, which being brought out by the majority of the Faculty, with I. G. Jones and all but Newton and Freeman as editors, virtually represented the Institute, while the regular College organ was repudiated. The concentrated remedies were made the point of attack, Newton vigorously defending them. Added to this, King and Newton disputed over the *American Eclectic Dispensatory*, and in 1854, Newton's name was taken off the work. Newton retaliated by entering into an agreement with the proprietors and manufacturers of the "Concentrations" to publish a book which should supersede the Dispensatory. Thus matters went on until the spring of 1856, when the crisis came, and the Faculty now hopelessly divided, were at open war. Newton and Freeman were on the one side, while Cleaveland and Buchanan had drawn to their support, Sherwood, King, and Hoyt. I. G. Jones, now in declining health, also sympathized with the dissenting party. Dr. L. E. Jones, and Dr. A. H. Baldrige, though not members of the Faculty, sided with Newton. The supreme effort came April 7, 1856, when a new Board of Trustees was to be elected. The College was a joint-stock corporation, with an authorized capital of \$20,000, with power to increase it to \$60,000. Of this, but little over \$19,000 (\$19,273.94), had been issued. The *minority* of the stockholders held the *majority* of the stock (\$11,985.32).

A move was made by the Cleaveland party to surreptitiously control the

Board of Trustees, so as to expel Newton and Freeman from the Faculty. An effort was made to have Dr. L. E. Jones transfer his stock, which amounted to about one-third of all the stock issued, and votes to the friends of the Cleveland party. These he refused to part with, especially to his bitter antagonist, Professor Buchanan. As a last resort, the majority of the Faculty held a meeting in the office of Dr. Sherwood, April 5, 1856, and voted to remove Dr. Newton as Treasurer of the Faculty, and to issue \$7,000 of new stock, which stock was at once transferred to purchasers for five year promissory notes. This, it was thought, would give the majority of the Professors a majority of the stock. In taking this step, it is generally believed that those concerned were under the impression that they were acting within the law, taking as their precedent a transaction between the Trustees and Drs. Jones and Baldrige when the original stock was issued, for they held that the action of a former Board of Trustees, in empowering them to receive subscriptions, donations, and "transact other important business, was sufficient to warrant the issue of additional shares of stock."* The laws, however, "did not confer powers of cumulative voting, without restrictions, upon stockholders,"† the object sought in the issuance of the new stock. Therefore, in direct violation of the State laws and the charter of the College, they proceeded "to issue or cause to be issued stock to the amount of \$7,000, and held an election [April 5th], at which such stock was voted, and a Board of Trustees elected [April 7, 1856, in the ante-room of the College] by the holders of a minority of the legal stock, together with said illegal stock, and through said illegal Board claimed the management and control of this Institute, all of which proceedings were contrary to law, and in violation of their duties as Professors."‡ On the same day, the Newton party, representing the majority of the legal stock, held a meeting at the office of Dr. Newton, voted the legal stock, § and elected the following Board of Trustees: W. B. Pierce, J. P. Mayer, A. Death, J. C. C. Holenshade, W. F. Hurlbut, H. Leonard, J. P. Cunningham, C. S. G. Wright, H. M. Ritter, J. G. Henshall, Dr. R. S. Newton, Dr. L. E. Jones, Dr. A. H. Baldrige, and Dr. O. E. Newton. At a subsequent meeting, W. B. Pierce, Esq., was elected President; W. F. Hurlbut, Esq., Vice-President; Dr. R. S. Newton, Treasurer; and J. G. Henshall, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Newton prayed the Superior Court "for a bill of injunction, restraining said [seceding] Faculty, and other persons assuming to act as Trustees, from the performance of all and every act but that of lecturing, which injunction was granted, and a writ issued to bring the illegal stock into Court to be canceled." This injunction was afterward dissolved by Judge Storer. The

* See also account in Wilder's "History of Medicine," pp. 628-9.

† Wilder.

‡ *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1856, p. 231.

§ In voting, both parties violated the law by allowing of votes by proxy.

Board of Trustees also authorized that "the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees shall have the care and control of the College building, as well as all property, books, specimens, apparatus, seals, engravings, etc., belonging to said corporation, subject to the order of the Board of Trustees."

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 7, 1856, Professors J. R. Buchanan, Wm. Sherwood, John King, C. H. Cleaveland, and J. W. Hoyt were removed from their respective chairs in the Institute.

At the meeting held May 1, 1856, upon motion of Dr. Z. Freeman, Professor William Byrd Powell, M. D., was appointed to the chair of Physiology and the Institutes of Medicine, vice Dr. J. R. Buchanan, removed; Professor Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D., to the chair of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany, vice Dr. C. H. Cleaveland, removed; and Professor John Milton Sanders, M. D., LL. D., to the chair of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, vice Dr. J. W. Hoyt, removed. The Board of Trustees elected by the seceding party was constituted as follows: Rev. D. W. Clark, D. D., Rev. I. D. Williamson, D. D., Rev. C. L. Loos, S. B. Keys, Esq., James Birney, Esq., C. H. Gould, Benj. Urner, George S. Jenkins, J. Reeves, Dr. I. Wilson, Dr. J. R. Buchanan, Dr. J. King, Dr. William Sherwood, and Dr. C. H. Cleaveland. Dr. Sherwood was elected Treasurer.

The trouble soon culminated in an effort on part of the Cleaveland party to maintain possession of the College building, and exercise the functions thereof. In the absence of Dr. Newton, the Cleaveland followers locked up the Institute, and thus virtually obtained possession. Newton secured the key from the janitor's wife, but before he could use it a new lock was put on by Dr. Sherwood. The Newton party then secured an entrance by a back door. This was the declaration of war. The scenes which followed have been thus graphically recorded by Professor Bickley:* "Newton and Freeman, and their friends, went up, effected an entrance, and then took possession, but, in a short time, the opposite party were on the ground. All laws were set at defiance, and the strong arm of power intervened to test the rights of Newton, or the rights of Sherwood, who claimed to be Treasurer of the Board, and by virtue of his office, to have control of the College property. Newton's party, consisting of some dozen or fifteen persons was soon surrounded by an angry little army of Cleavelandites. While Newton's party stood on the steps or stairway, the opposite party thronged the entrance, and in threatening attitude, endeavored to overawe the little Spartan band who had taken possession and bid defiance to their foes. Knives, pistols, chisels, bludgeons, blunderbusses, etc., were freely displayed, and the usually staid Professor Buchanan urged his troops to enter, and though the Rev. Wm. Sherwood held up both hands, that the battle might end in the total overthrow of Newton's party, still the brave outsiders

* History of the Eclectic Medical Institute, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, pp. 155, 156.

could not be persuaded, coaxed, nor driven upon those murderous weapons, which grinned solemn death from hand to pocket, and rendered terrific the bare thought of carrying the stairway by storm. 'On, on! my lads,' shouted Professor Buchanan, but no commander—even had he been one who would *lead*—could remove the belief which the outsiders entertained of the character of Colt's pistol in a storm. The night and the day passed, and the night again witnessed renewed efforts to get the outsiders in, when finally a six-pound cannon was procured to sweep the passage if a rush should be made by the outsiders. The sight of this gun was enough, and the besiegers retired in utter disgust with the attempts to storm medical colleges. The piece fell into the hands of the mayor, whose force was on the ground to prevent a riot, but the effect was the same, for it cleared the College; and though it had to be guarded against surprise during the summer months, no other attempt was made to get possession." The quarrel had now become a matter of public notoriety. The expelled members repaired to Gordon's Hall, at Eighth Street and Western Row (now Central Avenue) with their *Journal*, and completed the session, graduating a class of twenty-nine of their adherents, the diplomas bearing the name of the Eclectic Medical Institute. After a summer of disputation and legal maneuvering, an action in *quo warranto*, invited by the Newton party, was resorted to, to determine which was the lawful Board of Trustees—and particularly who was the legal Treasurer. The bogus stock was then ordered canceled by the Court, and Dr. Robert S. Newton was declared the lawful Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute.

The decision of the Court set at rest not only the status of the Board of Trustees, but established the security of "the destiny of every corporation, whether banking or collegiate, in the State of Ohio, the stock of which is not wholly subscribed."*

The dissenting party apparently had some good reasons for their course. The management of the business of the College had always been rather loosely conducted as far as strict legality was concerned. In earlier years the Treasurer of the Faculty had, by virtue of office, been allowed to act as Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, whereas each Board of Trustees should have elected its own treasurer; and one of the points in the controversy of 1856 was to determine who was Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. The majority of the Faculty having displaced Newton as Treasurer of the Faculty, and put in his place Dr. Sherwood, it was contended that the latter was *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. The meeting at which Newton was displaced was held without giving the required legal notice, another technicality that had been for years ignored. Thus the Faculty for 1856-57 (early in the year 1856) was composed of J. Milton

* See argument before Judge Ramsay, by Judge Hoadly, in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1857, p. 211.

Sanders, M. D., LL. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Medical Jurisprudence; L. E. Jones, M. D., LL. B., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; W. Byrd Powell, M. D., Physiology, and the Institutes of Medicine; R. S. Newton, M. D., Pathology, Practice of Medicine, and Surgical Diseases, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; Z. Freeman, M. D., Practical Surgery and Anatomy, and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery; A. H. Baldrige, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. In the latter part of the year (September) 1856, the complexion of the Faculty was changed by making Professor Powell, Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology, and the important appointment of Dr. John Milton Scudder, recently graduated, to the chair of Anatomy. The appointment of Dr. Scudder—who was destined to become conspicuous as a teacher and writer, and the one to rehabilitate and save the Institute—marks an epoch in the history of this institution. The Faculty now stood as follows: J. Milton Sanders, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; W. Byrd Powell, M. D., Cerebral Physiology; G. W. L. Bickley, M. D., Physiology, Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence; R. S. Newton, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, and Lecturer on Clinical Medicine; Z. Freeman, M. D., Surgery, and Surgical Practice, and Lecturer on Clinical Surgery; J. M. Scudder, M. D., General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; A. H. Baldrige, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Eclectic text-books now in use (besides old-school works) were Gregory's "Chemistry," by Sanders; "American Eclectic Dispensatory," Beach's "Materia Medica," Bickley's "Botany," Newton and Powell's "Eclectic Practice," Jones and Morrow's "Eclectic Practice," Hill's "Eclectic Surgery," and King's "Obstetrics," all but one of which were by Eclectic authors, connected at one time or another with the Institute; and that one, Gregory's "Chemistry," was an American edition of an English work, adapted by Professor Sanders.

The defeated portion of the Faculty wisely refrained from carrying the contest into the higher courts, and on December 22, 1856, filed with the Auditor of Hamilton County, Ohio, "Articles of Association" creating a corporate body to be styled "*The Eclectic College of Medicine.*"* The incorporators filing this application were Jos. R. Buchanan, Wm. Sherwood, Jas. C. C. Holensshade, John King, C. H. Cleveland, A. H. Wells, Wm. A. Ashton, Wm. S. Sampson, Wm. B. Sheppard, and A. Jackson Howe.

The new college, with J. R. Buchanan as Dean, opened up in October, 1856, in two rooms in College Hall, on Walnut Street, between Fourth and Fifth Streets. The school had a successful winter session, matriculating sixty-six students, and

* See *College Journal of Medical Science*, 1857, p. 40.

graduating twenty-nine, and conferring honorary degrees upon two. Its Faculty* was composed of able men, of whom, beside those who were expelled from the Institute, may be named Drs. Andrew Jackson Howe, of Worcester, Mass., and Walter Burnham, of Lowell, Mass., whose name was added to the Faculty, but who did not lecture, on account of poor health. Afterwards learning that he had been called in the name of the Eclectic Medical Institute by the defeated Board, who had no power to do so, the latter refused to ally himself with the school.

After the legal decision giving Dr. R. S. Newton the treasurership and possession of the College building, he at once began to organize a new Faculty. Dr. Sanders, who had resigned on account of the free education movement; Dr. L. E. Jones, who had been expelled at the instigation of Buchanan, and Dr. Baldrige, who withdrew upon the establishment of a chair of Homeopathy, were recalled and reinstated as members of the Faculty, while Dr. Wm. Byrd Powell, who was Newton's associate in the Memphis Institute, and who had refused a former offer to become a member of the Faculty, not wishing to be associated with Professor Buchanan, was appointed to the chair of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine.

There was no further trouble of any consequence between the rival colleges. The Eclectic College of Medicine ran for over two years, when in 1859, it was consolidated with the Eclectic Medical Institute. On the 14th of March, 1857, Professor I. G. Jones, who had espoused the cause of the new College, and become a member of its Faculty, passed from among the living. The Eclectic Medical Institute now applied itself vigorously to taking care of itself, and to doing good educational work.

The Faculty of 1857-58 remained as for the previous year, except that Drs. Newton and Freeman interchanged chairs. Gregory's "Chemistry," and Bickley's "Botany," had been reinstated, and Massie's "Practice," and Syme's "Surgery" (edited by Newton), had been added to the list of Eclectic books. During this year, Professor Scudder brought out the first of his long list of books, "Diseases of Women," which was at once adopted as a text-book. Public lectures on Dynamic Physiology, by Professor Bickley, attracted many of the laity to the halls of the Institute, and his lectures on Jurisprudence before the class, and before the Cincinnati Law School, gave the Institute a high standing in the estimation of the general public. To the Faculty of 1858, were added the names of Herod D.

* The Faculty of the *Eclectic College of Medicine*, in 1857-8, was constituted as follows: J. R. Buchanan, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology and Institutes of Medicine; John King, M. D., Dean, Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; Wm. Sherwood, M. D., Medical Practice and Pathology; C. H. Cleaveland, M. D., Materia Medica and Therapeutics; A. J. Howe, M. D., Surgery; T. E. St. John, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology, and C. D. Lewis, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy. Professor Lewis was shortly afterward killed by being struck with a timber while looking out of the window of a moving railroad coach. Among the text-books in use were the following, by Eclectic authors: "American Eclectic Dispensatory," Jones and Morrow's "American Eclectic Practice," Hill's "Eclectic Surgery," and King's "Obstetrics." The new college announced to their friends and patrons in September, 1856, the addition to its advantages of "the halls, fixtures, and furniture of the American Medical College, which recently occupied part of the same edifice." (*College Journal of Medical Science*, 1857, p. 421.)

Garrison, M. D., a thorough and practical chemist, and subsequently one of the founders of Bennett Medical College of Chicago, and J. Cam Massie, M. D., a Southern practitioner of eminence, and author of Massie's "Southern Practice." A sudden attack of pulmonary hemorrhage incapacitated the latter from serving on the Faculty, although his name appears in the list of teachers. Dr. Sanders had resigned, and Dr. Baldrige was now made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children. These changes necessitated a rearrangement of the Faculty, which now consisted of H. D. Garrison, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; W. Byrd Powell, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology; G. W. L. Bickley, M. D., Physiology, and Medical Jurisprudence; R. S. Newton, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Practice; J. Cam Massie, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Pathology; Z. Freeman, M. D., General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; J. M. Scudder, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; A. H. Baldrige, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The school was now free from internal dissensions, and enjoyed the confidence of the profession and the public. Harmony prevailed, and the classes were large. All fanciful speculations and vagaries, such as were formerly taught (anthropology, and cerebral physiology), were no longer lectured upon, and students were no longer taxed for outside or private pay lectures, nor were women admitted to attend the lectures. The long-looked-for work on "Therapeutics," the first part of the "American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics," by L. E. Jones and J. M. Scudder, now appeared, and added much to the resources of the school. A large and valuable pathological museum was purchased from the defunct American Medical College, and placed in the lecture hall, "the walls of which were now completely covered with paintings and specimens in Anatomy, Materia Medica, and Obstetrics."* Valuable additions were made to the chemical apparatus and library. In the thirteen years from its foundation, the Eclectic Medical Institute had enrolled a greater number of matriculants than any other medical school west of the Alleghanias, during a similar period from its first establishment.

The year 1859 witnessed a new and dismal era for the Eclectic Medical Institute. The Civil War was approaching, and this necessarily cut off the supply of students, many of whom were from the Southern States. It soon became evident that it was not wise to attempt to carry on two Eclectic Colleges, for one or the other must surely go to the wall. Overtures were made looking toward a consolidation of the two schools. Success attended these negotiations, and in December, 1859, the *Journal* joyfully announced "The Union of the Eclectic Schools,"† and

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1858, p. 483.

† Eclectic Medical Institute and Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery.

the consolidation of the two college organs under the title of the "*Eclectic Medical and College Journal*" (1860). Professors John French Judge, M. D., John King, M. D., and Andrew Jackson Howe, M. D., were added to the active Faculty—Professors Judge and Howe for the first time—while Dr. Sherwood was given an emeritus position. Professor Scudder now assumed the chair of Practice. The new Faculty then stood: H. D. Garrison, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; J. F. Judge, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; Charles T. Hart, M. D., Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Zoheth Freeman, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Practice; J. M. Scudder, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Pathology; R. S. Newton, M. D., Clinic Medicine and Surgery; Edwin Freeman, M. D., General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; John King, M. D., Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; A. J. Howe, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy and Surgery; W. Sherwood, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice and Pathology. As both Drs. Garrison and Judge held the same chair (Chemistry) in the union of the schools, they taught in alternation, Professor Judge taking the Spring session. Thus terminated the existence of the College rivalry, and the Institute to this day stands godmother to the graduates of the Eclectic College of Medicine, and renews their diplomas when destroyed.

The Faculty of 1859-60 was changed somewhat by the resignation of Professor Bickley, and the appointment, in his place, of Dr. Charles T. Hart, to the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, and the transference of Dr. Z. Freeman to the chair of Surgery, and Dr. R. S. Newton to the chair of Practice and Pathology. Dr. Edwin Freeman, still holding the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy, was appointed to the position in which he served so long and so well,—the chair of General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy. Dr. Powell, who became estranged from the Institute, was now dropped from the Faculty, and later in the year the name of Dr. Baldrige was also erased from the list.

Up to August, 1859, the Institute had graduated 851 physicians. Five out of the seven professors in this year were graduates of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and all in active practice of medicine, except Professor Jones. Newton's Clinical Institute, which had been conducted for many years by Drs. R. S. Newton, O. E. Newton, and Z. Freeman, was still in operation at Sixth and John Streets, and afforded abundant clinical instruction for the students. The fees of the College were: Matriculation, \$5; Tuition, \$20 (raised to \$30 later); Clinic, \$15; Graduation, \$25; Demonstrator's ticket, \$5. Dr. Kost's "Materia Medica," and Dr. Wm. Paine's "Practice of Medicine," were added to books recommended for study.

The Faculty, as reconstructed for 1860-61, stood: H. D. Garrison, M. D., Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology; L. E. Jones, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Botany; Charles T. Hart, M. D., Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence; Zoheth Freeman, M. D., Surgery and Surgical Practice; J. M. Scud-

der, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Pathology; R. S. Newton, M. D., Clinic Medicine and Surgery; Edwin Freeman, M. D., General, Special, and Pathological Anatomy; J. F. Judge, M. D.,* Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; A. J. Howe, M. D., Demonstrative Anatomy and Surgery; W. Sherwood, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice and Pathology.

The fees of 1860-61, including matriculation, tuition, clinic, and demonstrator's fees, amounted to \$85; graduation fee, \$25. Among the Eclectic text-books now recommended were: *Chemistry*—Gregory's, by Sanders; *Materia Medica*—Jones and Scudder, Coe, Bickley, "American Dispensatory;" *Theory and Practice*—Newton and Powell, Jones and Sherwood, Paine, Beach; *Surgery*—Syme's, by Newton, Hill; *Obstetrics*, etc.—King, Scudder, Beach.

In the Announcement for 1861-2, we find more changes in the Faculty. Dr. Howe's name does not appear, and Dr. Edwin Freeman filled the chairs of General and Demonstrative Anatomy; Dr. Garrison, who held the chair of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology jointly with Dr. Judge, was now transferred to the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, made vacant by the resignation, on account of "business matters at his childhood home," of Professor Charles T. Hart. Dr. Judge assumed full charge of the department of Chemistry, and Dr. Sherwood was dropped from the list.

Until 1852, the College fees were as follows:—Matriculation, \$5; Single Session, \$60; Graduation fee, \$15; Tickets for a Full Course until Graduation, \$100, in advance: From the opening of the school in 1845, to close of spring session of 1852, the number of matriculants under the above arrangement of fees was 1,266; graduates, 316. In 1852-3, the school was made practically free, charging only \$15 for matriculation and tuition, and \$20 for graduation. Matriculants, 308; graduates, 70. In 1853-4, the fees were raised to \$25, including clinic fee; matriculants, 292; graduates, 126. The fees were the same for 1854-5; matriculants, 279; graduates, 81. In 1855-6, the fees remained the same as for 1854-5; matriculants, 245; graduates, 58. In 1856-7, the first year after the difficulty in and division of the school, the fees were increased to \$30, and the graduation fee to \$25; matriculants, 173; graduates, 57. In 1857-8, matriculants, 154; graduates, 70. In 1858-9, matriculants, 138; graduates, 57. Upon the union of the schools in 1859-60, the the matriculants numbered 216, and the graduates 87.

The total number of students to the close of the session of 1859-60, was 3,071; graduates, 922. During the first seven years of the College, when it was comparatively obscure, and with the higher fees, the number of students was 1,266; the graduates, 316. In the succeeding eight years, when the Institute was extensively known, when great efforts were made to secure students, and when under low fees, varying from \$15 to \$40, the number of matriculants was only 1,805, and the

* Did not serve in this chair, as Dr. King was reappointed.

graduates 606. This condition was taken as very good proof that the system of free education was a disadvantage to the Institution, and that low fees "open the way into the profession for many persons who will never, under any circumstances, benefit themselves or the profession." Furthermore, it was felt that the Faculty, after devoting time and labor for the benefit of the students and graduates for eight years, almost for nothing, after deducting the expenses of the College, should be remunerated for their services. Therefore, the Board of Trustees in 1860 raised the fees to \$85 per session, and allowed the graduation fee of \$25 to remain as before.

In the winter of 1861, the Eclectic Dispensary of Cincinnati was organized and went into full operation "to furnish clinical facilities of a high order to the College—to thoroughly analyze the action of new remedies, and to furnish a school of instruction in practical medicine to such students as wished to avail themselves of its privileges. This was held in the College building at 2.30 P. M., daily. The Medical Board for 1861-2, was composed of Drs. H. D. Garrison, Attending Physician; Edwin Freeman, Attending Surgeon; John M. Scudder, Consulting Physician; Z. Freeman, Consulting Surgeon; and John King, Consulting Obstetrician.

In 1862, despite the war and hard times, the College management showed no signs of despondency, although students were growing fewer, and the decreased income, together with previous bad management, threatened the very existence of the school. However, the fees were reduced to \$60 per session, to correspond with the financial depression of the country. A certificate of scholarship was also given, entitling the holder to attend as many lectures as he desired previous to graduation, upon prepayment of \$100. Such an inducement enabled the student to spend a greater time in the school, if he so desired, than if he were to pay only for single sessions—a point in favor of a better and more thorough medical education. Students were also now admitted to the lectures in the Commercial Hospital on the same footing as students of other medical colleges.

The year 1862 marks an epoch in the career of the Institute. Changes occurred which gave it a new existence. To this date the College had been a *joint stock company*. By various devices and turns its stock had been increased so as to become burdensome. The financial management had been wretched, and out of it, and the jealousies and bickerings of the Faculty, had grown most all of the College troubles.

It was the "dark year" of Eclecticism. The *Journal* had died six months before, and must needs be resurrected. The old Institute had the feeblest of classes, and many of our physicians almost lost hope. But the old maxim held good, "The gods help those who help themselves."* Besides this, every effort was made to prevent Eclectics from holding the positions of Assistant Surgeon and Surgeon in

* Editorial in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1887, p. 41.

the army, and thus, in this manner, aid in crushing Eclecticism.* Professor Scudder now took the helm and applied business methods. The College was to be improved, and an additional building erected alongside of it for clinical purposes. Dr. Scudder devoted the greater part of his time to the College and the *Journal*, which had been purchased and revived by him, as editor. Relying upon the abiding interest which he knew existed in the hearts of the matriculants and graduates of past sessions, he confidently forged ahead, and soon the College started anew upon the career which has since made it famous throughout our land. The *Journal* became a power; the College prospered, and the Eclectic physicians again viewed with pride the noble institution which had passed through so many ordeals. The College now had the largest classes of any medical college in the city (all schools in the city now had small classes), and had up to 1862 matriculated 3,286 students, and graduated 1,002. Eclecticism was steadily gaining ground, and it was estimated that there were not less than 5,000 Eclectic physicians in the United States. In the *Journal* for 1862-3 no Faculty list appears, nor is there any record of any change in the personnel of that body.

Owing to the excited state of the public mind on war topics, no public Commencement was held in 1863. Therefore, on February 9, 1863, Vice-President Wm. S. Merrell, conferred the degrees upon a winter class of thirteen in the halls of the Institute. A spring class of nine graduated May 23d. The Faculty of 1863-4 was as follows: John King, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; L. E. Jones, M. D., *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; John M. Scudder, M. D., Pathology and Practice of Medicine; Z. Freeman, M. D., Surgery; A. J. Howe, M. D., Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy; J. F. Judge, M. D., Chemistry and Physiology. The same Faculty served in 1864-5. During 1864, Scudder's "Practice of Medicine" appeared, and at once became popular with students and practitioners. Though the prospects for a large class were somewhat interfered with by the "draft" of students into the army, the class for this year numbered 119. The College now possessed great advantages. It was the parent Eclectic school, its professors had furnished nearly all of our medical literature, and were regarded as the exponents of the new system of practice; it was secured by a State charter, and therefore its degrees were conferred by the law of the State; it had owned its own College building for seventeen years, and was now *out of debt*; it was thoroughly equipped with facilities for teaching, and had a large and excellent library; and its Faculty was composed of skilled teachers whose names were household words with Eclectics. The "American Dispensatory," by Professor King, newly rewritten, now appeared, and added materially to the strength of our literature. Increased classes marked the sessions of 1865.

* For illustration, see sketch of Dr. E. Freeman.

The prospects for 1866-7, were a cause for congratulation. The College, in its twenty years of existence, had annually, with three exceptions, the largest classes of any medical college in this country, an average of 187 each year. Our literature (except in anatomy) was fast becoming complete and voluminous. Of the earlier laborers in the field, only two remained in the College—Drs. Jones and King. The College had outlived, and had purchased the material and cabinets of five different medical colleges that had had short careers in the city. During 1866, Professor Scudder brought out his work on "Inhalations," and a new revision of Hill's "Surgery" appeared. The promised addition to the College of a building for clinical purposes, and to accommodate the increasing classes, was made during 1866, giving the College a whole frontage of 90 feet on Court Street, and five stories, or 53 feet in height. More students were in attendance than at any time since 1858—the class numbering 189 students. Cholera now broke out in the city, and it had its effect upon attendance, but the management made arrangements for such as left the city temporarily to attend the spring term.

In 1867 two remarkable books were published by members of the Faculty—"Principles of Medicine," by Professor Scudder, and the encyclopedic "Chronic Diseases," by Professor King. Having commenced the investigations which led to the evolution of the doctrine and practice of specific medication about 1859,* when he advocated the special sedatives, and made them prominent upon taking the chair of Practice, Professor Scudder now speaks editorially of direct or *specific* remedies † and specific medication. In April, 1868, he announced his intention to bring out a work on "Specific Medication," and asked for data and contributions of facts from practicing physicians. In September, 1869, Professor Scudder began, in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, the series of articles on Specific Medication, which gave him an enduring fame. This series continued through the issues of 1869 and 1870, and was afterward republished, in book form, under the title of "Specific Medication and Specific Medicines"—a book that marked an innovation in medical art and science, and was widely read by practitioners of all schools of medicine. It has had a remarkably large sale.

On the night of November 20, 1869, a calamity befell the College, the *old* College building being partially destroyed by fire, through a defective flue, the roof and fourth story sustaining the bulk of the damage. A hall was at once secured by the energetic Dean, but one hour of lectures having been lost. On December 2, 1869, lectures were resumed in the newly-repaired Institute. Professor Howe's work on "Fractures and Dislocations" now appeared, and was well received by the profession. The year 1871 was distinguished by the announcement that a new College building would be erected, adjoining on the north the old

* See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1870, p. 139.

† See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1867, p. 44.

Institute, and fronting on Plum Street. The edifice was to be 38 by 90 feet, and 68 feet to the top of the mansard roof, and 90 feet to the top of the turret, from which for many years the banner with the legend "Eclectic" has waved, 125 feet above the street. It was to have an imposing Ohio freestone front, a fine entrance, two lecture halls, 70 x 30 feet, and 20 feet to the ceiling; the fourth floor was to be furnished with a large and well-equipped dissecting-room. This promise was redeemed during the year.



ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN 1871.

The 5th day of October, 1871, was a gala day for the Institute. The new College building was completed and dedicated on that day to Eclectic Medicine. Over 300 physicians, the largest Eclectic gathering ever held, came from all parts of the country—some a thousand miles—to participate in the christening of the new home of their old *Alma Mater*. At 10 A. M., Professor Judge, in one of his best *extempore* addresses, welcomed the visiting physicians. An Alumni Society was organized, with Dr. M. L. Thomas (father of Professor R. L. Thomas, and Preceptor of Professor Scudder), of Harrison, Ohio, President; and Dr. Frederick J. Locke, of Newport, Ky., Secretary. Professor Scudder addressed the Alumni Society in an eloquent and characteristic manner. In the afternoon, the Ohio State Medical Association held its session in the building, an able address being delivered by Professor Stephen Hollister Potter, M. D., of Hamilton, Ohio. The Dedicatory Services were held in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Mayo opening with prayer; Wm. S. Merrell, M. D., as President, made the Announcement Address; the Dedicatory Address was then delivered by Professor John King; and

an original poem was read by Professor A. J. Howe. The audience then adjourned to the large hall destined to be the dissecting-room, where refreshments were served, and sentiments and speeches were made the order of the evening. Altogether, it was an enjoyable occasion, and a very fitting baptism of the new building in this silver wedding of the Institute. To add to the interest of the occasion, the great Industrial Exposition was in session in the city; and the Tyler-Davidson Fountain, one of the finest art works ever brought to this country, and the pride of Cincinnati, was dedicated.

The Faculty of 1871 was made up of the following: John King, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; L. E. Jones, M. D., *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; John M. Scudder, M. D., Pathology and the Practice of Medicine; A. J. Howe, M. D., Surgery; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Anatomy; Z. Freeman, M. D., Clinical Medicine and Surgery; J. F. Judge, M. D., Chemistry and Physiology; Jerome P. Marvin, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In 1871, Professor L. E. Jones, having become superannuated, ceased active service, the Board of Trustees giving him an emeritus distinction. In his stead, Frederick John Locke, M. D., was appointed to fill the chair, which he still (1902) occupies—that of *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics. Professor Zoheth Freeman, by reason of ill-health, was compelled to partially suspend lecturing, and was therefore transferred from the chair of Surgery, to that of Clinical Medicine and Surgery. Professor Howe was then transferred to Surgery, and his place in Anatomy was given to Professor Edwin Freeman. To this time* the College had had 4,785 students (an average of 183 yearly), and 1,575 graduates. Scholarships were now issued for \$125. The retirement of Professor L. E. Jones led to an unpleasantness which had to be finally decided in the courts. For many years Dr. Jones had held the chair of *Materia Medica*, and there was continuous complaint from the profession, and from the students, that he was far behind the age, and that his teaching was imperfect. He had not practiced medicine for twenty-five years, and by loss of vision from cataract, was unable to make use of the literature of the day. He had reached that period in life when he should have given way to a man in the active practice of his profession. The subject was kindly presented to him, with no feelings of ill-will, and he was requested to accept an emeritus relation to the College. In the absence of action from him, July, 1871, the Trustees made the transfer. Not satisfied, he sued Dr. Scudder for \$6,000, "on the grounds, that ten years prior he should have made a contract with him, guaranteeing his professorship in perpetuity." The Superior Court of Cincinnati decided the case against Dr. Jones, and the decision, which, so far as the profession is concerned, is important, was as follows: "This College is not a merely private speculation for

*"Twenty-Seventh Annual Announcement," p. 6.

private ends only, to be used as the convenience or interest of the Board may suggest. But the public have an interest in it by the very fact of incorporation, and a great educational end is to be subserved."* So ended the case of Jones *vs.* Scudder, the latter refraining from any quarrel, attributing Jones' action to his age, and allowing the Courts to settle the difficulty. The result of this "part of wisdom" was that no dissension marred the progress of the Institute. Dr. Marvin, who had been Demonstrator of Anatomy for four years, now relinquished his position and removed to Sidney, Ohio.

The Faculty of 1873-4 was constituted as follows: John King, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; F. J. Locke, M. D., *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics; John M. Scudder, M. D., Pathology and Practice of Medicine; A. J. Howe, M. D., Surgery; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Anatomy; Z. Freeman, M. D., Clinical Medicine and Surgery; J. F. Judge, M. D., Chemistry and Physiology; Thomas C. Hannah, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In July, 1874, John Allard Jeancon, M. D., of Newport, Ky., a ripe scholar, scientist, and linguist, was elected to the chair of Chemistry and Physiology, made vacant by the resignation of Professor Judge. Walter Miller Ingalls, M. D.,† of Hamilton, was made Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, and though his name was retained in the Announcements for three years, he never served in the capacity of teacher; Dr. Edwin Pynchon, M. D., of Cincinnati, was also elected Prosector of Surgery, but never served. In December of 1874, Professor Scudder published "Specific Diagnosis," a work of great merit, if not one of the greatest of medical publications. Had he never made another stroke with his pen, this work would have been his imperishable monument.

No change occurred in the Faculty in 1875-6. Nothing marked the Centennial year except the appearance of Howe's "Art and Science of Surgery," which at once became a popular text-book in the College, and among practitioners. No change occurred in the Faculty in 1876-7.

The first College in America to admit women for study and graduation in medicine was the Eclectic Medical Institute. Prior to 1877, about 100 women had attended, and some 36 were graduated. Colleges for women being established throughout the land, the management of the Institute yielded to the prejudices of the profession, and closed the doors against women. In 1877-8, it was proposed to have a Woman's Hospital attached to the Institute, where a full course could be pursued, or where elective courses in Obstetrics, Diseases of Women, or Nursing

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1872, p. 337.

† Walter Miller Ingalls, M. D., was born in Vermont, and died February 4, 1879, at Amelia, Ohio, in his fiftieth year. Removing to Ohio when a young man, he obtained and held a reputable practice in Clermont County for a quarter of a century. He was a genial man, a pleasant and graceful speaker, and always commanded the attention of his audience. In 1874, the National Eclectic Medical Association, then in session in Boston, Mass., elected him President, an office which he filled with distinction.

could be had. Arrangements were completed for the winter, eight attending, while the spring class numbered six. Separate entrances, separate waiting-rooms, separate dissecting-rooms were provided, and provision was made for the reception of patients for treatment. Arrangements were also made to board the women.

In 1878, an Herbarium of medicinal plants, collected and donated by Curtis G. Lloyd, was added to the resources of the College. This was a prosperous year, the class was large (267), and 66 were graduated. Graduates of other Colleges were admitted for a degree, provided they attended the course of lectures, and passed the examinations. If the college from which they graduated was reputable, the fee was only \$35.

The fees were now \$150 for two or more sessions, and no private classes were allowed. On November 3, 1878, Professor L. E. Jones, who had served so long as an Eclectic pioneer and teacher, died at Urbana, Ohio, aged nearly seventy years.

In 1878-9, Professor Jeancon was given the chair of Physiology alone, and in his stead in the Chemistry department, John Uri Lloyd, a practical chemist, though not a physician, was appointed. This appointment gave great satisfaction, and added strength to the school.

In 1879, the following resolutions of the Board of Trustees were published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* (p. 102): "Resolved, That there shall be two sessions yearly, commencing with September, and closing with May; the public Commencement exercises to be held at the close of the spring session." "Examinations for the degree of Doctor of Medicine will be held at the close of the winter and spring sessions, but all diplomas shall bear the date of the Annual Commencement." "No diplomas shall be granted at the close of the spring session to those who have attended *only* the two consecutive terms—winter and spring—unless the person shall show by undoubted certificates, that he has completed his three years' studies in a physician's office, or shall reside at such distance as to make his return impossible or onerous, or unless he be a practitioner of medicine."

Thus the requirements gradually became extended, and the cause of better medical education advanced. As the fees were not advanced, a scholarship costing only \$150, with no extra fees for quiz classes or private instruction, the students were urged to attend several sessions in place of the compulsory two sessions in different years.

It will be observed that there were now less changes in the Faculty. Satisfactory men held their places, and harmony prevailed. The teachers had now, most of them, become veterans in the service. Scheming was not a part of their duties, and they attended strictly to the work of their individual chairs. Up to 1879, in the Institute and elsewhere, Professor Freeman had taught Anatomy for twenty-two years; Professor King, *Materia Medica* and *Obstetrics* for thirty years; Professor Howe, *Anatomy and Surgery*, twenty-four years in the Institute alone; Professor Scudder, *Anatomy, Diseases of Women, and Practice*, twenty-three years;

Professor Locke, *Materia Medica*, eight years; Professor Jeancon, *Physiology*, five years; and Professor Lloyd, who had already acquired a National distinction as a chemist and pharmacist, one year. The end of the year 1879, was marked by the announcement, that after the spring and winter sessions of 1880-81, *three* courses of lectures would be required for graduation, except in case of practitioners, who would be required to attend two sessions. Graduates from other reputable colleges were now admitted to lectures on half fees (\$37.50), while the graduates of the school were welcomed free of charge. The following is a résumé of the minimum requirements for graduation during the different periods of the existence of the Institute up to 1878: 1845 to 1871, three years' reading, with two sessions attendance, or four years' practice in lieu of one session; after 1871, no honorary degrees were granted; 1871 to 1878, three years' reading, and two sessions' attendance.

In 1879, the length of the term was increased to twenty weeks, with no holidays, and one week for examinations. This gave nineteen weeks of solid lectures—thirty-six each week (with twelve hours per week additional in hospital)—making a total of 684 lectures per session. Thus, in the two sessions (40 weeks), 1,368 lectures were given the classes. Besides this, dissections were held at night. Under the previous twenty weeks' course, with holidays out, and one or two weeks for examinations, not more than seventeen weeks were actually consumed in instruction—the lectures numbering from 24 to 28 per week, or from 408 to 476 per session. The old sixteen weeks' session had thirty-six lectures a week (15½ weeks), making 558 lectures.

From 1879 to 1887-8, no change was made in the personnel of the Faculty. However, some additions were made to the duties of some of the teachers. Thus, in 1883-4, Professor Howe was made Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, and Professor Scudder Lecturer on Hygiene, while Pharmacy was added to the chair of Chemistry under Professor Lloyd.

In 1880, Scudder's "Specific Medication and Specific Medicines" was revised, and about 150 additional remedies added. An important addition was made to the "American Dispensatory" in the form of a supplement, by Dr. John King and John Uri Lloyd. This year Professor Jeancon began the publication of his great "Anatomical Atlas," with text. In 1881, Lloyd's "Chemistry of Medicines" appeared, and was added to the list of College text-books. On the 9th of October, Professor R. S. Newton, so long connected with the Institute, and later the organizer of the Eclectic Medical College of New York City, died of paralysis in that city, aged sixty-two. Thus passed another of the pioneers of Eclecticism. Nothing occurred to mark the year 1882 except the revision of Jones and Scudder's "*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*," which was now published as Scudder's "*Materia Medica and Therapeutics*." The year 1883 passed without incident, and 1884 was marked by the publication of Jeancon's "*Pathological Anatomy*," and the com-

mencement of one of the most elaborate works on medicines yet published in America—"Drugs and Medicines of North America," by Professor J. U. Lloyd and C. G. Lloyd. The College was now progressing in every way. In the report on Educational Institutions in Cincinnati for 1885, and the revenues brought to the city by them, the Medical Colleges were classed as follows: Eclectic Medical Institute, \$91,000; Medical College of Ohio, \$84,800; Miami Medical College, \$50,000; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, \$19,500; Pulte Medical College (Homeopathic), \$24,000; Physio-Medical Institute, \$16,500; College of Dental Surgery, \$30,000. Thus the Institute, as it had for many years, headed the list.

Late in 1887 illness prevented Professor J. M. Scudder from assuming the full duties of his chair. The following session, 1887-8, Dr. Rolla L. Thomas, of Harrison, Ohio, son of Dr. M. L. Thomas, and a graduate of DePauw University, and of the Eclectic Medical Institute, was made Adjunct Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine.

In January, 1888, notice was given that after 1890, the College term would be lengthened, so that three full courses of lectures would be required before the student could apply for graduation. Professor Edwin Freeman, whose long service in the practice of medicine and surgery, and distinguished service as a teacher of anatomy, had given him a commanding position in Eclecticism, was obliged to relinquish his chair in the Institute, and seek another clime. Never robust, and worn by incessant application to his work, and by recurring attacks of fever, he removed to California. In his stead, Dr. William E. Bloyer, of Catawba, Ohio, an excellent practitioner, who had attracted considerable attention by his paper before the Ohio State Medical Association, on a "Gun-shot Wound of the Brain," and his knowledge of Cerebral Localization, was appointed to the chair of Anatomy, and time proved that the selection was a fortunate one. Professor Freeman was made Emeritus Professor of Anatomy, and Judge Fayette Smith, LL. D., who had recently been made President of the Board of Trustees, was elected Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. However, Professor Howe delivered most of the lectures of this department.

On August 15, 1888, the College and Alumni were saddened by the death from tuberculosis of Dr. Thomas C. Hannah, who for a long period had served as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and was Secretary of the Faculty. His place was filled by Eli Melvin McPheron, M. D., who also served in the session of 1889-90, as Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otology, a newly-created position in the College.

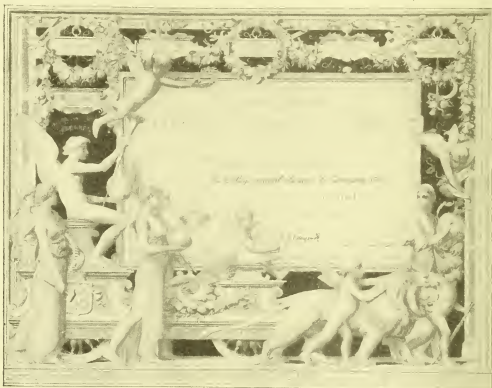
During the year 1890, two new laboratories were added to the College—a chemical laboratory, and a physiological and histological laboratory. Dr. Lyman Watkins, of Blanchester, Ohio, was called to take charge of the latter, being made Professor of Histology and Microscopy. Professor King was now becoming feeble, and was relieved of a portion of his chair. Dr. Robert C. Wintermute, of Dela-

ware, Ohio, where he had served two terms with distinction as coroner, and an Ex-President of the Ohio State Medical Society, was now made Professor of Gynecology and Diseases of Children, Professor King retaining Obstetrics only. The chair of Jurisprudence, which had been nominally filled by Judge Fayette Smith, was now given to Wm. L. Dickson, A. M., LL. D., a talented young member of the Cincinnati bar. Professor Dickson still satisfactorily fills this important position. Professor J. M. Scudder, who had now partially recovered, was made Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, besides nominally holding the chair of Practice. This year Professor Howe's "Operative Gynecology" appeared.

During the session of 1891-2, Professor King's health had so far failed that he was unable to resume his lectures, and he was made Emeritus Professor of Obstetrics, Professor Wintermute being appointed in his stead, thus recombining the chairs of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Pathology was taken from the chair of Practice, and Principles of Medicine substituted, Professors Scudder and Thomas still holding the chair. Professor Jeancon was now transferred to the newly-created chair of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, while Physiology, which had been taught by the latter, was given to Professor Watkins, in addition to his laboratory duties. Dr. McPherson resigned in 1891, and his position was divided—that of Lecturer on Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology being given to Dr. Wm. Byrd Scudder, and the Demonstratorship of Anatomy to Harvey W. Felter, M. D. The "Grim Reaper" again visited the ranks of the old teachers and gathered two of them—singularly, two who had jointly occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Institute—Professor Herod D. Garrison, M. D., who died February 22, 1891, and Professor John French Judge, M. D., who passed away October 17, 1891, of paralysis.

Early in 1891, a distinguished honor was conferred upon the Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1888, a request was made by the Department of Education of France, for an exhibit at the Exposition Universelle, in 1889, of the methods of instruction, text-books, etc., of the Institute. In response to this polite request, catalogues for some twenty years, orders of lectures, a catalogue of graduates, a bound volume of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* for 1888, and eighteen text-books, written by members of the Faculty, were sent, with the understanding, that when the Exposition was over, the books be deposited in the Bibliotheque Medicale, The committee, in view of this excellent showing, awarded the College a silver medal, together with a Diploma bearing the following legend: "Republique Francaise, Ministere du Commerce de l' Industrie et des colonies. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE de 1889. Le jury international des recompenses decerne un diplome de Medaille D' Argent, Au College Medical Eclectique, de Cincinnati (Ohio), Etats Unis-Groupe II—Class VIII. Le Directeur General de l'Exploitation, G. BERGER. Le President du Conseil Commissaire General, L. CIRDAY."

On January 16, 1892, Professor Andrew Jackson Howe, M. D., who had risen to the highest pinnacle of fame as a surgeon, died from a carbuncle upon the neck. The idol of the profession, and the foremost Eclectic surgeon, his death was the occasion of great sorrow throughout the land, and no little consternation, lest Eclecticism be weakened by his demise. But the loss of one, however great, can not



DIPLOMA OF EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1889.

affect a great cause. Eclecticism still lived, and the old Eclectic Medical Institute moved on as if nothing had occurred, though universal sorrow prevailed. To fill the vacancy so suddenly produced by the death of Professor Howe, the Board of Trustees appointed William E. Bloyer M. D., temporarily, to the chair of Surgery, and Harvey W. Felter, M. D., temporarily, to the chair of Anatomy. This arrangement was carried out for the balance of the session, which, however, had just begun. Professor Edwin Freeman, M. D., was now recalled from California to occupy the chair of Surgery, Dr. Bloyer resuming Anatomy, while Dr. Felter continued as Demonstrator of Anatomy. Professor Scudder now substituted Specific

Diagnosis for Physical Diagnosis in his department, and Dr. E. R. Freeman was appointed Assistant to the chair of Surgery.

In 1893, in view of the increasing demand for a higher medical education, the requirements for graduation were increased, though no change was made in the length of the College year of nine months, nor were the fees increased. The advanced requirements provided that "students who shall have matriculated previous to September 4, 1893, will still be entitled to graduation after having read medicine four years, and attended three sessions of twenty weeks each in three calendar years." "Students matriculating on and after September 1, 1893, will be required to have read medicine for four years, including attendance upon three annual courses of lectures of *not less than six months each*, the last of which, at least, must have been in this Institute. No two sessions within one twelve months will fill this requirement."* This year two Free Scholarships, of the value of \$200 each, were offered to such as had not the means to defray the expense of a medical education, and to be competed for in a competitive examination.

On June 19, 1893, death conquered the gentle spirit of Professor John King, the scholar, scientist, and beloved teacher. The profession bowed its head in grief, for few teachers who ever stood upon the medical rostrum commanded the love and reverence of students as did Professor King. Only recently (June 16, 1901) a large concourse of physicians from all over the country, and friends and neighbors repaired to "the place where they had laid him," and dedicated to him an enduring and chaste and beautiful granite monument.†

No change was made in the Faculty of 1893-4. On February 17, 1894, following so closely upon the passing of Professor King, came the announcement of the sudden death of Professor John Milton Scudder, at Daytona, Florida, of paralysis of the heart. Of all men of Eclecticism, it seems as if this one could least be spared. But a few months before he had almost prophetically said that "the loss of no one man could leave an irretrievable void." While he lamented the death of his near colleagues, Professors Howe and King, he did so because of his personal affiliations and love for those near companions. Said he to the pessimist, who sees only disaster in changes—"Keep your eye on the old Eclectic Medical Institute, and note how the thousands of her alumni who mourn great teachers will respond towards their *Alma Mater*. Death has taken two conspicuous men, but the affiliations that exist between the College and her graduates, will be strengthened by a loss that is common alike to both."‡ That he spoke prophetically and truly is shown by the fact that never before in the history of the institution, has

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1893, p. 59.

† The funds for the erection of this stone were derived from the proceeds of the sale of a booklet—"The Right Side of the Car," written by Professor King's colleague and close friend, Professor John Uri Lloyd. The monument was unveiled, with appropriate ceremonies, June 16, 1901.

‡ *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1894, p. 201.

the tie between the Institute and her children been so close as since the death of these three distinguished teachers. The last of the great trinity had gone—he who had saved the Institute from threatened oblivion, and cared for and nonriched it into a medical college, the like of which is not known elsewhere in Eclecticism.

Immediately after the death of Professor Scudder, the following changes in and additions to the Faculty were made: Professor Frederick J. Locke, M. D., was made Dean, and to Professor Thomas' duties were added Lecturer on Hygiene (vice Dr. Scudder), Professor Thomas now occupying the full chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine. Minor Surgery was added to the chair of Surgery, filled by Professor Edwin Freeman, Dr. E. R. Freeman having resigned. Later in the year, however, Dr. Edgar T. Behymer was appointed Lecturer on Minor Surgery, Professor Freeman holding General and Clinical Surgery. Dr. W. Byrd Scudder's chair of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology was made a professorship, with the addition of Rhinology and Laryngology. Professor Zoheth Freeman was made Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery. The other additions were: Dr. John King Scudder, Instructor in Latin, and Secretary of the Faculty; Dr. Wm. N. Mundy, of Forest, Ohio, an excellent medical scholar and clinician, was appointed Professor of Physical Diagnosis, Hygiene, and Clinical Diseases of Children; and Dr. Bishop McMillen, an expert alienist and neurologist, of Columbus, Ohio, was elected Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases. In 1894 the underground portion of the building—also including the first story—was converted into an elegant and modern Clinical Amphitheater and Free Dispensary. Upon its completion, this new addition was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, Professors Thomas and Z. Freeman delivering addresses.

The staff of the Free Dispensary for 1894-5, was composed of the following: William N. Mundy, M. D., Clinician in Chief, Instructor in Clinical Diseases of Children, and Physical Diagnosis; William Byrd Scudder, M. D., Instructor in Clinical Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat; Lyman Watkins, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Medicine; Robert C. Wintermute, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Gynecology and Out-Door Obstetrics; Edwin Freeman, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Surgery; Charles G. Smith, M. D., and James S. H. Potter, M. D., Assistants in the Eye and Ear Clinic; George W. Brown, M. D., Assistant in the Medical Clinic; Wilson W. Barber, M. D., Assistant in the Gynecological Clinic; E. T. Behymer, M. D., and E. R. Freeman, M. D., Assistants in the Surgical Clinic. Later in the season, William L. Snyder, M. D., was appointed Assistant to the Clinics on Diseases of Children and Physical Diagnosis; and Grant S. Van Horn, M. D., Assistant to the Gynecological Clinic, vice W. W. Barber, M. D., resigned.

The relative position of the Eclectic Medical Institute with other schools of this city was now well shown by the following report (1894) of Dr. W. E. Lewis, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery,

and Secretary of the Anatomical Association. Upon this basis are made the distributions of the dissecting material among the various medical colleges—Eclectic Medical Institute (Eclectic), 238 students; Medical College of Ohio (Regular), 226; Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery (Regular), 98; Miami Medical College (Regular), 88; Pulte Medical College (Homeopathic), 37; Woman's Medical College (Regular), 35; Presbyterian Medical College, 14. The following, taken from Annual Announcements of the eight Eclectic Colleges recognized by the National Association, shows the relative strength of the College, as compared with other Eclectic Medical Colleges:

	MATRICULANTS.	GRADUATES.
Eclectic Medical Institute,	288	47
American Medical College,	79	18
Bennett Medical College,	76	23
Georgia Eclectic Medical College,	70	28
California Medical College,	63	13
Eclectic Medical College of City of New York,	60	13
Indiana Eclectic Medical College,	24	9
Iowa Eclectic Medical College (suspended),	21	7

In May, 1895, the announcement was made that "*hereafter* but one session will be held each year, beginning in September, and continuing eight months." This was an added step in the direction of higher medical teaching. Up to this time two sessions had been held each year; the college having had, in all, one hundred and one sessions. Later an increased length of attendance was declared, as follows: "Students who attended here, or in some other accredited medical college, previous to March, 1895, will still be entitled to graduation if they have read medicine for four years and attended three sessions of six months each in three different years." "Students who matriculate [here] for the first time on or after September 16, 1895, will be required to read medicine for four years, including attendance upon three annual courses of lectures of not less than eight months each, the last of which, at least, must have been in this Institute." "No two sessions within the twelve months will fill this requirement. This is in conformity with the regulations of the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges, of which this Institute is a member."*

On May 18, 1895, the following additions were made to the Faculty: L. E. Russell, M. D., of Springfield, O., was appointed to the Chair of Clinical Surgery and Operative Gynecology; John R. Spencer, M. D., of Cincinnati, to the Chair of Electro-Therapeutics; and George W. Brown, M. D., of Newport, Ky., Demonstrator of Histology and Pathology. The following changes were made in the Department of Clinical Instruction: W. E. Bloyer, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Medicine; L. E. Russell, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Surgery and Gynecology; E. T. Behymer, M. D., Clinical Instructor in Minor Surgery; W. N. Mundy, M. D.,

* Announcement for 1894-95, p. 8.

Clinical Instructor in Dermatology (additional to his other duties); and H. W. Felter, M. D., was made Quizmaster in Chemistry, in addition to his duties as Demonstrator of Anatomy. Otherwise the Faculty remained unchanged.

During 1895, Locke's "Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics," compiled and edited by Professor Felter, and an "Eclectic Compend of Medicine," by Professor Watkins, were published, and were adopted as text-books in Eclectic Medical Colleges.

In 1896 the college received important recognition from outside sources. After years of varied effort and failure, success crowned the efforts to obtain a just medical law in Ohio. This law provided for a State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. On this Board the College was honored by the appointment, by Governor Bushnell, of Dr. John K. Scudder, Secretary of the Faculty of the Institute. His intimate knowledge of the Eclectic colleges made him a valuable acquisition to the board. The College was further honored the succeeding year by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which, at its annual Commencement of 1897, conferred upon Professor John Uri Lloyd the degree of Phr. M. (Master in Pharmacy), the highest honorary degree in pharmacy, and a degree rarely conferred. In 1897 alterations were made in the College building, providing better natural light; the clinical amphitheater was enlarged and fitted with improved ventilating apparatus by means of electric fans, and in the main lecture hall were placed new and improved opera-chairs. The freshmen class of 1896 was the largest in the history of the College.

On August 12, 1897, Dr. Eli Melvin McPherson, formerly connected with the Institute, died at Janesville, Wis. During the session of 1896-97, Professor Mundy withdrew from the College, and Hygiene and Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Instruction in Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Chest were added to Professor Spencer's chair. Drs. E. R. Freeman and E. T. Behymer had resigned their assistant professorships.

The full Faculty for 1896-97 was represented as follows: Z. Freeman, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery; Edwin Freeman, M. D., General and Operative Surgery; L. E. Russell, M. D., Clinical Surgery and Operative Gynecology; F. J. Locke, M. D. (Dean), Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. A. Jeancon, M. D., Pathology; John Uri Lloyd, Phr. M., Chemistry and Pharmacy; Rolla L. Thomas, M. D., Principles and Practice of Medicine; William E. Bloyer, M. D., Anatomy and Clinical Medicine; Robert C. Wintermute, M. D., Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics, and Clinical Diseases of Women, and Outdoor Obstetrics; Lyman Watkins, M. D., Physiology; W. L. Dickson, A. M., LL. B., Medical Jurisprudence; W. Byrd Scudder, M. D., Didactic and Clinical Ophthalmology, Otolaryngology, Rhinology, and Laryngology, and Demonstrator of Chemistry; Bishop McMillen, M. D., Mental and Nervous Diseases; John R. Spencer, M. D.,

Electro-Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Instructor in Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Chest; Harvey W. Felter, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant to Chair of Chemistry; George W. Brown, M. D., Demonstrator of Histology and Pathology; and John K. Scudder, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Latin, and Secretary of the Faculty.

For 1897-98 the following changes were made in the Faculty: J. A. Jeancon, M. D., was listed as Professor of Pathology and Diseases of the Chest, and Clinical Instructor in Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Chest; Harvey W. Felter, M. D., as Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Chemistry; John K. Scudder, M. D., Instructor in Prescription-writing, and Secretary of the Faculty; J. R. Spencer, M. D., Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis; and the following were added to the Faculty: Emerson Venable, Instructor in Zoology, Physics, and Latin; H. Ford Scudder, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy; and Curtis G. Lloyd, Curator of the Botanical Museum.

On February 22, 1898, Z. Freeman, the veteran of fifty years' active practice in Eclecticism, died; Professor Jeancon was relieved of Pathology, which was added to the chair of Physiology, held by Professor Watkins; Professor W. B. Scudder, on account of ill-health, relinquished the chair of Didactic and Clinical Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology, and removed to Denver, Colorado, and Kent O. Foltz, M. D., of Akron, Ohio, was appointed to his place; H. W. Felter, M. D., was now denominated Adjunct Professor of Chemistry and Demonstrator of Chemistry, in addition to Demonstrator of Anatomy; Bacteriology was added to the duties of Dr. Brown; and Dr. Scudder remained Secretary of the Faculty only.

In the autumn of 1898 the first volume of King's "American Dispensatory," by Felter and Lloyd, appeared, to be followed the next year by the second and last volume.

In 1899, Prof. Edwin Freeman retired, on account of increasing physical disability, and Professor Bloyer was made Professor of Didactic Surgery, serving also as Clinical Instructor in Medicine. Professor Felter, was appointed Professor of Anatomy, and retained as Adjunct Professor and Demonstrator of Chemistry. Few teachers of medicine can point to as long a term of service as Professor Freeman, he having lectured on Anatomy and Surgery for thirty-two years, twenty-eight of which were in the Eclectic Medical Institute. H. Ford Scudder, M. D., succeeded as Demonstrator of Anatomy, and the position of Curator of the Botanical Museum was dropped. No changes occurred in the Faculty for 1900, other than making Professor McMillen Emeritus Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.

On December 26, 1899, at San Jose, California, the last of the "Fathers of Eclecticism," the brilliant Joseph Rodes Buchanan, M. D., passed from earth. He had recently written a book entitled "Primitive Christianity."

On March 7, 1900, the faithful janitor of the Eclectic Medical Institute for twenty-nine years, Benjamin Hickman—or, as he was familiarly known, "Uncle Ben"—was taken home. His funeral was impressive, Professor Locke addressing the audience. The students attended in a body, and paid their last respects to their old friend. A committee of students passed resolutions, which were published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* and the *Medical Gleaner*.

In 1901 two additions were made to the Faculty. Dr. Edwin R. Freeman, who at one time occupied the chair of Minor Surgery, was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Dr. Charles Gregory Smith, Demonstrator of Chemistry.

The present Faculty of 1901-2 is composed as follows (with addresses), arranged in order of seniority of appointment. The date after the name refers to date of appointment to Faculty, regardless of the position held:

FREDERICK J. LOCKE, M. D. (1871),
724 Monmouth Street, Newport, Ky.,
Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Dean of Faculty.

JOHN A. JEANCON, M. D. (1874),
710 Columbia Street, Newport, Ky.,
Professor of Clinical Diseases of the Chest and Venereal Diseases.

JOHN URI LLOYD, PHR. M. (1878),
Corner Court and Plum Streets, City,
Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ROLLA L. THOMAS, M. D. (1887),
792 East McMillan Street, City,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.

WILLIAM E. BLOYER, M. D. (1887),
"The Lancaster," 22 West Seventh Street, City,
Professor of Didactic Surgery.

JOHN K. SCUDDER, M. D. (1888),
1009 Plum Street, City,
Secretary of the Faculty.

ROBERT C. WINTERMUTE, M. D. (1890),
129 West Seventh Street, City,
Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology, and Pediatrics, and Clinical Diseases of Women and Children.

LYMAN WATKINS, M. D. (1890),
Blanchester, Ohio,
Professor of Pathology and Physiology.

WILLIAM L. DICKSON, A. M., LL. B. (1890),
703 Union Trust Building, City,
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

HARVEY W. FELTER, M. D. (1891),
1733 Chase Ave., Northside, City,
Professor of Anatomy and Adjunct Professor of Chemistry.

BISHOP McMILLEN, M. D. (1894),
Columbus, Ohio,
Emeritus Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D. (1895),
"The Groton," Seventh and Race Streets, City,
Professor of Clinical Surgery and Operative Gynecology.

JOHN R. SPENCER, M. D. (1895),
957 West Eighth Street, City,
Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis.

KENT O. FOLTZ, M. D. (1898),
105 Odd Fellows' Building, City,
Professor of Didactic and Clinical Ophthalmology, Otolology, Rhinology, and Laryngology.

GEORGE W. BROWN, M. D. (1895),
229 East Fifth Street, Newport, Ky.,
*Demonstrator of Histology, Pathology,
and Bacteriology.*

EMERSON VENABLE, A. B. (1897),
3619 Vineyard Place, City.
Instructor in Physics and Latin.

ROBERT C. WINTERMUTE, M. D.,
*Clinical Instructor in Medical Diseases of
Women and Children, and Out-
door Obstetrics.*

L. E. RUSSELL, M. D.,
*Clinical Instructor in Surgery and
Operative Gynecology.*

W. E. BLOYER, M. D.,
Clinical Instructor in Medicine.

EDWIN R. FREEMAN, M. D. (1901),
Northeast Corner Seventh and John Streets, City,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

CHARLES GREGORY SMITH, M. D. (1901),
224 Dorchester Avenue, City,
Demonstrator of Chemistry.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS.

J. A. JEANCON, M. D.,
*Clinical Instructor in Venereal Diseases
and Diseases of the Chest.*

KENT O. FOLTZ, M. D.,
*Clinical Instructor in Diseases of the
Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat.*

THE ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR THE SESSION OF 1902-3 PROVIDES AS FOLLOWS:

THE Fifty-eighth Annual Session of the Eclectic Medical Institute will begin on Monday, September 22, 1902, and continue twenty-eight weeks. An entrance examination will be held on Saturday, September 20, at 9 A. M., for students entering the college who are not able to furnish the necessary credentials as required by the regulations.

Graduates of accredited medical colleges will be admitted to the senior year without examination. Throughout the course daily examinations or quizzes are held by the professors, thus aiding the student's memory, and assuring his continued advancement. The Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, and Senior examinations will be held in writing, beginning April 2d, and at no other time. Candidates for graduation can be examined only at this time. All the instruction in this college is given in the regular lectures and regular, every-day quizzes. No private classes, for which students must pay an additional fee, are allowed. There are no special courses to add to the student's expense. In many colleges the "extras" are said to approach the cost of regular tuition.

It is our experience that the sooner the student attends his first course of lectures the better he will read medicine in the physician's office. In the college he learns how to study and what to study, and will usually make as much progress in

one session as in three years of ordinary reading. Our best students are those who commence with a course of lectures, and continue their attendance session after session until graduation. Some very successful physicians received their entire education in the college, without any office instructions.

It is quite advisable for students to take a short course of study under a preceptor at home, or medical reading without the help of a physician, and they are earnestly advised to confine themselves to the following text-books:

1. Elementary Physics—Steele's "Fourteen Weeks in Physics."
2. Chemistry—Lloyd's "Chemistry of Medicines."
3. Physiology—Elementary parts, circulation, respiration, etc.)—Kirke's "Hand-book of Physiology."
4. "Osteology and General Anatomy"—Gray.
5. "Specific Diagnosis and Specific Medication"—Scudder.
6. "Materia Medica"—Locke.
7. Latin—Robinson's "Latin Grammar of Medicine and Pharmacy."

The College diplomas are recognized, and are everywhere on an equality with those of any college in the United States. The following fees are now in force:

For Single Session's Tuition,	\$75 00
Chemical Laboratory Course,	Free
Histological and Pathological Course,	Free
No extra charge for matriculation or demonstrator's fees, or for dissecting material.	
Scholarship Fee,	\$250 00

(This includes all the foregoing, and is good for four or more sessions. It can be paid in three installments: At the beginning of the first session, \$100; second session, \$100; third session, \$50. It is transferable for two sessions if the holder has matriculated for one session; or transferable for one session if he has matriculated for two sessions.)

Graduation Fee (returnable in case of failure),	\$25 00
Cincinnati Hospital Ticket,	5 00
One Session's Tuition to graduates of a recognized medical college, including graduation fee,	75 00
Same, without regraduation,	50 00

The fees are cash in all cases.

That there should be no excuse for poor attainments and possible failure, this College has provided a system of scholarships, which enables the student, at a moderate cost, to attend college until he is thoroughly prepared. Not only this, but a full seven months' course of instruction each year is provided, with apparatus and instruction in the use of the same by earnest, educated teachers, who assist at

every step. The scholarship of \$250 includes all the fees for lectures, demonstrator's fees in anatomy, chemistry, and microscopy. This scholarship is transferable under certain conditions.

Students have two hours of clinical instruction daily in the Cincinnati Hospital. In addition to this there will be clinical instruction two hours in the college building daily, upon diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat, diseases of the skin, medical and surgical diseases of women and children, general surgery and medicine, and physical diagnosis.

Facilities for the care of surgical patients have been provided, and operations



THE SETON HOSPITAL.

will be performed before the class. Physicians will recollect that all medical treatment before the class is free of charge, and that, in surgical cases, the charge will only be sufficient to cover the necessary attendance after operations.

During 1901 the College management secured a great accession in the Seton Hospital, one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in this country.

The Seton Hospital, constructed at an expense of \$90,000, is conducted by the Sisters of Charity, and is located at 640 West Eighth Street, near Cutter. The building, a large stone-front structure, is located on a lot fronting sixty-three feet on Eighth Street, and running two hundred feet through to Ninth Street, thus giving a double street frontage and excellent light and ventilation. The Eclectic Medical Institute has lately added a three-story wing to the building, consisting of

twelve rooms and a fine modern operating room and clinical amphitheater for the presentation of medical and surgical cases before the College classes. In this operating amphitheater cases will be brought exclusively before advanced students of our College, thus affording us an excellent opportunity to demonstrate the many advantages of Eclectic medication and the exactness of our surgeons. Demonstrations before the class will take place Wednesdays and Saturdays throughout the College year, and at other times by appointment. Seton Hospital is heated by steam. It has hardwood floors and open plumbing, and most excellent sanitary arrangements, insuring good accommodations for patients. All classes of cases will be taken, barring, of course, contagious diseases. There are no wards in the Hospital, each patient having the benefit of his own exclusive room. The total price of room, board, and nursing ranges from \$7 to \$20 per week. A limited number of charity cases will be taken. The medical and surgical service furnished by the various members of the Faculty of this College is absolutely free, where the patients contribute in a clinical way to our classes.



THE LLOYD LIBRARY.

Owing to the rapid growth and enlargement of the dispensary service, the room formerly devoted to clinical purposes became too small, and a large amphitheater was constructed in 1894; the basement and first floors of the college building have been remodeled, fitted up for clinical use, and supplied with all the modern appliances for the examination of patients, and for systematic clinical instruction.

The old library of the Institute, containing several thousand volumes, was destroyed at the time of the burning of the old building. A new working library of five hundred volumes is now at the command of the students, open Wednesdays at 1.30 P. M. Books can be kept one week for reference. The Secretary will

also procure books for the use of students from the Public Library and the Lloyd Library. The latter is located but a few doors from the College, and its priceless collection is housed in a beautiful building, newly constructed specially for library purposes. It comprises the largest and most complete collection of books and pamphlets devoted to Botany, Pharmacy, General and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Irregular Medicine—so called—in the world. Its Eclectiana is the most extensive extant. An herbarium, representing all parts of the world and comprising upwards of thirty thousand species, in bound volumes, is a treasure in itself. Besides these it contains a very large mycological collection,

comprising between 4,000 and 5,000 specimens, the fleshy fungi being preserved in alcohol in jars. It embodies much mycological literature, and a complete pharmacological museum. An entomological collection is soon to be added. This library contains between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes and pamphlets, and is the creation of John Uri Lloyd, scientist and litterateur, and Curtis Gates Lloyd, botanist and mycologist. It is incorporated, is free to the public, and is pledged to be donated intact to science.

The college department of the Young Men's Christian Association meets once a week in the College, at which speakers of public note address the meeting. All students are eligible to membership. New students are especially invited. A bureau of information for assisting new students in procuring rooms, etc., can be found at the College. There will be a committee of students at the College during the week previous to the opening of the session, to aid new students in securing suitable rooms, boarding, etc.

The following is a schedule of hours of study allotted for the Undergraduate Course:

FIRST YEAR.			
HOURS.		HOURS.	
Hygiene,	26	Chemical Laboratory,	39
Anatomy,	104	Dissections,	78
Chemistry,	52	Latin,	26
Physiology,	52	Physics,	26
Materia Medica,	104		
		Total,	507
SECOND YEAR.			
Dissections,	39	Hygiene,	26
Anatomy,	104	Physical Diagnosis,	26
Physiology,	52	Electro-Therapeutics,	26
Chemistry,	52	Hospital Clinics,	312
Materia Medica,	104		
Principles of Medicine,	26	Total,	767
THIRD YEAR.			
Electro-Therapeutics,	26	Surgery,	104
Pharmacy,	12	Obstetrics,	104
Medical Jurisprudence,	16	Operative Gynecology,	26
Nervous Diseases,	12	Eye and Ear,	26
Principles of Medicine,	26	Nose and Throat,	26
Practice,	78	Physical Diagnosis,	26
Pathology,	52	College or Hospital Clinics,	312
Histological Laboratory,	52		
		Total,	898
FOURTH YEAR.			
Practice,	78	Nose and Throat,	26
Pathology,	52	Medical Jurisprudence,	16
Surgery,	104	Nervous Diseases,	12
Obstetrics,	104	College Clinics,	260
Operative Gynecology,	26	Hospital Clinics,	104
Eye and Ear,	26		
		Total,	808

For matriculation the Faculty requires:

1. A certificate of good moral character.
2. Diploma of graduation from graded high school, literary or scientific college or university, a first-grade teacher's certificate, or evidence of having passed the matriculation examination to a recognized literary or scientific college.

3. Students desiring to practice in New York must obtain a Regent's medical student's certificate, to be obtained on credentials or by examination, from the Examination Department, University of the State of New York, Albany.

4. Students desiring to practice in Ohio must be governed for entrance by the Ohio law and the rules and regulations of the Ohio State Board of Medical Registration. Matriculates who will be applicants for registration in the State of Ohio must possess one of the following:

A diploma from a reputable college granting the degree of A. B., B. S., or equivalent degree.

A diploma from a normal school, high school, or seminary, legally constituted, issued after four years of study.

A teacher's permanent or life certificate.

A medical student's certificate issued upon examination by any State Board.

A student's certificate of examination for admission to the Freshman class of a reputable literary or scientific college.

A certificate of his having passed an examination conducted under the direction of the State Board of Medical Registration and Examination of Ohio, by certified examiners, none of whom shall be either directly or indirectly connected with a medical college.

The examination will embrace: 1. Orthography; 2. English grammar; 3. English composition; 4. Geography; 5. Rhetoric; 6. Latin (one year's study); 7. Arithmetic; 8. Algebra through simple equations; 9. Physics; 10. Botany; 11. United States History.

Students must have an elementary knowledge of Latin.

Students matriculating for subsequent practice in States other than New York or Ohio, and who lack one of the foregoing educational qualifications, may take an Examination before the Faculty Committee, as follows:

1. An English composition of not less than 200 words.
2. Higher Arithmetic.
3. United States History.
4. Geography.
5. Elementary Physics.
6. Latin Prose.

Students who can not offer Latin or Physics will be given an opportunity of studying the same during the first year at the college under a competent instructor without charge.

Students conditioned in one or more of the branches enumerated above will be given until the beginning of the second year to make up such deficiencies; provided, that students who fail in any of the required branches of this second examination

shall not be admitted to a second course. These requirements for admission are in accord with those of the American Medical College Association, the Homeopathic College Association, the National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges, and the minimum requirements of the several State Boards of Medical Registration.

Graduates in (a) Dentistry or (b) Pharmacy, (c) a recognized literary college, and (d) students who have attended one annual session at an accredited medical college, are admitted as second year students.

Students who have attended two annual sessions elsewhere are admitted to the third year course on passing examinations of the first and second years' work. Graduates of accredited medical colleges are admitted to the fourth year without examination.

Students applying for graduation must be at least twenty-one years of age, must have read medicine four years, and attended four annual sessions of not less than twenty-six weeks each, the last of which, at least, must have been in this College. To constitute a full term or session the absence should not exceed one month in the aggregate.

Time of reading includes college attendance. All students must have taken the chemical, histological, and pathological laboratory courses, attended the clinical lectures in the Cincinnati Hospital during two sessions, the college clinics during at least two sessions, have dissected at least half of a cadaver, and taken the practical course in Obstetrics and Surgery. The candidate must notify the Dean six weeks prior to the end of the session of his intention to take the final examinations, must submit an original thesis on some subject pertaining to medicine (embracing from ten to forty pages of thesis paper), must have previously paid all fees, must at this time deposit the graduation fee (returnable in case of failure), and must pass satisfactorily the term as well as the final examinations. Students who have matriculated here in years past can not, under any circumstances, claim graduation under requirements then in force.

The judgment of the Faculty upon the fitness of candidates is based on its knowledge of their general attendance, industry, character, and general habits, as well as upon the results of their final examinations.

A rejected candidate may be re-examined, at the discretion of the Faculty, after having attended a half or full additional session. Each graduate, at the close of the session, will be required to attend the Commencement exercises, and personally receive his diploma. No honorary diplomas are issued by the Eclectic Medical Institute.

The following list contains the required and supplemental text-books in use by the students, and recommended by the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute:

FIRST YEAR (ALSO PREPARATORY READING)—Robinson's "Latin Grammar of Medicine and Pharmacy," Steele's "Popular Physics," Gray's "Anatomy," Kirke's

"Physiology," Lloyd's "Chemistry," Gould's "Dictionary," or Gould's "Pocket Dictionary," or Dorland's "Dictionary," or Dunglison's "Dictionary," or Lippincott's "Dictionary," Rohe's "Hygiene," Locke's "Materia Medica."

SECOND YEAR—Scudder's "Principles of Medicine," Ellingwood's "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," Felter-Lloyd "American Dispensatory," Bohm-Davidoff's "Histology," Loomis' "Physical Diagnosis." *Collateral Reading*—Naucrede's "Anatomy," Holden's "Anatomy" and Holden's "Landmarks," Hayne's "Manual of Dissections," Gerrish's "Anatomy," and Simon's "Chemistry."

THIRD YEAR—Foltz's "Diseases of the Eye," Roberts' "Manual of Surgery," Green's "Pathology," Scudder's "Eclectic Practice of Medicine," Stevens' "Manual of Practice," Anders' "Practice of Medicine," Osler's "Practice of Medicine," King's "Obstetrics" (Wintermute's revision), Sutton and Giles' "Diseases of Women," Bishop on the "Nose, Throat, and Ear." *Collateral Reading*—The American "Text-Book of Surgery," DaCosta's "Modern Surgery," Senn's "Principles of Surgery," Reese's "Medical Jurisprudence," Hyde's "Skin Diseases," Scudder's "Diseases of Women," Scudder's "Diseases of Children."

FOURTH YEAR—*Collateral Reading*—Farnam's "Orthopedic Surgery," Scudder's "Specific Diagnosis," Scudder's "Specific Medication," Shaw's "Nervous Diseases and Insanity."

The literature of the Eclectic School of Medicine is extensive, considering the circumstances of its growth and its age. Of this literature the members of the various Faculties of the Eclectic Medical Institute have contributed a large share. The following list includes not only medical works, but books of a more general character. Besides this, the members of the Faculties have contributed voluminously to Eclectic periodicals, and a few of them to other scientific journals. The list includes pamphlets and periodicals as well as text-books, but does not, with but few exceptions, include many valuable papers and addresses which have been read before medical societies or have appeared in volumes of transactions or journals other than the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. The titles of the books and pamphlets named are not in all cases given exact, as in succeeding editions the names of some of these works were frequently changed. In addition to the works mentioned must be included the *Western Medical Reformer*, issued by Morrow and his associates, and *The Eclectic Medical Journal*, issued monthly, with but an interruption of six months (in 1860) since 1845 to date.

MORROW, THOMAS V., M. D., Editor-in-Chief of *Western Medical Reformer* to 1844, and *Eclectic Medical Journal* to 1850. After his death a portion of his MS. was incorporated into Jones and Morrow's *American Eclectic Practice of Medicine* (two large volumes).

PADDOCK, J. R., M. D. Wrote for *Western Medical Reformer*.

BALDRIDGE, A. H., M. D. Contributed sparingly to *Western Medical Reformer* and to the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

HILL, BENJAMIN L., M. D. *The Eclectic Practice of Surgery*, the first work issued as an Eclectic Text-book; *Homœopathic Practice of Surgery* (with Dr. James George Hunt); *Homœopathic Healing Art*; and an *Epitome of Homœopathic Healing Art*. Assisted Dr. Morrow in editing *Western Medical Reformer* and *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

KILBOURNE, JAMES, JR., M. D. Many poems in the *Cincinnati Chronicle* and the *New York Empire State*; *Prize Address* (poem), at opening of Columbus Theater in 1836.

BEACH, WOOSTER, M. D. *A Domestic Practice of Medicine (Family Practice)*; *The American Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica, Surgery, and Obstetrics* (three large volumes, richly illustrated); *The American Practice of Medicine* (one volume); *A Medical Dictionary*; *A Human Physiology*; and the following papers and magazines: *The Battle Axe*, *The Ishmaelite*, *The Medical Reformer*, and *The Telescope* (a weekly).

ROSA, STORM, M. D. *History of Medical Science* (paper in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1850); *Homœopathy and Allopathy Compared* (an address).

COX, HIRAM, M. D. Delivered public lectures on *Adulterations in Liquors*, and announced a forthcoming work on Chemistry. It is not known whether the latter was published. Contributor to *Western Medical Reformer*.

BUCHANAN, JOSEPH RODES, M. D. Assisted Dr. Morrow in editing *Western Medical Reformer*, and Dr. R. S. Newton in editing *Eclectic Medical Journal*; wrote *System of Anthropology*, *Syllabus of Anthropology*, *Manual of Psychometry*, *Therapeutic Sarcognomy*, *Chart of Sarcognomy*, *The New Education*, *Primitive Christianity* (two volumes), *The New World of Science*; edited *Journal of Man*, and *Anthropologist*; one of the editors of *College Journal of Medical Science*.

JONES, ICHABOD G., M. D. Contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; Jones and Morrow's *American Eclectic Practice of Medicine* (two volumes), revised and issued later as Jones and Sherwood's *American Eclectic Practice of Medicine*; *Introductory Address* in Eclectic Medical Institute, 1850; one of the editors of *College Journal of Medical Science*.

STALLO, JOHN B., LL. D. *A B C Spelling-Book* (German); *General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature*; *Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics*.

GATCHELL, HORATIO P., M. D. Editor (with J. H. Pulte, M. D.) of *American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy*; co-editor of *American Homœopathic Observer*; co-editor of *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*; wrote *Invalid's*

Guide; Climate and Health of Kenosha, Wis.; Western North Carolina: Its Agricultural Resources, Mineral Wealth, Climate, Salubrity, and Scenery. The MSS. of a great work, upon which he spent the best years of his life—*Man and His Environment*—was destroyed by fire just as he had completed it.

NEWTON, ROBERT S., M. D. Book on *Pathology of Fevers and Inflammations*; King and Newton's *United States Dispensatory* (Eclectic); Newton and Powell's *Eclectic Practice of Medicine*, published later as Newton and Powell's *Eclectic Practice of Medicine in Diseases of Children*; American Edition of Symmes' *Surgery* (edited); *Cancer of the Breast*; Bickley's *Physiological Botany* (edited); *Chapman on Ulcers* (edited); Editor of *Eclectic Medical Journal* from 1851 to June, 1862; also assistant editor (with Alexander Wilder, M. D.) of *The Medical Eclectic*; edited *American Eclectic Medical Review* and the *American Medical Register*; editor *Newton's Express*.

POWELL, W. BYRD, M. D. *The Natural History of the Human Temperaments*; and, with Dr. R. S. Newton, issued an *Eclectic Practice of Medicine*, subsequently issued as an *Eclectic Treatise on Diseases of Children*. Dr. Powell contributed to *Eclectic Medical Journal*, and voluminously to various scientific periodicals.

JONES, L. E., LL. B., M. D. Jones and Scudder's *American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics*; *American Medical Journal*; contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

KING, JOHN, M. D. *American Eclectic Obstetrics; Woman: Her Diseases and Their Treatment; On the Use of the Microscope (Microscopist's Companion); American Family Physician; Urological Dictionary; Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Diseases*; King and Newton's *United States Dispensatory (Eclectic)*; later, King's *American Eclectic Dispensatory*; *The Coming Freeman*; *Special Medical Legislation* (an address widely distributed in pamphlet form); voluminous contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; one of the editors of *College Journal of Medical Science*.

BICKLEY, GEORGE W. L., M. D. *History of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell in Southwestern Virginia; Physiological and Scientific Botany; History of Eclectic Medical Institute (in Eclectic Medical Journal of 1857); Concentrated Preparations; A Novel*; edited *West American Review: A Critical Encyclopedia*; and *Scientific Artisan*; *Introductory Address* at Eclectic Medical Institute in 1853; delivered popular illustrated lectures on the *Doomed Cities of Antiquity*, and (in Europe) on the *Civil War of the United States*; contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

FREEMAN, ZOHETH, M. D. Contributor for years of clinical reports to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; Letters on *European Travels and Adventures (in Cincinnati Commercial)*; and magazine articles on *Moose-Hunting in Nova Scotia*, and *Deer-Hunting on Horseback in Red River Country*.

HOYT, JOHN W., A. M., M. D., LL. D. Scientific papers on the *Correlation of Forces and On Incompatibles and Poisons; Resources of Wisconsin; Reports on London and Paris Universal Expositions of 1862 and 1867; Education in Europe and America* (by order of United States Government, and published by Congress); twelve *Annual Reports of Wisconsin State Agricultural Society; Progress of University Education*; three *Reports of National Committees on a National University; Reports on Vienna and Centennial Expositions; Reports of the Wisconsin State Board of Railway Commissioners; four Reports as Governor of Wyoming; Plan for the Better Constitution of the Departments of the Government of the United States* (requested by Congressional Committees); *Studies in Civil Service* (published by request of President of the United States); *Report as Chairman of the Russian Famine Relief Committee of the United States; Agriculture of Wyoming* (by order of Secretary of Agriculture); *Memorial to the Senate of the United States in behalf of Proposed National University*; numerous other papers and public addresses. He was also editor of the *Wisconsin Farmer and Northwestern Cultivator*, and one of the editors of *College Journal of Medical Science*.

SANDERS, J. MILTON, M. D. Edited American Edition of Gregory's *Manual of Chemistry* (two editions); wrote a work on *The Compound Blowpipe*.

VAUGHN, DANIEL, M. D., was a voluminous magazine and pamphlet writer on *Astronomy* and other scientific topics.

SHERWOOD, WILLIAM, M. D. With I. G. Jones, M. D., issued Jones and Sherwood's *American Eclectic Practice of Medicine*; Introductory lecture on *Medical Education* (1852); *History of the Expulsion of Drs. R. S. Newton and Zoheth Freeman from the Eclectic Medical Institute*. Together with Drs. Buchanan, I. G. Jones, King, Cleaveland, and Hoyt, was one of the editors of the *College Journal of Medical Science*.

CLEAVELAND, CHARLES H., M. D. Edited *College Journal of Medical Science*, and *Rational Medicine*; wrote *Concentrations*, and *A Pronouncing Medical Lexicon*, and some booklets on *The Care of Soldiers in Camp and Field*.

HART, CHARLES T., M. D. Assistant editor of *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

SCUDDER, JOHN M., M. D. *A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Women; The Eclectic Practice of Medicine; On the Reproductive Organs and the Venereal; The Principles of Medicine; Jones (L. E.) and Scudder's American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics; On the Uses of Medicated Inhalations; General and Special Therapeutics; Brief History of Eclectic Medicine* (pamphlet); *The Eclectic Practice of Medicine in Diseases of Children; Specific Medication; Specific Diagnosis; Eclectic Practice of Medicine for Families; The Essential Differences between the Three Schools of Medicine: Eclectic, Allopathic, and Homeopathic*

(pamphlet); Editor of *Eclectic Medical Journal* from 1862 to 1894, contributing heavily to its pages; *The Family Journal of Health* (1860), and *The Eclectic*, a general family magazine.

FREEMAN, EDWIN, M. D. Section in Farnum's *Deformities*; Assistant Editor with R. S. Newton, M. D., on *The Medical Eclectic*, New York City; Assistant Editor of *New York Eclectic Medical Review*; Contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

HOWE, ANDREW J., M. D. *Manual of Eye Surgery; Diagnosis and Treatment of Fractures and Dislocations; Art and Science of Surgery; Operative Gynecology; Autopsy of an Elephant* (pamphlet); *Whence the Art of Ancient and Medieval Rome? Abbottsford and Melrose Abbey; Sketch of Nathan Smith, M. D.; Sketch of John Hunter, M. D.; Sketch of Baron Larrey; Conversations on Animal Life; Miscellaneous Papers of A. J. Howe, M. D.* (published by Mrs. Howe after Dr. Howe's death); voluminous contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

JEANCON, JOHN A., M. D. Contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal* and many foreign periodicals; *Atlas of Pathological Anatomy* (magnificently illustrated); *Sexual Diseases of Male and Female* (beautifully illustrated); *Folding Manikin of Human Body*.

LLOYD, JOHN URI, PHR. M., PH. D. *Chemistry of Medicines*; with C. G. Lloyd, *Drugs and Medicines of North America* (two volumes); *Elixirs*; *Supplement to American Dispensatory* (with Dr. John King); *Felter-Lloyd American Dispensatory*; *Study in Pharmacy* (in preparation); *Etidorhpa*, a semi-scientific romance; *Stringtown on the Pike*; *Warwick of the Knobs*, and *Right Side of the Car*; *Biographical Sketches of John King, M. D.; John M. Scudder, M. D.; Andrew Jackson Howe, M. D.; and Benjamin Smith Barton*, in reproduction of Barton's *Collections toward a Materia Medica of the United States*, Bulletin No. 1, issued from Lloyd Library; *Sketch of Peter Smith*, in reproduction of *The Indian Doctor's Dispensatory*, Bulletin No. 2, issued from Lloyd Library; *Oidium of Eclecticism* (a pamphlet); contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal* and many other medical and pharmaceutical journals.

LOCKE, FREDERICK J., M. D. *Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, compiled from lectures of Dr. Locke, and enlarged by H. W. Felter, M. D.

WINTERMUTE, ROBERT C., M. D. Revision of King's *American Eclectic Obstetrics*; editorial contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

FELTER, HARVEY W., M. D. *Respiratory Therapeutics* (pamphlet); *Anatomical Proper Names* (pamphlet); article on *Specific Medication* in World's Fair (Columbian Memorial) Volume; *Our Indigenous Materia Medica* (paper); *The Genus Rhus in Medicine* (pamphlet); editor of Locke's *Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics*; *Felter-Lloyd American Dispensatory*, *History of the Eclectic Medical Institute*;

contributor (original articles) to *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*, and, editorially and in original articles, to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

WATKINS, LYMAN, M. D. *Compendium of Eclectic Practice of Medicine*; contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal* (editorially and in original articles).

SCUDDER, WILLIAM BYRD, M. D. Editor Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department in *Eclectic Medical Journal*; Revision, with extensive additions, of Scudder's (J. M.) *Uses of Medicated Inhalations*.

BLOYER, WILLIAM E., M. D. Editor-in-Chief of *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*, and regular contributor, editorially and by original articles, to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; *Gunshot Wound of the Brain* (a paper).

SCUDDER, JOHN KING, A. M., M. D. Managing editor of *Eclectic Medical Journal* (the College organ) since 1893; *Table of Specific Indications and Doses of Eclectic Remedies* (pamphlet); Collaborator on *History of Eclectic Medical Institute* (lists of graduates, etc.); wrote *Eclectics and Life Insurance* (pamphlet); *Fair Medical Legislation* (pamphlet).

MCPHERON, ELI M., M. D. Contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; *Eclecticism vs. Allopathy* (a pamphlet).

FOLTZ, KENT O., M. D. *Diseases of the Eye*; editor of Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat Department of *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

RUSSELL, L. E., M. D. Contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*; wrote *Immediate Amputation, Regardless of Shock, in Railroad Injuries Requiring Amputation* (a paper, 1899); *Medical Jurisprudence* (a paper, 1890).

MUNDY, WILLIAM N., M. D. *Eclectic Practice of Medicine in Diseases of Children* (ready for the press); contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

THOMAS, ROLLA L., M. D. Regular contributor to *Eclectic Medical Journal* (editorials and original articles); *Eclectic Practice of Medicine* (ready for the press); *Eclecticism, the American System of Medicine: An Address before the Wisconsin State Society in 1897* (pamphlet); *Symptomatology*, paper in World's Fair (Columbian Memorial) Volume.

We have briefly traced the history of our College from its infancy to its present vigorous condition. The Institute stands to-day the foremost exponent of the principles and practice of Eclecticism. With a strong and earnest teaching force, its future is assured. It advocates the use of kindly curative remedies, and the avoidance of depressing or depletive medication. It advocates liberality of thought, the highest medical education, and the cultivation of professional dignity. It has taught and has been the pioneer in the study of indigenous *Materia Medica*, with special reference to specific indications and specific uses of medicines employed.

It has contended for the best pharmacy possible, that the minimum amount of medicine may accomplish the maximum in results. Harmful medication as exemplified in excessive drugging has been consistently opposed, heroic overdrugging having been one of the causes leading to the necessity for and establishment of an Eclectic school. It has contended for the best preliminary training, the fullest and most advanced medical education, for "the simplest and purest of remedies, for exactness in medication, and for the ethics that govern gentlemen."



"UNCLE BEN HICKMAN."

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.*

PRESIDENTS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1845-1846, Henry Morse, Esq.
 1846-1849, Joseph Howard, Esq.
 1849-1851, Calvin Fletcher, Esq.
 1851-1854, J. D. Taylor, Esq.
 1854-1856, Rev. W. P. Strickland.
 1856-1860, W. B. Pierce, Esq.
 1860-1864, Wm. F. Hurlbut, Esq.
 1864-1881, Wm. S. Merrell, M. D.
 1881-1888, D. W. Strickland, Esq.
 1888-1893, Judge Fayette Smith.
 1894-1896, Frederick W. Moore, Esq.
 1896-1902, John Uri Lloyd, Phr. M., Ph. D.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1815-1816, Joseph Howard, Esq.
 1816-1851, John Waggoner.
 1851-1854, Israel Wilson, Esq.
 1854-1856, Jas. D. Taylor, Esq.
 1856-1860, W. F. Hurlbut, Esq.
 1860-1863, N. Headington, Esq.
 1863-1864, W. S. Merrell, M. D.
 1864-1866, Wm. C. Neff, Esq.
 1866-1871, W. W. Starbuck, Esq.
 1871-1880, Wm. H. Stewart, Esq.
 1880-1881, W. P. Stratton.
 1881-1898, T. L. A. Greve, M. D.
 1898-1902, C. Gordon Neff, Esq.

* Apparent discrepancies in dates between this list and matter in historical narrative is due to the fact that the date of appointment and time of actual service sometimes varied a few months, thereby throwing the dates in different years. Apparent doubling is due to the occasional splitting up of departments, or to two occupying conjointly the chair in different parts of same session. In the earlier years Institutes of Medicine, corresponding to Principles of Medicine and Therapeutics, were attached irregularly to various departments. Thus, Professor Buchanan taught Institutes and Therapeutics in 1833-55; Professor Powell, in 1856, while Professor Cleveland taught Materia Medica and Medical Botany only; and Professor Bickley in 1856-7.

SECRETARIES.

- 1845-1851, Israel Wilson, Esq.
 1851-1854, L. E. Jones, M. D.
 1854-1856, Israel Wilson, Esq.
 1856-1868, J. G. Heusball, M. D.
 1868-1880, Tabor C. Thorp, M. D.
 1880-1886, Abner Thorp, M. D.
 1886-1888, T. C. Hannah, M. D.
 1888-1902, John K. Scudder, M. D.

DEANS OF THE FACULTY.

- 1845-1850, T. V. Morrow, M. D.
 1850-1856, J. R. Buchanan, M. D.
 1856-1861, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1861-1894, J. M. Scudder, M. D.
 1894-1902, F. J. Locke, M. D.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY.

ANATOMY.

- 1845-1849, Benjamin L. Hill, M. D.
 1849-1851, Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D.
 1851-1852, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1852-1856, Wm. Sherwood, M. D.
 1856-1858, John M. Scudder, M. D.
 1858-1859, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1859-1863, Edwin Freeman, M. D.
 1863-1871, A. J. Howe, M. D.
 1871-1887, Edwin Freeman, M. D.
 1887-1891, W. E. Bloyer, M. D.
 1892, Harvey W. Felter, M. D.
 1892-1899, W. E. Bloyer, M. D.
 1899-1902, Harvey W. Felter, M. D.

PHYSIOLOGY.

- 1845-1846, T. Vaughan Morrow, M. D.
 1846-1850, Joseph R. Buchanan, M. D.
 1850-1851, H. P. Gatchell, M. D.
 1851-1856, J. R. Buchanan, M. D.
 1856-1857, Wm. Byrd Powell, M. D.
 1856-1859, Geo. W. L. Bickley, M. D.
 1859-1861, Chas. T. Hart, M. D.
 1861-1863, H. D. Garrison, M. D.
 1863-1874, J. F. Judge, M. D.
 1874-1890, J. A. Jeancon, M. D.
 1890-1902, Lyman Watkins, M. D.

CHEMISTRY, PHARMACY, AND TOXICOLOGY.

- 1845-1849, Jas. H. Oliver, M. D.
 1849-1850, John B. Stallo, M. D.
 1850-1851, J. R. Buchanau, M. D.
 1851-1852, J. M. Sanders, M. D.
 1852, Daniel Vaughn, M. D.
 1852-1856, J. W. Hoyt, M. D.
 1856-1858, J. M. Sanders, M. D.
 1858-1862, H. D. Garrison, M. D.
 1859-1874, J. F. Judge, M. D.*
 1874-1878, J. A. Jeancon, M. D.
 1878-1902, John U. Lloyd, Phr. M., Ph. D.
 1897-1902, Harvey W. Felter, M. D. (adjunct).

* Jointly with Dr. Garrison.

† Pathology was formerly included in this chair.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.†

- 1845-1850, T. V. Morrow, M. D.
 1850-1852, I. Gibson Jones, M. D.
 1852, L. E. Jones, M. D.
 1852-1857, Robert S. Newton, M. D.
 1857-1858, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1858-1860, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1860-1888, John M. Scudder, M. D.
 1887-1902, Rolla L. Thomas, M. D.‡

SURGERY.

- 1845-1846, H. Cox, M. D.
 1846-1849, Wooster Beach, M. D.
 1849-1850, B. L. Hill, M. D.
 1850-1851, L. E. Jones, M. D.
 1851-1852, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1852-1857, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1858-1859, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1859-1871, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1871-1892, A. Jackson Howe, M. D.
 1892, W. E. Bloyer, M. D.
 1892-1899, Edwin Freeman, M. D.
 1899-1902, Wm. E. Bloyer, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.‡

- 1845-1852, Lorenzo E. Jones, M. D.
 1852-1854, G. W. L. Bickley, M. D.
 1854-1856, C. H. Cleaveland, M. D. (Mat. Med.
 and Med. Bot. only.)
 1856-1871, L. E. Jones, M. D.
 1871-1902, Fred J. Locke, M. D.

OBSTETRICS AND DISEASES OF WOMEN
AND CHILDREN.

- 1845-1849, A. H. Baldrige, M. D.
 1849-1850, B. L. Hill, M. D.
 1850-1851, L. E. Jones.
 1851-1852, B. L. Hill, M. D.
 1852-1856, John King, M. D.
 1856-1858, A. H. Baldrige, M. D.
 1858-1860, J. M. Scudder, M. D.
 1860-1890, John King, M. D.
 1890-1902, Robt. C. Wintermute, M. D.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

- 1845-1846, H. Cox, M. D.
 1846, J. R. Buchanan, M. D.
 1853-1854, J. W. Hoyt, M. D.
 1856, J. M. Sanders, M. D.
 1856-1859, G. W. L. Bickley, M. D.
 1859-1861, C. T. Hart, M. D.
 1861-1862, H. D. Garrison, M. D.
 1883-1888, A. J. Howe, M. D.
 1888-1890, Fayette Smith, Esq.
 1890-1902, Wm. L. Dickson, A. M., LL. B.

PATHOLOGY AND PATHOLOGICAL ANATOMY.

- 1890-1898, J. A. Jeancon, M. D.
 1898-1902, Lyman Watkins, M. D.

† Adjunct Professor from 1887 to 1894.

‡ Medical Botany was included in this chair until 1871.

OPHTHALMOLOGY AND OTOLGY.

1888-1891, E. M. McPheron, M. D.
 1891-1898, W. Byrd Scudder, M. D.
 1898-1902, Kent O. Foltz, M. D.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF HOMEOPATHY.

1849-1850, Storm Rosa, M. D.

MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.

1893-1901, Bishop McMillen, M. D.

PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS, HYGIENE AND
ELECTRICITY.

1883-1894, J. M. Scudder, M. D.
 1894, R. L. Thomas, M. D.
 1894-1896, Wm. N. Mundy, M. D.
 1896-1902, John R. Spencer, M. D.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANATOMY.⁶

1871-1888, Thos. C. Hannah, M. D.
 1888-1891, E. M. McPheron, M. D.
 1891-1898, Harvey W. Felter, M. D.
 1898-1901, H. Ford Scudder, M. D.
 1901-1902, Edwin R. Freeman, M. D.

DEMONSTRATORS OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.

1890-1898, W. Byrd Scudder, M. D.
 1898-1900, Harvey W. Felter, M. D.
 1900-1902, Charles Gregory Smith, M. D.

DEMONSTRATORS OF HISTOLOGY AND
PATHOLOGY.

1890-1895, Lyman Watkins, M. D.
 1895-1902, George W. Brown, M. D.

INSTRUCTORS IN PHYSICS, ZOOLOGY, AND
LATIN.

1895-1898, John K. Scudder, M. D.
 1898-1902, Emerson Venable, A. B.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS IN DISEASES OF EYE,
EAR, NOSE, AND THROAT.

1889-1890, E. M. McPheron, M. D.
 1894-1898, W. Byrd Scudder, M. D.
 1898-1902, Kent O. Foltz, M. D.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

1845-1846, T. V. Morrow, M. D.
 1846-1849, W. Beach, M. D.
 1849-1851, S. Rosa, M. D. (Homeopathy).
 1854-1858, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1858-1859, Z. Freeman, M. D.
 1859-1860, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1860-1894, John M. Scudder, M. D.
 1871-1891, Zoheth Freeman, M. D. (Emeritus
Professor.)
 1894-1895, Lyman Watkins, M. D.
 1895-1902, Wm. E. Bloyer, M. D.

CLINICAL SURGERY, AND OPERATIVE
GYNECOLOGY.

1845-1846, H. Cox, M. D.
 1854-1858, Zoheth Freeman, M. D.
 1858-1861, R. S. Newton, M. D.
 1861-1871, Zoheth Freeman, M. D.
 1871-1892, A. J. Howe, M. D.
 1892-1895, Edwin Freeman, M. D.
 1895-1902, L. E. Russell, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTOR IN GYNECOLOGY AND
OBSTETRICS.

1894-1902, R. C. Wintermute, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS IN DISEASES OF CHIL-
DREN, AND PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.

1894-1896, Wm. N. Mundy, M. D.
 1896-1897, John R. Spencer, M. D.
 1897-1902, J. A. Jeancon, M. D.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTORS IN MINOR SURGERY.

1893-1895, Edwin R. Freeman, M. D.
 1895-1897, E. T. Behymer, M. D.

⁶See note to p. 29.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D.

WOOSTER BEACH, M. D.,* the "Founder of Eclecticism," was born at Trumbull, Conn., in 1794, and died in 1868. He was connected with the Woosters of Connecticut—one of whom, General David Wooster, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, losing his life for his country. Early in life Dr. Beach showed a strong leaning toward edu-



WOOSTER BEACH, M. D.

cation, which finally shaped itself into an ardent passion for research, particularly in the fields of theology and medicine. A strong distrust and antipathy to the current medical practice of his day marks his entrance into a subsequently eminent career. He perused eagerly all the adverse criticisms upon medi-

* Much of the material for this sketch was taken from Alexander Wilder's article on Wooster Beach in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1889, pp. 113 to 121; also from the rare publication named in the article.

cine, such as were frequently indulged in by the leaders of medical thought, among whom may be mentioned the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia. He paid particular attention to the results of heroic medication, and was appalled by the sights that he beheld in the recognized regular practice of medicine. Says he, in that rare publication, "The Rise, Progress, and Present State of the New York Medical Institution and Reformed Medical Society of the United States," published by him in 1830: "With such facts staring me in the face, my soul was filled with indignation at these instruments of cruelty and misery, administered under the specious pretext of removing disease. These sentiments 'grew with my growth, and strengthened with my strength.' Constant observation confirmed me in the truth of these things, and I felt a deep solicitude to effect a reformation; but how to do this I knew not. I had no idea that there was a single individual in existence, who practiced medicine on different principles, until one day I accidentally saw a medical preparation brought from a distance by a relative, which had cured him of a critical complaint. Upon further inquiry respecting its origin, I was informed that it had been given by a celebrated physician, of the name of Tidd,* residing in a secluded part of New Jersey. He informed me that he was an aged man, very noted, and remarkably skillful in the cure of various diseases. From that hour a hope sprang up in my mind that I should be enabled to obtain a knowledge of his practice, and it was not long before Providence called me near his residence. I then found the 'half had not been told me.' His praise was in the mouth of almost every one, and his fame was throughout the country. One would show me a scar of some great cure which he had performed, while others would relate cases where his skill had been tested and demonstrated. I therefore had an in-

* Dr. Jacob Tidd, of Amwell, Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

creasing desire to pay a visit to this physician, that I might learn his practice for the good of my fellow-men. I accordingly commenced my journey. After I had traveled about thirty miles, I arrived at his residence; and instead of finding a dashing, popular man, I found his appearance plain and even ordinary. I made known my business, and expressed a great desire to obtain a knowledge of his practice. The old gentleman was not disposed to receive me as a student—he had repeated applications from physicians and others, but he observed that he did not think it was right to make his practice known.* He sarcastically made this expression to me: "Doctors wish to be gentlemen, but if I take any one to learn, I want another hog like myself to root around the mountains in search of medicines; they wish to be gentlemen, but they ought to be the servants of all men." . . . Notwithstanding my urgent solicitations, however, I could not persuade him to receive me as a student, and I was obliged to return home disappointed. But the same anxiety continued; and I felt, respecting medicine, something as the Apostle Paul is represented to have felt respecting religion, when he said, "A dispensation of the gospel is committed unto me, and woe be unto me if I preach not the gospel." Another journey was made, and again was Beach repulsed, but not hopeless. He further relates: "After teaching school awhile, I turned my attention to mercantile pursuits. But this appeared not to be the sphere in which Providence designed that I should move. A series of misfortunes attended all my pursuits. But it is remarkable that, in whatever business I was engaged, I never ceased praying the Almighty that he would yet enable me to learn this practice, which I so much desired, and, like the importunate widow, continued my intercessions for the space of six or seven years, and during most of which period I was several hundred miles from the doctor's residence. But a well-directed train of events finally brought me to Philadelphia, and I concluded once more to pay a visit to the old doctor. I went, and it happened (but I will not say happened, for it was providential) just at the time when a grandson of his had emigrated to the western country, and left him without assistance. When I again made my errand known, he appeared pleased, and gave me encouragement. I informed him that I came with a determination of staying, and did not mean

to leave his house till I learned his knowledge of the healing art. He finally gave his consent, provided I could obtain that of his family; and, after much hesitation, fearing I should make known the practice to their injury, they agreed to receive me. I remained with him a sufficient length of time to learn his practice, when he departed this life at the age of seventy-four years. . . . I then succeeded him for some time, until I was called to this city [New York] to treat some difficult cases, which having cured, I was introduced into practice. Having located myself here, I attended a course of lectures in the University of the State of New York during the time Drs. Post, Hosack, Mott, and others, were professors. I concluded this was best, were it only to detect the errors of the modern practice; and subsequently I obtained a *diploma*, according to the law of the State, which, should any wish to peruse, they will find it recorded in the County Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, New York. And to refute calumny, I will here subjoin the recommendation of the Censors to the president of the Medical Society, viz.: "We certify that we have examined Dr. W. Beach, that he has produced to us sufficient vouchers that he has studied the practice of Physic and Surgery the term required by law, that he possesses a good moral character, and that he has sustained an examination before us which does him honor; and we cheerfully recommend him to the president of the Medical Society for a diploma to practice Physic and Surgery." Dr. Beach at once began his active career. He learned much from a Dr. Ferris and other botanic physicians, and, in fact, from any source which promised a reform in medicine. It was about the year 1825 when he located in New York, at 93 Eldridge Street. He practiced with marked success, instructed private students, and dispensed medicines. He now conceived a plan for a clinical institution and a medical school, and accordingly opened, in 1827, the *United States Infirmary*, and, in 1829, the *Reformed Medical Academy*, which, in 1830, became the *Reformed Medical College*. Among those connected with this school, either as students, and some as teachers, were Drs. T. V. Morrow, I. G. Jones, John King, John J. Steele, and one afterward a distinguished surgeon of New York City, Dr. James R. Wood, for many years a leader of medical opinion in his city, and one who had a very flattering opinion of Dr. Beach, characterizing him as one of the "really great men of his day." In 1829 a pioneer national society was formed, known

* Had he done so in his day, he would have had his means of livelihood taken from him.

as the *Reformed Medical Society of the United States*. Of this, Dr. Beach was elected (November 29, 1829) president. From this society was sent out, on May 3, 1830, a circular of resolutions, which culminated in locating the *Reformed Medical College of Ohio* at Worthington, Ohio. In 1832 he distinguished himself in New York City by his success over his competitors in the treatment of Asiatic cholera, he having been assigned to treat the out-door poor of the Tenth Ward. Dr. Beach subsequently became much interested in religious controversies, and published papers and magazines in support of his views, among them the *Battle-axe*, the *Ishmaelite*, the *Medical Reformer*, and the *Telescope*, a weekly journal on religious, social, and medical topics. Upon the establishment of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Dr. Beach was added to the Faculty, in December, 1845, as Professor of Clinical Surgery and Medicine, holding this position for one session, when he was made an Emeritus Professor, and later was dropped from the Faculty, not being altogether acceptable to Professor Buchanan and his associates. He also lectured one term at the Central Medical College of New York. In 1855 he was made president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. Since that period there seems to have been a coldness between Beach and the other teachers of Reformed and Eclectic Medicine. About the latter part of 1855, Dr. Beach began a two years' tour of inspection of the hospitals, public and private, of Europe, in order to collect new material for a revised edition of his practice. Dr. Beach was a voluminous writer. Besides his professional labors and editorial work, he published, in 1833, the first great work on Reformed Medicine,* his three-volume compilation, "The American Practice of Medicine," which at once became the standard work on practice among the reformers, and received gold medals and other distinctions from foreign potentates and distinguished European physicians. It was afterward condensed into one volume, and had a large sale, and contributed greatly to the popularity of the reform movement. In 1850 a new edition of his larger work was published, being embellished with the engravings of medicinal plants from Rafinesque's "Medical Botany." This edition, however, proved a pecuniary loss to him. He also prepared a "Medical Dictionary," a work on "Midwifery," with elegant plates, and a "Human Physiology."

On account of his excellent works he was made a member of several European medical societies. Shortly after his connection with the Institute, a heavy blow fell upon him in the loss of a favorite son, by drowning, in the East River. This son, he had hoped, would continue his reform movement. From that time on his life was saddened. Though he traveled from point to point, and instructed students, and delivered lectures from time to time, and even purchased a large and expensive anatomical museum in Paris, with a view to founding a great medical institution, his life's work had been accomplished, and he keenly felt his inability to carry out his designs. For years after he suffered from mental despondency, and died in 1868. Dr. Beach married Miss Eliza DeGrove in 1823, by whom he had seven children. Two of his sons became practitioners of medicine of the dominant school. Dr. Beach was tall, heavy-boned, and of dark complexion. He cared little for the conventionalities of life, and possessed poor financial ability. Dr. Horatio Firth says of him: "Dr. Wooster Beach was, in many respects, a remarkable man. He was 'brimful' of restless enthusiasm. He labored as one having faith in the purity of his mission. His devotion to the cause of medical reform was without a parallel in the history of medicine. He considered no sacrifice too great, no labor too hard, if he could only thereby advance the interests of medical reform. Although Dr. Beach possessed but limited capacity as a lecturer, and was not in reality a highly-educated man, he was, nevertheless, one of the greatest compilers and collectors of medical experiences that the reformed practice has ever known. His intimate knowledge of the nature of disease and of the action of remedies, and his skillful plan of treating all diseases, were appreciated by his patients, and even acknowledged by his enemies." Notwithstanding all that he did, he "was one of the poorest of financiers. He was ever writing and publishing books, periodicals, and papers; but shrewd and designing men were ever on his path to pocket the proceeds of his labor. He collected great museums, but never realized any pecuniary advantage therefrom. He organized societies, colleges, and infirmaries. He labored with untiring zeal to relieve the distressed, the sick, and the poor. He visited various parts of the country as consulting physician, and to the pursuits of his profession he gave untiring diligence; but for all this ceaseless labor he scarcely received money enough to secure him a livelihood."

* Not Botanic. Dr. Elisha Smith published in 1830 the *Botanic Physician*, and Thomson had preceded him.

PHILANDER CHASE, D. D.

PHILANDER CHASE, D. D., first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Ohio, was born in Cornish, N. H., December 14, 1775; died at Jubilee College, Robin's Nest, Ill., September 20, 1850. His ancestors were English Puritans. Though desiring a collegiate education, his father did not provide for it until Providence opened a way for him in the shape of "severe sufferings, first from a maimed, and then from a broken limb." These were "God's messengers of good to the young farmer." His father, anxiously



PHILANDER CHASE, D. D.

watching by his bedside, vowed he would send him to college, should he be spared. Young Chase became converted from Congregationalism to the Episcopal faith, and became a lay-reader. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1798, attended a Convention at Arlington, Vt., and was advised to go to Albany, N. Y., where he timidly approached the rector of St. Peter's Church, Rev. Thomas Ellison. The latter sent him to Troy to preach for one Sunday. Returning to Albany, he taught school for two years. He then married Mary Fay, of Hardwick, Mass.; on March 10, 1798, was ordained deacon in New York City. At this time there were only three settled Episcopal clergymen above the Highlands. Becoming a missionary, he traversed New York State, and then,

in 1805, went to New Orleans for his wife's health, being the first Protestant clergyman to preach in Louisiana. Returning North, he became rector of Christ Church, Hartford, Conn. On March 16, 1817, he preached his first sermon in Ohio in a small settlement on Conneaut Creek, where Salem is now located. The same year he settled in Worthington, and purchased a home, became president of Worthington Academy, and subsequently president of Worthington College. He organized several parishes, and presided as rector over three of them. In June, 1818, "the first 'miter of the West' was placed upon the manly and enduring brow of Philander Chase," he being consecrated at Philadelphia, February 11, 1819. He toiled arduously in this field, conducted a theological school at his home, and finally conceived the plan of forming a great theological and literary college. For this purpose he visited England, where he raised thirty thousand dollars. Lord Gambier, Lord Kenyon, Lady Rosse, Sir Thomas Acland, and Hannah More being the chief benefactors. Returning to Ohio, he purchased eight thousand acres of land in Knox County, and founded "Kenyon College and Gambier Theological Seminary" at Gambier, Ohio, in 1826. He became president of the institution. Subsequently a disagreement arose as to the management of the funds and powers of the president. This led him to resign, September 7, 1831, the presidency of the college and the episcopate of Ohio as well. He at once repaired to a lonely place in the wilderness, and remained through the winter. In his "Defense of Kenyon College (in supplement to the *Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette*; December 2, 1831)," he states that he did not return to Worthington; for he had no funds with which to furnish a house, had he done so. Consequently he was not at Worthington when the Medical School was established. He became a missionary in Michigan, and then went to Illinois, where, in 1835, he was chosen Bishop of Illinois. Repairing again to England, he raised ten thousand dollars, and, returning, founded Jubilee College in 1838. Here he labored until his death in 1850, from a concussion due to being thrown from his carriage. Before his death he exclaimed: "You may now order my coffin. I am glad of it." He was buried in God's Acre at Jubilee. His nephew, Salmon Portland Chase, became famous in American history as a statesman and jurist. Bishop Chase was twice married.

JAMES KILBOURNE.

JAMES KILBOURNE, pioneer, was born in New Britain, Conn., October 19, 1770; died April 9, 1850. In early life he suffered the hardships of farm life and apprenticeship. Afterward, through the kindly offices of the son of his employer, who became Bishop Griswold, he acquired a knowledge of classics and mathematics. During the fourth year of his apprenticeship he was given entire charge of the business—that of a clothier. November 18, 1789, he married Lucy Fitch, daughter of John Fitch, of Philadelphia, the in-



JAMES KILBOURNE.

ventor and builder of the first steamboat in the world. In 1800 he took orders in the Episcopal Church, and formed a project of emigrating to Ohio. In 1801-2 he explored the new country, and arranged for the purchase of land enough for forty families. In the spring of 1802 he commenced his journey, the first three hundred miles by stage to Shippensburg, Pa.; then, carrying a heavy pack, walked over the Alleghanies to Pittsburg, one hundred and fifty miles. From there he continued to travel on foot about one thousand miles. Selecting a location, he returned to Connecticut, and formed the "Scioto Company," and closed the contract for sixteen thousand acres of the land selected. In the spring of 1803 he started with a portion of his company for the new home

in the "Far West," now Worthington, Ohio. On May 5, 1803, the first tree was felled. The balance of the party arriving, land was cleared, and seed sown. Cabins were built, a blacksmith shop, school, and church edifice erected, and the town laid out. He again returned to his former home, and brought his own and other families. St. John's Episcopal Church, the first in Ohio, was organized; and Kilbourne served as rector, and organized several other parishes. He became general manager of the colony, and published, in 1811, the first newspaper in Franklin County, the *Western Intelligencer*. In 1804 he retired from the ministry. Upon the organization of the State Government he was appointed a civil magistrate and an officer in the militia. In 1805 he explored the south shore of Lake Erie, and selected the site for the city of Sandusky. In 1806 he was appointed a trustee of the Ohio College at Athens; in 1808 one of the commissioners to locate a site for the Miami University. He successively became major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel of a frontier regiment. He became president of Worthington College, and in 1812 was sent to Congress, and again in 1814. Here he gave the interests of the great West his especial care, and "was the first to propose donation of land to actual settlers in the Northwest Territory, and drew up a bill for that purpose." On the breaking out of war with Great Britain, he was persuaded by friends and urged by the President and his Cabinet to embark in the manufacture of woolen clothing for the army. In the face of previous failure of others under similar circumstances, he invested all his ready cash; and when the war closed, there being no protection on woolens, the company lost heavily. However, he kept in the business until 1820, when the factories at Worthington and Steubenville were closed. At fifty years of age, with a large family, most of them young, he found himself deprived of all his accumulations made throughout a long and busy life. He took up his surveying instruments, and, with his customary energy, pursued the work of a civil engineer for more than twenty years. He surveyed more of Ohio than any three men in the State. This secured him a competence. He was appointed by the governor to select the lands granted by Congress for the Ohio Canal. In 1838-9 he was a member of the General Assembly. On July 4, 1839, he presided at the great Convention held at the laying of the corner-stone of the State Capitol. He declined further public offices, ex-

cept that of assessor for Franklin County, which he held until 1845. During the six years ending with 1848, he delivered more than one hundred addresses on State and National policy. He was always the friend and champion of Reformed Medicine, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the "Reformed Medical College of Ohio," and was active in securing the charter for its successor, the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. Colonel Kilbourne's first wife died soon after going to Ohio. In 1808 he married Cynthia Goodale, the first female white child to set foot on Ohio soil. His son, Dr. James Kilbourne, Jr., was a teacher in the "Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati." Colonel Kilbourne "lived to see the forest where he cut the first tree grow into a flourishing city." We are indebted to his grandson, James Kilbourne, of Columbus, the recent (1901) Democratic gubernatorial candidate, for items, portrait of Colonel Kilbourne, and picture of cup.

THOMAS VAUGHAN MORROW, M. D.

THOMAS VAUGHAN MORROW, M. D., the "Father of Eclecticism in the West," and founder of the Eclectic Medical Institute, was born at Fairview, Ky., April 14, 1804, in the



THOMAS VAUGHAN MORROW, M. D.

same house in which, four years later (June 3, 1808), Jefferson Davis was born. His father, Thomas Morrow, was of Scotch descent. Tradition has it that the origin and

name of the family dates back to about the year 1326, A. D., when Robert Bruce brought over the French architect, Thomas Moreau, to repair Melrose Abbey. A custom of the family from that day to this is to name the eldest male child Thomas, Dr. Morrow having a son and grandson of that name. A singular coincidence is that Professor Morrow, his father, and Professor Morrow's son were all born on the same day of the month (April 14th). The Morrrows lived in Edinburgh, Scotland, and from there went to Ireland, and settled near Monkstown, not far from Belfast. About the time of, or a little before, the French and Indian War they emigrated to the New World, settling in Winchester, Va. They took part in the war, and were with Washington in Braddock's defeat. The Morrrows removed to Kentucky just after the Revolutionary War. Jeremiah Morrow, once governor of Ohio, was a first cousin of Dr. Morrow. The mother of Dr. Morrow was Elizabeth Vaughan, of English descent, but Roman Catholic in faith. After settling in Kentucky, there being no Catholic Church near, she worshipped at the Methodist Church, though to the day of her death she is said to have continued to count her beads. The Morrow ancestors were Scotch Presbyterians, and Professor Morrow was a devout Methodist. Dr. Morrow was educated at Transylvania University at Lexington, Ky. Going to New York, he attended and graduated at a regular medical college, and also from the Reformed Medical College conducted by Dr. Wooster Beach. Subsequently he held the chair of Obstetrics in the latter institution. After graduation he practiced in Hopkinsville, Ky. Two circumstances determined him to leave the South. He and his family had a great repugnance to slavery. A brother of Dr. Morrow's and a son of Henry Clay, who was killed at Buena Vista, were bosom companions. Clay's antagonism to slavery filled them with intense hatred for it; and Dr. Morrow declared he would never marry in a slave State. Shortly after a disagreeable incident happened. He was boarding in the hotel at Hopkinsville, his office being near by. There was in the place a young man named Pennington, of excellent family connection, who had become dissipated and the subject of several escapades. Young Pennington, with some associates, planned a robbery of the horses in the hotel stable. Dr. Morrow was putting his horse in the barn when he overheard the plot, and warned the proprietor. On a certain night the attempt at robbery was made, and the

perpetrators caught and made to suffer punishment for the crime. Pennington afterward found out that Dr. Morrow had informed the proprietor of his intention to rob the stable; and he swore vengeance against his life. Shortly after, as Dr. Morrow was returning from camp-meeting, riding through a lonely dell, Pennington jumped out from the bushes, and attempted to shoot him. His pistol, however, failed to discharge. Morrow jumped from his horse, and took after him. Wherever the doctor went, he carried a cane with a concealed spring-knife in the end. Knowing his anatomy well, Dr. Morrow thrust the dagger through the ham-strings of one of Pennington's legs, crippling him for life. After this episode, Pennington still threatened his life, and Dr. Morrow removed from the State. Subsequently Pennington committed a murder, and threw the body in a sink-hole. The murder was a mystery, yet Pennington fled to Texas. After two or three years' search the detectives heard of a crippled man in the Indian Territory, and, as suspicion pointed to Pennington, they instituted search for him, and found him fiddling for the Indians. His crippled leg and skill with the violin, both of which were well-known, led to his identification. He was brought to Kentucky, tried, and hanged. Professor Morrow was a large, handsome man, over six feet tall, and weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds. His hair was coarse and black, and his eyes blue. He seemed to have come of a race of physical, as well as mental, giants. A brother was six feet and four inches, and a nephew six and one-half feet tall. The family furnished some good orators; and the doctor, though not an orator, was a vigorous and strong speaker, using excellent language in all of his discourses. There was no more ardent Whig in America than Dr. Morrow. When, in May, 1830, the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, of which Dr. Wooster Beach was president, expressed, in a resolution, the expediency of establishing "an additional medical school in some town on the Ohio River, or some of its tributaries." Thomas Vaughan Morrow stepped forward to emancipate the West from medical bigotry. Through the invitation and efforts of Colonel James Kilbourne, a medical school, known as the "Reformed Medical College of Ohio," was established in 1830 at Worthington, Ohio; and Dr. Morrow, though a young man, was placed in charge. He threw himself into the work with such zeal and spirit that he soon gathered around him a body of

competent associates, some of whom have become inseparably linked with the history of the greatest medical reform of modern times. The new school, under the master-hand of Morrow, who possessed great firmness of purpose and rare executive ability, prospered remarkably, until the seven-year financial crash, beginning in 1837, compelled its intrepid leader to curtail expenses, discontinue the issuance of the *Western Medical Reformer*, the official organ of the school, and to close the infirmary in connection with the institution. Internal dissensions and the green eye of jealousy came in for a share in wrecking the undertaking. Though sued in the courts, and in the face of the opposition of medical opponents, and a suspicious populace, culminating in a mob attack upon his school, Dr. Morrow remained steadfastly at his post, even after his colleagues had forsaken him. For ten turbulent years he remained at the helm as president of the infant institution, and at the same time carried on a large practice among the best families of the place. Notwithstanding that many felt that the cause of medical reform was crushed, the hopeful spirit and indomitable will of Professor Morrow would not entertain the idea of a lost cause. In fact, he never regarded the Worthington enterprise as a failure, and time has abundantly proved that, though apparently a hopeless undertaking, the school had been in operation long enough to disseminate far and wide, through its graduates, the new principles and practices of the reformers, and in its death it only awaited a glorious resurrection elsewhere. Shortly after 1840, Dr. Morrow contemplated the union of all reform medical bodies, and proposed a national committee, with subcommittees, to raise one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for a great medical university, with hospital attached, and a corps of competent professors, devoted to Reformed and Botanic medicine. In several quarters this was looked upon with great favor. But the wedge of disunion was entered by Dr. Lanier Banks-ton, of the Botanico-Medical College, of Forsyth, Georgia, attributing to Dr. Morrow ulterior motives. The South seemed unwilling to ally itself with the platform proposed by Dr. Morrow—that of promoting the leading interests of the common cause by a willingness to adopt all improvements, whatever their source might be. Consequently, Dr. Morrow bent his efforts toward the perfection of the reformed system alone. The school at Worthington having closed, Dr. Morrow was persuaded to remove to Cin-

cinnati, where his restless desire to further the cause led him, in 1842, to plan a second institution, *The Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati*, which finally became our Alma Mater, the *Eclectic Medical Institute*. Here Dr. Morrow bent all his energies to accomplish his task. After delivering courses of lectures for a little over two years, a charter was obtained, and the first Faculty appointed, with Professor Morrow as Dean and Professor of Theory and Practice, in which capacity he served until, in 1850, his useful and eminent career was cut short by a fatal attack of dysentery. His remains now rest in the Wesleyan Cemetery, of Cincinnati, marked by a suitable monument. Dr. Morrow was a manly man of excellent judgment, uncompromising honesty, and an exceptionally successful practitioner. Among his patients were many noted men; for Dr. Morrow's standing was high, Governor John Brough, Father Collins, of St. Xavier's College, and Archbishop Purcell being patrons.

Before becoming Dean of the Faculty, he had delivered about forty courses of lectures; consequently his ripe experience as a teacher served him to good advantage before the rapidly-increasing classes at the Institute. In his teaching he had embraced the whole range of college departments. Though it has been said that Dr. Morrow wrote but little, the pages of the *Western Medical Reformer* are replete with sound and well-written articles upon the principles and practice of the new movement and upon the treatment of diseases, and fairly bristle with pointed editorials from his pen. After his death his writings upon diseases and their treatment were collected and published, together with his own, by Dr. Ichabod Gibson Jones, his former associate in the medical school at Worthington, in two volumes, under the title of "Jones and Morrow's Practice of Medicine."

Dr. Morrow was the first president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. While at Worthington, he was one of the incorporators of the Worthington Female Seminary. Before Dr. Morrow's death his chair was divided, Dr. Joseph Rodes Buchanan taking Physiology, Institutes of Medicine, and Medical Jurisprudence; and after his death Pathology and Theory and Practice of Medicine was taught by Dr. Morrow's lifelong friend, Dr. I. G. Jones. Many to whom we have written, whether of our own or opposite faith in medicine, for material for sketches, have made it emphatic that Dr. Morrow was "truly a great man." Dr. Morrow married Isabel

Greer, of Worthington. His son, Mr. Worcester* Beach Morrow, is now an attorney at law in Cincinnati, and kindly furnished some of the items for this sketch. Of the character and attainments of Professor Morrow let a Committee of Five, expressing the "Sentiments of the Medical Class," reply: "Dr. Morrow we consider profoundly versed in all that pertains to his department—as one vast digester of the medical doctrines of the age—and as amply competent to make plain, philosophical, and instructive what hitherto, in pathology, has been but confusion, contradiction, and absurdity. We regard his almost unparalleled experience in the various modes of medication, at the bedside of the sick—his scientific acquisition in the department of practice, and his long and laborious experience as professor, as having so qualified him for the duties of his chair that he is placed above comparison, and is regarded by this class, and will be regarded by subsequent classes and the profession at large, as a man of rarest talent, a teacher of the greatest success, and a pillar in whose sustaining capacity the Eclectic Medical Institute can confide in all the storms she may encounter from jealousy, envy, or malignity, as she rises to an inestimable position in the work of medical reformation."

ICHABOD GIBSON JONES, M. D.

ICHABOD GIBSON JONES, M. D., was born in the town of Unity, Waldo County, Maine, June 18, 1807, and died of consumption at Columbus, Ohio, March 14, 1857, aged nearly fifty years. Of his preliminary education nothing is known, except that his qualifications in later years would indicate that he had received a liberal education. After a preparatory course of medical study, he had conferred upon him, at the Medical Department of the University of New York, the degree of Doctor in Medicine, in 1830, and in the same year was appointed a professor in the Reformed Medical College of New York. Filling this position with great honor to himself, he was invited to a professorship in the newly-established Reformed Medical College at Worthington, Ohio, where he gave great satisfaction as a teacher, and began the practice of medicine. Here he married a daughter of Colonel James Kilbourne in 1833. His territory of practice having now extended to Columbus, he took up his residence, in 1834, in that city, which became

* The original spelling of the name of the Woosters.

the field of his active labors until his death. While there, he served for awhile as physician to the Ohio Penitentiary. This in itself was



ICHABOD GIBSON JONES, M. D.

a distinguished honor in those days and one rarely held by an irregular physician. In 1850, upon the death of his close friend, Professor Morrow, at the earnest solicitation of the Faculty and friends of the Institute, he was induced to accept the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute. He was also selected by his colleagues to prepare for publication the manuscript of the late Professor Morrow. This he did, adding to it another volume of his own, issuing the two-volume "Jones and Morrow's American Eclectic Practice of Medicine," which was long a favorite work with Eclectic physicians. The work of his chair proving too arduous for his rapidly-declining health, and wishing to take better care of his interests in Columbus, in 1853 he resigned his active connection with the Institute, being made Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, which distinction he retained until the disruption of the Faculty, in 1856. He then espoused the cause of the Eclectic College of Medicine, he being one of the editors of the *College Journal*. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association. Said Professor Scudder, who was a great admirer of Professor Jones, "He was a typical pioneer, large, active, strong, the type of a

noble man and a gentleman, and one that made his mark in every pursuit." Dr. Jones was an exceedingly energetic man, and even disregarded his physical condition in his zeal to give his attention to his practice and worthy public movements. He took great interest in medical students, was regarded as an exceptionally fine and thorough teacher, and sternly opposed to acts and influences immoral in their tendency. As a physician he took a first rank, being regarded the foremost Eclectic physician of his day, was kind and exemplary, and, as a friend, abiding and sympathetic. A zealous and true friend of medical reform, a man of deep and profound research, and a consistent Christian, his early death cast a gloom upon those who knew him. He was one of those whose strong character exercised a great influence over those with whom he came in contact—one who was regarded as great in the hearts of his associates—a true type of "nature's nobleman."

JOHNATHAN ROBERTS PADDOCK, M. D.

JOHNATHAN ROBERTS PADDOCK, M. D., was the son of James and Grace Paddock. Many of his ancestors on both sides were distin-



JOHNATHAN ROBERTS PADDOCK, M. D.

guished in law, literature, and medicine. He was born near Cromwell, Conn., November 19, 1803, and died of paralysis of the heart

at his home in Maysville, Ky., June 7, 1878, aged seventy-five years. Of his early education little is known, but it must have been good; for he entered Union College at Schenectady, N. Y., of which he was a graduate, under the eminent Dr. Nott. In 1830 he was one of the founders and a professor in the Reformed Medical College of Worthington, having been, previous to this time, a professor in the Worthington College (literary). He remained with the medical college all its life. Dr. Paddock was a very skillful physician, being learned in all the different schools of medicine and a scholar of extraordinary attainments, reading Greek and Latin with great ease, and taking pleasure in his classical studies to the very latest period of his life. With all his learning, skill, and eminence, he was very modest and retiring in his disposition. Dignified, yet affable and pleasant in conversation, amiable and charitable to all the poor in his practice, he constituted a noble and elevated character, and was an ornament to the community in which he lived. Dr. Paddock was a competent chemist and splendid botanist, able to name all the plants and trees of the State by sight. He was a resident of Maysville, Ky., about thirty-four years, about twenty of which he was engaged in active practice. During the last fourteen years he was an invalid, and confined his practice to his office work. He was twice married; first to Caroline, daughter of Captain Thomas Stowe, of Upper Houses, Conn., by whom he had two children; his second wife was Julia, daughter of A. Bristol, of Worthington, by whom he had two daughters. In the college, Dr. Paddock taught Chemistry and Pharmacy and Botany and Materia Medica. His remains were interred in St. John's Churchyard at Worthington, his modest sandstone monument bearing this simple inscription: "A kind and learned gentleman."*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOHNSON, M. D.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOHNSON, M. D., son of Governor Joseph Johnson, of Bridgeport, W. Va., twice governor of Virginia, and the only governor of that State chosen "from a county west of the Alleghenies," was born at Bridgeport, W. Va., June 8, 1816, and died at Columbus, O., August 19, 1855.† He grad-

* For items of this sketch we are indebted to his daughter, Miss Esteen R. Paddock, of Mayville, and to the inscription on the stone marking his resting-place.

† See Virgil Lewis' "History of West Virginia," p. 549, for sketch of Governor Johnson.

uated from the Worthington Medical School in 1837, his diploma (see engraving, page 14) bearing the names of Kilbourne, Morrow, Paddock, Mason, and I. G. Jones. He subsequently became a professor in his Alma Mater, and remained with the college throughout its days of adversity. He practiced at Worthington and Columbus, and in 1840 was married to Miss Emily Griswold, of the former



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN JOHNSON, M. D.

place. During 1853-4 he was physician to the Ohio State Penitentiary. His grandson, Hon. Newton L. Gilbert, is now lieutenant-governor of Indiana. Dr. Johnson is buried in old St. John's Churchyard at Worthington.‡

ALEXANDER H. BALDRIDGE, M. D.

ALEXANDER HOLMES BALDRIDGE, M. D.,|| was born, Jan. 13, 1795, in Rockbridge Co., Va., and died at Urbana, O., June 25, 1874, of inflammation of the bladder and bowels. His father, William Baldrige, was born in Lancaster County, Pa., in 1761, enlisted as a common soldier in the War of the Revolution, at

|| Items for sketch, portrait, and diploma were kindly furnished by Dr. Johnson's daughter, Mrs. Theodore R. Gilbert, of Angola, Ind.

‡ For portrait, and some items, we are indebted to Dr. J. T. McLaughlin, of Springfield, O., stepson of Dr. Baldrige.

the close of the conflict entered school at Carlisle, Pa., and subsequently studied theology under Prof. Alexander Dobbins at Gettysburg, Pa. For over forty years thereafter he served as a minister of the Associate Reform Presbyterian Church. For many years he preached at Cherry Fork, Adams County, Ohio, and died October 26, 1830, aged sixty-nine years. He married Rebecca Agnue, the mother of the subject of our sketch, in 1792, and by her had thirteen children; he subsequently married Mary Anderson, by whom he



ALEXANDER HOLMES BALDRIDGE, M. D.

had two children. Through the Agnues and Ramseys, Dr. Baldrige was related to John S. Harrison, the father of President Benjamin Harrison. The Baldrige family is of Irish descent, the great-grandfather, William Baldrige, having emigrated from Belfast, Ireland, to Lancaster County, Pa., in 1745. Of this sturdy stock came he who was to be a pioneer in medical reform. At the early age of seventeen years Alexander H. Baldrige enlisted in the American army of the War of 1812 as a common soldier, and was promoted from time to time for daring bravery, until, at the close of the war, he had earned the title of colonel and the promise of the Government of a large tract of land in Florida. He now set out to obtain the best education possible in the schools of Virginia and Ohio. Selecting medical practice as his life work, he entered the Reformed Medical College of Ohio at Worthington, from which he graduated with honor some time previous to 1838. He at once began practice in Cincinnati. At this

time he was instrumental in persuading Dr. Morrow to transfer the college from Worthington to Cincinnati. Upon the formation of the Reformed Medical School at Cincinnati, Dr. Baldrige was made Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, Children, and Surgery. Here he was associated with Drs. Morrow, Hill, L. E. Jones, Carr, and James Kilbourne, Jr. Upon receiving the charter in 1845, and changing the name of the institution to Eclectic Medical Institute, Dr. Baldrige became a member of the first Faculty of the latter, holding the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. Dr. Baldrige was now fifty years of age. In 1849, upon the establishment of a chair of Homeopathy, in the college, he resigned, went to Louisville, and established a rival college under the name of the "American Reform Medical Institute." This was chartered by the Kentucky Legislature, and at first bid fair to become a strong institution. Its career, however, was short. Dr. Baldrige was Dean at the outset (1850), and the Faculty was composed of Eclectic and Botanic physicians. Dr. L. E. Jones having been removed from the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute, now associated Dr. Baldrige with him in the founding of the American Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati. After a brief and turbulent career this college terminated for lack of funds and lack of students. In 1856, Drs. Baldrige and Jones were reinstated in the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute, the former teaching until 1858, when he retired. Altogether he taught Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children for sixteen years. For this reason the students' committee stated "that his fame will be safe with posterity." In the early days of the reform movement a discussion came up as to what name should be given the new practice. Dr. Baldrige is said to have recommended the name "*American Practice of Medicine*," while Dr. I. G. Jones proposed "*Eclectic Practice of Medicine*." On being put to vote, the latter carried the day. When not engaged in college work, Dr. Baldrige practiced a few years in Madison, Ind., then in Indianapolis; in Dayton, Ohio, for four years; from whence he moved to Urbana, where, after practicing five years, he died full of honors, at the ripe old age of nearly eighty years. In early life he joined the United Presbyterian Church, of which he remained a consistent member. He studied and wrote much on the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments, and was a strong premillenarian in belief. Dr. Baldrige was twice married—

first to Evalina Bradford, of Adams County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children; his second wife, married in 1847, was Mrs. Rosanah Florence McLaughlin, of Spring Hills, Ohio, by whom he had three children. His son, Holmes Baldrige, entered the Eclectic Medical Institute as a student about the year 1851. One evening while whetting his scalpel on his shoe in the dissecting-room, the knife slipped and cut through the leather, and drew blood from his great toe. In less than one week he died from blood-poisoning. Dr. Baldrige was one of the founders and charter members of the Institute, and was one of the signers of the call for the first National Convention of Eclectics. Dr. Baldrige was tall and slender, but on account of the fact that he was afflicted with shaking palsy, he did not make a good impression when upon the platform. For this reason, perhaps, he was not regarded as a good lecturer, though his subject matter was good and always well prepared. He is said to have been a plain, practical man, a true blue Eclectic, and was considered a very successful practitioner.

LORENZO ELBRIDGE JONES, LL. B., M. D.

CONSPICUOUS among the graduates of the Reformed Medical College of Ohio at Worthington, and one who was destined to be



LORENZO ELBRIDGE JONES, LL. B., M. D.

a prominent figure in the firm establishment of reformed principles in the West, was the turbulent, pugnacious, and eccentric, yet

withal stanch Eclectic, LORENZO E. JONES. Dr. Jones was born in Berkshire County, Massachusetts, April 3, 1809, and died, of erysipelas, at Urbana, Ohio, November 3, 1878. In early youth Dr. Jones suffered a severe attack of autumnal fever, and having been treated in the regular way by bleeding, purging, and mercurializing, until his strength was exhausted, he was left for dead. He subsequently, however, proved to be very much alive, and lived to be the uncompromising foe to the allopathic profession, and was never so happy as when delivering sledge-hammer blows against the lancet and calomel. At the time of his death it was aptly written of him that probably he would have lived longer if he could have been where he could have had a little excitement in abusing arsenic and mercury, and those who employed them. Not only had he suffered from the fever and the treatment, but he also sustained a dislocation of the hip, which made him lame for life. These events shaped his career, and his ruling passion was his enmity to old-school practice, and it is recorded that he never allowed an opportunity to pass without giving it expression.

Speaking of Dr. Jones and others who lived in the early days of Eclecticism, Professor J. M. Scudder remarks: "They were very warlike, pugnacious as snapping-turtles, but they had abundant cause for it; they were Ishmaelites, and every man's hand was against them, and they were inclined to turn their hands against other people." But, he adds, "let peace come as a man travels toward his long home." And so it came to Dr. Jones in his old age at Urbana.

In the earlier days of his college service, Dr. Jones proved to be an excellent teacher, and as his subject included botany he was known to the students of the first class as the "flower of the flock." This name was given him in a toast proposed at a New-Year's night jollification, tendered by the professors to the students and trustees of the Institute. The students' committee of five commends Dr. Jones "for his industrious and persevering labors in gleanings the old and combining all the new remedial agencies which the improvements in medical practice have developed, for his sound and philosophic views, his patient endurance, and his capacity to instruct." They regarded him as an able, faithful, experienced, and persevering teacher, "an ornament to the chair, and a bulwark to the institution."

Dr. Jones' parents died while he was very young. Of his early education little is known.

He studied medicine in Cleveland. While studying medicine (in 1833) he had an attack of cholera, and a second attack in 1850.*

In early life Dr. Jones had been a school-teacher, and through such employment had saved enough money to enable him to enter the medical school at Worthington in 1831, from which he graduated in 1833. He then located in Dublin, Ind., a locality that was then practically the backwoods. There he met with a medium degree of success. In 1844 he was associated with Drs. Morrow, Baldrige, and Hill in the Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati, and in 1845 was appointed to the Faculty of the Institute. This position he held for twenty-one years, from 1845 to 1870, barring four years (1852 to 1856), when he was engaged in conducting another school of medicine, which he had founded, the American Medical College of Cincinnati. In 1848 he and Dr. John King were elected secretaries of the first National Eclectic Medical Association. In 1871, Dr. Jones was transferred to the honorable position of Emeritus Professor of Materia Medica in the Institute. For twenty-five years he had not practiced medicine, laboring under a loss of vision from a cataract, and failed to keep in touch with the progress of the day through its literature. Complaints that he was far behind the times, and that his teaching was imperfect, were continually flowing in upon the college management, until, with no feeling of ill-will, he was requested to give way to an active practitioner. Under the impression that he had been promised a professorship in perpetuity, he entered suit for six thousand dollars against Dr. Scudder, which met with an adverse decision in the Superior Court of Cincinnati. He was succeeded by Professor Locke, who still honors the chair of Materia Medica. Dr. Jones then removed to Urbana, and having previously made good investments in Cincinnati property, became quite wealthy, being worth at his death about \$400,000.

In conjunction with Dr. John M. Scudder, Dr. Jones prepared the "American Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics." In the Institute, Dr. Jones taught Surgery, Obstetrics, and Practice for a brief period, and Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Botany for many years.

Dr. Jones was twice married, first to Susan A. Hall, of Lysander, N. Y., who died September 10, 1875. His second wife was Fannie V. Newland, of Piqua, Ohio, who died at the

latter place, September 7, 1881, as a result of railroad injuries.

No better idea can be given of the character of Dr. Jones than the sketch by Dr. Scudder, written at the time of the former's death. It shows how kindly Dr. Scudder could feel toward his antagonists, and particularly to those whose natural pugnacity compelled them to show opposition to him. Of Professor Jones he wrote: "He was a man of strong convictions and strong prejudices, and an earnest teacher. Our old students will recollect how punctual he was to the hour, and how certain he was to make it full sixty minutes; how patiently he would wait to see if the next lecturer would come, and how eagerly he would shoulder the hour if he failed to put in an appearance; how he rejoiced in being able to make a full half day on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New-Years; how he would dwell on the virtues of *Allium Cepa* and *Nepeta Cataria*. And then how he would worry calomel, batting it now hither, now yonder, now up, now down, until one verily believed the devil was dead. When mercury no longer required so much cuffing, he felt sure the times were out of joint.

"But our old friend is gone where sin and sorrow, mercury and arsenic will trouble him no longer. We all unite in hoping that he may find a comfortable place and a lasting peace after a life of war. He was not much given to religion, but had a kindly feeling for church-goers and a good sermon. He had a decent respect for the devil, though in his later years he had little fear of the archenemy—at least not the fear that worketh righteousness. And from our knowledge of our old friend, we feel sure that he will hold his own wherever he may find himself."

JAMES KILBOURNE, JR., M. D.

JAMES KILBOURNE, JR., M. D., son of Colonel James Kilbourne and Cynthia (Goodale) Kilbourne, was born at Worthington, Ohio, April 30, 1815, and died at Columbus, Ohio, May 30, 1845. His early education was that of the common schools, and he graduated in medicine some time previous to 1838 at the Reformed Medical School at Worthington. He began practice with his brother-in-law, Dr. I. G. Jones, of Columbus. When Dr. Morrow opened the Reformed Medical School at Cincinnati, Dr. Kilbourne became, in 1844, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, filling the chair with great satisfaction, but at the end of one term his health had become so miserable that he was obliged

* See *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1866, pp. 60 and 68.

to resign. He died shortly after of phthisis pulmonalis. Dr. Kilbourne had fine literary tastes and a strong poetic talent. Some of his poems were printed in the *Cincinnati Chronicle* and in the *New York Empire State* in 1835-7. A poem—second prize address—was delivered at the opening of the Columbus Theater, February 6, 1836, by the actress, Mrs. Trowbridge.

Dr. Kilbourne was an accomplished musician, playing the violin with great skill. In personal appearance he strikingly resembled



JAMES KILBOURNE, JR., M. D.

Mendelssohn. That Dr. Kilbourne was highly esteemed by his colleagues may be seen from the words of Dr. Morrow to the class upon his death: "Thus was cut down by the relentless ravages of a complicated disease one of the noblest and most gifted specimens of humanity. It was my fortune to have known him long and well. My acquaintance with him commenced in 1830. Even at this early age he gave evidences of more than ordinary powers of mind. When he had scarcely attained the nineteenth year of his age he stepped forward in the career of letters, and became a successful competitor for one of the several prizes offered by the managers for the best addresses on the occasion of the opening of the Columbus Theater. This first exhibition in a public way of the capacities of his powerful and vigorous mind won for him the second prize, which was a beautiful silver cup, valued at twenty-five dollars. This was certainly a compliment of the

highest cast to his genius and talents, especially when it is recollected that many of the best writers in this and the surrounding States were competitors for the same. . . . Seldom has it fallen to our lot to find a mind so richly endowed with the varied powers which adorn and dignify human nature, encased in so frail and languishing a body. . . . Upon saying something to him respecting his prospects for continued existence, he calmly remarked, 'Whatever may be the termination of my illness, I ardently desire that you will carry forward the great cause of your institution.' Thus to the end of his short but brilliant career his heart was with the infant college."

Dr. Kilbourne was twice married—first to Laura Pinney, of Worthington, by whom he had one child, which died in early infancy; his second wife was Anna Walker Stiles, of Columbus, whom he married in 1843, and who is now living. A son, Lincoln Percy Kilbourne, was born January 7, 1843, and died at Gambier, October 10, 1880, aged thirty-seven years.*

BENJAMIN LORD HILL, M. D.

BENJAMIN LORD HILL, M. D., was a surgeon of national repute, and a conspicuous pioneer in Eclecticism and later in Homeopathy. Dr. Hill was born, December 18, 1813, at Elkland, Tioga County, Pa., and died of phthisis pulmonalis, at Marysville, Cal., May 13, 1871. He was the son of Noah and Sukey (Butler) Hill, of Haddam, Conn., his mother being a cousin of General Benjamin F. Butler. He was reared on a farm, and obtained his early education at an academy in Milan, Erie County, Ohio, walking from his home in Berlin, Ohio, each day, a distance of six miles each way, clad in "buckskin pants." He studied law, and was admitted to practice in Norwalk, Huron County, Ohio. He then became a merchant in Birmingham, Erie County, Ohio. He next studied medicine, and graduated from the Reformed Medical College, at Worthington, probably later than 1838, as his name does not appear in the full list of graduates to date, published in December, 1838. Dr. Hill began the practice of his profession in Birmingham, Ohio, and later removed to Cincinnati, where he became assistant to Professor Morrow, whose

* We are indebted to Dr. Kilbourne's widow, Mrs. Anna S. Reber, now living in Sandusky, for items of this sketch; also to inscription on his tombstone at Worthington. The portrait was kindly furnished by his daughter-in-law, Mrs. L. F. Kilbourne, of Sandusky, O.

brother-in-law he was, in the chair of Anatomy in the newly-formed Reformed Medical School, being here associated also with Professors A. H. Baldrige and L. E. Jones. Upon obtaining, in 1845, the charter for the Eclectic Medical Institute, the new Faculty appointed was headed by Dr. B. L. Hill as Professor of Anatomy. This difficult chair he filled from 1845 to 1849, when he was succeeded by Professor H. P. Gatchell, M. D. Both of these teachers were of Homeopathic proclivities, and finally allied themselves



BENJAMIN LORD HILL, M. D.

wholly with Homeopathic colleges — the former at Cleveland, and the latter at Cleveland and Chicago. The appointment of Dr. Hill was probably largely due to his relationship and friendship for Dr. Morrow, and to the fact that there was among the Reformers much consideration shown Homeopaths, and in fact a willingness to co-operate with them against the Old School. This liberality culminated in the establishment (1849 to 1850) of lectures on Homeopathy in the department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and the appointment of Dr. Storm Rosa, a full-fledged Homeopathist, to deliver them. From 1849 to 1851, Dr. Hill occupied conjointly the chair of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence and that of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. While in Cincinnati the doctor had the cholera twice.

In 1850, Dr. Hill published the first *Eclectic* text-book, entitled "The Eclectic Practice of Surgery," a book which at once took a

high rank and was long a popular work with our physicians. It was well illustrated, and formed upon the lecture plan similar to that of Watson's "Practice of Physic." Dr. Hill was financial manager of the *Western Medical Reformer* in its later years, and a contributor to the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

Late in 1851, Professor Hill suddenly resigned his position in the Institute, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he aided in the formation of the Western College of Homeopathy, having already visited the Legislature and having been the chief one in securing the special charter for that college.* In 1851 he was given the chair of Surgery in this institution, and was very popular as a teacher. He lectured here for several winters, and at the same time built a large water-cure establishment at Berlin Heights, Ohio, in 1851-2, which was burned in 1854. He lectured also one winter in the St. Louis Homeopathic College. In 1847 he delivered a course of lectures at the Eclectic Medical School at Fredonia, N. Y., and in 1848 he lectured for one season at the Rochester Eclectic Medical College. Subsequently he went into the lumber business at St. Charles, Saginaw County, Mich., which county he represented in the Michigan Legislature for two terms, and in 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln consul to the State of Nicaragua, Central America. While there he took two trips of four hundred miles each on muleback. Returning to Ohio, he represented Erie County in the Ohio Legislature for four years, ending in March, 1871. While in Michigan he surveyed and located twenty-five thousand acres of land for a German college of Detroit, for which he received five thousand acres. In 1855, Dr. Hill, in conjunction with Dr. James George Hunt, re-wrote his Surgery, adapting it to Homeopathy, and published it as Hill and Hunt's "Homeopathic Practice of Surgery." He also wrote "The Homeopathic Healing Art," and in 1859 an "Epitome" of the same, eleven editions of which have been issued by Edwin A. Lodge, M. D., of Detroit, Mich. In 1866 an abridgement of the same was published in German. Dr. Hill married Joanna Greer, of Worthington, whom he met while attending the Medical College. They reared a family of three sons and two daughters.†

* See History of Homeopathy in *Transactions of the World's Homeopathic Convention of 1876*, Vol. II, p. 528.

† For the portrait of Dr. Hill, and a portion of this sketch, we are indebted to Mr. Cortland L. Hill, of Berlin Heights, O., his oldest son.

Dr. Hill, though never robust, was an exceedingly active man, very intuitive, practical, and liberal in his views. He was a good anatomist, and possessed rare ability as a surgeon. In operating, he was bold, dextrous, and fearless, and would undertake operations which had been declined by surgeons of eminence. He was a good lecturer and a shrewd business man. As a legislator he was popular with his associates, a shrewd politician, and a ready and logical debater, always commanding respect upon the floor, and giving sound and logical speeches. Few in the Legislature cared to undertake a wordy contest with him. The students' committee speak of Dr. Hill as "a lucid teacher and expert demonstrator in his department." He is described as unpretending and popular in his manners, making no aim to parade the dry and tedious technicalities of anatomy, but giving his instruction in a simple and impressive manner.

HIRAM COX, M. D.

HIRAM COX, M. D., was a proselyte from the Old School, and a member of the first Faculty after the granting of the college charter. His ancestors were English. After



HIRAM COX, M. D.

going to Holland they emigrated to America. His father became a pioneer of Western Virginia, served in the American Revolution and the Indian wars that followed, and was killed by the premature falling of a tree. He left a large family, among whom was Hiram Cox, at this time but thirteen years of age.

Hiram Cox was born at Bath, Berkeley County, Va., November 25, 1798. Upon the death of his father he was thrown upon his own resources, working successively upon a farm, as an apprentice to a saddler, and at other laborious occupations. These, though but poorly remunerative—merely furnishing him subsistence—strengthened and invigorated him for the severe bodily and mental endurance which he afterward put to good use. Developing an early aptitude for scholarship, he began at the age of sixteen to study day and night and all spare hours from work to obtain a good education, his schooling up to this time having been almost wholly neglected. He restricted expenditures to the limit, that he might supply himself with books. At this day it must be remembered that an education was not easily obtained, without great privations and sacrifices. Long study hours and close application brought on a dangerous illness, but his strong constitution and early temperate habits sustained him through it. He began teaching school soon after, and marrying Margaret Edwards, in 1818, he opened a school in Chambersburg, Pa., which soon expanded into an academy. He was then twenty-one years of age, and he successfully conducted the school for ten years. During the intervals between school hours he applied himself to the study of higher mathematics and languages, which he later taught with much success. For two years he studied law, but abandoned it for the more congenial study of medicine, which he began in 1825, still carrying on the academy. He then removed to Cincinnati, and in 1829 to Dayton, Ohio, where he opened a drugstore and practiced his new profession for two years, when he returned to Cincinnati. Entering the Ohio Medical College, he graduated in 1832 with high honors. The Faculty then consisted of such celebrated men as Drs. John Eberle, Daniel Drake, Thomas C. Mitchell, James M. Stoughton, John Morehead, Jedediah Cobb, and John F. Henry. For indorsements of his high standing and qualifications, given by Dr. Stoughton and others, see *Western Medical Reformer*, 1844, pages 104-5.

After taking his degree he practiced in Clermont County for four years, when he returned to Hamilton County, where he remained in practice at various points for more than a quarter of a century.

His many published communications to Dr. Morrow and to the *Western Medical Reformer* evince his professed dissatisfaction with regular practice and methods, and his great desire to join the Reformers. This

change of faith appears to have been gratifying to Professor Morrow and his associates, for he was taken into the ranks.

Dr. Cox was a laborious and diligent student, always read up to date in matters of medical progress, and his medical ideas were in advance of his time. His genius evidently lay "in the path of the Explorer and Reformer," for he vigorously combated calomel and the lancet, which of course brought upon his head the maledictions of his medical brethren. Having now allied himself with the newly-formed Eclectic school, he was appointed in 1844 to the chair of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Eclectic Medical Institute. Here he continued during the sessions of 1845 and 1846, filling the position with ability "until an active practice and his impaired health compelled him to resign." During the cholera epidemic in 1849 he was appointed physician to several German wards (he spoke German fluently), and here his heroic work met with unprecedented success. In 1855, Probate Judge John Burgoyne appointed Dr. Cox Chemical Inspector of Liquors, a difficult position on account of the opposition it called forth from the moneyed influence of the regularly-organized liquor-traffic, which was determined "to thwart the object contemplated in the law—the detection and punishing of fraud in the manufacture of liquors." Dr. Cox fearlessly and conscientiously performed his duty. When Judge Burgoyne appointed Dr. Cox, he was asked why he had selected him. "Because," he replied, "if any man on earth would carry out the law, it is Dr. Cox." Of his efficiency as an expert, Professor Wilson, of Dickinson College, declared that Dr. Cox understood as much about "the adulterations and detections of adulterations in liquor as any man living."

Dr. Cox's sympathy was with the enslaved colored race, and during the days of the Underground Railroad he secretly attended the fugitives in sickness at the Van Zandt house in Glendale. Dr. Cox was a commanding personage, six feet two inches in height, and broad-shouldered. Though not making great pretensions as a lecturer, he always interested popular audiences, to whom he often lectured concerning adulterants in liquors and other favorite topics. He was finely educated, quite a linguist, and able to pursue his studies in various languages. His sterling qualities eminently fitted him for his position as an early Eclectic. He was kind to the poor, and his illustrious son, Judge Joseph Cox, distinguished as a scholar, jurist, and historian, while reading, just before his death, of Dr.

Maclure in the "Bonnie Brier Bush," broke into tears, and exclaimed, "He is just like father." Surely no greater tribute could be paid a father by a devoted son. Dr. Cox died at Middletown, Hamilton County, Ohio, March 5, 1867, and was buried in Spring Grove Cemetery at Cincinnati.*

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.

FROM 1845 to 1849 the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute was held by DR. JAMES H. OLIVER. Of this gentleman we know comparatively little; of the place and time of his birth and of his death we know nothing. Before entering the Faculty he had had several years' experience as a teacher of chemistry. Dr. Oliver came to Cincinnati, at least as early as 1844, from Louisville, Ky. He was an educated man, and graduated in medicine from the Medical Department of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky. This was a school of the regular persuasion, and the first medical college established west of the Alleghanias. It became extinct in 1859. As a man and a teacher, Dr. Oliver was popular, and was known to the class as the "galvanic battery of the Reformers." He was regarded as a competent and successful instructor, exhibiting good humor and tact in presenting his subject, and making interesting the ordinarily dry details of chemistry. He was not, however, fully in sympathy with the reform movement, and particularly with Homeopathy, having received his medical training in the Allopathic school. Fortunately, however, his chair did not bring him into conflict with his colleagues, because it was not necessary for him to teach any reform therapeutic measures. This lack of sympathy with the leaders of the school led him, upon the establishment of a chair of Homeopathy in the Institute in 1849, to resign his position, when he was succeeded by the learned and talented John B. Stallo, who subsequently became United States minister to Italy. Whether or not he went into general practice after leaving the Faculty, we have no record. The city directories show that a Dr. James H. Oliver was engaged in the real estate business from 1853 to 1863, and that he was an examiner for pensioners in 1864. After this we lose

*For sketches of Dr. Cox, see Nelson's *History of Cincinnati*; Ford's *History of Cincinnati*. I am also indebted to Miss Alice Cox and Mrs. Sabin Robbins, of Middletown, Ohio, for placing at my disposal the *Crosser* of June, 1860, which contains a sketch and portrait of Dr. Cox, of which the above portrait is a copy.

trace of him. A practitioner,* now living, who graduated under him, characterizes him as a "high-toned gentleman, if ever there was one; not fluent in speech, but nevertheless a good, thorough instructor, one who made genial impressions in and out of the professorial chair. So to express one's self, he seemed to the student to be an embodiment of fine principles, modest, deferring to others; he was always suave, and chary of all remarks unpleasantly critical of others." Another survivor † of his time says: "I still remember him as a very genial, sociable, and kind-hearted man, rather over the ordinary size. He was very punctual, and did his best to instruct and interest us in his department, and he was highly esteemed by the entire class, of which I know of but one living, besides myself, Dr. Orin Davis, of Attica, N. Y." During Professor Oliver's service some of our students disinterred a small-pox corpse, and left it on the ice on the Ohio River, just back of the Physio-Medical College, which institution, of course, got the current newspaper credit for that resurrection. One of our students from South Carolina contracted the disease and died, and the professor's wife, Mrs. Sophia H. Oliver, who courted the Muse, wrote some creditable verses in commemoration of the virtues of the young man. The dirge may be found on page 184 of the *Western Medical Reformer*. We regret our inability to obtain a portrait of Professor Oliver.

JOSEPH RODES BUCHANAN, M. D.

JOSEPH RODES BUCHANAN, M. D., the last survivor of the "Fathers of Eclecticism," was born at Frankfort, Ky., December 11, 1814, and died at San Jose, Cal., December 26, 1899. He was distinguished as a medical philosopher, investigator, speculative reasoner, scientist, and general scholar, but attained no eminence as a practitioner of medicine. His father was Professor Buchanan, of the Transylvania University, distinguished as a teacher of medicine and law, and as an editor and author. As a boy young Buchanan showed great precocity, having studied geometry, astronomy, history, and French at the early age of six years. At eleven he read Robert Dale Owen's work on Sociology. At twelve he began the study of law, reading Blackstone's Commentaries, but

the law apparently offered no pleasant prospects for him. His father dying, he became a printer; then a teacher. His health failing, he concluded to study medicine. While attending the Louisville Medical College he observed that the medical profession knew but little concerning the functions of the brain. He turned his attention to cerebral physiology; he investigated phrenology, being at first opposed to it. He concluded that there was truth in it; but as studied he believed it very incomplete. He made up his mind to



JOSEPH RODES BUCHANAN, M. D.

pursue a new course, and evolved his novel views on the subject of anthropology. He then began lecturing upon the subject, and became well known throughout the States. His observations and conclusions were afterward published in the *Journal of Man*, a periodical he conducted for many years. In 1841 he married Miss Anne Rowan, of Louisville. In 1842 he prepared a chart locating the mental faculties, and declared that "he had completed the solution of the problem by proving that all parts of the body sympathize with the brain and soul in a definite manner." He now endeavored to place his "discoveries" before scientific bodies, but met with little or no support in high circles; his endeavors before the public, however, met with a better reception. Locating in Cincinnati, he connected himself as a teacher with a botanic school, and while occupying an office adjoin-

* Dr. Orin Davis, of Attica, N. Y.

† Dr. Wm. W. Bower, of Mt. Sterling, Ill.

ing the Eclectic Medical Institute, then holding its sessions in the Fourth Street Hall, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Morrow, and became a member of the Faculty, taking the chair of Physiology and Institutes of Medicine. He soon became a leader in the school, and after the death of Morrow was Dean of the college for several years. Here he gave his neurological theories full sway. He actually became the manager of the college, and his domineering course and peculiar theories gave rise to dissensions, which were unfortunate for the school. It was he and Dr. Hill who were instrumental in establishing a chair of Homeopathy in the school, and it was he who was most active in having it abolished. He wrote the majority of the college documents, and the "free education scheme" was one of his pet theories. In 1848 he was elected president of the National Eclectic Medical Association; this body he afterward repudiated. He assisted Dr. Morrow in conducting the *Western Medical Reformer*, and later he and Dr. R. S. Newton edited the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. In 1854 his work, entitled "System of Anthropology," was published. In 1856 the college troubles culminated in his expulsion, with others, from the Faculty. A new college being formed—the Eclectic College of Medicine—he was chosen Dean. Here he staid but a short time, feeling that he was out of his element; "he felt himself placed in a false light by appearing as a representative of practical medicine, rather than as the promulgator of a new philosophy." Going to Louisville, he engaged in study and scientific pursuits. In 1863 he ran for Congress on the Peace party ticket. The war having closed, he engaged in the manufacture of salt by improved methods, at Syracuse, New York. The Eclectic Medical College of New York City elected him Professor of Physiology in 1867, which position he resigned in 1881. Having been a widower for many years, he now married Mrs. Caroline H. Decker, a clairvoyant, and removed to Boston, where he became a professor in the American University, which he founded, and opened a College of Therapeutics for the promulgation of his peculiar doctrines of physiology, sarcognomy, and the healing art. He also organized the Buchanan Anthropological Society, and was active in resisting the passage of medical laws in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Removing to California, he took with him his College of Therapeutics, and endeavored to establish a medical college in San Francisco, based on his peculiar teach-

ings. His health failing, he located at San Jose, where he prepared a work entitled "Primitive Christianity." His published papers would make a library. Besides his *Journal of Man*, he published the *Anthropologist*. His principal works are: "The New Education," "Syllabus of Anthropology," "Manual of Psychometry," "Therapeutic Sarcognomy," "Chart of Sarcognomy," "Primitive Christianity," and, in 1897, "The New World of Science."

That Professor Buchanan was sincere and upright, no one entertains a doubt; but his theories led to disturbances which came near wrecking the Institute. On the other hand, Eclecticism owes him a debt of gratitude for his valiant defense of her principles during her early years.

Professor Z. Freeman has given the following graphic pen-picture of his teacher and colleague, Professor Buchanan: "He was not a man who mingled with the class or among physicians as 'hail fellow well met', but preserved a dignified reserve with all. He made no pretense to practicing medicine, except he may have, once in a while, prescribed for some particular case, as his fancy inclined him. The most of his time was spent in reading, writing, and general research. He was a fine-looking man, straight as an arrow, medium height, walked erect, with a quick step, head always elevated. He had brown hair, fair skin, nose straight, not long, and prominent chin. He was not full habited, but built round, smooth, and muscular, and looked and acted like a proud and capable man. He wrote much for the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. His articles were not of that practical character which is the result of experience, as reports of cases and general clinical observation, but dealing more with the philosophy of medicine, and directing the attention of the student to physiological considerations, and the deeper intricacies of therapeutical research. He was considered the ornamental element of the Faculty, and was put forward on public occasions to represent our cause at introductory lectures and Commencements, or discussions with Allopaths. He seemed to be in his happiest element when he could appear on the rostrum and present, in his most courteous manner, with force and vividness, the burning truths that electrified his audience and apparently demolished all opposition.

"He was very affable and courteous in conversation, with a slight, genial smile, that seemed to express a consciousness that he

was thorough master of the questions discussed, had been over the whole ground before, and was ready to impart all the information that could be given on the subject, in the most lucid manner."

HORATIO PAGE GATCHELL, M. D.

HORATIO PAGE GATCHELL, M. D., "a man whose thorough education, vigorous constitution, and intellectual qualities gave him a State reputation," occupied a chair in the



HORATIO PAGE GATCHELL, M. D.

early history of the Institute. He was born in Hallowell, Maine, in 1815. Graduating from Bowdoin College in 1836, he prepared himself for the pulpit and for a teacher. The last proved to be his vocation. In 1840 he married Anna M. Crane, the daughter of a prominent merchant of Cincinnati. In 1840 and 1841 he attended the Louisville Medical School, and the following year the Reform Medical School of Cincinnati, graduating from the latter in 1842. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Institute, and in 1850 Physiology was added to his duties. Resigning at the end of the spring term of 1851, he accepted, in April, the chair of Anatomy in the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine in Cleveland, Ohio. Always more of a Homeopath than Eclectic, this affiliation was more to his taste, and he soon established a large clientele and was classed among the leading practitioners of Cleveland. In October of 1851 he died, together with Dr. J. H. Pulte, a journal en-

titled the *American Magazine of Homeopathy*, a practical and scientific journal embracing popular articles on hygiene, hydropathy, dietetics, anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, which for three years did great missionary work for Homeopathy. In 1865 he removed to Kenosha, Wis., making a specialty of chronic diseases. He wrote, in 1869, "Climate and Health of Kenosha, Wisconsin." For five years he served as Professor of Physiology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. In 1875 he gave up active practice, and took up his residence in the South. Settling in Asheville, N. C., he published a pamphlet on "Western North Carolina: Its Agricultural Resources, Mineral Wealth, Climate, Salubrity, and Scenery." While in Asheville he devoted himself chiefly to the production of a great work, "Man and His Environments," which had been the ambition of his life, and upon which he had spent years of research and toil. In 1884 a fire destroyed his house, and with it the precious manuscript. After this his perseverance and courage failed, and he died in 1886 of acute pneumonia, and was buried at Asheville, aged seventy-one years. From 1851 to 1854 he was coeditor of the *American Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy*; from 1860 to 1884, of the *American Homeopathic Observer*; and from 1868 to 1870, of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. In 1880 he published the *Invalid's Guide*. He left a widow and five sons, one of whom, Dr. Charles Gatchell, is now editor of the *Medical Era*, and is secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy (1901 to 1902). Professor Gatchell* was always held in high esteem by the Eclectic profession, and possessed a lucid and penetrating mind. He was a good teacher of anatomy, but is said to have been "deficient in the qualities that win success and popularity."†

STORM ROSA, M. D.

STORM ROSA, M. D., was born at Coxsackie, Greene County, New York, in 1791, and died at Painesville, Lake County, Ohio, May 3, 1864, of pneumonia. He was of German parentage, and received in his native place a good education. He studied medicine under some of the most distinguished physicians of New York State, and on March 19,

*For material for this sketch we are indebted to Dr. Charles Gatchell, to Dr. D. H. Beckwith's *History of Western College of Homeopathy*, and to Bradford's *Homeopathic Bibliography*.

†Reminiscences of Joseph Rodes Buchanan, M. D., *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

1816, he was received as a licensed physician in the Seneca County (N. Y.) Medical Society. Obtaining his diploma, he started for the great West, taking up his residence in Centerville, Geauga County, Ohio. As soon as fairly established in his office, "he gravely notified the deacons and sextons that he was in town, a young physician, and they must enlarge their graveyard." This humorous sally struck the fancy of the people, and he at once became popular. In 1818 he removed to Painesville, where his practice and reputa-



STORM ROSA, M. D.

tion for skill soon became extensive. In 1839 he edited the county paper, the *Painesville Telegraph*, and in 1840 he was a Presidential elector for William Henry Harrison. Up to 1841 he practiced according to the tenets of the Old School, having been brought up in that faith. He was induced, in that year, by Dr. Joseph H. Pulte, of Cincinnati, and by Dr. Barlow, of New York, to investigate the merits of Homeopathy. After two years' study he adopted the principles of Homeopathy, changed his practice, and became one of the pioneers of the New School in the West. In 1849 and 1850 he occupied the first chair of Theory and Practice of Homeopathy established in the West, in the Eclectic Medical Institute. He delivered two courses of lectures, when the chair was abolished. His first lecture was entitled the "History of Medical Science," and was highly complimented by the press. The full lecture has been preserved in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1850. So forcible and fascinating were his lectures, that a number of the students embraced Homeopathy, and on March 6, 1850, a class of six received both Eclectic and

Homeopathic diplomas from the president of the Institute. These were the first Homeopathic physicians graduated in the West.

Immediately after leaving the Institute he was appointed (in September, 1850) to the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women in the newly-organized Western College of Homeopathy at Cleveland, Ohio. In 1854-5 he occupied the chair of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, resigning July 27, 1855. He was, however, voted to "be continued an honorary member in the Faculty." Upon his retirement he was tendered the chair of Practice in the St. Louis Homeopathic College, but declined, to resume practice in Painesville. Though he wrote but little, he always retained his interest in the cause he had espoused in middle life. He presided over the first public meeting of Homeopaths in Ohio, which met at Burton, in 1847, and was composed of nine members. Dr. Rosa was a thorough student and investigator; he prepared his lectures with great care in simple and direct language, and so clear did he make his subject that it was next to impossible for "students of even average intelligence and application to fail to comprehend the points presented in his address." Dr. Rosa "was kind, gentle, and modest to a fault; as a physician industrious and of sound judgment. In social life he was highly esteemed, his genial temperament, steady flow of good spirits, and keen sense of humor making him a delightful companion. He was never daunted by danger or difficulty in the practice of his profession, and was ready to lighten the gloomiest experience by a sally of wit or humorous jest, whilst his kindness of heart never permitted him to indulge in witticisms or jestings that would be likely to wound or annoy." For a time he served as associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Lake County, Ohio. This position he filled with conscientious ability, but his experience gave him a "rooted disrelish of legal affairs." Dr. Rosa was a man of striking presence, tall, over six feet, heavy, and of light complexion. A keen lover of nature, he was often found gazing, in reverential attitude, upon some beautiful landscape; engaged, as he declared, in worship. During the greater part of his life his religious views were tinged with skepticism, but before his death, at his own request, he received the sacraments of the Episcopal Church, dying in communion with that faith. Dr. Rosa was married, in 1818, to Miss Kimball, of Centerville, Ohio. A son and daughter blessed this union. The son, Lemuel Kimball Rosa, graduated as one of the six first Homeopathic graduates

of the West at the Eclectic Medical Institute, and died in 1850.

Upon the completion of Dr. Rosa's service at the Eclectic Medical Institute, the class, with whom he was popular, passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That while the major part of the class are numbered with the Eclectics, yet they feel bound by the true spirit of Eclecticism to return their warmest thanks, gratitude, and esteem to the incumbent of the chair, who so kindly, with becoming dignity, expounded the principles and practice of Homeopathy, notwithstanding the many embarrassments appended thereunto.

"Resolved, That Professors Rosa and Gatchell, by their assiduity for our improvement, their kindness and gentlemanly deportment, combined with their suavity and magnanimity, have merited, and now receive, an expression of our highest esteem."*

Dr. Rosa was the author of two papers—one in 1846, "Homeopathy and Allopathy Compared" (32 pages), an address before the first meeting of Homeopaths in Ohio; the second in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of 1850, a "History of Medical Science," delivered before the class.

JOHANN BERNHARD STALLO.

JOHANN BERNHARD STALLO, the occupant of the chair of chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute from 1840 to 1850, afterward became one of the most eminent of German scholars, teachers, and authors, as well as a distinguished lawyer and politician. Born March 16, 1823, at Sierhausen, Grand Dukedom of Oldenburg, of a long line of village schoolmasters, his education was carefully looked after, his grandfather, "an honorable old Frisian," being his first teacher. Stallo writes: "He reserved my education to himself, notwithstanding his seventy years, and was made very happy when I could read, and solve all sorts of arithmetical problems, before my fourth year." Stallo was entered as a student in the Teachers' Seminary at Vechta, and the gymnasium in connection, and quickly became so proficient in mathematics and languages, that he was soon ready for the university. Lack of funds compelled his father to deny him that advantage, and he writes: "The only choice left to me was

either to lengthen the chain of schoolmasters in our family by another link, or go to America." Arriving in Cincinnati, in 1839, armed with letters of introduction from his grandfather and father, to teachers and ministers in Cincinnati, he began his career as a school-teacher, taking at once a position in a private school. Turning to authorship, he compiled a German A B C spelling-book of such great merit and popularity, that he was at once called to teach the German language in the then newly-formed Catholic St. Xavier's



JOHANN BERNHARD STALLO.

College. Besides German, he acceptably taught ancient languages and mathematics in that institution. He then turned his attention to physics and chemistry, to which he devoted himself for three years (1841-1843). In 1843 he was called to the chair of Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, in St. John's College, New York City, remaining there until the end of 1847. His mathematical studies having led him to German philosophy, he published, in 1848, "General Principles of the Philosophy of Nature;" and in 1882, "Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics." Having returned to Cincinnati, he became Professor of Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute (1849-50), and subsequently turned his attention to law, and passed a brilliant examination for admission to the bar, in 1849. His scholarship and ability led to his appointment, in 1853, by the governor, to fill a vacancy as judge of the Hamilton County Court of Common Pleas, a position to which

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1850, p. 124. I am indebted to the "Historical and Biographical Cyclopaedia of the State of Ohio" for some of the items of this sketch; also to Bradford's "Homeopathic Bibliography," and to his granddaughter, Mrs. S. R. King, of Painesville, Ohio, for portrait and sketch.

he was the next year elected by the people. The inadequate salary attached to this position, caused him to resign in 1855, after which he went into general practice. The School Board of Cincinnati having ruled against the retention of Bible reading and religious instruction in the public schools, suit was brought against it, and Stallo, in a masterly argument lasting several hours, defended the Board. His celebrated speech, which made him famous, is characterized as "a wonderful illustration of striking logic, wealth of philosophical truth, and historical illustration."

An adverse decision having been rendered by the Cincinnati Court, the case was appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court, which reversed the findings of the lower court, "on the ground that religion is a matter of individual freedom over which the State by its Constitution has no control." In 1885, President Cleveland appointed Mr. Stallo United States minister to Italy, from which time he made his home in Florence. Mr. Stallo died in Florence, January 16, 1900. Ford's "History of Cincinnati" says: "Without wishing to please or offend anybody, we dare to say that no German in America, publicly known, combines, like Mr. Stallo, a comprehensive knowledge with an acute judgment, deep thought with a delicate sense for the arts, incessant diligence with amiable sociality, and accurate understanding of the questions of the times with the talent of giving a clear and beautiful expression to his understanding, by writing and by speech. But what is the most pleasing feature in this man's appearance, and gives to his actions the true consecration, is that nobody has ever doubted the purity of his motives, that nobody has ever believed that his active interest in the politics of this country had sprung from self-interested motives, or from the gratification of his own personal ambition." Mr. Stallo possessed a strikingly refined, scholarly presence, and was of the light-haired, blue-eyed, German type.*

**JOHN MILTON SANDERS, A. M.,
LL. D., M. D.**

JOHN MILTON SANDERS, A. M., LL. D., M. D., occupied the chair of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, in 1851 and 1852, and again

* For sketches of John B. Stallo, see Ford's "History of Cincinnati," Howe's "Historical Collections of Ohio," and "History of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio," S. B. Nelson & Co., Publishers.

from 1856 to 1858. Of his ancestry, birth, and early education, we have no knowledge. At the time of entering the Faculty, he was regarded as a competent chemist and ripe scholar, having had much training in European laboratories. His first introduction to the Eclectic profession was as Professor of Chemistry in the Memphis Medical Institute, where he was associated with Drs. Newton, Powell, and King. Upon his arrival at Memphis, the *Memphis Times* published the following announcement: "J. Milton Sanders, Pro-



JOHN MILTON SANDERS, A. M., LL. D., M. D.

fessor of Chemistry in the Memphis Institute, has arrived in our city. We were not aware of the merits of this gentleman before his arrival, because his identity had not been designated to us. If we had been informed that he was the one who had discovered the electric light, about which considerable fuss was made, a few years since, in Cincinnati, the one that now blazes in every lighthouse and mine in England, saving the mariner from wreck, and the miner from carbureted hydrogen explosions, we would have known who he was, and how to have appreciated him. He commenced his experiments on this subject in this country, and completed them in the laboratory of Professor Faraday, of the Royal Institution of London. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Institute of Apothecaries' Hall, before his return to this country. It would not be out of place to add that Professor Sanders was elected Professor of Chemistry in the Adelaide Gallery of London, and

served till he resolved to return to this country." Professor Sanders became interested in many scientific subjects. For a long period he experimented with a view to utilizing electro-magnetic power. In the midst of his investigations, his laboratory, valued at \$1,500, was destroyed by fire. During the fifties he attracted considerable attention by devising a way of transferring metallic substances, such as mercury, and such non-metallic bodies as iodine and bromine, from the human body by means of electricity. He left Cincinnati to form a company in New York City to utilize his discovery, but the project came to naught. While in New York, Professor Sanders became connected with the Eclectic Medical College of that city as Professor of Chemistry, serving several terms. About the year 1863, Professor Sanders occupied a chair in the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, then a young but strong institution. Of the subsequent career of Professor Sanders, we know little. In September, 1877, the *Medical Eclectic* published the following: "J. Milton Sanders, M. D., will leave in a few days to spend the winter on his elegant plantation in St. Domingo, where the orange, banana, and like tropical fruit may be gathered throughout the year." Here we lose trace of him. As a man and scientist, Dr. Sanders was held in high esteem. The high regard entertained for him in Europe led Professor Wm. Gregory to select Professor Sanders to bring out an American edition of Gregory's "Outlines of Chemistry," which became popular as a textbook in Eclectic colleges. He also wrote a work on the "Compound Blow-pipe. Previous to entering the Institute, he had had ten years' experience in the manufacture of medicines, and consequently proved a valuable teacher of pharmacy. Dr. Henry Wohlge-muth, of Springfield, Ill., a student under Professor Sanders, in a private letter, speaks of the latter as "a man of force and character, a scholar and teacher." Professor Edwin Freeman remembers him as an exemplary man and profound scholar and scientist. Said Professor Powell in "Human Temperaments," of Dr. Sanders: "His person is small, light, fibrous, and dense; the history of his labors in chemical science would be truly interesting, and some of his discoveries are not only interesting, but truly valuable. He was passionately fond of chemistry, and his intellect was highly mathematical. Unlike most scientific minds, his was, in a high degree, literary also." A fine wood cut of Professor Sanders may be seen in Powell's "Human Temperaments."

DANIEL VAUGHN, M. D.

ON the sixth day of April, 1879, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, there passed from among the living a man of profound intellect, marvelous memory, and great learning—a man of whom it has been written that he was the "only man among the hundreds of thousands of our people [Cincinnati] whose name will survive the next century." For a brief period (about 1852) this man occupied the chair of Chemistry in our College. DANIEL VAUGHN,



DANIEL VAUGHN, M. D.

M. D., son of John Vaughn, was born at Glenomara, County Clare, Ireland. Receiving his early instruction from a tutor, he was, at the age of sixteen, placed under the care of his uncle, Daniel Vaughn, a Roman Catholic priest, who afterward (1845) became Bishop of Killaloe. Entering the academy at that time, he began the study of Greek, Latin, mathematics, and certain branches of physics. About 1840, his uncle, desirous that he should become a priest, advanced money for his attendance at a theological school in Cork. Upon reaching Queenstown, it is said that the sight of the American liners there determined his future course, and he embarked for the United States in order to pursue his favorite studies with greater freedom, and untrammelled by Church influences. Reaching Virginia, he visited the institution conducted by Dr. Campbell, but feeling that Kentucky should be his place of destination, he reached the Blue Grass region about 1842, where his

abilities were recognized by Colonel Stamps, of Bourbon County, who made him his guest and, subsequently, instructor of his children. The library of Colonel Stamps proved a god-send to the ambitious student, and its contents were soon mastered. The fame of the young scholar having gone abroad, a school was formed in Colonel Stamps' house for the instruction of the more mature young people in "higher mathematics, the classics, geology, physical geography, and astronomy." His scholarship, though comprehensive, had not yet made him a good teacher. In 1845 he accepted the chair of Greek in a Kentucky college, at the same time pursuing his scientific studies. After seven years, he returned to his former benefactors, where he tarried two years, when, attracted by the library facilities, he removed to Cincinnati. Previous to this, he had journeyed on foot to this city, returning with his arms filled with newly-purchased books. His thirst for knowledge was intense. In 1851, while at Stamps', he became a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. To eke out an existence he lectured before schools, teachers' institutes, and colleges, in Oxford, Lebanon, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other cities, until 1856, when a pulmonary affection compelled him to retire from the lecture field. His early scientific papers, being ignored by the publishers of *Silliman's Journal*, the leading American scientific journal, were published readily by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and by the *Philosophic Magazine*. In 1856, with a view to popularizing astronomy and other sciences, he wrote numerous pamphlets at the request of a number of teachers before whom he had lectured. His articles now began to attract attention on both continents. Though having great respect for the famous astronomer, Laplace, he differed in his views of the Nebular Hypothesis, because of its variance with mathematical investigations, and his views were subsequently proved correct by Professor Keeler, of Allegheny Observatory. Professor Vaughn was proficient in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Latin, and Ancient Greek, pursuing his investigations in the original tongues.

In 1866 he was elected to the chair of Chemistry in the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, a position which he is said to have filled with ability for twelve sessions. Visiting Lexington, Kentucky, in 1873, he delivered public lectures at the Sayre Institute and the Baptist School. He returned to Cincinnati in 1874, and from time to time lec-

tured and wrote papers, which brought a scanty earning. How he managed to survive the process of starving and freezing to which he subjected himself was an enigma to his friends. He steadfastly refused aid except as work from his associates. Finally, in 1878, a course of lectures was arranged for him, and again a second course; but his end was now drawing near. A recluse, few knew him either by name or sight. The passing for years through our streets of this worn, feeble, and stooped figure was almost unnoticed. It was with difficulty that his friends could find his lodging place. Finally a servant-girl disclosed the fact that an old man was dying in destitution in a west-end tenement. There he was found, April 1, 1879, in a wretched condition, in a cheerless room, with only a chair, a bedstead with a pile of rags, an old stove and coffeepot, and musty, soot-covered body prostrated with hemorrhage from the lungs. He was taken by friends to the Good Samaritan Hospital, where, April 6th, he who had been in the world, but not of it, was released of his gentle spirit. Professor Vaughn was shy, undemonstrative, and diffident. It is said that he seldom spoke first to an acquaintance, and when introduced "would extend his hand with apparent diffidence or reserve, not with the warmth of a hearty shake, but rather with a cautious presentation of the finger-tips." He was kind-hearted and tender, loved children and good men and women, grateful for favors if allowed to earn them, glad to render scientific aid to professional and public men—too often without remuneration. Upon the lecture platform it was difficult for him to begin lecturing, hesitating until his eyes "rested on those of a familiar friend." His well-worn Bible, covered with finger-marks and candle-drippings, shows that he was a student of the Book. Though not a Church member for years, he died in the Roman Catholic faith.

Professor Vaughn did not practice medicine, but held only the honorary degree of "Doctor of Medicine," conferred on him May 19, 1855, by the Eclectic Medical Institute.

Professor John Uri Lloyd, who was intimately acquainted with Professor Vaughn, has paid the following beautifully pathetic tribute* to his memory: "Professor Daniel Vaughn was fitted for a scientific throne, a position of the highest honor; but, neglected by man, proud as a king, he bore uncomplainingly privations most bitter, and suffered alone until finally he died from starva-

* *Etidorpha*; 10 ed.; p. 160.

tion and neglect in the city of his adoption. Some persons are ready to cry, 'Shame! Shame!' at wealthy Cincinnati; others assert that men could not give to Daniel Vaughn, and since the first edition of 'Etidorhpa' appeared, the undersigned has learned of one vain attempt to serve the interests of the peculiar man. He would not beg, and knowing his capacities, if he could not procure a position in which to earn a living, he preferred to starve. The only bitterness of his nature, it is said, went out against those who, in his opinion, kept him from such employment as returns a livelihood to scientific men; for he well knew his intellect earned for him such a right in Cincinnati. Will the spirit of that great man, talented Daniel Vaughn, bear malice against the people of the city in which none who know him will deny that he perished from cold and privation? Commemorated is he not by a bust of bronze that distorts the facts, in that the garments are not seedy and unkempt, the figure stooping, the cheek hollow, and the eye pitifully expressive of an empty stomach? That bust modestly rests in the public library he loved so well, in which he suffered so uncomplainingly, and starved so patiently."

ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D., LL. D.

ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D., was for a number of years a conspicuous figure in American Eclecticism. Dr. Newton was born near Gallipolis, in Gallia County, Ohio, December 12, 1818. His maternal grandsire, Robert Safford, was one of the pioneers from Massachusetts who settled the State of Ohio; his father, John Newton, was a descendant of the refugee, John Newton, a colonel in Cromwell's army, who, upon the restoration of Charles II, escaped to Massachusetts, and there settled. Dr. Newton's father had determined that his son should be a farmer, so his early education was only such as the common school could afford. Young Newton, however, persuaded his father to allow him to attend the academy at Lewisburg, Va., in 1833-4. Here he became a hard student, but at the solicitation of his father he returned to farm life in 1834, his father having largely increased his acreage. In 1835-6 he taught school. Still his father purchased more land, and he went back to the farm. November 26, 1837, he reached a crisis in his life. Farming becoming more and more distasteful to him, he stopped short while plowing in the middle of the largest field, and "deliberately resolved

then and there that he would never plow another furrow, or even finish the one that was half accomplished." He resolved to become a physician, and to reach the front rank at that. He had already studied medicine with a professional schoolteacher, who was also preparing to practice. Leaving home the day after his determination to give up the farm, with but a half-dollar in his pocket, he went to Gallipolis, and engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Edward Naret, working for the latter to meet all necessary expenses.



ROBERT SAFFORD NEWTON, M. D., LL. D.

Being a member of the Methodist Church, he engaged the pastor to tutor him in Greek and Latin. History, philosophy, and mathematics were taken under the direction of the principal of the Gallipolis Academy. In October, 1839, he entered the Medical University of Louisville, Ky., from which he graduated in March, 1841. In April he began practice in Gallipolis; September 14, 1843, he married Mary M. Hoy, of that city. In 1845 he moved to Cincinnati, where he became prominent as a physician and surgeon. In May, 1849, he was invited by the trustees of Memphis Institute, of the University of Memphis, Tenn., to the chair of Surgery, holding the position through the sessions of 1849-50 and 1850-1. Upon the death of Dr. T. V. Morrow, founder of the Eclectic Medical Institute, Dr. Newton was persuaded by friends to take the chair of Surgery in the Cincinnati Institute. Beginning in March, 1851, he con-

tinued as teacher, either in the chair of Surgery or that of the Practice of Medicine, until 1862. Here he was a prominent figure, and conducted Newton's Clinical Institute, in which he was ably assisted by Dr. Z. Freeman. During his service large classes attended the Institute. From 1851 to June, 1861, he edited and published the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. In April, 1863, he removed to New York City, where he assisted in obtaining a charter and organizing a State Eclectic Medical Society, of which he was unanimously elected president for three succeeding years. He helped to establish the Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York, chartered by the Legislature in 1865, and beginning its sessions in 1866-7. For seven years he assisted in the editorial department of the *Eclectic Medical Review*, which was transferred to P. A. Morrow, M. D., and others, and discontinued in 1873. In September, 1874, with Dr. Alexander Wilder he began the editorial management of the new college organ, the *Medical Eclectic*. Dr. Newton was interested in numerous publications. In 1852, King and Newton's "United States Dispensatory" (Eclectic) appeared; in 1853 he edited and published a large edition of "Chapman on Ulcers," also an edition of "Physiological Botany." In 1854, with Dr. W. Byrd Powell he brought out "The Eclectic Practice of Medicine" and "An Eclectic Treatise on Diseases of Children." In 1856 he edited and published a large edition of "Syme's Surgery." In 1867 he issued revised editions of the "Eclectic Practice of Medicine," or "The Diseases of Children," and "Syme's Surgery." In all of these works he was editor, rather than author. He also prepared a work on the "Pathology of Inflammations and Fevers." Dr. Newton was one of the original signers of the call for the first National Eclectic Medical Association, in 1848, and strongly supported it during its eight years of existence. He also took an active part in the reorganization of the society in 1870. Dr. Newton frequently lectured before various medical organizations, and has been characterized as an impressive lecturer. He died in New York City, October 9, 1881, of apoplexy.

ZOHETH FREEMAN, M. D.

ZOHETH FREEMAN, M. D., was born in Milton, Queens County, Nova Scotia, July 17, 1826, and died February 22, 1898. His father was a lumber manufacturer, owning sawmills and vessels in the lumber trade, shipping lum-

ber, staves, and fish to the West Indies and South America. He came to the United States in 1846, and early in 1847 was the first matriculant and attendant of the first course of lectures of the Buffalo Medical College. The Faculty were Frank H. Hamilton, Austin Flint, Charles Alfred Lee, George Hadley, James Webster, and C. B. Coventry. Corydon L. Ford was Demonstrator of Anatomy. In the summer of 1847 he attended a short course of lectures at Fredonia, New York, delivered by Professors B. L. Hill and L. E.



ZOHETH FREEMAN, M. D.

Jones, of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and Orin Davis, of New York State. He next attended lectures in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati at the winter session of 1847 and spring session of 1848, and graduated at the end of the spring session. In the summer of 1848 he gave a course of lectures on Anatomy and Operative Surgery in a newly-established Eclectic Medical College at Rochester, N. Y., being probably the youngest Professor of Anatomy in any medical college. During the winter session of 1848 and spring session of 1849 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

In the summer of 1849 he again lectured in the Rochester Medical College on Anatomy and Operative Surgery, and demonstrated anatomy in the dissecting-room upon cadavers shipped from Cincinnati in barrels of new whisky. This was risky business, for cholera was raging in the city; and had the people known what was being done in a quiet corner of the upper room, they would have

soon stopped the business. The Faculty of Rochester Medical College were B. L. Hill, L. E. Jones, Orin Davis, W. H. Hadley, and Z. Freeman. No diplomas were issued from either the Fredonia School or the Rochester School, but the lectures were counted in favor of those who attended afterwards in Cincinnati and received diplomas there. This was the last session of the Rochester Medical College. Hill, Jones, and Freeman did not return to Rochester, and Hadley and Orin Davis assisted Dr. A. Potter to develop the Syracuse Eclectic Medical College in 1850.

In the winter of 1849, Professor Freeman lectured on Anatomy, and demonstrated the same in the Medical Department of the Memphis Institute, an Eclectic school, at its first session. On account of the failure of the city to endow the Memphis Institute, as it had promised the Faculty, as an inducement for them to establish the Medical Department, they sold out their rights, privileges, and property to the Memphis Medical College (an Allopathic organization that gave its first course of lectures in 1851), and Z. Freeman, R. S. Newton, John King, and J. Milton Sanders returned to Cincinnati. Professor John King did not join the Faculty immediately on coming from Memphis, but during the next year, and Professor Sanders some time afterwards. The dissensions among the Faculty and students from teaching adverse doctrines, caused the sending for Newton and Freeman to return to Cincinnati, and assist in reorganizing the school. Professor Z. Freeman purchased the stock of Professor H. P. Gatchell, and took from him the chair of Anatomy, and the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy from Dr. William Owens, for the opening session of 1850, and winter session of 1851, and spring of 1852.

On account of establishing what was called the "free school," cutting down the full amount of all the professors' fees to twenty dollars for each student, Professor Freeman resigned and went South during the winter of 1852, but was called back and took the chair of Surgery in the spring of 1853. This he kept for two years, when he returned the chair of Surgery to Professor R. S. Newton, and accepted the chair of the Principles and Practice of Medicine for two succeeding sessions. Then he returned to the Department of Surgery, which he occupied until 1872, when he resigned on account of ill-health. From 1872 until his death he was Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine and Surgery. During the years that Newton's Clinical Institute was in operation, he lectured twice a

week on Clinical Medicine and Surgery to the entire class, performing many interesting and difficult operations, and treating before the class a large number of varied and difficult diseases. This clinic was for a number of years a prominent and attractive adjunct to the Eclectic Medical Institute, and these clinical reports by Professor Freeman ran through every number of the *Journal* for a number of years. When Newton's Clinical Institute closed, the clinic was transferred to the lecture-room of the Eclectic Medical Institute, where it was conducted on the usual plan for a number of years.

Professor Freeman was in active surgical and medical practice while in Memphis, and actively engaged professionally in Cincinnati for fifty years. He was regarded as an excellent surgeon and teacher.

JOHN WESLEY HOYT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

JOHN WESLEY HOYT, A. M., M. D., LL. D., son of Joab Hoyt and Judith Hawley, is a native of Franklin County, Ohio, but of New England stock, tracing his ancestry to within eight years of the landing of the Pilgrims.



JOHN WESLEY HOYT, A. M., M. D., LL. D.

Owing to the longevity of his grandfather, Nathan Hoyt (ninety-two), and his father, who lived in vigor to his ninety-second year, a single step carries the family record back to the year before the adoption of the American Constitution, when his father was born, and a second to the Revolutionary War, in

which his grandfather served an honorable part.

Dr. Hoyt was born, October 13, 1831, on his father's farm, two miles from Worthington, Ohio. His collegiate studies were pursued in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, in the palmy days of President (afterwards Bishop) Edward Thomson, and of Professors McCabe, Merrick, Johnson, and Williams, all of them rare men. Graduating in 1849, he at once began the study of law, first under the guidance of Governor William Dennison, then of Salmon P. Chase, at Cincinnati, and attended the Cincinnati Law School. Because of the acquaintance of his father and elder brother, W. S. Hoyt, M. D., with Professor T. V. Morrow, coupled with the eminence of several of the professors of the Eclectic Medical Institute—such as Professors Buchanan, Cleaveland, Gatchell, and Stallo—he was led to an occasional attendance upon medical lectures, and finally matriculated as a student of medicine. Says Professor Hoyt: "There were other medical colleges in Cincinnati, which received due attention before this decision, but the Eclectic Medical Institute seemed to me not only the most independent and progressive of all, but also to have the ablest Faculty." He graduated in 1853, and was immediately chosen to succeed Professor Stallo in the chair of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence. His devotion to chemistry at Delaware, and his study of the law were special qualifications for so sudden an entrance upon professional duties, and yet he hesitated because of uncertainty as to his fitness for the desk or platform; apropos of which may be mentioned the incident, that upon attempting to read his introductory lecture his sight was first blurred, and soon left him in darkness. His mortification, much increased by the presence of several of his colleagues and city friends, was so great that he stood silent for a moment, then flung his manuscript into the pneumatic cistern near by, moved to the other side of the platform, and there resumed his lecture with such force and self-command as won him long-continued applause. This incident proved a fortunate one, for it not only aroused him so that he became an effective lecturer, and without the use of manuscript, but so far enhanced the whole body of students that a vacant seat was rarely found while he continued his work as professor.

Professor Hoyt devoted himself to laboratory work, in preference to the practice of medicine, which was distasteful to him. Some original scientific work soon brought him the

applause of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of which he was a member. Two obstetric cases, attended successfully the day he put out his sign, was medical experience enough for him, and he decided to devote his energies to the more agreeable scientific study of "Incompatibles and Poisons" and "The Negative Character of Oxygen." In 1856 he became Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence in the Cincinnati College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery. He also served as teacher of Chemistry in Antioch College. He next became interested in politics, and took part in the nomination of John C. Fremont, and canvassed the Western and Northwestern States for him. Becoming enamored of the charms of Wisconsin and her beautiful capital, and the promise it gave him of relief from his enemy—malaria—he removed to Madison, where for twenty years, with his gifted wife, Elizabeth Orpha Sampson, of Athens, Ohio (married in 1854), he pursued a varied, prosperous, and happy career. He began his work in Wisconsin as editor and joint proprietor of the *Wisconsin Farmer and Northwest Cultivator*, which for ten years he made the leading paper of its kind west of New York. For twelve years, beginning with 1860, he was secretary and managing officer of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, making it a powerful organization. His energy was unlimited. He worked in the Northwest and at Washington (1857-62) for a Congressional measure for endowment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanics art; declined a colonelcy on account of physical disability; by request of Governor Randall and President Lincoln, represented his State and country in 1862 at the London International Exposition, and then toured Europe in the interest of industry and education, reporting thereon. He secured a complete reorganization of the Wisconsin State University, refusing official connection with it, however. In 1867 served as State and United States Commissioner to the Paris Universal Exposition, received a medal for services from Emperor Napoleon III, and was chosen by United States Secretary of State to render an exhaustive report on education in Europe and America. Extensive travel in Europe and the United States, for personal study of educational systems and institutions of every class and grade, resulted in a volume being published by Congress, which is now recognized in all countries. In 1869 he originated the movement for a National University at Washington, to be of a post-graduate rank, and

designed to make the National Capital the intellectual center of the world. In 1870 he founded the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. While secretary of Wisconsin State Board of Agriculture, upon call of the trustees of the Chicago Historical Society, he gave a portion of his time (1869 to the fire of 1871) to the reorganization and enlargement of the library of that institution. In 1873 his bill in behalf of proposed National University was unanimously reported in Congress. During this year he was Executive, and for a time acting Chief United States Commissioner at the Vienna Universal Exposition, and by request of the Imperial Commission, President of the International Jury for Education and Science. For his excellent services he received from the emperor the Commander's Cross of the Imperial Order of Francis Joseph. In 1874 to 1876, during the "railroad war," he rendered valuable service as Wisconsin State Railway Commissioner. During this period he was also State Commissioner of Water Routes to the Seaboard. He stumped for the Republican party in 1876, and served as final president of the International Jury for Education and Science at the Centennial Exposition. In 1877 he declined several important missions, preferring to devote himself to improvement of commercial relations between the United States, Mexico, and the Central American States—efforts known to have hastened direct railway communication with Mexico. In 1878 he was appointed Territorial Governor of Wyoming, serving for five years. His service as governor was of great benefit to the Territory, which in 1890 he was active in having entered as a State. He was a member of the Territorial Convention for framing the Constitution of the new State, and author of the Convention Address to Congress praying for the admission of Wyoming into the Union. In 1880 he was active in Republican campaign work in many States. In 1881 he made a laborious reconnaissance of Northwestern Wyoming to determine the feasibility of railroad routes into Yellowstone National Park. He represented Wyoming with an exhibit at the Denver National Exposition in 1882, and for the next two years was active in State work, particularly in extending railway facilities into Wyoming. In 1884 he canvassed New York and Connecticut for the Republican candidate. In 1885, by request of the Government, he acted as president of the International Jury for the Liberal Arts at New Orleans Universal Exposition. Besides this, he delivered addresses in New Orleans, Philadelphia, and

New York on the resources and wonders of Wyoming. Ill health compelled him to spend the next two years in Southern California, but he was not then idle, organizing and causing the construction of the Los Angeles and Santa Monica Railway, with suburban villages on its line. In 1887 he was called again to Wyoming, to assume the presidency of its new university. The next year he inaugurated the Wyoming Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters. In 1891 we find him in ill health at Washington, D. C., devoting himself to measures for the relief of famine sufferers in Russia. The same year he was a vice-president of the Pan-Republic Congress. In 1892 he renewed his efforts for a National University. He is at present chairman of the committee (including the President and Ex-Presidents of the United States, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, etc.) for the promotion of this great institution. In 1893 he was vice-president and one of the presiding officers of the World's Congress of Religions, delivering a well-received address. He was also a special representative of the Executive Committee of Awards at the great World's Columbian Exposition. Lastly, in 1897, he was Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the emperor of Korea in the Universal Postal Congress at Washington, submitting the petition which secured the admission of Korea to the Universal Postal Union. For a list of his writings and publications, see page 75. Professor Hoyt is still at work, and is the last of his associates in the Faculty of 1852-6.

**GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE
BICKLEY, M. D.**

GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE BICKLEY, M. D., was born July 18, 1823, at Bickley's Mills, Russell County, Va., and died in Baltimore, Md., in the latter part of 1867. He was the son of George and Martha A. (Lamb) Bickley. An ancestor, his great-grandfather, William Bickley, was a Knight of the Garter, of Northamptonshire, England, who settled in Williamsburg, Va., in 1670. Dr. Bickley's father died when he was but six years of age, and he was thrown upon his own resources for an education. After obtaining what learning he could from the country schools, he left Virginia at twelve years of age for New Orleans. From New Orleans he went to Europe, looked up some of his relatives, but soon returned to his native place. Here he took up teaching in the counties of Russell and Tazewell,

keeping ahead of his classes by studying, mastered several of the languages, and began the study of medicine. He then practiced medicine successfully in Tazewell and Russell Counties, during which time he was instrumental in forming a Historical Society, about 1850, and under the sanction and at the request of which he prepared a historical work of some merit, entitled "The history of the Settlement and Indian Wars of Tazewell County, Virginia," including also the geographical features and internal resources concisely stated. For this work he was peculiarly fitted, and this was one of the first efforts to unfold the local history of a State which had been nationally important, but of which for itself but little of its history was known. According to his own statement, he read medicine with Dr. Patterson, of Baltimore, and afterwards attended the two principal medical schools of Philadelphia and New York. Going to Europe, he claimed to have completed his studies in the University of London, his diploma bearing the date, 1842, and such names as that of Elliotson. He then visited Edinburgh and Paris, and profited by the opportunities afforded. Being liberal minded, he attended phrenological lectures under Combe, Simpson, and Cox. After traveling through southern Europe, he returned to New Orleans, where he practiced medicine for four years. He then returned to Virginia, where he practiced for two or three years. Going to North Carolina in 1848, he married V. P. Bell, of that State, on the third of February. She died June 3, 1850, leaving a son, Charles S. Bickley, who is said to be still living somewhere in North Carolina. Soon after the death of his wife he again went to Europe, and upon his return edited the *West American Review*. Drifting to Cincinnati about 1852, to have his historical works published, he formed the acquaintance of Dr. Buchanan and others, and became a member of the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute, October 15, 1852, holding the chair of *Materia Medica*, *Therapeutics*, and *Medical Botany*. His service here was highly esteemed, and he was commended for the manner in which he performed the duties of his chair; the report says the "duties of which he has discharged with energy and ability which has excited general admiration." He had a readiness and intellectual fertility possessed by few men. While acting as teacher in the college, he prepared his "Physiological and Scientific Botany" (1853). Being a fluent and eloquent *extempore* speaker, he was put forth on special occasions, and always

with credit to himself and the cause. Though ready as an offhand speaker, he always read his lectures to the class, "to avoid tautology," as he declared. He was an inveterate worker, employing two amanuenses, one stenographer, to whom he dictated from sixteen to twenty pages of foolscap an hour, when in a hurry, or twelve to fourteen pages, ordinarily. While the phonographer was reducing his notes to longhand, he would dictate to his private amanuensis about seven pages per hour. In four months' time he prepared his "Physiological Botany" (209 pages) and 2,700 pages of manuscript lectures. Besides this, he wrote many articles for journals, corresponded with five newspapers, furnishing some of them enough matter to fill six columns per week, prepared private and public lectures to the amount of 100 pages, besides an extensive private correspondence. Besides his historical writings, he prepared a novel of 300 pages, which was translated into the French and German tongues. He was never longer than twenty-four hours of actual time in completing a novel of 100 pages. Such incessant work brought on an attack of amaurosis, in 1853, but he lectured through two sessions, resigning in 1854. In 1855, he delivered a course of lectures with "illustrated canvas," in New York City, on the "Doomed Cities of Antiquity," his aim being to demonstrate the truth of the Bible by the literal and exact fulfillment of prophecy, in relation to Babylon, Nineveh, Tyre, Petra, Thebes, Jerusalem, and other places which were the subject of ancient prophecy. While in New York, he wrote a well-received work on "Concentrated Preparations." In 1856, he again became a member of the Faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute as Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence. This position he held until 1859. During this period, he wrote a creditable "History of the Eclectic Medical Institute," which appeared in the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of 1857. In October, 1861, he returned to Southwestern Virginia, holding a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate States army. He failed, however, to raise a brigade as he expected, and after being on detached service for a year or two, he resigned his commission and spent the remainder of the war period with his relatives in Virginia. After the war, he made a third trip to Europe, where he lectured on "The Civil War of the United States." After a year or two, he returned to America, where he died in Baltimore in 1867. Dr. Bickley edited a paper called the *Scientific Artisan*. While editing the *West American*

Review, he organized the Knights of the Golden Circle, of which he was the commander-in-chief. This order was in sympathy with the South, and was suppressed by order of President Lincoln. Though not a graduate of a literary college, this brilliant man is said to have declared that he would not hesitate to take a professorship in any college, knowing that he was able to study and keep ahead of any class he could be given charge of.

The adventurous career and character of this strange man, reminding one of Aaron



G. W. L. BICKLEY, M. D.

Burr, is well set forth in the following abstract from the *Abingdon Virginian*, of October 4, 1867:

"THE EXTRAORDINARY CAREER OF AN AMERICAN ADVENTURER.

"Several of the papers notice the death recently, in Baltimore, of a singular personage, from whose life instructive lessons might be drawn. This was the notorious George Bickley, the founder of the Knights of the Golden Circle—a man to whom more properly belonged the title of adventurer than any other individual in this country. He was a man in whose character there were many flaws, but his best justification would be a truthful statement of his life, and some time when this history of the early stages of the great Rebellion are fully written, the true character of the talented, handsome, vain, and unscrupulous George Washington Bickley may serve to illustrate it. Few lives have been more eventful than his. An orphan boy in Virginia, he

ran away at the age of twelve years, and went to New Orleans, and from that time to his death, when considerably over forty years of age, he lived a life of adventure, successes, reverses, and vicissitudes. With grand ideas, great projects, immense speculations, he held that success in great undertakings which was scarcely more difficult than in those of more limited character, and in some respects results justified his theory. Beginning life with many disadvantages, he attained a good English and a fair classical education. He wrote a very good work on poisons and their antidotes; he became a successful professor in a respectable medical college; he wrote a number of excellent medical works, of which another party got the credit; he established, and for some time edited, a very able mechanic's paper; he wrote many creditable articles in medical journals, daily papers, and literary magazines; he edited for some time a lady's magazine; he originated the foundation of a great institution of learning; he was on terms of friendship and intimacy with many distinguished politicians, professional characters, and literary gentleman; he engaged at one time extensively in agriculture and vine-growing; he founded and, by years of devoted labor, made the Knights of the Golden Circle to grow until it had branches in fourteen States, and comprised an aggregate membership of seventeen thousand individuals; lastly, he married and ran through the fortunes of three wealthy women. A man who could do all this must have been a person of more than ordinary activity, and it can not be said that his life was wholly a blank.

"Before the war he had many grand projects. At one time he expected to realize a colossal fortune by the grant of coal mines in the Dominican Republic; at another unbounded wealth was to be obtained by a monopoly of the introduction of American agricultural implements into Russia. In the formation of the Knights of the Golden Circle his inspiration probably originally came from General Quitman and Mr. Yancey, but Mr. Bickley did not intend to be the tool of any political combination. He actually planned, and his remarkable success for a time seemed to justify his hopes to found, a great military Government in Mexico, of which he should be emperor. The care with which his plans were elaborated, the curious systems of laws, institution, checks, and balances which he had devised, showed that the hope of grasping an empire was the ruling idea of his life. Fate stood in his way. We have seen letters written to him by both Miramon and Juarez

proffering co-operation, grants of land, and other great advantages. They wished to have the help of his Knights without incurring the odium of publicly inviting them into the Mexican country. The failure of a negotiation to purchase steamships from George Law, and the decided stand of our Government in forbidding armed emigration to Mexico, delayed Bickley's plans. Then the war broke out, and the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle being composed of Southern men who were unable to leave the country, drifted into the rebellion movement, and became for a time one of its most efficient promoters. Bickley was unscrupulous and unprincipled. Nature and education had conspired to encourage these traits in his character. It would not be much use for any man who was not unscrupulous and unprincipled to aspire to be an emperor. He had warm Southern sympathies, but so logical a turn of mind, that he appreciated fully the blunders made by both the great parties of the country.

"This brief sketch does not exhaust—in fact, it scarcely does more than suggest the eventful life and curious character of the subject of our sketch, whose fecundity of projects has rarely been equaled. The suggestion of a new discovery in science, or some new application in art, at once inspired him with some grand scheme for controlling it. The most ordinary incidents were seized by him as presenting *El Dorados* for adventures. Chancing to be detained at Napoleon, Ark., on one occasion, he was informed by an intelligent gentleman from Little Rock of the lamentable condition of the State finances, and the general desire to repudiate the State debt. Bickley at once suggested a combination to buy, on time, an interest in every paper in the State, the other proprietors to have entire control and profit, except that they should advocate measures to advance the State credit. Taking the advantage of this, the parties combining would buy State indebtedness at low figures and build it up so as to realize millions on the operation. We could give dozens of similar illustrations, but we have, perhaps, exhausted the patience of our readers, and said enough about this singular fellow, Bickley, who was for some years a military pioneer, and has lived in obscurity since."

JOHN KING, M. D.

CLOSELY interwoven with the history of Eclecticism and its literature is the name of PROFESSOR JOHN KING. On New-Year's

morning, at 9 A. M., 1813, just as an American vessel was towing in her British prize, he was born in New York City. He died at North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio, June 19, 1893. His ancestry on his father's side were English; on his mother's side, French. His father was an officer in the New York custom-house, and prominent in the early politics of that city. His mother was a daughter of the Marquis La Porte, who came to the assistance of the Colonists with Lafayette. The boy was given a liberal educa-



JOHN KING, M. D.

tion, acquiring knowledge easily, and it was intended that he should pursue a mercantile life. He was very proficient in languages and mathematics, and at nineteen was master of five tongues, including French and German, the literature of which he enjoyed to his last day. His habits were methodical and systematic. On leaving college he became a bank-note engraver, an occupation which accounts for his engraving-like handwriting. Being exceedingly fond of the natural sciences, he investigated this field for himself, and in 1835, when but twenty-two, we find him lecturing in the Mechanics' Institute of New York, on "Magnetism and Its Relations to the Earth, to Geology, to Astronomy, and to Physiology." These were well received, and repeated later before the New Bedford Lyceum. He took an active, but conservative, interest in temperance, often lecturing upon this topic, was fond of music, and wrote several plays which were successfully staged. Determining upon medicine as a profession, in the "days when medical heresy was dan-

gerous," he entered the Reformed Medical College conducted by Dr. Beach, and graduated, in 1838, at the age of twenty-five years. He located for practice in New Bedford, Mass. This place was not to his liking, although his practice was good and he was popular. His desire to lend his voice and energies to the spread of Reform principles is well voiced in his letter to Dr. Beach, June 28, 1842,* in which he declared that, with Heaven's help, his voice should be heard "in tones of thunder against the *Mercurialists*," and that "*Thomsonianism and Regularism* must fall before the superior worth of the *American Practice*." He now, in 1846, removed to Sharpsburg, Ky., and later to Owingsville, Ky., where he practiced his profession, corresponded with the Worthington reformers, and began to contribute to the *Western Medical Reformer*. When the first call for a National Eclectic Medical Association was made, Dr. King's name was among the forty-two who signed it. It met at Cincinnati in the Institute, and Dr. King was chosen secretary. Moving to Cincinnati, he was introduced by a written indorsement by Professor Morrow. In 1849 he moved to Memphis, Tenn., and was made Professor of *Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence*, in the Memphis Institute, and in 1851 was called to occupy the chair of *Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children* in the Eclectic Medical Institute, which position he held, with the exception of three years, until stricken with paralysis in 1890.

In 1856 he became involved in the college controversy, and followed the party which organized the Eclectic College of Medicine. Upon the reunion of that school, with the Institute in 1859 he re-entered the Faculty of the latter. Dr. King was listed in 1856 also as Professor of *Obstetrics* in the Worcester Medical Institute. In 1872 he became a member of the reorganized National Eclectic Medical Association, and in 1878, at the Detroit meeting, was elected its president. In 1884 he was chosen to deliver the address of welcome to the National at Cincinnati, and this he did in words which "showed that the old fire of forty years before still glowed at white heat, and the gold was neither dimmed nor changed." At the dedication of the new college building in 1871 he delivered the dedicatory address to the largest gathering of Eclectics ever held.

Dr. John King discovered and introduced resin of *podophyllum* (*podophyllin*), resin of

cinchifuga (*maerotin*), and oleo-resin of iris (*irisin*). From 1837 to 1855, Dr. King worked in harmony with Dr. John Forbes, the liberal English physician and editor, who first dared to give Homeopaths a fair hearing, to bring about a coalition of the various schools of medicine. This project, of course, failed.

Concerning Dr. King, Professor Howe wrote as follows: "In a general *résumé* of Professor King's characteristics, his *personnel* should not pass unnoticed. He was large in head and trunk, but small in hand and foot. His average weight was two hundred and twenty-five pounds. His eyes were blue, and his skin soft and white. There was a peculiar sweetness of expression in his face that few men possess. His manners were those of a well-bred gentleman, and never could be coarse or morose. He walked with a stately tread, yet with graceful elasticity. His smile, which was easy to elicit, was winning and mirth-provoking. It has been said that he never had an enemy, and never was in a quarrel of his own provoking. In a thirty-five years' acquaintance I never saw him in an angry mood. An expression of his was, that if you would be happy your conscience must be clear. Dr. King was naturally or instinctively religious, though not bigoted nor intolerant. He would not wrench a shingle from any church edifice, yet contributed to the support of the gospel in general. He occasionally conducted religious services in the church of his village when the clergyman was absent. His annual sermon to the class of medical students was calculated to do much good to a set of young men who do not properly estimate the influence they are to exert in the world."*

To Professor King's kindly advice and fatherly interest Professor Lloyd owes his start in professional life. Dr. King was twice married: first to Charlotte D. Armington, of Lausburg, N. Y.; his second wife was the widow of Stephen Henderson Platt, of New York City. As a teacher, Professor King was thorough and painstaking, and few teachers were ever more revered by their pupils than was "Pappy King," as he was familiarly called.

Dr. King was a voluminous writer, and possessed a pure classical style. In addition to his extensive writings upon medical and other subjects that have appeared from time to time in various journals and papers, the

*"Biographical Sketch of Professor John King, M. D.," by A. J. Howe, M. D., in *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1891, p. 279.

*See *Medical Advocate*, July, 1886, p. 270.

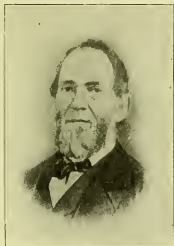
following works are also from his pen: "The American Dispensary," 1853, which passed through eighteen editions, and was recently revised and rewritten by Felter and Lloyd; "American Obstetrics," 1855, of which three editions have been issued, now revised by Dr. Wintermute; "Women: Their Diseases and Their Treatment," 1858; "The Microscopist's Companion," 1859; "The American Family Physician," 1860; and in 1866 he published his celebrated work on "Chronic Diseases." His latest work, entitled "The Coming Freeman," was written in 1886, in behalf of the laboring classes, and dedicated to the "Knights of Labor." He was a member and the first president of the present Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and a member of the present National Eclectic Medical Association, and filled several honorable positions in civil life.

Dr. King was truly one of Nature's noblemen, and every inch a "King." He earned the full right to hear this criticism of himself, made by another: "As I walk the soil that gave me birth, I feel that I am not unworthy to tread upon it. I look upon these beautiful and venerable trees, and feel that I do not dishonor them. I think of my sacred rights, and rejoice that I have never deserted them; besides, I look forward to the long ages and generations, and glory in the thought that I am fighting my battles for them."*

WILLIAM SHERWOOD, M. D.

WILLIAM SHERWOOD, M. D., was born in New York City, July 1, 1812. He was the eldest of a family of six children. While yet a child his parents removed to Warren County, Ohio. He attended school until he was thirteen, at which time his father met with an accident, which shortly afterward caused his death. Then the care of the family devolved upon the boy William. He worked in a shoemaker's shop and at odd jobs until he was old enough to teach school. Being very studious, he began early to study for his future profession. In 1836 he was married to Elizabeth Osborn. In 1846 he was elected auditor of Warren County, and served nearly two years. In 1847 he was appointed to a position in the office of the auditor of State at Columbus, to which city he removed his family. Here he continued the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. I. G. Jones, whose work upon Practice he afterwards revised and published as "Jones

and Sherwood's American Eclectic Practice." His wife dying in 1849, he married, in 1851, Miss R. R. Stephens, a teacher in the public schools. Dr. Sherwood attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in 1852. Serving probably a short time as Demonstrator of Anatomy, he was appointed the same year Professor of Special, Surgical, and Pathological Anatomy, which position he held until 1856. He then became involved in the college embroglia which led to the division of the Fac-



WILLIAM SHERWOOD, M. D.

ulty and the formation of the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery. Dr. Sherwood was active in the establishment of the latter, and held the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in it, being associated with Drs. Buchanan, King, Hoyt, and others. Upon the union of the schools, Dr. Sherwood was made, in 1860, emeritus Professor of Practice and Pathology. Dr. Sherwood was a contributor to the *Eclectic Medical Journal*; and, while with the rival college, he was one of the editors of the *College Journal of Medical Science*. In his last days, Dr. Sherwood is said to have repudiated Eclecticism. Dr. Sherwood had a good private practice. In addition to this and his college duties, he was a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached every Sunday, either in the city or country. Dr. Sherwood died November 19, 1871, in Cincinnati, of scirrhus of the cæcum. Two sons are

* *Medical Advocate*, 1886, p. 271.

now living—James E., a principal in the public schools of Cincinnati, and Edwin, a member of the Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Of Professor Sherwood, his colleague, Professor Howe, wrote at the time of his death: "Dr. Sherwood was a man of conscientious impulses and of more than average intellectual capacities. His type of mind was more argumentative than perceptive. This peculiar mental endowment naturally took him into the ministry, where, as a Methodist preacher, he labored for many years. At length, a ruling passion led to a change in his professional career. Dr. Sherwood was ambitious for what passes as 'success in life,' whatever that may be. His clerical prospects were never promising for that distinction which satisfies a lively ambition; and the medical profession offered inducements in many ways that determined the change. He entered upon the study of medicine with zeal, and accomplished much, considering the time of life at which his new studies were begun. As a practitioner, teacher, and writer, he commanded the respect and esteem of those who knew him well. His final sickness was somewhat prolonged, and, as interest in worldly affairs gradually declined, the hope of future bliss as the reward of a Christian life grew more and more intense. Life, weighed in the scale of his earlier aspirations, was not a success; yet, all things considered, it would not suffer in comparison with that of his fellow-men."

CHARLES HARLEY CLEAVELAND, M. D.

CHARLES HARLEY CLEAVELAND, M. D., a conspicuous character in the antebellum days of Eclecticism, was born at Lebanon, N. H., in 1820. His early education was received in the common schools of his native State. He graduated in medicine from Dartmouth Medical College in 1843. While attending this school he took special instruction under Professor R. D. Mussey, M. D. He began the practice of his profession in Waterbury, Vt. While at the latter place, Dr. Cleaveland wrote some articles which were published in the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. In 1854, when Professor Bickley, owing to disability, resigned from the Faculty, Dr. Cleaveland was selected, upon the former's recommendation, for the chair of Materia Medica and Medical Botany. Dr. Cleaveland was at that time traveling for a Seneca Falls (N. Y.) house with trusses, shoulder-braces, etc. He had not been

schooled in the principles of Eclectic medicine, yet the tenth annual announcement states: "We feel well assured from his practical experience, solid attainments, sound judgment, enlarged and liberal views, ready and perspicuous expression of thought, agreeable address and thorough cultivation, that he will honorably sustain the reputation of the Institute, and deliver as thorough, practical, and discriminating a course of instruction in his department as has ever yet been given, in which the peculiar merits and



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superiority of the resources of the Eclectic school will be clearly displayed by one who has not only critical knowledge, but personal experience as a practitioner." This announcement, however, appears to have been premature, for in the opinion of those in leadership in the College he proved to be deficient in knowledge of Eclectic remedies and methods, and soon became a disturber of the peace of the school. His action led to the division of the Faculty; in consequence, violence and law were resorted to to settle the difficulty. The law prevailing, Dr. Cleaveland and his associates were expelled from the Institute and organized, in 1856, the College of Eclectic Medicine, he serving as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics until 1859, when that institution was merged with the Institute. Dr. Cleaveland remained in Cincinnati until the Civil War began, when he enlisted and was given a special order for fitting up hospitals in

the Southwest. When the Union forces took possession of Memphis, Tenn., he transformed that city into one great hospital, so great was the necessity for such on account of the great number of soldiers who had become sick from being unaccustomed to the climate of the South. After comfortably caring for the private soldiers, so many officers were ill that a special hospital was fitted up for them and Dr. Cleaveland was given charge of it. Gangrene now made its appearance in all the hospitals, making it necessary to institute a special hospital for its treatment. This work was intrusted to Dr. Cleaveland, who had personal charge until the disease disappeared. The hospital was then closed, and, simultaneous with its closing, Dr. Cleaveland was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and died, December 2, 1863. Dr. Cleaveland's widow, Mrs. P. A. Cleaveland, is now a resident of Washington, D. C. Dr. Cleaveland wrote extensively for the *Eclectic Medical Journal* and the *College Journal of Medical Science* of which he was one of the founders and editors. He was the author of Cleaveland's "Pronouncing Medical Dictionary," and wrote some booklets on the care of soldiers in camp and field. Dr. Cleaveland was a scholarly man and a pleasing writer, but was not regarded a very good teacher. He was a good business man, and possessed much of the native shrewdness so characteristic of the older New England stock.

WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, M. D.

WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, M. D.,* figured long as a distinguished cerebral physiologist and medical philosopher in the medical schools of the West and Southwest. His father, a native of Orange County, Virginia, became one of the early settlers of Kentucky, where, in Bourbon County, January 8, 1709, the subject of this sketch was born, the eldest of thirteen children. At the time of his birth his mother was but little over twelve years old. The father removed successively to Shelby County (1800) and to Kenton County (1808), became wealthy, and, consequently, enabled to send his son to Transylvania University at Lexington, where he graduated in 1820. He at once began the study of medicine under the celebrated physiologist, Professor Charles Caldwell, M. D., and graduated

in 1823 from the Transylvania Medical School. He became deeply interested in cerebral physiology and the doctrine of the temperaments and their relation to health and disease. About this time Spurzheim visited this country, and Powell became interested in his phrenological discoveries, this leading him to pursue an independent line of investigation, for he did not wholly adopt the views of the great phrenologist. He began "a careful study of the brain and its functions, with special reference to the different temperaments indicated



WILLIAM BYRD POWELL, M. D.

by the varied forms of the naked cranium, and the indications to be ascertained from it in relation to the vital force and longevity of the subject." These studies he persistently prosecuted for thirty years. In 1835 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of Louisiana, holding the chair for several years. In 1836 he announced that the temperaments could be determined from the examination of the cranium alone, without any consideration of other parts of the body. In this he met great opposition, in which Professor Caldwell joined; but Powell so effectually maintained his position that his former teacher and others acknowledged the correctness of his claims. In order to fully establish his doctrines, he now began a collection of crania of "different tribes, races, nations, and temperaments." In 1843 he began a three years' sojourn among our Western Indians, adopting their dress and manners to

*A sketch of Dr. Powell, by R. S. Newton, M. D., was published in the *Transactions of the Eclectic Medical Society of New York*, 1866, p. 371.

ingratiate himself among them. Here he had an opportunity to study their habits, manners, dispositions, longevity, etc., and procured the skulls of many distinguished warriors and chiefs. He was now regarded even by his friends as insane. Returning in 1846, he continued his collections until in variety and completeness his crania eclipsed that famous collection of Dr. S. G. Morton, and represented most of the nations of the earth. Obtaining, in 1847, from the Tennessee Legislature a university charter, he founded at Memphis the "Memphis Institute," and in 1849 assisted in organizing the Law, Medical, and Commercial Departments of the new institution. In this university he was Professor of Physiology and Medical Geology. Leaving Memphis, in 1851, he removed to Covington, Ky., still pursuing his investigations, and in 1856 was appointed to the chair of Cerebral Physiology in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, occupying this chair for the two succeeding years. In 1856 he published his celebrated book, "Natural History of the Human Temperaments," in which he announced his discovery of several years before of "a measurement indicating infallibly the vital force, and also the signs of vital tenacity." This was known as Powell's "life-line." He also announced a second "discovery"—"that of the laws of temperaments as affecting marriage and the vitality and sound mental condition of progeny. He announced boldly that there was an incestuous union of similar temperaments, where there was no blood relation as productive of serious injury to the physical, mental, and moral condition of the offspring, as marriage within near or prohibited degrees of consanguinity." The Eclectic Medical College of the city of New York appointed him, in 1866, Emeritus Professor of Cerebral Physiology, but he died before he had an opportunity to lecture.

Professor Powell was a prolific writer and contributor to medical, literary, and scientific journals. Dr. Powell issued jointly with Dr. R. S. Newton a large work, "The Eclectic Practice of Medicine," revised and issued later as "An Eclectic Treatise on Diseases of Children." It had a wide circulation. Professor Powell died at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 13, 1866. To his literary executor, Dr. A. T. Keckeler, of Cincinnati, he bequeathed his head, to be preserved with his collection of crania. Professor Powell's will was warmly contested by his family, but after lengthy legal proceedings Dr. Keckeler won, and the singular legacy became a part of the famous cab-

inet. His headless body now lies in the Covington (Ky.) cemetery. By the Eclectic profession of his day Professor Powell was regarded as one of the greatest medical philosophers that America has produced.

JOHN MILTON SCUDDER, M. D.

JOHN MILTON SCUDDER, M. D., the most conspicuous man in modern Eclecticism, was born in Harrison, Hamilton County, Ohio, September 8, 1829, and died at Daytona, Fla., of paralysis of the heart, February 17, 1894. His life, at the beginning, as ever



JOHN MILTON SCUDDER, M. D.

afterward, was one of toil. Left fatherless at eight years, he began work as soon as old enough, in a button-factory at Reading, Ohio, at fifty cents per week. When twelve, having accumulated a little money, besides assisting his widowed mother, with two other children, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. After leaving college, he learned both cabinet-making and painting, pursuing the former in winter and the latter in summer. His next venture was a general store at Harrison. He then married Miss Jane Hannah. Five children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy, as Dr. Scudder declared, through improper medical treatment. This led him to study medicine. He selected as his preceptor, Dr. M. L. Thomas, an enthusiastic Eclectic. He then

entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, and graduated, as valedictorian of his class, in 1856. He was now twenty-six years of age. The next year he received the appointment of Professor of Anatomy in his Alma Mater; and from 1858 to 1860 he filled the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. In 1860 he was transferred to the chair of Pathology and Practice of Medicine, retaining that chair until 1887, when his failing health led to the appointment of Professor R. L. Thomas to share his chair. Pathology was now given to Professor Jeancon, and Principles of Medicine substituted. Professor Thomas delivered the main lectures of the chair, while Professor Scudder lectured successively on the allied topics of Hygiene, Physical Diagnosis, and Specific Diagnosis until his death in 1894. As a teacher he had few equals. He had an exceedingly easy, fluent, and characteristic style and the faculty of making a vivid picture of the topic presented. As one followed him through the lecture, which was always without notes, the characteristics of the disease under discussion would unfold themselves, and the student could see as plainly as if written in schedule form, an outline of the characteristic symptoms and points of treatment. Furthermore, the reason for every step in the treatment was plainly presented, and specific indications always impressed. The student could not fail to carry away with him a good working knowledge of the subject. Before the class, even when in poor health, he exhibited a cheerful demeanor, and delivered his lectures in a happy manner, as if he thoroughly loved and enjoyed the work. His control of the class was admirable, without any effort on his part to secure attention and order. When he lectured, every student was in his seat; and his good-natured but thorough quizzes were always enjoyed by his students.

At the beginning of his medical career, and before assuming the management of the college, he had located at Fulton, now a part of Cincinnati. Afterward he formed a partnership with Dr. O. E. Newton. He built up a phenomenal practice among the best people, which he subsequently relinquished to take charge of and save the college. He was unusually successful with his patients, and rapidly acquired a competence. About the time, and for a few years after he graduated, the college was in the throes of threatened disruption. A portion of the Faculty organized a rival college; and the bad finan-

cial management of the dean and treasurer of the Institute was deplorable indeed. Added to this, the Civil War came on, and Southern students withdrew. The Institute was dormant and heavily in debt, the stockholders despondent, and the members of the Faculty were unpaid. The *Journal* had died for lack of payments and loss of subscribers. Had the college failed, the diplomas of her alumni would have held little value. Dr. Scudder, sacrificing his enormous practice, stepped up, and assumed control. The college debt was quickly wiped out, every teacher was promptly paid, no worthless paper reflecting on the credit of the Institute was floating about. Peace and good will prevailed, the despondent took hope, and the Institute became a power in the land—all due to the admirable executive ability of Professor Scudder. The *Journal* was resurrected, and into its editorial columns he threw his own personality, and physicians rallied to his support; and Eclecticism passed her "dark days." It is no wonder that Professor Scudder is almost canonized by the Eclectic profession at large. As a diplomat and business manager none could excel him. He had firmness, and could easily smooth over little difficulties that arose in the ranks. As an antagonist he was powerful, yet withal so pleasant that he seldom excited anger. He was a good judge of human nature, and selected for his college work men who would attend to their own affairs—a fact to which the college owes its high standing to-day. His word was as good as his bond. His friendship was worth having, and he was ever ready to help those who would help themselves. Shiftlessness he could not tolerate.

Dr. Scudder's great work in life was the introduction of the doctrines and practice of specific medication, the study of which he began when he took the chair of Practice, in 1859, and which he gave to the world in 1869. This is too well known to require comment, and now universally followed in practice by true Eclectics. He took a stand for honest medicines, and even copyrighted the labels of specific medicines for their own sake, and without a cent of profit; for one of the misfortunes that threatened Eclecticism was the foisting of worthless medicines upon the profession under the guise of being special Eclectic preparations.

As an author, Dr. Scudder was untiring in his efforts, and met with extraordinary success. His first effort in this direction was made in 1858, when he published a "Prac-

tical Treatise on the Diseases of Women." This was followed by a work on "Materia Medica and Therapeutics," 1860; "The Eclectic Practice of Medicine," 1864; "The Use of Inhalations," 1865; "A Domestic Medicine," 1866; "The Principles of Medicine," 1867; "Specific Medication," 1871; "Diseases of Children," 1867; "The Reproductive Organs and Venereal Diseases," 1874; and "Specific Diagnosis," 1874. In addition to these works, he edited and published the *Eclectic Medical Journal* (established in 1836) from 1862 until his death in 1894. Many of his books were revised in 1890. Few writers or teachers have accomplished so much as Dr. Scudder. His works are recognized as authority by, and are found in the libraries of not only Eclectic physicians, but the progressive men of all schools of medicine; and it is safe to say that the physician who is guided by them in his practice will not fail to be a successful practitioner.

Dr. Scudder was a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, and the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and an honorary member of several State associations. He was actively engaged as a practitioner, teacher, and student of medicine, and constantly watched the incessant progress and developments of the healing art until death claimed him.

After he was elected Dean and Treasurer of the Eclectic Medical Institute, during the dark days of the Civil War and of the discussions between rival factions, he raised the institution to a high position among the scientific colleges of the country; and it is to-day conceded to be the foremost of Eclectic colleges, and the peer of any seat of medical learning in the land.

On September 8, 1840, Dr. Scudder married Jane Hannah, by whom he had five children, of whom one daughter is living. She is the wife of John H. Twachtman, the distinguished impressionist artist of America, and she and her son are artists of repute. On February 4, 1861, he married Mary Hannah, a sister of his first wife, by whom he had five children, all boys, of whom three are graduates of their father's Alma Mater. Of these, Dr. John K. Scudder is secretary of the Faculty, business manager of the college, and editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*; Dr. Paul Scudder, a practicing dentist; Dr. H. Ford Scudder, lately demonstrator of Anatomy; and Dr. W. Byrd Scudder, of Denver, formerly professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the Institute.

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D.

EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D., was born in Milton, County of Queens, Nova Scotia, January 1, 1834, being the eighth of a family of thirteen children. His father was a large landholder and manufacturer of lumber, and part owner of the ships in which he exported the lumber to foreign parts. The family was an old English family of Freemans, whose love of liberty was expressed in the motto on their coat-of-arms: "*Liber vixi et moriæ*"—"I have lived a freeman, and will die one." His mother was a Gorham, a family well



EDWIN FREEMAN, M. D.

represented in this country, and conspicuous for their sterling qualities. Dr. Freeman, even as a boy, was not of vigorous constitution; and, to add to this misfortune, he sustained a fall upon a rock, which cut through his skull, leaving a permanent depression. He spent the earlier part of his life assisting his father in business and in securing a liberal education. Passing through the high school, he entered Gorham College, taking the classical course. During his second year the college burned, yet he continued his studies until the close of the year. Determining upon medicine for a profession, and, being well indoctrinated in Thomsonianism and botanic medicine, he resolved to enter the Eclectic Medical Institute, where it was known the American Reform movement was most advanced. Moreover, his

elder brother, Dr. Zoheth Freeman, was a professor in the Institute. He matriculated at the age of twenty, in the winter session of 1854-5, graduating, after taking four sessions, in 1856. A portion of these years he also attended part of a session in the Ohio Medical College. While in college, he began his lifelong companionship with John M. Scudder, who was also a student, and graduated with him. He now located in Cincinnati, and soon had a good medical and surgical practice. In 1857 he was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Institute; and in 1859 he became Professor of Anatomy, which position he held until the breaking out of the Civil War. When General Kirby Smith threatened Cincinnati, Dr. Freeman went into Kentucky as Assistant Surgeon of the Second Regiment of Home Guards, composed of citizens by wards, and afterwards organized into regiments. Here he remained until the city was out of danger. A call for candidates for assistant surgeons and surgeons for the army having been issued, Dr. Freeman, together with Dr. Scudder, repaired to Columbus, and presented themselves for examination. They were refused examination solely because they were not of the regular school, while it was notorious that applicants who had but just graduated in the regular colleges were passed by the State Examining Board. The bitterness of bigotry was here well illustrated. The supply of surgeons of the regular army was limited, and Congress authorized the organization of a corps of surgeons and assistant surgeons of United States Volunteers, additional to the regular army. Dr. Freeman, armed with recommendations from Judge Storer, of the Supreme Court, and others of prominence in Ohio, applied to the Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. He was referred, with recommendations, by Mr. Chase, to the Hon. E. M. Stanton. An order, admitting him to admission for examination by the Medical Board, then sitting in Washington, was given him. He sustained a verbal and written examination of six days' duration, being the last one left at the table, which resulted in a recommendation for appointment. On November 7, 1862, President Lincoln appointed him assistant surgeon of United States Volunteers, which appointment was confirmed by the Senate. Returning to Cincinnati, he resigned his college position, and, upon orders, reported to the medical director of the Army of the Potomac, then before Fredericksburg. He was assigned to the light artillery, Second Division, of the Ninth

Army Corps, of the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Fredericksburg and the subsequent campaigns of that corps in Virginia and Central Kentucky he cared for the sick and wounded. At Vicksburg, Miss., he had the surgical care of Roemer's Battery L, of Second New York Artillery, and of other batteries of the division. He was with the Ninth Corps in the second move upon Fredericksburg, the march to Bell Plains, and transportation by canal-boats to Fortress Monroe and Hampton, Va., and in the march to Newport News; with the First and Second Divisions when sent by way of Baltimore to Central Kentucky to increase Burnside's force. While at Crab Orchard, Ky., May 20, 1863, he was ordered by the surgeon-general to report at Cincinnati as a member of a Board of Examiners for assistant surgeons of United States Volunteers, June 1st. Being the junior member, he was, *ex-officio*, secretary of the Board. He reported June 1st, and again on June 2d, when he was told that the meeting was postponed to Thursday. On Thursday he was told that there would be no meeting for a week, as the candidates had not arrived. At the end of the week he was shown an order relieving him from duty on the Board, and ordering him to duty with the command to which he had previously been assigned. This subterfuge was the work of a medical clique in Cincinnati, which degraded itself in denying equality before the law in the great contest for right against wrong. Dr. Freeman's appointment had come unsolicited and unknown beforehand from Surgeon-General Hammond, and the change of orders, through pressure in Cincinnati, also unsuspected by him, was made by Acting Surgeon-General Smith in the absence of Surgeon-General Hammond. His work was now transferred to Vicksburg. On the way by transport the doctor was taken violently ill with congestion of the liver, and was barely able to reach Haines Bluff in the rear of the beleaguered city. He was quickly seized with the prevailing, and at that time very fatal, typho-malarial fever. After six weeks of suffering he was transported to the camp back of Covington, and on sustaining a second attack a leave of absence was granted him to recruit his health. At the expiration of his time he proceeded by horseback through Kentucky in company of an ammunition train for protection against bushwhackers. At Knoxville, Tenn., he rejoined his command. He participated in the siege of Knoxville and at the battle of Fort Sanders. At the latter place, in the midst of a terrific shower of bul-

lets, he attended to the injured inside the fort, and after the battle to the wounded Confederates in the ditch outside. On February 29, 1864, he was assigned to duty with Dr. Stanton, superintendent of Hospitals at Columbus, Ohio, serving as acting superintendent in the absence of the latter. April 16, 1864, he was appointed president of a Board of Examiners for transferring the Veteran Reserve Corps. Repeated attacks of malaria and a partial amaurosis caused him to offer his resignation from the service, March 23, 1864. On the day of its acceptance, April 19th, he received a commission as surgeon of United States Volunteers, dated April 5, 1864. This promotion by the President was made on recommendation of the officers and surgeons of the army corps in which he had served. The first appointment, after the examination at Washington, and the subsequent preferments and promotions demonstrate conclusively that the refusal of the Examining Board at Columbus to admit him to examination was an arbitrary act, exercised because they had exclusive control, and in such a manner as to deny the right guaranteed by our free institutions.

In June, 1864, Dr. Freeman married Miss Rozella A. Ricker, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Major Elbridge G. Ricker, of Locust Corner, Clermont County, Ohio. In February, 1866, Dr. Freeman removed to New York City, having been appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College of that city, and while there did the operative surgery of the Eclectic physicians of that section. In 1870 he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the New York College; but in 1871 he returned to his Alma Mater to accept his former chair of Anatomy. Dr. Freeman also delivered courses of lectures on Topographical Anatomy before the Cincinnati Art School. In 1887, on account of ill-health, he went to California, and determined to try ranching. In 1892 he returned to Cincinnati, and was appointed to the chair of Surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute, serving until 1899, when, owing to increasing debility, he was made Emeritus Professor of Surgery.

Dr. Freeman is a member of the Ohio, California, and New York State Eclectic Medical Associations, the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and the National Eclectic Medical Association, and has contributed many valuable papers. He is also a companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. He has been a voluminous contributor to various medical journals, wrote a portion of Farnum's work on "Deform-

ities," and at one time was assistant to R. S. Newton, M. D., on the *Medical Eclectic*.

Dr. Freeman taught Anatomy and Surgery for thirty-two years—Anatomy in the Institute twenty-one years, in the New York College four years; Surgery in the Institute seven years. He was a profound anatomist, and still living, has the best wishes of the many physicians who graduated under him.

HEROD DAILY GARRISON, M. D.

HEROD DAILY GARRISON, M. D., a teacher of the middle period of Eclecticism, and long identified with the interests of phar-



HEROD DAILY GARRISON, M. D.

macy and pharmaceutical education in Chicago, was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, on a farm on the Indiana-Ohio line, in October, 1831, and died in Chicago, on February 23, 1891. His parents were of Pennsylvania Dutch descent, and early emigrated from Pennsylvania to Indiana. Dr. Garrison was born, and spent his early years, upon a farm. Though sharing the burdens of pioneer life cheerfully and displaying energy and zeal in his work, he longed for the larger life of the learned professions. Reaching his majority he had his choice, with five brothers, of a portion of landed property which his father now apportioned among his sons, or its equivalent in cash. Young Garrison chose the money,

and at once matriculated at Farmer's College, at College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio. Here he pursued a classical course, but showed a decided preference for scientific topics. Finishing his college course, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in medicine in 1857. Between terms he taught school to keep him in funds. His college course strengthened his love for scientific pursuits, and while he was a zealous student of Anatomy and Physiology, he had a stronger leaning toward Botany, Chemistry, Physics, and Materia Medica. About this time "he discovered a method of taking all the currents from the dynamo in the same direction, but he did not see the importance of the discovery, nor did he attempt to profit by it." Dr. Garrison had scarcely become established in the practice of medicine when he was called, in 1858, to occupy the chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, succeeding Professor J. M. Sanders, M. D. He remained in this chair until 1863, occupying also the chair of Physiology, from 1861 to 1863; and was one of the physicians to the Free Dispensary in connection with the college. The war of the Rebellion was now at its height, and Dr. Garrison tendered his services to his country and was appointed first assistant surgeon to the Fourth Indiana Cavalry. He was soon sent to the front with his regiment, "which shared the vicissitudes of the Army of the Tennessee to the end of the conflict. Here he endured all the perils and hardships of a soldier's life, and for a while was a prisoner of war, confined in a rebel dungeon, from which he made his escape. Throughout the balance of his life, he carried his only watch, given him by a consumptive fellow-prisoner, who was too weak to escape with him." Receiving an honorable discharge from the army, he again took up the practice of medicine, but did not follow it long, as his tastes inclined more toward chemistry and the scientific studies underlying the practice of medicine than to the practice itself. He had, moreover, developed a fondness for teaching. We next find him (1868) in Chicago, as one of the organizers of Bennett Medical College (Eclectic), to the classes of which he lectured on Chemistry, Toxicology, and Materia Medica until the session of 1878-9. At the same time, he was interested in one of the largest pharmacies in Chicago, and owned, with a Mr. Murray, the only steam drug milling plant in Chi-

cago. He became more closely identified with pharmacy in 1872, when he was appointed to the chair of Materia Medica in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, then a school but little known, with a small income, inadequate appliances, and a mere handful of students. Here he remained, barring one year of travel in Europe, first as Professor of Materia Medica, and subsequently as Professor of Chemistry, until July, 1890, when he resigned. The prosperity which this school "subsequently achieved, that caused it to rank among the leading colleges of pharmacy in this country, was unquestionably due in a large measure to Dr. Garrison's ability and popular qualities." In 1878, Dr. Garrison was appointed by Governor Cullom, of Illinois, an honorary commissioner to the Paris Exposition. From Paris he made a tour of Europe, and while in London was invited to deliver a course of lectures in the Royal Polytechnic Institute. In London he married an American lady, Miss Maria Harrold, with whom he was acquainted in this country and who was then traveling in Europe with her mother and brother. With her he visited the points of interest in England and on the Continent, and journeyed into Egypt and the Holy Land. At one time Dr. Garrison lectured on chemistry in Beloit College in Wisconsin, and about the years 1882-3 he also lectured in the University of Chicago, now the great Northwestern University. On May 21, 1880, his name having been put on a circular as an Eclectic physician, he publicly renounced Eclecticism, declaring that the objects sought by the early Eclectics had been accomplished, and that the adoption, even if credit were not given, of our newer remedies by other schools of medicine, did not justify the existence of different schools of medicine. Concerning this, Dr. Scudder remarked, editorially: "He was a chemist, not a physician, and had no experience in practical medicine where the difference was to be found." Dr. Scudder further speaks of Dr. Garrison as a most excellent teacher, more devoted to chemistry than the practice of medicine, and a companionable man. Said he: "After many ups and downs in life he was gathered to his fathers, February 23, 1891. May we hope that he will find the other world better than he expected, and a fair field for his talents and attainments." The following abstract from the *Western Druggist*, March 1891, shows the esteem in which Dr. Garrison was held by his col-

leagues: "As a teacher, Professor Garrison had remarkable power to interest those under his instruction. He was never dry nor dull. He could infuse interest into subjects which to most are uninviting or even forbidding. His clearness of apprehension coupled with equal clearness of statement, his power of apt illustration and his unconventional modes of expression, lightened here and there by bursts of humor which were as natural as they were fascinating, enchaind his pupils' attention and enabled him to make strong and lasting impressions upon their minds. Less exacting in his demands upon his pupils than many teachers, depending chiefly upon his power to render knowledge attractive, his teaching was effective and thorough. No estimate of Professor Garrison or his work, however, would be adequate that did not consider his relation to the great thought movement of our time. He was much more than a teacher of college boys. He was a public educator, and by means of his utterances on the platform, his published papers and the papers which he read before the Philosophical Society and other societies and clubs to which he belonged, he had a great influence in procuring the acceptance among thinking men of the doctrines of evolution. Endowed with an active brain, an acute observer of natural phenomena, thoroughly imbued with the inductive method of philosophy, and alike free from the trammels of superstition and of respect for any authority which did not clearly rest on the solid basis of reason, the teachings of Darwin were from the first eagerly received by him, and he was one of the first of the public teachers in Chicago to accept them. Moreover, he was a man who possessed the courage of his convictions. As soon as he was once thoroughly convinced that evolution is a fact, he began, regardless of the unpopularity of the doctrine, to promulgate it. There was no cowardice in his nature; what he believed to be true he had the courage to advocate and defend with all his powers. But he possessed none the less the gentler virtues. His nature was sunshine, friendliness was in the grasp of his hand; no one who knew him could think ill of him. He could grow indignant at wrong and meanness, but it was impossible for his large nature to cherish hatred against any man. He was a warm and faithful friend, a kind husband and father, a patriotic and public-spirited citizen." Dr. Garrison was thrice married. One son, Dr.

Theodore Newton Garrison, who practiced for many years in the South, has kindly furnished some of the items for this sketch; a portion was also abstracted from the late Professor E. S. Bastin's remarks at Professor Garrison's funeral. His first wife was Mary Kirkpatrick. His second matrimonial venture proved unfortunate, his wife dying with one Dr. Bliss. His third wife, Maria Harrold, still survives, and figures somewhat conspicuously among literary people. Mrs. Garrison took a great interest in the doctor's studies, and always attended his lectures on evolution. While in England, Professor Garrison called to see Mr. Charles Darwin, leaving for him certain of his observations on the evolution of the human ear. Mr. Darwin was not at home, but upon Dr. Garrison's return to America he received a letter from Mr. Darwin, expressing regret at having missed meeting him, and stating that Professor Garrison's observations were well worth consideration. Professor Garrison was a practical business man, as well as a profound philosopher and keen scientist, being a living contradiction of the statement that tutors and professors don't know how to look after common business matters. One of Professor Garrison's most intimate friends was the late eminent astronomer, Professor S. W. Burnham, celebrated discoverer of "double stars."

CHARLES THOMAS HART, M. D.

CHARLES THOMAS HART, M. D., occupied the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence during the sessions of 1859 to 1861. Dr. Hart was born in Sunbury, Ga., now an extinct town, August 1, 1835, and died in New York City, May 25, 1868. His parents were of the first families of Georgia, and highly educated, his father having served four years as State senator. His mother was of the celebrated Stephens family of Georgia. A strong inclination for seafaring was cheerfully relinquished at the desire of his parents, and young Hart entered the Georgia University, and graduated with honor. Determining upon the study of medicine, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1857, graduating in 1858, with the highest honors, and being the valedictorian of his class. He then began practice in Missouri. He was soon recalled, however, by his Alma Mater to occupy the chair of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, where he remained until 1861. During this period he assisted Dr. R. S. Newton in editing the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. Upon the

outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Confederate ranks as surgeon. His health being greatly undermined by army service and exposure, he removed to near Red River, Ark., where the miasmatic atmosphere increased his affliction. He returned to Georgia, from whence he was called, by the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York, to fill the chair of Physiology and Pathology. During his residence in New York City he was associated with Dr. James Day in the Empire Chemical Laboratory, for the preparation of Eclectic medicines. Dr. Hart left a widow and one daughter.

Professor Hart is remembered by Professor Edwin Freeman and others as a very brilliant young man, full of great promise. His colleague and friend, Professor R. S. Newton,* says of him: "As a lecturer and writer, Professor Hart was remarkable for thoroughness and precision of statement. His knowledge was always comprehensive and exact; his mind was peculiarly adapted for scientific inquiry and observation and the practical adaptation of fact to his theory. Had he lived he would undoubtedly have occupied the highest position in the school of medicine to which he belonged, and would have made a world-wide reputation. He was a man above all subterfuge, and incapable of playing a double part. His conscience was sensitive to a remarkable degree in all the relations of life, but especially so in his professional relations as affecting his associates and the sick. The resolutions of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, signed by Drs. J. M. Scudder, John F. Judge, and James Anton, characterized Dr. Hart as a faithful collaborer, able teacher, earnest, intelligent, and kind physician, and a good and useful citizen." † ‡

JOHN FRENCH JUDGE, M. D.

JOHN FRENCH JUDGE, M. D., was born March 4, 1832, at St. Augustine, Fla. His father, James Judge, and his mother, Mary Anne French, both English, were married at Frittenden, Kent, England, February 16, 1830. Emigrating from Rye, England, they arrived in New York City, June 19, 1830. From there

they went shortly afterward to St. Augustine, where the subject of our sketch was born. Dr. Judge's childhood and early boyhood were spent in Charleston, S. C. While living in St. Augustine, the mother, by a fortunate circumstance, escaped massacre at the hands of the Indians. The father having gone to Baltimore on a business trip, the young wife, becoming lonesome, followed on the next vessel with her young babe. Upon the arrival of the second ship at Baltimore, Mr. Judge went down to the landing to inquire whether any



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mail had come for him, when he was ushered into the ship's cabin to find that his wife and son had answered in person. News was shortly received that immediately after the departure of Mrs. Judge from home nearly the whole populace had been slaughtered by the Indians.

From Charleston the Judge family removed to St. Charles, Mo., where young Judge attended and graduated from the St. Charles College. This course was supplemented by another in the University of St. Louis. Concluding to read medicine, the subject of our sketch entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1854. He then practiced his profession for the next two years in St. Louis. In 1856 he moved to Cincinnati, where the greater portion of his life was spent. In 1857 he entered the Faculty of The Eclectic College of Medicine of Cincinnati. Here he served with marked satisfaction until the college was merged, in 1859, into the parent school, the Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1859 he was

* *American Eclectic Medical Review*, 1868, p. 45.

† *American Eclectic Medical Review*, 1868, p. 95.

‡ During the Civil War the home of Professor Hart's father was sacked by Sherman's soldiers, and later by negroes and destroyed by fire. All the family portraits were thus destroyed, and we have been unable to get a portrait of Professor Hart from others who may possess one.

made a member of the Faculty of the latter, he and Professor Garrison occupying jointly the chair of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, and from 1863 to 1874 the chair of Chemistry and Physiology. From his graduation in 1854 until 1865 he continued in the active practice of medicine; from the latter year he engaged in the retail drug business, and thereafter practiced medicine to but a limited extent. He now gave Chemistry and Pharmacy the greater part of his attention. In 1874 he took a second course in medicine, graduating from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery (regular). From 1879 to 1881 he was Professor of Chemistry in the Miami Medical College (regular), of Cincinnati. In 1885 he relinquished the drug business, and again engaged in the active practice of medicine in Cincinnati and the suburban village of Hartwell, continuing a practitioner until October of 1888, when he was thrown from his horse, striking his neck upon a wheelbarrow, thus receiving the injury which led to his death three years later.

Dr. Judge was regarded as one of the best chemists in Cincinnati, and did much analytical work. He was especially identified with the movement to improve the conditions of pharmacy, and was one of the first to advocate the organization of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, of which he was a charter member, president of the Board of Trustees for several terms, and from its organization until 1888 he held the Professorship of Chemistry. In all his connection with this institution he labored energetically to promote its interests. In February of 1891, in recognition of his labors in behalf of pharmacy and as a professor in that institution, he was made an honorary member of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy. Dr. Judge was made a life member of the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting in Detroit in 1866; he was also a member of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association. He was the only member from Ohio on the important Committee for the Sixth Decennial Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States, which met in Washington, D. C., in May, 1880. From 1873 to 1884 he was a member of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History, serving as recording secretary from 1875 to 1878. He was also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Lafayette Masonic Lodge, No. 81, Knights of Honor, and Magnolia Lodge, No. 83, I. O. O. F., of which he was recording secretary for nine years.

Professor Judge was twice married; first

to Mary C. Rogers, June 15, 1856; and to Anna S. Maratta, December 18, 1873. His children were: Charles R., now of the drug firm of Judge & Dolph, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry E., now of Eclipse Carbonating Company, of St. Louis; Eva Viola, a teacher in Garfield School, Cincinnati; Clifford E. (deceased), Mary Isabelle (deceased), and Francis E. Judge. Dr. Judge was "a man of bright intellect, quick perception, an excellent parliamentarian, a thorough pharmacist, and in chemistry an excellent scholar and an admirable teacher." He died of paralysis, October 17, 1891, at Hartwell, Ohio.

ANDREW JACKSON HOWE, A. B., M. D.

ANDREW JACKSON HOWE, A. B., M. D., was born at Paxton, Mass., April 14, 1825, and died at Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1892. Four generations of Howes have lived in the house in which he was born, it having been built in 1743, and is still standing in a good state of preservation. His parents were Samuel H. and Elizabeth (More) Howe. The Howes were of distinguished English ancestry. His early days were passed in the country, where his unusual fondness for nature led him to observe the habits and haunts of the birds, fishes, and fur-bearing animals, which served him so well in later years as a comparative anatomist. He was educated at the common schools of Paxton and of Leicester, where his family had moved, and at the Leicester Academy. His first course in medicine was taken in 1847 at the Worcester Medical Institute, Dr. Calvin Newton being his first preceptor. After this he determined upon gaining a better preparatory knowledge, with a classical training. He returned to Leicester Academy, and, in 1849, entered Harvard College, from which he graduated in 1853. Agassiz was one of his instructors, and he seriously thought of devoting his life work to geology, but medicine finally received the preference. Returning, in the autumn of 1853, to the office of Dr. Newton, he found that he had died, and that Dr. Frank H. Kelly was his successor. With him he engaged again in the study of medicine. The following two winters, 1853 and 1854, he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Pancoast, Mütter, and Meigs being among his teachers. In 1854-5 he attended lectures in New York City—at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and at the New York Medical College, besides frequenting the hospitals for clinical advantages. Returning to Worcester Institute, he was graduated

a Doctor in Medicine in 1855. His learning and ability at once won for him the appointment of Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, followed shortly thereafter by his elevation to the chair of Anatomy. The Professor of Surgery, Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, having been elected to the Massachusetts Senate, Dr. Howe attended to the former's surgical practice in Lowell for six months, and then opened an office in Worces-



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ter. As soon as he was fairly established in practice he was invited, in 1856, into the Faculty of the newly-organized Eclectic College of Medicine of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1857 he removed to Cincinnati. The surgeon selected for the school, Dr. Burnham, being ill, was not able to lecture, and Dr. Howe, in addition to his own duties, acted as Professor of Surgery. Upon the merging of the Eclectic College of Medicine into the Eclectic Medical Institute, in 1859, Dr. Howe was appointed Professor and Demonstrator of Anatomy, and, in 1861, upon the resignation of Dr. Z. Freeman, Dr. Howe was made Professor of Surgery, which position he held until his death, lecturing a portion of the time in addition upon Forensic Medicine.

Professor Howe was an exceedingly active man, always at work with the scalpel or pen. As a teacher he was unsurpassed, and always instilled courage and confidence into his pupils. As a surgeon he was the most conspicuous in Eclecticism, and was

the peer of any in the rival school. He had a wonderful insight into surgical matters, and possessed the rare ability to know just when to operate. Despite the fact that he largely ignored the present aseptic methods, and derided Listerism, he was wonderfully fortunate in having a minimum of fatal issues. He was quick, bold, but not rash, and dextrous in operations. He visited nearly every State in the Union to perform operations, never refusing an appeal to do so, whether it promised a small or large monetary consideration. A worthy and poor sufferer had the benefit of his services cheerfully granted, even if the surgeon had to pay his traveling expenses. He was a rare medico-legal expert, and was often called as a witness on behalf of physicians. He always discouraged malpractice suits, and steadfastly refused to testify against his competitors, whether of his own or another school in medicine. In fact, he numbered among his close friends some of the most distinguished physicians and surgeons of the opposite faith. As a speaker he was ever ready and entertaining. In the opinion of Eclectics, no honor was too great for Professor Howe. What John King was to American Materia Medica, what John M. Scudder was to Eclectic Therapy, A. J. Howe was to Surgery. These were the great trinity in the hearts of Eclectic physicians. Dr. Howe was a prolific writer. His journal articles were always instructive and well-written in a style so characteristic that one could easily recognize them, even if the well-known "H" was not subjoined. His papers for various societies always took a high rank. He wrote standard text-books, among which may be named the following: "A Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations," 1873; "Manual of Eye Surgery," 1874; "Art and Science of Surgery," 1876; and "Operative Gynecology," 1890. He also wrote a book for the young, entitled, "Conversations on Animal Life." After his death, Mrs. Howe issued a volume entitled, "Miscellaneous Papers by Andrew Jackson Howe" (1894). Outside of medicine his favorite topic was comparative anatomy. He dissected and studied the organic peculiarities of many of the animals dying at the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens. He dissected a whale, a lion, a tiger, and an elephant, and published autopsies on each of them. The most widely read of these papers was his "Autopsy of an Elephant." He made rare and expensive collections, and was an invaluable member of the Cincinnati Natural History Society. He was also a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science,

the Cuvier Society of Natural History of Cincinnati, the Ohio Historical and Philosophical Society, the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and the National Eclectic Medical Association, of which he was elected, against his will, president, in New Haven, Conn., in 1882, holding the national meeting at Topeka in 1883. Many State and local societies elected him to honorary membership. On February 2, 1858, Dr. Howe was married to Miss Georgiana Lakin, of Paxton, Mass. They had no children. Professor Howe was of portly figure and impressive manner, and always attracted attention to himself—a born leader of men. Of him, Professor Lloyd wrote: "He has taught thousands of physicians, who remember him with constant gratitude. Words are inadequate to describe the veneration of the Eclectic profession for this man. He stood before them as a leader, censuring, guiding, soothing them, taking upon himself responsibilities others shirked or could not bear. As a professional man, the term "freeman," in every way that the word can honorably be employed, is exemplified in the life of this characteristic personage, Professor A. J. Howe, M. D. . . . His deep fund of information, derived from his extensive reading, made him a good conversationalist. He had traveled much in America in the interests of his profession, and in 1886 he made a tour in Europe. He could tell a story with piquancy, or converse on graver topics with divines. He joked and laughed with children, and comforted the aged. As a companion, none stood higher in the esteem of his acquaintances; as a citizen and neighbor, none were better loved. It was a high tribute that Dr. Cooper paid to his memory by saying, when his death was announced, that the children in the neighborhood wept upon the street."

Previous to his death it was the intention of Dr. Howe to formally present to his native town the farm of one hundred and two acres and the old home of his boyhood for a public park. This privilege was denied him through his death, but his wishes were faithfully carried out by his wife in July, 1892. Dr. Howe's body lies in Paxton, Mass.

FREDERICK JOHN LOCKE, M. D.

FREDERICK JOHN LOCKE, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, was born in the city of London, England, on the 7th of December, 1820. He was educated at Christ's College, Newgate Street, in the same city, and read medicine

with Dr. Edwards, Blackfriar's Road, London. He emigrated to America at the age of seventeen. At the breaking out of the Civil War, in this country, he was practicing medicine in Waverly, Pike County, Ohio. He entered the service, August, 1861, as captain of Company D, Thirty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to major, March 23, 1862, and to lieutenant-colonel, July 16th in the same year. In 1864 he graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati. He has practiced medicine in Newport, Ky.,



FREDERICK JOHN LOCKE, M. D.

since 1864, having one of the largest and best practices in the State of Kentucky. For six years he was City Physician of Newport, having charge of the City Hospital, jail, and all out-door poor. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical Institute, which chair he still holds with great credit to himself and his important branch of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. His lectures have been collated and added to by Professor H. W. Felter, and published as "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic Materia Medica and Therapeutics." He is an active member of the Cincinnati, Kentucky, Ohio, and National Associations. He resides in Newport, Ky. Dr. Locke has been thrice married; first to Miss Sarah Jane Glover, by whom he had nine children; his second wife was Miss Anna Grant, by whom he had one child; his present wife was Miss Elizabeth Grant.

As a teacher of Materia Medica and Thera-

peutics, few men have served so long and acceptably as has Professor Locke. Dr. Locke is a perfect type of the Kentucky gentleman, and an orator of uncommon ability. The students and graduates revere him as a father. Since the death of Professor Scudder, in 1894, he has been Dean of the Faculty.

THOMAS CLAY HANNAH, M. D.

THOMAS CLAY HANNAH, M. D., for two years secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute, was born



THOMAS CLAY HANNAH, M. D.

near Oxford, Butler County, Ohio, January 2, 1844, and died at Cincinnati, of phthisis pulmonalis, August 15, 1888. His early education was obtained in the common schools of the country, and this was supplemented by a course in Peoria College, at Peoria, Ind. He began the study of medicine with his brother-in-law, Professor John M. Scudder, and took the prescribed course in the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in 1866. Previous to this time he served honorably in the Union army during the Civil War, entering and serving for a year as a drummer-boy, and subsequently for two years more as a private in an Indiana regiment. For years, and until his death, he was a member of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Dr. Hannah, after graduation, practiced medicine for four years in Elwood, Ind., and the remainder of his lifetime in Cincinnati. While in Elwood, he was united

in marriage, June 28, 1868, to Miss Mary L. Douglass. In 1871, Dr. Hannah was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, and served in that capacity until his death in 1888. He was Secretary of the Faculty from 1886 to 1888. For ten years prior to his death, Dr. Hannah was a deacon in the Central Christian Church of Cincinnati. He was also an Odd Fellow, and took an active interest in politics, being a member of the Cincinnati Blaine Club. A widow and two daughters survived him. The latter, Misses Emma J. and Tillie Katharine, are now the efficient assistants of the Secretary of the Faculty, Dr. John K. Scudder. Dr. Hannah was very popular with the students.

JOHN ALLARD JEANCON, M. D.

JOHN ALLARD JEANCON, M. D., was born in Cambray, Department du Nord, France, April 28, 1831. He was sent to school in Berlin, Germany, when he was twelve years of age, and subsequently, at the age of fourteen, was sent to school at Turin, Italy, in order to learn German and Italian. When fifteen he attended French schools in Paris, studying the classics and mathematics, and in 1850 he went to London, England, where



JOHN ALLARD JEANCON, M. D.

he entered the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and continued there until 1854, when he was qualified for the practice of medicine

and surgery by the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Among Professor Jeancon's early teachers were Professors Huxley and St. Claire-Deville. Shortly thereafter he left England and came to this country, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until the summer of 1861, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, and in April, 1862, he was promoted surgeon of that regiment. Having been badly injured in the early part of the war, he was detached from his regiment, and was detailed on hospital duty in different parts of the South, and ultimately at Evansville, Ind. Most of the time he was acting superintendent of a number of general hospitals, or in charge of one hospital, as his health would permit. "During the controversy which followed Surgeon-General Hammond's manifesto against the use of mercury in the army, several surgeons in different departments were appointed to investigate the alleged abuses, and to report upon the subject; and Dr. Jeancon was one of the number. He made an elaborate representation of the evils resulting from the indiscriminate use of the drug, and reported in favor of sustaining Surgeon-General Hammond's position." * He remained in the service of the United States until the summer of 1865, when he resumed the practice of his profession, and has continued it until the present. He was appointed to the chair of Physiology and Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1874, which he held until 1878, then to the chair of Physiology until 1891, then to that of Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, and in 1898 to his present chair of Clinical Instructor in Venereal Diseases and Diseases of the Chest. Professor Jeancon is an exceptional scholar, has done much original physiological work, and speaks and writes fluently several tongues. His large atlases, with text—"Pathological Anatomy," and "Diseases of the Sexual Organs"—are magnificent works of recognized merit by all schools of practice. He also published a folding manikin of the body. The doctor has also been a voluminous contributor to various domestic and foreign journals upon medical and scientific topics. Dr. Jeancon was married in 1855 to Mathilda L. Lemcke. His son, Dr. Charles Jeancon, is now a practicing physician in Cincinnati. Professor Jeancon's granddaughter, Miss Etta C. Jeancon, daughter of Dr. Charles Jeancon, is now a student of medicine in the Eclectic Medical Institute.

* *Eclectic Medical Journal*, 1874, p. 387.

JOHN URI LLOYD, Phr. M., Ph. D.

JOHN URI LLOYD, Phr. M., Ph. D., was born in West Bloomfield, N. Y., April 19, 1849. Four years later the family removed to Boone County, Ky., where he spent his boyhood. His early education was obtained in the private schools of Burlington, Petersburg, and Florence, Ky. At the age of fifteen he entered the drugstore of W. J. M. Gordon, in Cincinnati, where his desire to learn chemistry and a practical



JOHN URI LLOYD, Phr. M., Ph. D.

knowledge of all the facts relative to indigent drugs had full sway. Here he worked hard at all the menial work in connection with such a business, and continued his studies as opportunity presented. Later he entered the drugstore of George Eger, a German pharmacist, where he received a vigorous training in all that pertains to the art of compounding and dispensing medicines. His early education may be said to have been chiefly self-acquired. He next entered the establishment of H. M. Merrell & Company, of Cincinnati, when, in 1871, being but twenty-two years of age, he became manager of the laboratory of that firm, where by dint of hard work and diligent study of Chemistry and Pharmacy he soon became recognized as an expert in his line. In 1877 he became a partner in the concern, and in 1881, when Mr. Merrell retired, he associated himself with Dr. Thorpe of the firm, and with his brother, Mr. Ashley Lloyd, under the firm name of Thorpe

& Lloyd Brothers. In 1885, Mr. Curtis G. Lloyd, the botanist, took Dr. Thorpe's place, since which the firm name has been Lloyd Brothers. Early in Professor Lloyd's professional career he attracted the attention of Professor John King, and a friendship sprung up, which lasted till the death of the latter, and was given expression only recently in the formation of a method of erecting a beautiful monument to his memory. This friendship induced Professor Lloyd to ally himself with the Eclectic School of Medicine, of which he may be said to be one of the bulwarks, and in the evolution of which he has taken such an important part. Plant chemistry, drug extraction, and the proximate principles of plants have been the special objects of his investigations. In 1878, Professor Lloyd was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1883 he was elected to the same chair in the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, which position he resigned in 1887. At a later period he was president of the College of Pharmacy, and is now president of the Board of Trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute. Professor Lloyd is pre-eminently a teacher. His lectures on Chemistry differ from those usually delivered by teachers (in medical colleges) of that ordinarily dry subject—being directed chiefly to the elucidation of pharmaceutical, in preference to pure, chemistry, and abundantly illustrated by historical and commercial allusions derived from his vast store of experience. His audience never tires when he is giving a chemical or pharmaceutical lecture. As an author, Professor Lloyd has an international reputation, and has invaded fields outside of the domain of pharmacy. His contributions to journals of Medicine, Pharmacy, Chemistry, and other sciences, as well as to literary magazines, would make volumes. In the scientific line he has written "The Chemistry of Medicines," "Elixirs," and, in conjunction with C. G. Lloyd, a marvelously exhaustive work on "Drugs and Medicines of North America." With Professor King he produced the "Supplement to the American Dispensatory." More recently a revised and rewritten edition of the "American Dispensatory" has been brought out by Dr. H. W. Felter and J. U. Lloyd. He is now engaged in preparing a scientific "Study in Pharmacy." In the line of speculative fiction, his "Etidorhpa; or, The End of Earth," a strangely fascinating semi-scientific romance, gives him an enduring place among the world's litterateurs. Besides this he has written "The Right Side of the

Car" (symbolic in character), the proceeds of which defrayed the expense of Professor King's monument; "Stringtown on the Pike," a historical story of Kentucky folk-lore in Negro dialect, and a novel, "Warwick of the Knobs," also a Kentucky folk-lore story and character sketch. Professor Lloyd's studies in physical and philosophic fields have been extensive, and his views of the production of "Dews," at first scouted, have been accepted as correct. In his "Etidorhpa" were foreshadowed some of the great phenomena which have since been announced by discoverers in other fields—such as the assertion of the presence of unknown elements in the air, proved by the discovery of argon and helium and other bodies less established, and the speculation concerning "vitalized darkness," or "revivified sunlight," realized in the now known workings of the Röntgen rays. The announcement of "Etidorhpa" is one of the most beautiful word passages in the English tongue.

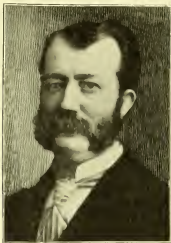
Professor Lloyd's literary work in scientific lines consists largely in the record of his own original chemical and pharmaceutical laboratory experiments; his work in fiction (so called), the recording of speculative metaphysical thought and the study of Kentucky folk-lore and character sketches. He has no superstition in his makeup, but has enjoyed studying the superstitions, signs, and emotional phases of people he has met and in setting them into stories which picture the people concerned."

Professor Lloyd is a member, either active or honorary, of various organizations, among which the following may be mentioned: The National, State, and Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Associations, and honorary member of several of the Eclectic State organizations; the American and Ohio State Pharmaceutical Associations, the American Chemical Society, and the Western Association of Writers. In 1887 he had the distinguished honor of being president of the American Pharmaceutical Association—a compliment both to Professor Lloyd and Eclecticism. He was a special member of the United States Pharmacopoeial Commission of 1890, and recently was invited to address the graduating class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which then conferred upon him the rare degree of Phr. M. (Master in Pharmacy). He was also the recipient of three gold prize-medals (for valuable scientific essays), among them two Ebert prizes (in 1899) for advanced work in pharmacy, and the Ohio University recently bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of

Philosophy. Professor Lloyd has been twice married, first in 1876 to Miss Adaline Meader, of Cincinnati; his second wife was Miss Anna Rouse, of Crittenden, Ky. He resides in Norwood, and has three children—John Thomas, Anna, and Dorothy. Professor Lloyd's biography, with one other from America, is published in a Swiss work, entitled "The Forty Great Pharmacists of the World."

ROLLA L. THOMAS, M. S., M. D.

ROLLA L. THOMAS, M. S., M. D., son of Dr. Milton Thomas, was born August 17, 1857, in the town of Harrison, Hamilton



ROLLA L. THOMAS, M. S., M. D.

County, Ohio. Here he lived till the fall of 1874, when he left high school and went to Greencastle, Ind., to attend Asbury, now DePauw, University. He spent four years at Asbury, graduating in 1878. Three years later he received the degree of M. S. In the fall of 1878 he matriculated in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and received the degree of M. D. in June, 1880. One month later he married Miss Sallie B. Cook, and began the practice of medicine in Harrison, where he remained till the fall of 1887 (November 14th), when he removed to Walnut Hills, Cincinnati. He delivered his first lecture January 27, 1887, as adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and in 1894, on the death of Professor J. M. Scudder, was given the entire charge of this important

branch of college work, as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, which in reality he had so admirably managed the previous seven years. Dr. Thomas gives eminent satisfaction in his department, and as a speaker is in demand on all important occasions. The doctor is active in Church (Methodist) and Sunday-school work. He does a large general practice and much obstetrical work. He has a work on the "Practice of Medicine" nearly ready for the press. Professor Thomas is a member of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Association, and of the National Eclectic Medical Association, being particularly active in the latter organization. Dr. Thomas is one of the associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. Professor Thomas's father was also the preceptor of Professor John M. Scudder, M. D.

WILLIAM EDWARD BLOYER, M. D.

WILLIAM EDWARD BLOYER, M. D., was born in Chambersburg, Pa., February 13, 1853. He was educated in the common schools and the Chambersburg Academy. For ten years he taught school in Ohio and Pennsylvania. He has been a resident of Ohio since 1872. He began reading medicine in 1873, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in June, 1879. He then practiced his profession in Catawba, Ohio, until November, 1887, when he was called to the chair of Anatomy in his Alma Mater, taking the place of Dr. Edwin Freeman, who moved to California. In this department he was a worthy successor of a worthy man. Professor Boyer was transferred from the chair of Anatomy to that of Special and General Surgery, in 1898, and still holds that important position. He has also taught Clinical Medicine in the Institute since 1895. In 1900-1901, Professor Boyer was honored by all schools of medicine, by being selected President of the American Association of Official Surgeons. Since 1887, he has been one of the editors and publishers of the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner*. To him is largely due the important and unique position that journal now holds among current medical periodicals. His strong and pungent editorials have given him a national reputation as a vigorous champion of Eclectic principles and methods. Dr. Boyer is a member of the State and National Eclectic Medical Associations, being president of the former in 1890-91, and of the latter in 1895-6, holding the session in Portland,

Ore. He has also been president of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. As a society member he is invaluable, a hard



WILLIAM EDWARD BLOYER, M. D.

worker, detesting sham and impostors, a thorn in the flesh of those whose methods make them unfitted for professional recognition; but a staunch defender of Eclecticism and true Eclectics. His knowledge of the status of practitioners and the Eclectic profession at large is little short of marvelous. He is a ready debater, and is always put upon important committees in society work. He is one of the associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*. As a practitioner he ranks high, being a consultant of wide reputation. He devotes himself largely to surgical work, particularly Orifical Surgery. In surgical work he is a careful diagnostician and operator, and is noted for the care and attention he gives his patients after operations.

Dr. Bloyer was married November 2, 1876, to Miss Helen Abigail Pinckney, cousin of the Hon. Elihu Root. They have three children—William Root Pinckney, now a student in Hamilton College, at Clinton, N. Y.; Maude Geneva, a teacher in the Cincinnati Public Schools; and Mary Abigail, her father's assistant.

JOHN KING SCUDDER, A. M., M. D.

JOHN KING SCUDDER, A. M., M. D., secretary of the Faculty, and oldest son of the late Professor J. M. Scudder, was born in Cincin-

nati, May 16, 1865. His education commenced in the Avondale (Cincinnati) Public Schools, after which he graduated from the Chickering Institute in 1882, and finally from the Cincinnati University, with the degree of A. B., in 1886. He received his medical degree from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1888, and for post-graduate work the degree of Master of Arts from the Cincinnati University in 1890. Dr. Scudder has been secretary of the Faculty and Board of Trustees of his Alma Mater since 1888, and was instructor in Latin from 1894 to 1897. He is a member of the National, Ohio, and Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Societies, having been president of the latter and also president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association in 1900-1901, the Put-in-Bay meeting of which, when he presided, being one of the most successful in the history of the society. Dr. Scudder was a member of the Ohio State Board of Medical Examination and Registration, being appointed at its organization by Governor Bushnell in 1896, serving one year. In this connection he rendered invaluable service. The selection of Dr. Scudder for this position was due chiefly to his intimate knowledge of the medical status of colleges and practitioners. He has been managing editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* since the death of his father in February, 1894. Dr. Scudder was united



JOHN KING SCUDDER, A. M., M. D.

in marriage, in 1890, to Miss Marjorie Moore, of Winton Place, Ohio. He is one of the authors of this publication, "History of the

Eclectic Medical Institute," furnishing the lists of graduates and a portion of the biographical matter.

ELI MELVIN MCPHERON, M. D.

ELI MELVIN MCPHERON, M. D., son of Jacob and Minerva McPheron, was born near Westminster, Allen County, Ohio, July 28,



ELI MELVIN MCPHERON, M. D.

1862, and died at Janesville, Wis., August 12, 1897. His father was a substantial farmer. Dr. McPheron's early education was received in the common district schools of the country. Later he taught school, and attended the Normal University at Ada, Ohio. He did not, however, graduate. On October 15, 1882, he married Emily D. Dawson, by whom he had two children—Grace and Carl. Mrs. McPheron died June 20, 1887. In 1886-7, Dr. McPheron began reading medicine under the direction of Dr. W. S. Turner, now a prominent physician of Waynesfield, Ohio. In 1888 he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, and began practice in Cincinnati. From 1888 to 1891 he was Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Ophthalmology in his Alma Mater. In 1891 he removed to Denver, Col., and entered into partnership with Dr. T. Willis Miles. Returning to Ohio he became Lecturer on Anatomy in the Normal University at Ada. From there he went

to Janesville, Wis., where he married Miss Cora Cornish, March 7, 1895. While in Denver, Dr. McPheron was observed by his partner, Dr. Miles, to have had several attacks of tachycardia. He was also of a rheumatic diathesis. He died suddenly of apoplexy, probably due to embolism of some cerebral artery from endocarditis.

ROBERT CORBIN WINTERMUTE, M. D.

ROBERT CORBIN WINTERMUTE, M. D., was born at Norton, Delaware County, Ohio, June 27, 1861. Removing to Mount Vernon at an early age, he received his literary education there, graduating from Union College. He later began the study of medicine under Dr. A. P. Robertson, taking a three years' course at the Eclectic Medical Institute, graduating in 1881. Dr. Wintermute has been coroner of Delaware County two terms, president of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, is a member of the Central Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, and Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. For a number of years he has been re-elected unanimously treasurer of the State Society. Since September, 1890, he has filled with credit the chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the Eclectic Medical Insti-



ROBERT CORBIN WINTERMUTE, M. D.

tute. Since the death of Professor King he undertook the revision of King's "Eclectic Obstetrics," which to-day stands as the stand-

ard of our school on this branch. He is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association. Professor Wintermute is located at 129 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, and resides in Norwood. He married Miss Mary Arabella Cherry, of Delaware, December 31, 1890. As an instructor, Dr. Wintermute takes a high rank, is a fluent speaker, and, in his department of obstetrics, gives excellent satisfaction. Dr. Wintermute is one of the associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

LYMAN WATKINS, M. D.

LYMAN WATKINS, M. D., was born May 1, 1854, at Blanchester, Clinton County, Ohio. His father, Dr. Jonas Watkins, received his



LYMAN WATKINS, M. D.

medical education at the Starling Medical College, of Columbus, Ohio, but soon became dissatisfied with Old School practice, became a convert to Eclecticism, and is one of the pioneers. Dr. Lyman Watkins attended the public and high school in his native village, and in 1874 entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which he came direct to the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in the spring of 1877. He engaged in the practice of medicine with his father in Blanchester; in 1888 was elected secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, and the following year was elected president of that same body. In the meantime he was also elected secretary, and

subsequently vice-president, of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. In 1890 he was selected to fill the chair of Histology and Microscopy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and in 1891 was promoted to the chair of Physiology, and in 1898 was chosen Professor of Pathology as well as Physiology. In 1895 he published a work entitled "A Compendium of the Practice of Medicine." Dr. Watkins was married to Miss Lida Baldwin, April 7, 1877. They have three children—Anna C., Baldwin, and Raymond. As a teacher, Dr. Watkins is thorough and popular. He is an associate editor of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, A. M., LL. B.

WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, A. M., LL. B., son of the late Hon. William Martin Dickson, was born in Cincinnati, March 7, 1856. After a thorough preparatory course of education acquired in the city schools, he entered Yale College, graduating therefrom in the Class of 1878. Returning to Cincinnati, he commenced reading law under the direction of his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1881, after a comprehensive, systematic, and severe course of instruction. While studying law, and for a time after being admitted, Mr. Dickson was instructor in Latin



WILLIAM LOWRY DICKSON, A. M., LL. B.

and Greek in the Cincinnati schools, after which he took up practice, which has steadily advanced and developed into a lucrative as

well as into an important one. As a lawyer Mr. Dickson is chiefly distinguished for the care and attention bestowed on the preparation of his cases, and the profound and exhaustive researches into all the points bearing upon them. His scholarly attainments, together with the gift of a natural and easy flow of language, render him particularly well qualified for his chosen profession, a fact which his large clientage and high standing at the bar clearly demonstrates. In addition to his law practice, Mr. Dickson is lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the Eclectic Medical Institute, a position to which he was appointed in 1890, and which is in itself a distinguishing mark of honor. Professor Dickson was married in 1887 to Miss Minnie Goodhue. They have no children.

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D.

HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D., was born at Rensselaerville, Albany County, N. Y., June 15, 1865, a son of Andrew Jay and Elizabeth (Nichols) Felter. The ancestry on the paternal side was of French and Dutch descent, tracing their genealogy back to the French Huguenots, who took refuge in Holland to escape the persecutions of Catherine de' Medici and her Catholic adherents. Beyond this the family may be traced back to its origin in the fertile plains of Languedoc. His maternal ancestors were of English extraction. The paternal ancestors at an early date emigrated to America, and settled in the valley of the Hudson, and were among the founders of the village of Saugerties, N. Y. His mother dying when he was but eight years old, Dr. Felter met with varying fortune. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Troy, Lansingburg, and Green Island, and in the Groveside district school at Pittstown, N. Y. When seventeen he obtained a teacher's certificate, and taught school for three successive winters at Potter's Hill, East Pittstown, and Groveside district schools. During the balance of the year he labored at farming. Subsequently he attended the Lansingburg Academy, at Lansingburg, N. Y. In 1883 he began the study of medicine and surgery, under Dr. Alexander B. Willis, of Johnsonville, N. Y., an Old School physician of prominence and liberal views. Looking with disfavor upon the Allopathic branch of the profession, as he saw its practice, he decided to adopt the Eclectic system of medicine, and, though bitterly opposed by friends who honestly believed the choice

to be suicidal to professional preferment, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1886, and graduated June 5, 1888, at the head of a class of sixty. He then located in Troy, N. Y., for the practice of his profession. After about a year he returned to Cincinnati, where he has since resided and followed his calling. Dr. Felter was married, January 1, 1890, to Miss Martha Reyburn Caldwell, a lineal descendant of John Caldwell Calhoun and the Caldwells of the Carolinas. They have two children—Dorah Helen, born Oc-



HARVEY WICKES FELTER, M. D.

tober 23, 1893, and Lloyd King, born July 9, 1896.

Dr. Felter has been secretary and president of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, is a member of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he has been secretary, vice-president, and, in 1898, president, holding at Columbus, in 1899, one of the best meetings in the history of the society. He was formerly a member of the Albany (N. Y.) County Eclectic Medical Society, serving as secretary, and a member of the New York State Eclectic Medical Society. He was chosen Demonstrator of Anatomy, vice Dr. McPherson, in April, 1891, and Quiz Master in Chemistry in 1895. In addition to his other duties he was appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry in 1898. In 1897 he became Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, delivering the lectures on Chemistry and Toxicology, while Professor Lloyd delivers the lectures on Pharmacy. In 1892 the death

of Professor Howe necessitated the appointment of Professor Bloyer to the chair of Surgery, and Dr. Felter was appointed temporarily to the chair of Anatomy, delivering the lectures for the term, as the season had just begun. This arrangement was but temporary, Professor E. Freeman being called to the chair of Surgery, while Professor Bloyer resumed the chair of Anatomy. In 1895, Dr. Felter collated and edited, with large additions, the lectures on *Materia Medica* delivered by Professor Locke before the classes, and published the work as "Locke's Syllabus of Eclectic *Materia Medica*." In 1900 he brought out a second edition, to which he added a number of articles. He is the joint author, with Professor J. U. Lloyd, of the two-volume revision of the "American Dispensatory," which was completed in the winter of 1898. At present he holds the positions of Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, to which chair he was appointed in 1899, and Adjunct Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology, delivering six lectures each week. He is the author of the historical and a portion of the biographical matter of this work—the "History of the Eclectic Medical Institute." Dr. Felter's favorite recreation studies are botany and general and, particularly, medical history and biography. He has contributed regularly to the *Eclectic Medical Journal* in original articles, and as associate editor. He has also contributed regularly to the "Annual of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery," particularly upon *Materia Medica* and specific medication. His papers on Eclectic Medicines running for several years in the *Eclectic Medical Gleaner* attracted considerable attention in this country and on the Continent, and were widely copied in many pharmaceutical and medical periodicals.

WILLIAM BYRD SCUDDER, M. D.

WILLIAM BYRD SCUDDER, M. D., was born in Avondale, Hamilton County, Ohio, December 12, 1869. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and attended the Cincinnati University two years, paying special attention to Analytical Chemistry under the direction of Professor T. H. Norton. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute, after attending four sessions, in June, 1890. In 1890 and 1891 he attended the summer sessions in Ophthalmology and Otology in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He had charge of the chemical laboratory of the Eclectic

Medical Institute from 1891 to 1898, and lectured and had charge of the clinics in Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology from 1892 to 1898. Professor Scudder is the author of the Appendix on the nose and throat in Professor J. M. Scudder's work "On the Use of Inhalations." During the year 1895 he studied in Moorfield's Ophthalmic Hospital, London, England, and the Allgemeines Clinic, Vienna, Austria. In May, 1898, he resigned on account of ill health, and removed to Denver, Col., in the spring



WILLIAM BYRD SCUDDER, M. D.

of 1899, where he is now practicing his specialty. He was married, in 1893, to Miss Belle Peabody Ward, of Chicago. They have one son, Felix, and a daughter, Juliette. Professor Scudder was an excellent teacher, and very popular with the class.

BISHOP McMILLEN, M. D.

BISHOP McMILLEN, M. D., son of Lytle McMillen, was born August 5, 1856, on a farm near Johnstown, Licking County, Ohio. His mother was Marinda Cramer, daughter of Captain J. B. Cramer, of the War of 1812, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-three years. Dr. McMillen is of Scotch-Irish descent. He lived on the farm with his parents until twenty years old, then moved with them to Westerville, Ohio. He attended the district school, and later the Johnstown and Westerville high schools. After one year spent in teaching at Hartford, Ohio, he entered the

office of Drs. Stimson and Williams, of Alexandria, Ohio, David Williams, M. D., now of Columbus, Ohio, recently president of the



BISHOP McMILLEN, M. D.

National, being his preceptor. In 1879 he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute, from which he graduated in 1881. He then practiced medicine for seven years at Gahanna and Westerville. In January, 1888, he secured the appointment of assistant physician to the Columbus State Hospital for the Insane. This work proved agreeable to him, and with the aid of his colleagues on the medical staff for two and one-half years he made a clinical study of mental diseases among the unfortunates of that institution. Dr. McMillen was the first Eclectic physician to hold a position in a State asylum in Ohio, and possibly the first in the United States. In 1890 political changes caused a reorganization of the institution. During the summer of 1890 he resumed general practice in Columbus, intending to return to the work in the asylum when political fortunes again made it possible. One month before this hope was to have been realized, he received, on February 25, 1892, a severe injury to his spinal cord, which has ever since greatly handicapped him in his work. As a result he was taken to Shepard's Sanitarium for treatment, and in 1894 became associated with Dr. William Shepard, and at once opened the department for mental diseases, of which he is still in charge. In 1894 he was appointed Pro-

fessor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and delivered a course of lectures each year for four years, when his condition became such that he could not travel, and he was made Emeritus Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases. Dr. McMillen is a member of the National, State, and Ohio Central Eclectic Medical Associations, always attending when possible, and contributing to the interest of the meeting by voice or by well-prepared papers. Dr. McMillen was married, March 8, 1882, to Miss Eva Agler, from near Gahanna, Ohio. He is an Odd Fellow and an ardent Republican in politics, being a member of clubs and rendering valuable aid to the county Republican organization.

EDGAR T. BEHYMER, M. D.

EDGAR T. BEHYMER, M. D., was born at Locust Corner, Ohio, May 25, 1855. His literary education was obtained at Parker's Academy, at Clermontville, Ohio, an institution of considerable repute during the Civil War period, and for a while thereafter. It was closed about 1890. He also attended the Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, from which, however, he did not graduate. Entering the Eclectic Medical Institute, he



EDGAR, T. BEHYMER, M. D.

graduated in 1881. He then began practice in Batavia, Ohio, and for two years served as physician to the Clermont County In-

firmly. For four years he was secretary of the Pension Examining Board. In 1895, he removed to Cincinnati, and was appointed Lecturer on Minor Surgery, vice E. R. Freeman, M. D., resigned. In 1896, he was made assistant in the Surgical Clinic, the chair of Minor Surgery having been annexed to that of General Surgery, held by Professor Edwin Freeman. He resigned from the Faculty in 1897. Dr. Behymer was united in marriage, September 18, 1883, to Miss Lida E. Blythe. He is now engaged in general practice in Cincinnati.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.

GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, M. D., son of Paris C. and Margaret (Cummins) Brown, was born in Newport, Ky., November 19,



GEORGE WILLIAM BROWN, M. D.

1869. He attended the public schools of Newport, and graduated at the Hughes High School, Cincinnati, in 1888. He then studied medicine under Professor F. J. Locke; attended the Eclectic Medical Institute four terms, graduating in 1890; spent three months at the Post-Graduate School in New York, and has been practicing in Newport until the present time. In 1895, he was married to Miss Jennie D. Donaldson. Dr. and Mrs. Brown have one child, William Donaldson Brown. He has been Secretary and President of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, and Secretary of

the Kentucky State Eclectic Medical Association. He succeeded Professor Watkins as Demonstrator of the Microscopical Laboratory in 1895, and now holds the position of Demonstrator of Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology. Dr. Brown practices in Newport, where he gives considerable attention to surgery.

LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D.

LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery and Operative Gynecology, was born at Burton, Geauga County, Ohio, in 1849. His ancestors came from England, and settled in Danbury, Mass. The paternal grandfather, Luther Russell, was born in 1775, and at the age of twenty-two enlisted in the regular army, serving seven years. The paternal grandmother, a daughter of Ephraim Clark, was born in Scotland, in 1783. The maternal grandmother, Sarah Creasser, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1798. Her daughter, Sarah Jane, born in England in 1831, married the father of the subject of this sketch. Luther Russell, Jr., the father of Professor Russell, was born July 12, 1814.

Dr. Russell's early life was spent on the farm, located where the Cuyahoga River empties its waters into Lake Erie, settled in the wilderness in 1803 by his grandfather. On this farm is a large spring of water, near which his ancestor built one of the first log cabins of Northern Ohio. After a neighborhood common school education, when twelve years of age, Dr. Russell was sent to the academy at Burton. At sixteen he commenced his collegiate course at Hiram College. The study of medicine was begun under the tutelage of Dr. James A. Bracken, whose acquaintance he formed in 1870 while teaching school at Mecca, Ohio. At seventeen he was clerk in a general store at fifty dollars per year, board included. By teaching school in the winter and "boarding 'round" and studying at night, he was enabled to attend the spring and fall term at Hiram College, where he studied under James A. Garfield, whom he often heard lecture to the students, urging them on to a higher education and preparation for an elevated position in life. In 1871 he entered, and in 1872 graduated from, the Eclectic Medical Institute. After graduation, he returned to Warren, Ohio, and entered into a partnership with his preceptor, who had now moved from the village to Warren, the county-seat. Two years after, having used all his spare moments in reading law

under the direction of Hon. E. B. Taylor, Garfield's successor in Congress, Dr. Russell passed the regular examination, and was admitted to the practice of law in all the courts of record of the State of Ohio.

This knowledge of law has always been of great advantage to Dr. Russell, who is a medico-legal expert of repute. A successful thyroidectomy, performed in 1876, with only the instruments found in an ordinary pocket-case, first attracted attention to Dr. Russell as a surgeon. This was the first successful



LINUS E. RUSSELL, M. D.

thyroidectomy in the State, and the woman made an excellent recovery. His teacher in surgery, Professor A. J. Howe, questioned the reported case, and at a meeting of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Society, held at Springfield, Ohio, the patient, and the tumor in a glass jar, were brought before the Society, after which he read his first essay to a medical body. Dr. Howe examined the case carefully, and then said: "Gentlemen of this Convention, I owe Dr. Russell an apology. He told me of the case, and I doubted him, and told him so. He has performed the operation prior to my work in this line, and it is the first successful case in the State." After this Professor Howe took a fatherly interest in the younger surgeon, and together they performed many capital operations. This friendship lasted until the death of Dr. Howe. In an editorial Professor Howe said: "I challenge any surgeon of his age to show me the equal in this country in surgical work of Dr.

L. E. Russell." Dr. Russell was elected president of the Ohio Eclectic Medical Association in 1885, and at Nashville, Tenn., in 1887. He was chosen president of the National Eclectic Medical Association. He became a member of the Association for the Advancement of Science in 1879, and is a charter member of the National Association of Railway Surgeons. At the meeting of the latter in St. Louis, in 1889, he advocated in a paper the innovation "Immediate Amputation, Regardless of Shock, in Railroad Injuries Requiring Amputation." Being contrary to accepted teachings this provoked a heated discussion, which was met by the doctor with clinical cases to fortify his position. In the last few years his views have been accepted, and his procedure followed by the profession at large. At Kansas City, in 1890, he read another well-received paper on "Medical Jurisprudence."

In 1886 he was elected surgeon of the Mitchell-Thomas City Hospital at Springfield, Ohio, organizing a medical staff on the broad grounds of representative medical men of all schools. As a medical writer he has contributed many original articles to various medical journals. For years Dr. Russell has held his present position as surgeon for the five divisions of the Big Four Railroad, the Ohio Southern Railway, and the Little Miami Division of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway system. Dr. Russell was elected Professor of Surgery in the Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons of Indianapolis in 1893, which position he held up to the time of his resignation to accept the chair of Clinical Surgery and Operative Gynecology in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1895. While with the Indianapolis school he was instrumental in securing the admission of the students of the college to witness and assist in operations in the large new Hospital of the Sisters of St. Francis. Since his connection with the Eclectic Medical Institute he has been the first surgeon to secure the admission of the Institute students to the various hospitals of the city to assist in surgical work. In 1893 he was secretary of the section on Gynecology and Obstetrics at the World's Congress of Physicians and Surgeons, at Chicago. He is now one of the surgeons to the Seton Hospital of Cincinnati. Professor Russell was married on Thanksgiving-day, 1889, to Miss Alice A. Zischler, of Springfield, Ohio. Dr. Russell is one of the associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

As an operator, Professor Russell is without a peer, his surgical work drawing many compliments from practitioners of other schools. His reputation is national.

JOHN REED SPENCER, M. D.

JOHN REED SPENCER, M. D., was born in Lawrence Township, Washington County, Ohio, August 27, 1854. He received his



JOHN REED SPENCER, M. D.

early education in the Marietta schools and the Marietta Academy, after which he taught school in Ohio for several years. He studied medicine with Dr. J. H. McElhinney, at Hills, Washington County, Ohio, and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1881, practiced medicine at Stanleyville, Washington County, Ohio, for six years after his graduation, and then removed to Cincinnati, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He commenced to teach Electro-Therapeutics in the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1895. In 1896, Professor Mundy resigned the chair of Hygiene and Physical Diagnosis, and Dr. Spencer has been teaching those branches in addition, now occupying the chair of Electro-Therapeutics, Hygiene, and Physical Diagnosis. Dr. Spencer is a member of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, of which he has been President; of the National Eclectic Medical Association,

and of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, being President of the latter in 1895. Dr. Spencer attended one term in the senior class of the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, and was graduated from there in 1896. Dr. Spencer was united in marriage to Miss Eliza R. Becker, of Hills, Ohio, March 27, 1883. They have one daughter, Miss May Spencer.

WILLIAM NELSON MUNDY, M. D.

WILLIAM NELSON MUNDY, M. D., was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 7, 1860. His early education was received in the public schools of New York City. He entered the New York College, in connection with the schools, in 1874. In 1875, he removed to Ohio, and in 1879, commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. William T. Gemmill, of Forest, Ohio. In 1883, he graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, and began practice in Forest. In 1888, he attended the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in New York City, and again in 1893. In 1896, he was made Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Hygiene, and Clinical Diseases of Children, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, which position he resigned in 1897, and returned to his former



WILLIAM NELSON MUNDY, M. D.

home in Forest, where he still resides and practices his profession.

Professor Mundy is regarded as one of the best read, all-around physicians in Eclectic

ticism, and is an expert oculist and aurist. As a clinician he has few equals, and is always given charge of the clinics in the State Society sessions. In society work he is invaluable, always at his post, a vigorous and pleasing speaker, and always ready and effective in debate. For several years he has been corresponding secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, of which he was the efficient president in 1892-3, when the meeting was held at Cincinnati. Dr. Mundy is a member also of the National Eclectic Medical Association, of the Ohio Northwestern Medical Society, and of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society. He is a vigorous and pleasing writer, and has almost completed a work on "Diseases of Children," which will soon be published. Dr. Mundy is married and has two children.

HARRY FORD SCUDDER, M. D.

HARRY FORD SCUDDER, M. D., the youngest son of the late Professor Scudder, was born in Avondale, now a part of Cincinnati, December 29, 1871. He received his education in the Avondale public schools, and afterward attended Woodward High School and the Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, leaving the latter before graduating to begin the study of his profession in the Eclectic



HARRY FORD SCUDDER, M. D.

Medical Institute, where he graduated in June, 1893. He was selected as Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy in May, 1897.

Upon the transference of Professor Felter to the chair of Anatomy, he was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy, in which department he gave great satisfaction. He was married, in 1895, to Miss Mayme Martin. Dr. Scudder resigned in 1901, and went to San Diego, Cal., on account of his wife's ill health.

EMERSON VENABLE, A. B.

EMERSON VENABLE, A. B., was born at Mt. Tusculum, Cincinnati, Ohio, December 22, 1875. He received his preparatory edu-



EMERSON VENABLE, A. B.

cation in the public schools of Cincinnati, graduating from Woodward High School in 1893. On leaving high school, he obtained a position as notice clerk in the freight department of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, in which employment he remained for one year. In 1894, he began his course at the University of Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the summer of 1895, he was made assistant night yard-clerk of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and, during the next two summers, he devoted himself to teaching. In 1896, he was appointed Instructor in English and Latin in Professor Eisele's Collegiate School, and, in 1897, he became Principal of the Cincinnati Summer

School. In the fall of 1897, he was appointed Instructor in Latin, Physics, and Zoology, in the Eclectic Medical Institute. In October, 1897, he began the study of law at the Cincinnati Law School. During the Spanish War, in 1898, he served as a private in the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. In July, 1899, he was appointed Librarian, and Teacher of Mathematics, in the Ohio Mechanics' Institute, where he remained for one year. Since September, 1899, he has been Teacher of Literature at Walnut Hills High School, Cincinnati. Mr. Venable has been connected with the Eclectic Medical Institute as an instructor for five years, and at present he occupies the chair of Latin and Physics.

KENT OSCANYAN FOLTZ, M. D.

KENT OSCANYAN FOLTZ, M. D., was born in Lafayette, Medina County, Ohio, February 16, 1857. He graduated from the Ashland High School in 1872; attended Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio, but left the school during the sophomore year, and entered the drugstore at one time conducted by his father, as prescription clerk. During the next few years he made a special study of chemistry and botany. After seven years spent back of the prescription counter in Ashland and Akron, Ohio, he went to New York, and took charge of a drug and chemical laboratory, attending the New York College of Pharmacy. After a year in that city, the works were moved to Chicago, where he continued in charge of the manufacturing department two years. Concluding to finish his course in medicine, he resigned his position, and took his first course of lectures at Western Reserve Medical School, of Cleveland, Ohio, and graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1886. In 1888, he attended a fall course on the eye and ear at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. In 1889, he took a summer course on the same subjects at the New York Polyclinic, and followed this with another course at the first named institution. In 1890, one of the doctors connected with the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, wrote to him to come on to New York, and take care of his work in the school, Manhattan Eye and Ear, Harlem Dispensary, and also his private practice, during his vacation of three months. This offer was accepted. After four and a half years of general practice, Dr. Foltz devoted his entire attention to his special work,

dropping out of the general work entirely. In May, 1898, he was elected to the chair of Didactic and Clinical Ophthalmology, Otology, Rhinology, and Laryngology, in the Eclectic Medical Institute, and removed to Cincinnati to occupy his new position. In 1900, he brought out an excellent "Manual of Eye Diseases;" he is now engaged in the preparation of a companion, "Manual of Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat." In 1891, he was married to Miss Gertie A. Pendleton. Professor Foltz resides in Nor-



KENT OSCANYAN FOLTZ, M. D.

wood, and practices his specialty in one of the best equipped offices in Cincinnati, in the Odd Fellows' Temple. Dr. Foltz is a member of the National, Cincinnati, and Ohio societies, having been President of the latter in 1891-2, holding the meeting at Youngstown. Professor Foltz is one of the associate editors of the *Eclectic Medical Journal*.

CHARLES GREGORY SMITH, M. D.

CHARLES GREGORY SMITH, M. D., was born at Kyle, near Middletown, Butler County, Ohio, October 17, 1869. His early education was acquired in the public school at that place, until October, 1883, when he removed with his parents to Cincinnati. After attending the public schools of Cincinnati, he entered the office of the Eclectic Medical Institute, and pursued the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Pro-

fessor John M. Scudder, Dean of the institution. Here he assisted in the office work, and attended various individual lecture



CHARLES GREGORY SMITH, M. D.

courses for several years. This he supplemented with four regular sessions, graduating in June, 1890. Locating in Cincinnati, Ohio, he engaged in the general practice of medicine. In June, 1894, he was elected corresponding secretary of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, serving one year. He also served one year as secretary of the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Society, of which he is still a member. He was elected treasurer of the Alumni Association of the Eclectic Medical Institute in May, 1897, which office he still holds. At the annual meeting of the Ohio State Eclectic Medical Association, in session at Put-in-Bay in 1901, he was elected first vice-president. When the eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic was opened in the Institute, Dr. Smith served for several years as assistant to Professor William Byrd Scudder. In June, 1900, he was regularly appointed Demonstrator of Chemistry in the Eclectic Medical Institute, in which capacity he still serves. Dr. Smith is an active Mason, and is unmarried.

EDWIN RICKER FREEMAN, M. D.

EDWIN RICKER FREEMAN, M. D., son of Professor Edwin Freeman, M. D., and Rosella (Ricker) Freeman, was born in Cincin-

nati, Ohio, May 8, 1865. In 1866 his parents removed to New York City, where his father was Professor of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical College of New York City until 1871, when the family returned to Cincinnati. Dr. Freeman's first three years of schooling were passed in the country schools of Clermont County, Ohio. From 1876 to 1879 he attended the public schools of Cincinnati; from 1879 to 1883 was spent in the Woodward High School of that city, where he pursued a classical course, and was one of the editors of the *Woodward Bulletin*. From 1883 to 1887 he attended the University of Cincinnati, taking the B. S. course in Chemistry and Natural History, with special studies in Ichthyology. While in the university he was active in athletics, being a member of the football and baseball teams. He was also an editor of the college paper, and president of the Literary Society. Since 1884 he has held a membership in the Sigma Chi Fraternity. Leaving the university before graduation, he entered the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1887, and graduated in the same in 1889. This course was supplemented with courses in Microscopy, Histology, Pathology, and Bacteriology at the Ohio Medical College in 1888 and 1889. In addition, he availed himself of special instruction in the Cincinnati Hospital in Diseases of Women and Obstetrics, Physical Diagnosis, and Pathology. Owing to his father's ill health



EDWIN RICKER FREEMAN, M. D.

he removed with him to Fresno, Cal., in 1889, practicing medicine there until May, 1892, when he returned to his native city. Dr.

Freeman lectured on Minor Surgery from 1892 to 1894 in the Eclectic Medical Institute. Resigning his position, he entered general practice as a physician and surgeon. In the autumn of 1901 he was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Eclectic Medical Institute, which position he still occupies.

Dr. Freeman is a member of the National, Ohio, and Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Associations, Alumni Association of Eclectic Medical Institute, Knights of Pythias, Sons of St. George, Cincinnati Gymnasium, and Young Men's Christian Association. He is unmarried.

SUMMARY.

Matriculates Eclectic Medical Institute, 1845-1901.	12,014
Graduates Eclectic Medical Institute, 1845-1901,	3,488
Graduates Worthington Medical College, 1833-1838.	88
Matriculates Eclectic College of Medicine, 1857-1859.	394
Graduates Eclectic College of Medicine, 1857-1859.	131

NUMBER OF GRADUATES, BY CLASSES.

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

1846, 22	1865, 44	1884, 83
1847, 30	1866, 76	1885, 69
1848, 48	1867, 56	1886, 58
1849, 47	1868, 77	1887, 63
1850, 65	1869, 80	1888, 61
1851, 45	1870, 61	1889, 69
1852, 58	1871, 96	1890, 69
1853, 69	1872, 85	1891, 75
1854, 115	1873, 70	1892, 52
1855, 76	1874, 73	1893, 47
1856, 68	1875, 94	1894, 71
1857, 67	1876, 68	1895, 37
1858, 57	1877, 55	1896, 51
1859, 50	1878, 122	1897, 55
1860, 78	1879, 77	1898, 45
1861, 38	1880, 50	1899, 76
1862, 14	1881, 115	1900, 88
1863, 20	1882, 101	1901, 26
1864, 41	1883, 65	

‡ First graduating class on the three years' course

* First graduating class on the four years' course

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF GRADUATES

OF THE

ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

1870. Abbett, Francis M.
1871. Abbott, George C.
1875. Abbott, John M.
1872. Abbott, June.
1875. Abbott, Mano.
1883. Abbott, Scott H.
1894. Arbegast, Jacob W.
1871. Akins, James S.
1891. Acton, Thomas J.
1877. Adair, John H.
1856. Adams, David.
1881. Adams, David.
1885. Adams, Frank X.
1851. Adams, J.
1883. Adams, James.
1853. Adams, Joseph W.
1877. Adcock, J. Alfred B.
1870. Adye, George Francis.
1891. Agenbroad, Newton.
*1858. Albaugh, John Edwin.
1891. Albright, William.
1884. Alden, Avery E.
1870. Alden, Loyal W.
1881. Aldrich, Ellerton W.
1888. Aldrich, Ivon Kenyon.
1883. Aldrich, John O.
1853. Aldrich, Richard L.
1859. Alexander, A. E.
1859. Alexander, M. P.
1848. Alexander, Wm. J.
1891. Alexander, Wm. P.
1875. Alford, John W.
1874. Alfrey, John.
1855. Allemond, John Wm.
1885. Allen, Benson T.
1859. Allen, B. W.
1873. Allen, Ethan.
1870. Allen, Jabez A.
1870. Allen, John W.
1884. Allen, Woody.
1882. Aller, Samuel N.
1852. Allin, Thompson Ware.
1893. Allison, Geo. Thomas.
1858. Allison, John Pryor.
1852. Ambrose, John.
1899. Ambrose, Wm. Harris.
1899. Anderson, Axel Mauritz.
1879. Anderson, Daniel.
1880. Anderson, Edwin C.
*1859. Anderson, George.
1860. Anderson, John C.
1873. Anderson, Nathan.
1860. Anderson, Robert P.
1889. Anderson, Rufus R.
1854. Anderson, Samuel Brooks.
1848. Anderson, Wm. L.
1875. Andrews, A. Steelc.
1859. Andrews, G. W.
1879. Andrews, Ida E.
1885. Andrews, Ida E.
1868. Andrews, James C.
1878. Andrews, James C.
1880. Andrews, James C.
1859. Andrews, J. L.
1851. Andrus, A.
1869. Andrus, Hiram.
1859. Antle, F. P.
1881. Antle, Thomas P.
1853. Anton, James.
*1859. Anton, Mrs. Rebecca.
*1857. Arbuckle, William Thomas.
1894. Archer, Alphonso E.
1901. Archer, J. Alec.
1868. Arey, Robert M.
1876. Armitage, John Q.
1870. Armstrong, John W.
1855. Arnoldia, Peter.
1867. Armstrong, Wesley.
1854. Armstrong, Zaccheus.
1887. Arneson, Charles.
1860. Arnholt, Michael A., Jr.
1885. Arnold, James P.
1868. Arnold, Josiah.
1864. Arnold, Martin B.
1898. Arnold, Orion T.
1883. Arnold, Robert J.
1879. Arnold, William B.
1885. Arnold, Woodie.
1877. Arrasmith, Wm. A.
1888. Artman, Byron E.
1873. Asbury, Isaac M.
1899. Ashabrunner, James H.
1855. Ashton, William Adolphus.
1881. Ashum, David.
1874. Asire, Jacob L.
1899. Athey, J. Vanmore.
1868. Augur, James T.
1874. Ault, Adam T.
1847. Ault, Mary A.
1897. Aurin, Emil Carl.
1886. Austin, Barnett D.
1849. Austin, David Abel.
1874. Austin, James M.
1877. Austin, Thomas R.
1854. Averdick, Henry G.
1847. Avery, I. J.
1880. Ayers, Delbert C.
1889. Ayers, Lillie M.
1868. Aylworth, B. H.
1864. Ayres, Hiram M.
*1857. Ayres, Jeremiah.
1869. Babbitt, Dwight Snellm.
1851. Bachley, U. M.
1860. Backesto, John P.
1848. Backus, James H.
1877. Bacon, Charles R.
*1857. Badgeley, Aaron.
1846. Badger, W.
1852. Baker, A. C.
1887. Baker, Francis M.

1893. Baker, Jas. Bartlett.
1892. Baker, James Monroe.
1884. Baker, John Moss.
1892. Baker, Samuel M.
1882. Baker, Willard R.
1864. Bainbridge, James A.
1854. Bailey, Abram.
1889. Bailey, Hiram R.
1854. Baily, Mary Malin.
1893. Baird, Jas. Madison.
1900. Baird, Jay.
1871. Baird, John P.
1892. Baird, John V.
1894. Baird, Oscar Carl.
1872. Baird, William C.
1872. Baird, William.
1899. Balcome, Frank Ernest
Baldrige, A. H.
Baldrige, A. P.
1900. Baldrige, Clifford
John.
1896. Baldrige, Ezra
Robert.
1873. Baldrige, John A.
1873. Baldrige, John H.
1874. Baldrige, Robert A.
1872. Baldwin, Daniel C.
1888. Baldwin, Frank M.
1884. Baldwin, Mahlon Fre-
mont.
1890. Baldwin, Thos. R.
1888. Baldwin, Zell L.
1871. Ballard, Edward C.
1898. Ballmer, Emil August.
1847. Ball, Joseph P.
1893. Ball, Robert O.
1892. Bancroft, Eugene M.
1876. Banfield, Allen P.
1885. Banfield, James C.
1890. Bangert, John R., Jr.
1878. Banta, William.
1866. Barber, George M.
1868. Barber, Henry A.
1857. Barber, Joseph.
1854. Barber, Lewis.
1873. Barber, Silas E.
1893. Barber, Wm. Wilson.
1853. Barbour, Nemiah.
1859. Barham, R. G.
1880. Barker, Edson Cicero.
1899. Barker, Harrison Ed-
win.
1881. Barker, Joseph B.
1862. Barnes, Calvin C.
1874. Barnes, Cass Grove.
1874. Barnes, Joshua T.
1871. Barnes, Lemona.
1860. Barnes, Lemona.
1854. Barnes, Orville Julius.
1872. Barnes, Wright.
1861. Barnett, Eli E.
1889. Baron, Mary A.
1879. Bartlett, Thornbury B.
1878. Barton, John Smith.
1876. Bartoo, Jesse E.
1887. Bartow, Albert C.
1894. Barwick, Samuel
Omer.
1885. Barre, John B.
1864. Barr, Thomas A.
1861. Barr, Adam J.
1855. Barron, Marcus New-
ton.
*1857. Barry, Elsie H.
1879. Barry, John W.
1857. Bass, Marquis Larome.
1873. Bates, David.
1856. Bates, Henry Thomp-
son.
1876. Bates, Henry.
1875. Bates, Joel.
1849. Bauer, Anthony.
1874. Baxter, James H.
*1857. Bayard, Albert Lyman.
*1857. Bayard, Daniel E.
1867. Bayer, Frederick A.
1853. Beach, Edward E.
1879. Beach, Leroy L.
1859. Beacham, J. D.
1854. Beachley, Nathaniel
Jacob.
1851. Beadle, H.
1869. Beadle, William.
1855. Beall, John Sunder-
land.
1870. Beals, Francis M.
1878. Beam, Henry Francis.
1855. Beam, Lemon Thomas.
1878. Beam, William C.
Bean, A.
1885. Bean, Albert M.
1877. Bean, Oliver W.
1881. Beane, Benjamin F.
1879. Bear, Sarah J.
1855. Beardsley, Charles.
1894. Beardsley, Will S.
1872. Beasley, Richard W.
1878. Beatty, James A.
1881. Beatty, J. Louis.
1887. Beaumont, Frank P.
1860. Beaumont, Godfrey L.
1881. Beaver, Charles, Jr.
1897. Beck, Colon.
1882. Beckett, William C.
1897. Bechtel, Elmer E.
1848. Beckwith, L. F.
1864. Beckwith, Nelson W.
1865. Beebe, William B.
1887. Beeler, Elmer E.
1875. Beeler, Jerome S.
1872. Beem, Alvin B.
1884. Beem, Elmer Clifton.
1873. Beem, Herbert L.
Beeman, J.
Beeman, P.
1874. Beer, Simon B.
1864. Beery, George W.
1872. Beeson, Charles.
*1857. Beher, Edward Davis.
1868. Behmyer, Carroll.
1871. Behmyer, Eben.
1881. Behmyer, Edwar T.
1875. Behmyer, Edwin.
1895. Behmyer, Harry Well-
man.
1895. Behmyer, Homer C.
1849. Behmyer, Lewis.
1888. Bell, Lee C.
Bemas, D.
1878. Bement, Dwight
Reuben.
1879. Bennis, J. Dwight.
1891. Benedict, Walter G.
1853. Benham, Harvey R.
1890. Bennett, Algernon E.
1889. Bennett, Almon L.
1881. Bennett, Benjamin F.
1884. Bennett, Eva Jane.
1896. Bennett, Herman.
1872. Bennett, Jonathan H.
1869. Bennett, Joseph Beach.
1874. Bennett, Joseph L.
1897. Bennett, Lovick R.
1873. Bennett, Stephen M.
1891. Bennett, William H.
1886. Bentley, Jesse E.
1854. Benton, George Root.
1851. Be, R. A. N.
1884. Berry, Charles Tod.
1883. Berry, Joseph T.
1866. Bertenshaw, Thos. F.
1888. Best, William P.
1854. Bethea, Wm. Laurin.
*1859. Bettes, George Wash-
ington.
1857. Bettis, Jerome N.
1884. Betts, Flora May.
1882. Betts, William H.
1852. Bevier, William.
1870. Bewlay, Harry P.
1867. Bibbuss, E. Weed.
1870. Biesecker, John W.
1885. Biles, Elmore L.
1888. Biles, Jacob, Jr.
1870. Biles, William P.
*1857. Billings, Samuel Rus-
sel.

1878. Bills, James Parker.
1856. Birch, Bright.
1849. Birdsong, Jesse Monroe.
1871. Bishop, Alva C.
1852. Bishop, Hiram W.
1867. Bishop, Willard J.
1893. Bismarck, George Frederick.
1899. Bittner, Charles Russell.
1899. Bittner, Edward Franklin.
1901. Bixel, Peter D.
1886. Black, Frank B.
1879. Black, Francis M.
1866. Black, Luther C.
1885. Blackburn, Emory W.
1886. Blackfan, Harry S.
1866. Blackman, Edson.
1885. Blackwell, Garrett B.
1869. Blagg, David Francis.
*1859. Blair, Giles Tomkins.
1866. Blair, J. Fletcher.
1875. Blair, James S.
1887. Blake, Austin M.
1890. Blake, Fred A.
1868. Blake, Samuel L.
1847. Blakesley, Lucius.
1861. Blakey, Thomas C.
1882. Blanchard, Alba G.
1875. Blanchard, John A.
1895. Blanchard, J. Ezra.
1881. Blanchard, James F.
1888. Blanchard, Milton E.
1891. Blaney, Charles T.
1890. Blank, John T.
1888. Blankmeyer, Herman H.
1875. Bloom, Daniel M.
1878. Bloom, John Henry.
1899. Blosser, Howard V.
1879. Bloyer, William E.
1854. Blythe, Baughman.
1889. Bobo, Cal. W.
1846. Bodine, Milton S.
1879. Boldrey, Cyrus E.
1860. Bolton, James J.
1861. Bolton, Rufus L.
1854. Bonebrake, Moses W. Bond, L. A.
1882. Bond, Samuel D.
1875. Bonham, David M.
1870. Boots, Samuel S.
1879. Booth, Sarah A.
1876. Borger, David D.
1892. Boroughs, I. Hamlin.
1846. Borton, J.
1875. Boulden, George A.
1891. Bourn, H. Mahlon.
1849. Bowen, Bowen C.
1847. Bowen, Charles G.
1866. Bowen, Omer C.
1864. Bower, Abraham H.
*1857. Bower, William Edward.
1846. Bower, W. W.
1892. Bowers, Harry W.
1858. Bowers, Jas. Brazil.
1871. Bowie, Thomas C.
1898. Bowles, Thomas.
1851. Boyd, S. S.
1885. Boyd, Isaac N.
1864. Boyer, William F.
1891. Boylan, Wm. Franklin.
1859. Boynton, S. W.
1871. Bracklin, James R.
1869. Bracy, Edward E.
1870. Bradford, George E.
1863. Bradford, William E.
1870. Bradish, George M.
1874. Bradley, James N.
1887. Bradner, Mittie Fairman.
1896. Bradshaw, Henry G.
1859. Brady, J. T.
1881. Brannen, Dennis J.
1858. Branstrup, Wm. T.
1855. Bras, Thomas Henry.
1894. Brechbill, Benjamin B.
1876. Brecount, Asa S.
Brelsford, J.
1876. Bridinger, Jacob.
1894. Briggs, Dayton D.
1876. Brigham, Frank E.
1866. Brigham, Leonard R.
*1857. Brigham, Sarah C.
1869. Bright, Christian Beery.
1886. Brinkerhoff, Edward.
1883. Brinnan, Leonard E.
1873. Brittain, William C.
1861. Brock, D. S.
1878. Brockerman, William.
1888. Brockman, Henry H.
1901. Brodberger, Wm. L.
*1859. Brombaugh, Noah Everett.
1898. Bromley, A. Wayne.
Bronson, A.
1848. Bronson, Salmon.
1884. Brooke, John Edwin.
1887. Brookhart, Charles M.
1877. Brooks, Homer G.
1849. Brooks, Odna Daly.
Brooks, W. H.
1888. Broome, Joseph R.
1881. Brothers, Clark E.
*1857. Brothers, Isaiah.
1882. Brothers, Isaiah.
1884. Browder, David Newton.
1869. Brower, John J.
1878. Brower, Josiah.
1853. Brown, Caroline.
1849. Brown, Charles Carlos.
1899. Brown, DeElla.
1879. Brown, Eli. L.
*1857. Brown, Eliza A.
1892. Brown, George O.
1890. Brown, George W.
1851. Brown, H. P.
1889. Brown, Horatio Seymour.
1858. Brown, Hosea Bethel.
1871. Brown, Ira.
1861. Brown, Isaac N.
1854. Brown, Leroy Wood.
1877. Brown, Lloyd G.
1882. Brown, Lloyd G.
*1859. Brown, Marcus Demetrius.
1872. Brown, Quincy A.
1871. Brown, Wesley.
1889. Brown, Wm. A. J.
1869. Brown, William H. G.
1854. Brown, Zachariah Cox.
1890. Browne, Samuel C.
1882. Browning, Robert L.
1875. Broyer, Constant.
1896. Brubaker, Milford M.
1851. Bruce, J. E.
*1859. Bruce, Wm. Gaines.
1882. Brucker, Charles M.
1888. Bruns, Wm. F.
1889. Bruton, Henry P.
Bryan, J.
1890. Bryant, Francis M.
1869. Bryant, Randolph F.
1875. Bryant, William B.
1857. Bucey, Azariah J.
1899. Buck, Burton B.
1856. Buck, Thomas B.
1869. Buckham, Robert N.
Buckley, W. C.
1893. Buckner, Benjamin F.
1873. Buffington, Burnett V.
1890. Bucey, William C.
1892. Bullington, Perry F.
1884. Bunch, Benjamin Franklin.
1881. Bunch, Robert A.
1878. Bundy, Azro Delos.
1878. Bundy, Lindley M.
1853. Bunker, Lyrdard C.
1894. Burnett, William O. Burdett, I.

1854. Burdsall, J. S.
1807. Burge, Aaron D.
1856. Burger, Jacob.
1854. Burke, Francis Noel.
1854. Burkitt, Samuel.
1856. Burnett, Flavius J.
1881. Burnett, John H.
1851. Burnham, N. G.
1853. Burnside, Aaron W.
1878. Burns, George Washington.
1802. Burns, Howard.
1853. Burns, Joseph A.
1852. Burns, John B.
1870. Burns, Judson D.
1802. Burns, John W.
1878. Burtell, Benj. Henry.
1808. Burrows, De E.
1887. Burrows, Lynn A.
1804. Burrow, Reuben C.
1804. Burtchby, Geo. Pepper.
1801. Burton, Elmer E.
1803. Burton, George Wm.
1876. Burton, John J.
1807. Burton, Thomas C.
1875. Burson, Harrison S.
1809. Bush, Allen.
1848. Bush, J. R.
1877. Bussard, Francis M.
1871. Butcher, John C.
1878. Butler, Andrew Carr.
1871. Butler, James M.
1880. Butler, Paul T.
*1857. Butler, Thos. Miffin.
1882. Butterfield, Alfred J.
1871. Buxton, B. DuBois.
1888. Buxton, John L.
1856. Bybee, John.
1879. Bybee, William J.
1875. Byers, Henry V.
*1859. Byers, Jasper Johnson.
1800. Byrd, Edgar H.
1855. Byrne, William.
1857. Bywaters, Branson.
1854. Cable, Abram H.
1853. Cady, Jesse L.
1886. Caiger, Albert E.
1884. Cain, James H.
1871. Caldwell, T. Addison.
1856. Caldwell, William S.
1886. Caley, Charles W.
1884. Calhoun, James C.
1802. Callaway, George L.
1866. Callaway, James E.
1874. Campbell, Anna Butterfield.
1885. Campbell, Augustus F.
1881. Campbell, Alexander.
1889. Campbell, Harry M.
1854. Campbell, Joseph G.
1804. Campbell, Roy O.
1870. Campbell, Samuel C.
*1850. Campbell, Thomas Benton.
1858. Campbell, William.
1807. Campbell, William R.
1876. Cameron, Ira F.
1861. Cameron, Virgil E.
1865. Camp, Charles.
1878. Camp, Elijah Franklin.
1878. Camp, Lewis Marion.
1873. Canfield, Moses S.
1865. Cargill, Pardon.
1855. Carlisle, James A.
1854. Carman, John.
1869. Carney, John.
1880. Carpenter, Frederick A.
1809. Carper, Daniel W.
1875. Carper, John H.
1885. Carriker, Malachia A.
1885. Carriker, Noah J.
1860. Carr, James O.
1856. Carr, Shocum.
1883. Carson, Wm. Frank.
1865. Carter, Edwin H.
1802. Carter, Henry.
1800. Carter, Virgil R.
1882. Cary, Darwin E.
1859. Cary, E. H.
1862. Cary, Joshua M.
1871. Case, George B.
1881. Case, George G.
1860. Castle, William H.
1887. Cate, John T. L.
1872. Cathcart, Charles P.
Catley, R. P.
1870. Catron, Robert P.
1804. Cavanaugh, Frank A.
1857. Cayce, Brice Martin.
1884. Celsor, William.
1868. Cessna, Robert A.
1882. Challant, Robert W.
1866. Chambers, George.
1884. Chamberlin, Edward Henry.
1884. Chamberlain, H. Harrison.
1863. Champe, George W.
1804. Chandler, Charles M.
1855. Chandler, Jonathan N.
1882. Chandler, Lucy A.
1877. Chaney, George C.
1866. Channel, Joseph S.
Chapin, D. S.
Chapman, Daniel F.
1885. Chapman, John E.
1866. Chapman, Jonathan B.
1859. Chapman, W. S.
1858. Chase, Alven Wood.
1872. Chase, Augustus L.
1878. Chase, Daniel A.
1864. Chase, Owen G.
1875. Chase, Reuben L.
1847. Chase, Silas H.
1852. Chase, William.
*1859. Chatten, John Harford.
1849. Chatterton, Horatio M.
1868. Cheney, Nelson.
1809. Cheney, Wesley G.
1867. Chenoweth, John T.
1867. Chenoweth, Nelson T.
1847. Childs, Charles J.
1866. Chord, Aaron M.
1854. Chubb, Orville P.
1866. Church, William B.
1871. Clanton, David.
1846. Clapp, Ela H.
1861. Clark, Anson L.
1801. Clark, Charles S.
1872. Clark, Cicero V.
1866. Clark, Crawford B.
1880. Clark, George W.
1880. Clark, Ira W.
1872. Clark, J. Herbert.
1805. Clark, John.
*1859. Clark, John Mather.
1868. Clark, Lewis H.
1874. Clark, Thomas J.
1871. Clark, William S.
1869. Clark, William W.
1851. Clarke, A. M.
1852. Clary, Wm. James.
1875. Clayberg, Perry C.
1868. Claypool, Albert.
1855. Clayton, Marion Francis.
1854. Cleis, Margaret.
1869. Clements, George M. Dallas.
1856. Clemmer, Jacob Jefferson.
*1859. Clemons, Phineas Harrison.
*1858. Cleveland, Jas. Wilson.
1809. Cleverdon, Phineas.
1881. Cline, Arthur M.
1807. Cline, Corles Belford.
1886. Cline, Warren D.
1881. Clifford, Jasper.
1860. Clingman, Alexander M.
Cloak, B.
1878. Clopton, Robert Anderson.

1888. Clotts, Daniel.
 1892. Clough, William E.
 1857. Clower, William M.
 1889. Clow, Burton
 Roderick.
 1857. Cloyd, Stephen H.
 1886. Clymer, Joseph T.
 *1858. Clymer, Keever.
 1879. Clymer, Newton J.
 1854. Coates, Edmund John.
 1860. Cobb, Hiram D.
 1866. Cobel, William.
 1880. Coble, Jacob.
 1867. Cochran, C. Greene.
 1856. Codding, Louisa B.
 1872. Coe, George D.
 1863. Coffeen, John Q. A.
 1895. Coffey, Bert.
 1874. Coffield, James.
 1804. Coffin, Alonzo W.
 1892. Coffman, John S.
 1884. Coleman, Emma E.
 1874. Coleman, John C.
 1866. Coley, Lucius A.
 1861. Cole, Augustus W.
 1881. Cole, George M.
 1883. Cole, James A.
 1880. Cole, Oscar L.
 1875. Cole, Thomas J.
 1879. Cole, William D.
 1894. Cole, Winfield S.
 *1857. Collier, Harrison.
 1878. Collier, Ransom B.
 1881. Collins, Albert H.
 1873. Collins, Almer Mer-
 cena.
 1855. Collins, John Dillard.
 1868. Collins, Nathan P.
 1866. Collins, Thomas C.
 1865. Colliver, Jefferson T.
 1882. Colliver, Richard T.
 1881. Conklin, Ebenezer M.
 1883. Conkling, John.
 *1857. Compton, Andrew
 Jackson.
 1857. Comstock, Calvin B.
 1875. Conaway, Alpheus B.
 1875. Conaway, Henry O.
 1869. Conaway, John B.
 1892. Cone, Elbert E.
 1880. Conklin, A. Benjamin.
 1860. Conklin, A. Virgil.
 1895. Conley, Charles W.
 1866. Conner, Alpheus.
 1879. Conner, Norris F.
 1858. Connett, Mahlon C.
 1878. Connett, Pickett P.
 1880. Conover, James V.
 1878. Conrad, George E.
1890. Conrad, Horace W.
 1901. Conrad, Jesse Frank-
 lin.
 1875. Conrad, Samuel J.
 1851. Converse, B. C.
 1880. Converse, Elmer A.
 1854. Conway, John.
 1884. Cook, Andrew Jon-
 athan.
 1896. Cook, Francis S. W.
 1866. Cook, James F.
 1870. Cook, Joseph M.
 1882. Cook, Louis Edward.
 1859. Cook, S. S.
 1857. Cook, William.
 *1857. Coombs, Elizabeth
 Bower.
 1870. Coombs, Horace W.
 1854. Coombs, Wm. Frank-
 lin.
 1856. Coon, James V. D.
 1858. Cooper, Samuel Austin.
 1855. Cooper, Elijah T.
 1882. Cooper, Harvey N.
 1865. Cooper, Hugh M.
 1874. Cooper, Isaiah A.
 1870. Cooper, John.
 1896. Cooper, Josiah E.
 *1859. Cooper, Martha Ella.
 1867. Cooper, William C.
 1867. Cooper, William.
 1846. Coover, Detrick.
 1868. Corbin, David L.
 1878. Corbus, Wesley John.
 1886. Corey, W. McGlasson.
 1875. Cormack, Allen W.
 1874. Cormack, Wesley A.
 1881. Cornell, Frank M.
 1869. Cornwall, Frank.
 1880. Cornwell, Nelson H.
 1883. Corya, Phillip W.
 1897. Corya, Wallace D.
 1860. Cory, Andrew F.
 1897. Coy, Warren Dewese.
 1880. Cosford, John W.
 1885. Cosford, Mary V.
 1885. Cottingham, Ira A.
 1897. Couch, Gilbert S.
 1891. Couch, Walter J.
 1856. Couen, Young H.
 1859. Coulter, A. P.
 1869. Courtney, George W.
 1865. Covert, George Milton.
 1852. Cowan, Austin M.
 1879. Cowger, Silas R.
 1889. Cox, John Henry.
 1870. Cox, Nathaniel D.
 1871. Cox, Samuel.
 1859. Cox, T. J.
1859. Cox, W. P.
 1852. Cox, Wm. Shotwell.
 1876. Coy, Lewis D.
 1897. Coy, Warreu D.
 1857. Craig, John.
 1893. Craig, John Leo.
 1893. Crain, John Bond.
 *1859. Crabb, Jas. Harrison.
 1875. Crabtree, Joseph A.
 1881. Crance, August, Jr.
 1848. Crandall, Charles C.
 1857. Crandall, Orson A.
 1877. Crandall, Perry.
 1869. Crandel, Thomas.
 1883. Cranfill, Thomas E.
 1876. Cranston, Otto G.
 1882. Crawford, John H.
 1879. Crawford, John M.
 1890. Crawford, Luther F.
 1869. Crawford, William J.
 1882. Crebs, R. Scott.
 1885. Creemeens, William C.
 1865. Crill, Edward S.
 1852. Crisler, B. M.
 1881. Crismore, James M.
 1895. Crismore, William E.
 1866. Crispell, Edward P.
 1882. Christ, Orlando B.
 1878. Critser, Lewis W.
 1879. Crockett, Martin J.
 1864. Crofford, George.
 1888. Crofford, Rozilla.
 1874. Cromer, James R.
 1857. Crook, John Wesley.
 *1859. Crooks, James.
 1854. Cropper, Charles.
 1860. Crosby, Dennis H.
 1885. Crosby, Sarah M.
 1876. Crose, William B.
 1854. Crowsaw, Mary Eliza.
 1853. Cross, Charles G.
 1872. Cross, Pleasant B.
 *1859. Crouse, Davis Fisher.
 1894. Crow, Wm. Frame.
 1895. Crowell, Elton Baker.
 1897. Crowell, Frank B.
 1881. Crum, Josephus D.
 1876. Cunningham, Charles
 H.
 1878. Cunningham, Wm. J.
 1860. Curran, Richard.
 1874. Curryer, William F.
 1853. Cuscaden, Thomas.
 *1859. Cutler, George F.
 1892. Cutler, King R.
 1858. Cutshaw, Joshua B.
 1854. Curtis, Erskine D.
 1873. Curtis, James D.
 1853. Curtis, Jonas B.

1858. Curtis, Julien Eliezer.
 1895. Curtiss, Loren.
 1861. Cushing, Edward N.

 1851. Daily, S. D.
 1870. Dailly, William M.
 1862. Dakin, George M.
 1866. Dakin, James B.
 1872. Dakin, Philip R.
 1856. Dale, Harvey Newton.
 1881. Dallahbaugh, W. Carl.
 1858. Dalton, Lewis Ferguson.
 1858. Damson, Wm. Lewis.
 1886. Dana, William M.
 1863. Darby, A. Byron.
 1866. Darby, Francisco S.
 1858. Darby, John.
 1859. Darden, H. K.
 1881. Darling, Abel L.
 1882. Darling, Orange C.
 1871. Darling, William K.
 1888. Daniel, Marquis E.
 1888. Daniels, Welch V.
 1869. Darnall, George D.
 1895. Darragh, John, Jr.
 1881. Darrow, Norman W.
 1878. D'Arv, Ralph.
 *1857. Dashiell, Thos. Kelly.
 1887. Davenport, Frank D.
 1899. Davenport, Hilbert F.
 1871. Davis, Charles G.
 1892. Davis, Charles.
 1890. Davis, Charles S.
 1857. Davis, Dixon Lewis.
 1885. Davis, David.
 *1857. Davis, Elijah Fayette.
 Davis, E.
 1864. Davis, Frank B.
 1895. Davis, George E.
 1874. Davis, George M. F.
 1847. Davis, George W.
 1880. Davis, George W.
 1846. Davis, Jephtha.
 1854. Davis, Jephtha.
 1848. Davis, Joshua E.
 1880. Davis, John N.
 1883. Davis, J. Scudder.
 Davis, J. S.
 1846. Davis, Orrin.
 1858. Davis, Robert Herrin.
 1869. Davis, Robert Palmer.
 1881. Davis, Samuel H.
 1847. Davis, William H.
 1865. Davis, William H.
 1865. Davis, Wilson H.
 1879. Davis, William O.
 1892. Davison, Asa Lee.
 1891. Davison, Archelaus S.

 1856. Davison, James.
 *1857. Davison, James.
 1882. Davison, Monroe.
 1880. Dawley, Lewis B.
 1886. Dawley, Martin W.
 1860. Dawson, Andrew J.
 1888. Daw-son, John W.
 1877. Day, Dudley B.
 1860. Day, Darius.
 1856. Day, Isaac Harrison.
 1892. Day, Walter G.
 1876. Dayton, George M.
 1892. Dean, Carter B.
 1882. Deans, George.
 1895. Deardorff, William.
 1886. Deatherage, William.
 1894. Dech, Elmer J.
 1901. Dech, Schuyler H.
 1851. DeCorn, L.
 1874. DeCrow, Herbert.
 1869. DeCrow, Marion Green.
 1901. DeCrow, Reaves Warren.
 1890. Deem, George W.
 1857. Deener, Richard H.
 1898. Deering, Wayland W. Delaney, D.
 1885. DeLano, Will.
 1859. Demaret, M. E.
 1882. Demuth, Fisher F.
 1899. DeMuth, Seth Ellis.
 1871. Denham, John G.
 1874. Denman, William O.
 Deputy, Abraham H.
 1885. Dern, A. Jackson.
 1875. DeRoss, David E.
 1853. Dersham, Moses H.
 1860. Dever, Isaiah.
 1871. Devore, Commodore P.
 1882. Devore, Josiah S.
 1877. Devore, John W.
 1892. Dewees, Nathan M.
 1894. Dewitt, Alfred O.
 1855. Dial, Wm. Collins.
 1869. Dice, James P.
 1879. Dice, Orris F.
 1874. Dick, Peter B.
 1899. Dickason, Francis M.
 1849. Dickey, George W.
 1882. Dickey, George O.
 1899. Dickey, Ross V.
 1876. Dickinson, Heman W.
 1854. Dickinson, Simeon.
 1858. Diggins, Wm. Giles.
 1853. Dill, Solomon.
 1878. Dillahunt, Wm. S. G.
 1894. Dilley, Squire Samuel.
 1871. Dingman, James A.

 1871. Dix, John A.
 1855. Dixon, John Cain.
 1882. Doan, William B.
 1871. Dobbins, William A.
 1857. Dodd, Erasmus S.
 1872. Dodd, Oliver B.
 1898. Dodds, Thos. Clarence.
 1849. Dodge, Francis.
 1855. Dodge, Jas. Russell.
 1887. Dodge, Jerome D.
 1855. Dolley, Jane Elizabeth.
 1854. Dolley, Jephtha Geo.
 1847. Dolley, Lester Clinton.
 1847. Dolley, Parris Clark.
 1849. Donaldson, Thomas.
 1884. Donnan, Frederick.
 1890. Donoho, Squire D.
 1894. Doolittle, Carl A.
 1874. Doom, Memory L.
 1855. Dora, Thos. Beacham.
 1852. Dorah, James W.
 1891. Dorsey, Allen T.
 1876. Doss, Charles H.
 1883. Doss, Edgar P.
 1853. Doty, Hylon.
 1865. Doughty, George W.
 1868. Douglass, George.
 1858. Douglass, Henry.
 1866. Douglass, Robert P.
 1882. Doud, Forest W.
 1854. Dove, Alpheus.
 1884. Dowdell, Charles.
 1881. Dowell, John A.
 1895. Dowell, William H.
 1873. Dowling, Martin S.
 1879. Downs, Horatio S.
 1885. Downs, Lloyd S.
 1889. Downes, William B.
 1885. Downey, Jasper A.
 1881. Downey, Samuel L.
 1868. Doyle, Nicholas.
 1867. Doyle, George W.
 1854. Doyle, John.
 1892. Dozer, Ellis I.
 1885. Drake, Mary.
 1888. Drinkwater, Wilbert G.
 1878. Drollinger, E. Manfred.
 1881. Drollinger, Schuyler C.
 1878. Dromgold, Thomas M.
 1891. Druley, Elmer M.
 1881. Drury, Henry L.
 1856. Duff, H. Morrow.
 1897. Duff, Joseph B.
 1874. Duff, Oliver J.
 1850. Duke, Elijah.
 1868. Duke, Herman Clyde.
 1857. Duling, William I.
 Dunbar, G.

1888. Duncan, Hosea M.
 1850. Duncan, J. R.
 1878. Duncan, John H.
 1891. Duncan, Laura H.
 1872. Duncan, Samuel V.
 1893. Dunham, Frank Stan-
 field.
 1872. Dunn, George W.
 1897. Dunn, Joseph Clare.
 1884. Dunn, M. Francler.
 1867. Dunning, Isaac R.
 1866. Dunning, William P.
 1874. Dunnington, Robert H.
 1853. Dunster, Martin.
 1854. Durant, Joseph Fuller.
 1856. Durr, Abram.
 1901. Duvall, Florence Tip-
 pett.
 1896. Duvall, J. Richmond.
 1868. Dykeman, James F.
 1896. Dyer, Charles H.

 1855. Eagon, Elijah.
 1891. Eames, Edwin H.
 1878. Easterday, George
 Spalatin.
 1898. Eastman, Louise.
 1878. Eaton, John Marshall.
 1880. Eblen, George J.
 1856. Eckert, Daniel H.
 Eckley, D.
 Eckley, H.
 1860. Eddy, Raymond P.
 1877. Edgar, J. Deans.
 1884. Edgerton, Samuel
 Jarvis.
 1874. Edwards, Alvin T.
 1883. Edwards, Benjamin F.
 1861. Edwards, Charles S.
 1864. Edwards, Oscar F.
 1860. Edwards, William B.
 1896. Ehle, Amos E.
 1882. Eiche, Richard J. C.
 1860. Eidson, Anslie M.
 1878. Ekermeier, Charles
 William.
 1881. Ekermeier, Simpson
 M.
 1864. Ekermeier, William.
 1857. Elder, Wm. Gore.
 1881. Elderkin, Ward K.
 1850. Eley, W. T.
 1884. Ellingwood, Louis
 Napoleon.
 1894. Elliott, T. Benton.
 *1857. Ellis, Charles.
 1864. Ellis, Henry Ingalls.
 1854. Ellis, Jonathan W.
 1873. Ellis, Leon.

 1871. Ellis, Milo D.
 1853. Ellis, Thomas C.
 1899. Ellsworth, Kell M.
 1853. Elstun, Eli.
 1854. Emeis, August Julius.
 1865. Emeis, Henry T. C.
 1868. Emeis, Harry T.
 1898. Emerson, Ralph Waldo
 1863. Emerson, Samuel B.
 1899. Emery, Anna Mae.
 1886. Emery, Louisa M.
 1850. Emmons, Joshua.
 1875. England, Cornelius M.
 1869. Engle, Nathan.
 1891. English, Winter H.
 1851. Ennis, A.
 1888. Ensign, Duane E.
 1884. Ensor, Eli B.
 1896. Entz, John Cornelius.
 1863. Erhman, Albert H.
 1898. Esch, Joseph Ira.
 Eshelman, J. K.
 1894. Eslick, Lewis Edward.
 1846. Essex, Albert.
 1869. Estabrook, Francis C.
 1861. Esten, Smith W.
 1861. Etheridge, Henry S.
 1869. Eubank, George T.
 1893. Evans, J. Corliss.
 1871. Evans, John D.
 Evans, Jonathan J.
 1894. Evans, Milton T.
 1875. Evans, Thomas E.
 1876. Evans, Thomas W.
 1871. Everts, Henry P.
 1856. Eveleth, Francis Ma-
 rion.
 1854. Everingham, Joseph.
 1895. Everly, George L.
 1858. Everly, Nathan Harri-
 son.
 1866. Eversole, Alfred C.
 1869. Eversole, John H.
 1860. Ewing, David.
 1851. Ewing, G.
 1860. Ewing, Jaccb.
 1855. Ewing, James.
 1865. Ewing, William H.

 1885. Fahl, William A.
 1862. Fahnstock, William
 Sheldon.
 1855. Fain, John Wesley.
 1869. Faith, James.
 *1859. Fallin, Benjamin
 Franklin.
 1883. Fallon, Will H.
 1892. Falls, Perry W.
 1860. Faloon, Matthew.

 1894. Farabough, Jefferson A
 1854. Paris, Michael.
 1868. Farquhar, Allen H.
 1881. Farrar, Daniel C.
 1890. Fauber-Imus, Hattie M
 1878. Faulk, Henry Welker.
 1854. Faulkner, Thomas
 Lamb.
 1894. Fearn, John Ra'ford.
 1877. Fearn, John.
 1890. Feaster, Henry P.
 1869. Fellers, Joseph.
 1848. Fellers, Samuel.
 1886. Felix, Benj. F.
 1872. Felsing, Frederick C.
 1888. Felter, Harvey W.
 1882. Feltman, Carl's A.
 1860. Fenner, Milton M.
 1893. Fenton, George Lane.
 1853. Fentress, Thomas J.
 1854. Ferguson, Christoph:
 C.
 1883. Ferguson, Walter P.
 1889. Ferrel, Herbert R.
 1891. Ferris, Charles H.
 1868. Ferris, Jacob.
 1873. Fickle, James M.
 1861. Field, George H.
 1858. Fielder, Marshall L.
 1856. Fife, Amos E.
 1853. Finkbine, William.
 1849. Finley, Robert S.
 *1859. Finley, William McLin.
 1852. Finney, A. B.
 1855. Finney, Mary Eliza-
 beth.
 1867. Firebaugh, Joseph H.
 1879. Fischer, Ferdinand D.
 1857. Fish, William Sidney.
 1882. Fisher, Arthur L.
 1857. Fisher, Harris.
 1857. Fisher, John H.
 1876. Fisher, John J.
 1871. Fisher, Lucius H.
 Fisher, T. B.
 1854. Fisher, Wilson.
 1857. Fisk, Francis H.
 1878. Fisk, Redford Walker.
 1873. Fitts, Melvin H.
 1891. Fitzgerald, Calvin E.
 1855. Fitzgerald, William.
 1884. Flack, John Bradford.
 1886. Flack, William F.
 1880. Flagg, Eldridge D.
 1889. Fleming, Samuel S.
 1894. Fletcher, Charles Otto.
 1869. Flingker, Samuel A.
 1886. Flint, Beauregard.
 1858. Flood, Jonathan M.

1875. Floor, John M.
1892. Flora, Jesse S.
Floyd, J. N.
1871. Fogle, Elias T.
1886. Foltz, Kent O.
*1859. Foltz, William Keen.
1897. Fonner, George M.
1854. Foote, Thomas Whiteside.
*1858. Forbes, William Nelson.
1868. Forbush, Bridgman G.
1896. Ford, Edgar David.
1881. Forden, William B.
1869. Foreman, Absalom L.
1868. Foreman, Josephus.
1868. Fortner, Thomas Benton.
1875. Forward, Chauncey.
1884. Foster, Golden Franklin.
1848. Foster, George W.
1882. Foster, H. Jefferson.
1882. Foster, Martin D.
1890. Fothergill, Chas. O.
1890. Fowler, Ambrose M.
1881. Fox, Dorland P.
1877. Fox, George R.
1891. Fox, John F.
1896. Fox, Martin V.
1857. Fraim, John M.
1894. France, Simon M.
1875. Francis, John H.
1859. Franklin, Daniel D.
1853. Franklin, Freeman.
1864. Fraser, Thomas R.
1867. Frazer, Jerome B.
1886. Frazier, Joseph A.
1855. Frease, Cecilia P. R.
1855. Frease, Hiram.
1854. Frease, Solomon.
*1866. Freeman, Andrew P.
1856. Freeman, Edwin.
1889. Freeman, Edwin R.
1855. Freeman, Silas Childs.
1848. Freeman, Zoheth.
1855. French, Martha Ann.
1869. Frey, Jacob J.
1870. Frey, John.
1853. Frisbie, John B. S.
1881. Fritz, John H.
1867. Fry, John.
1868. Fulgham, Fenton L.
1859. Fulkerson, G. W.
1870. Fulkerson, Richard M.
1857. Fuller, George H.
1889. Fuller, George T.
1894. Fulton, Arthur McClellan W.
1888. Fulton, Wm. H.
1895. Fulton, William, Jr.
1884. Funk, Millard Fillmore
1875. Gabbert, William A.
1875. Gabel, Henry G.
1895. Gadd, Benjamin T.
1897. Gadd, Edson E.
*1859. Gage, Almon.
1899. Gage, Willard H.
1874. Gagstatter, Charles A.
1897. Gaige, Elmer M.
1876. Galbreath, Robert L.
1888. Galley, Jonathan F.
1852. Galloway, Jos. S.
1847. Gallup, B. A.
1889. Gamble, Ellsworth.
1880. Gamble, Joseph M.
Gans, G. C.
1854. Gans, Oliver C.
1854. Gans, Phillip T.
1872. Gants, John.
1869. Gapen, Charles W.
1895. Gard, Brookfield.
1848. Gardner, Francis Brayton.
1889. Gardner, Jesse.
1883. Gardner, John H.
1899. Gardner, Lee Bennett.
1883. Gardner, Richard H.
1855. Gardner, Robert D.
1860. Garner, Levi S.
1882. Garner, William.
1896. Garr, Jesse D.
1849. Garretson, Jesse.
1881. Garretson, Joel R.
1857. Garrison, Herod D.
1866. Garth, Thomas.
1854. Gartrell, Luther S.
1873. Garwood, J. Stokes.
1866. Garwood, Thomas S.
1899. Gaskins, Aaron J.
1898. Gaskins, Bartholomew A.
*1859. Gaskins, Cyrus.
1860. Gaskins, John.
1882. Gaskins, John C.
1896. Gaston, Wade.
1884. Gaston, Willie.
1873. Gates, Carroll E.
1859. Gates, J.
1853. Gates, William W.
1860. Gatewood, Van Burks.
1886. Geddes, Peter S. W.
1854. Geddes, Robert W.
1895. Gee, Isaac G.
1891. Geer, Eugene D.
1881. Genglebach, Ernest E.
1887. Geisel, Carrie.
1881. Gelineau, Arthur A.
1878. Gelineau, Charles W.
1872. Gemmill, William T.
1877. George, William Har-
ris.
1873. Gerald, Francis L.
1871. Gere, George G.
1887. Gerlach, Peter J.
1855. Gerrish, James Wm. F.
1854. Gibbs, George Lundy.
1891. Gibbs, Oliver Hubbard.
1882. Gibson, William S.
1873. Gideon, David C.
1856. Giffin, James Hervey.
1847. Gilbert, Chauncey G.
1876. Gilkerson, Milo J.
1899. Gilmore, Louis Leonard.
1852. Gilroy, Patrick.
1891. Ginther, David.
1886. Givens, Amos J.
1878. Gleason, Horace Francis.
1883. Glenn, William S.
1895. Glenn, Thomas O.
1849. Glick, George.
1858. Goldin, William.
1896. Goldman, James M.
1899. Goode, Albert C.
1878. Goodman, Lewis Shupe.
1856. Goodrich, Charles G.
1883. Goodrick, George M.
1888. Goodson, D. Virgil.
1878. Goodwin, Anthony L.
1855. Gordan, John F.
1891. Gordon, Baltzer L.
1849. Gordon, James A.
1878. Gordon, John B.
1890. Gorsline, Jesse R.
1863. Goshen, Charles A.
1886. Gossett, Lucy.
1878. Gott, Wm. Thomas.
1858. Gould, Chas. Louis.
1873. Gow, Alexander N.
1882. Gowin, Orman G.
1899. Grace, Regis H.
1877. Graham, John.
1872. Graham, John W.
1901. Graham, Wm. Henry.
1899. Grandstaff, John Curtis.
1875. Granel, Henry W.
Granger, G.
1882. Granger, Lewis E.
1875. Granger, William R.
1885. Grassman, Cyrus D.
1873. Graves, McKenzie M.
1859. Graves, T. A.

1853. Gray, James H.
 1863. Gray, William.
 1886. Green, Albert F.
 1864. Greenamyer, Enos.
 *1859. Greenamyer, Peter
 Strickler.
 1875. Greene, Frank E.
 1867. Greene, J. Alonzo.
 1855. Green, John Nelson.
 1872. Green, William E.
 1894. Green, Wm. Edwin.
 *1858. Green, Wm. Leonard.
 *1859. Greeley, Dustin Madi-
 son.
 Greer, G. F.
 1897. Gregg, Tedd L.
 1871. Greve, Charles M.
 1859. Greve, T. L. A.
 1879. Griffin, Robert H.
 *1857. Griffin, Wesley Rop.
 1871. Griffith, William T.
 1873. Griffith, Amos S.
 1861. Griffith, Orris K.
 1869. Griffiths, Thomas E.
 1890. Griffiths, T. Spencer.
 1895. Grigsby, Edward W.
 1896. Grigsby, Ulysses G.
 1886. Grim, Wilson O.
 1884. Grimes, Charles W.
 1857. Griswold, Ralph B.
 *1857. Groat, Julius Wakely.
 1883. Grode, Jacob.
 1891. Groff, Sarah V.
 1885. Grogan, John I.
 1885. Grosbach, Harry H.
 1882. Gross, Frank M.
 *1857. Grover, Andrew Jack-
 son.
 1860. Grove, Jacob A.
 1890. Guernsey, Blanche A.
 1880. Guillaume, Clement T.
 1889. Guin, Joel B.
 1873. Guin, William L.
 1854. Gullett, Andrew.
 1877. Gullett, William L.
 1885. Gunkel, Emma.
 1859. Gunkel, H. C.
 1892. Gumm, Jay.
 1894. Gwaltney, Samuel
 Perry.
 1860. Gwin, Thomas M.

 1875. Haas, Ephraim H.
 1890. Hackedorn, David E.
 1880. Hackett, Charles S.
 1871. Hackleman, Francis
 Marion.
 1849. Hadley, William W.
 1879. Haffner, William M.

 1898. Hagen, J. Stewart.
 1879. Hagler, James G.
 1891. Haifley, William H.
 1884. Haines, Adelbert De-
 Roy.
 1889. Hair, Henry A.
 1894. Halbert, Thos. Edwin.
 1888. Halbert, Wm. Hay.
 1869. Hale, David B.
 1870. Hale, Henry M.
 1857. Hale, John Spooner.
 1853. Hale, Patrick H.
 1883. Hale, Thomas T.
 1876. Hall, Benjamin T.
 1864. Hall, Edward.
 1855. Hall, James Zachos.
 1876. Hall, Orlando A.
 1848. Hall, Richard R.
 1869. Hall, Samuel C.
 1870. Hall, William H.
 1889. Halterman, Charles W.
 1855. Hamill, Thomas.
 1894. Hamilton, Charles H.
 1873. Hamilton, Frederick A.
 1882. Hamilton, John R.
 1887. Hamilton, John S.
 1868. Hamilton, William.
 1853. Hammer, Isaac A.
 1856. Hammock, Elijah B.
 1871. Hanby, William O.
 1849. Hance, Joseph Frazell.
 1866. Hannah, Thomas C.
 1876. Hansen, Christian W.
 1865. Hanse, William.
 1898. Harbert, John Parki-
 son.
 1859. Harden, J.
 1896. Harding, Charles L.
 1891. Harding, William O. C.
 1859. Hardt, C. F.
 1868. Hardwick, Richard.
 1887. Harger, Leonidas.
 1886. Harkins, James.
 1892. Harley, George W.
 1884. Harrell, Wm. Thomas.
 1858. Harriman, John Pryor.
 1885. Harris, Albert T.
 1872. Harris, Christopher C.
 *1857. Harris, Fidelia Rachel.
 1886. Harris, Francis B.
 1878. Harris, George M.
 1859. Harris, W. B.
 1878. Harrison, Francis O.
 1852. Harrison, Harlan.
 1872. Harrison, Kimmel K.
 1887. Harrod, John.
 1891. Harrod, Morse.
 1881. Harshberger, W.
 Frank.

 1883. Hart, Arthur H.
 1858. Hart, Charles Thomas.
 1873. Hart, James G.
 1857. Hart, Roland T.
 1864. Harter, Scott A.
 1871. Hartley, Charles A.
 1867. Hartpence, George C.
 1875. Harvey, Asa.
 1901. Harvey, Edwin R.
 1877. Harvey, John A.
 1882. Harvey, Lewis W.
 1852. Hastings, D. Crocket.
 1892. Hastings, John P.
 1897. Hatch, Harry.
 1886. Hatfield, Franklin P.
 1899. Hauck, Joseph Henry.
 1880. Hauss, Augustus P.
 1887. Hauss, Q. Robert.
 1852. Hawkins, John S. M.
 1893. Hawkins, Zed. T.
 Hawley, N.
 1886. Haworth, Essie E.
 1881. Hayes, James S.
 1882. Hayes, Paul F.
 1863. Haymaker, George W.
 1872. Haynes, George F.
 1860. Haynes, John R.
 1866. Hays, Gabriel.
 1876. Hazlett, Andrew H.
 1873. Hazelton, William F.
 1846. Hazelton, W. P.
 1881. Hazen, John H.
 Headen, B. F.
 *1859. Headley, Alexander
 Manford.
 1852. Heald, Albert.
 1848. Heath, B. S.
 1860. Heath, Enoc.
 1882. Heath, Frank E.
 1874. Heath, John H.
 1882. Heckman, Albert P.
 1879. Hector, Frank M.
 1891. Heffington, Calvin F.
 1876. Heffley, John W.
 1887. Helbing, Gustavus.
 1887. Helmbold, August.
 1871. Helm, William M.
 1881. Helper, John C.
 1896. Helsel, William L.
 1897. Hemminger, Charles J.
 1882. Henderson, Henry L.
 1856. Henderson, James E.
 1855. Henderson, John F.
 1891. Hennel, Michael
 Harvey.
 1873. Henry, Asa G.
 1871. Henry, Charles A.
 *1857. Henry, Meredith Wal-
 ton.

1856. Henry, Peyton Wm.
 1860. Henshall, James A.
 1867. Hensley, James S.
 1848. Herndon, Jas. Henry.
 1891. Herrick, Richard.
 1895. Herring, Andrew
 Nickell.
 1874. Herron, Charles S.
 1855. Herr, Levi Seth.
 1899. Hester, Eugene Eph-
 raim.
 *1859. Hetherington, Augustus
 Sevier.
 1891. Hetherington, John
 Perrill.
 *1858. Hetrick, Augustus
 Christian.
 1896. Hetsler, Orrie I.
 1884. Hervey, Chas. Hermon.
 1853. Hewett, Austin C.
 1850. Hewitt, A. B.
 1858. Hewitt, William.
 1891. Hickman, Benjamin
 H., Jr.
 1880. Hickman, Clifford J.
 1884. Hickman, Cornelius
 Wesley.
 1848. Hickman, James B.
 1851. Hickman, M. D.
 1870. Hicks, Robert A.
 1881. Hicks, Thomas H.
 1878. Higgins, Americus.
 1868. Higgins, Lorenzo D.
 1896. Higgs, Ayer A.
 1883. Higinbotham, Chas. A.
 1860. Hildreth, Amos.
 1873. Hildreth, Henry A.
 1868. Hill, Almond M.
 1870. Hill, Arthur R.
 1891. Hill, Edwin C.
 1885. Hill, Ira J.
 1858. Hill, J. Elexis.
 1878. Hill, Joshua Gesner.
 1874. Hill, James W.
 1887. Hill, William H.
 1900. Hilliard, Hercules C.
 1878. Hines, John F.
 1890. Hines, Lemuel.
 1891. Hinklin, William H.
 1853. Hitchcock, Joseph G.
 1868. Hite, Edward A.
 1885. Hite, George W.
 1890. Hobart, Allison L.
 1881. Hobbs, Havilla C.
 1891. Hobbs, Iredale Mary.
 1890. Hobby, Allen W.
 1878. Hobson, Joyce
 Frederica.
 1858. Hockett, Charles.
 1881. Hockett, Lou.
 1866. Hodges, William N.
 1881. Hodson, Charles H.
 *1859. Hoffman, George
 Frederick.
 1891. Hoffman, R. Ora.
 *1858. Hogan, John Davison.
 1868. Hogin, William E. L.
 Hoyt, W. S.
 1884. Holcomb, Albertice
 Reuben.
 1878. Holcomb, John Levi.
 Holcombe, S.
 1900. Holden, William H.
 1853. Holland, David T.
 1854. Holland, Willis Sid-
 dons.
 1872. Hollingshead, Eli.
 1887. Hollingsworth, Allen S.
 1860. Hollingsworth, Isaac
 N.
 1893. Hollingsworth, Thos.
 Dillon.
 1881. Hollister, George A.
 1853. Hollister, James.
 1868. Hollister, Quincy A.
 1872. Hollis, Henry T.
 1878. Holloway, Jos. Henry.
 1848. Holmes, E. B.
 1894. Holmes, Edwin R.
 1891. Holmes, David W.
 1884. Holmes, Sanford Har-
 rison.
 1888. Holmes, William N.
 1868. Holmes, George W.
 1854. Holmes, Luther C.
 1896. Holston, Joel Dubois.
 1855. Holton, John H.
 1871. Holton, Quincy A. R.
 1872. Holt, Martin L.
 1890. Holtzmuller, Chas. W.
 1877. Homsher, Robert D.
 1868. Hooper, Marion S.
 1884. Hood, Wm. Taylor.
 1880. Hoover, Jackson.
 1881. Hopkins, Nehemiah S.
 1877. Hopkins, Asahel G.
 1849. Hopkins, R. R.
 1880. Horner, John.
 1878. Horton, Edwin R.
 1893. Horton, Wells F.
 1855. Hostetler, Absalom B.
 1866. Hostetler, Christian
 M. L.
 *1857. Hostetler, John Ellis.
 1856. Hostetter, Jos. A. W.
 1851. Hotchkiss, W. J.
 1860. Hougham, John S.
 1886. House, Chas. Wesley.
 1890. House, Jacob C.
 1868. House, W. Poyntell.
 1897. Houseman, Kate.
 1870. Houseman, Zachara T.
 1878. Houser, Martin Theo-
 dore.
 1882. Houser, John A.
 1859. Howser, W. W.
 1878. Howard, Almanzer
 Ronelson.
 1885. Howard, Angie S.
 1885. Howard, Frank E.
 1867. Howard, Labon A.
 1871. Howard, Lucas R.
 1880. Howard, Manclie E.
 1880. Howard, Martin W.
 1852. Howell, John Gilson.
 1852. Howe, Alexander T.
 1860. Howe, Clarence F.
 1889. Howe, Richard M.
 1881. Howes, Pitts E.
 1890. Howland, Charles E.
 1865. Howland, Charles E.
 1874. Howland, Frank P.
 *1859. Hoyt, Jos. Knight.
 1851. Hoyt, J. W.
 1871. Hoyt, Oliver M.
 1870. Hubbard, B. Roswell.
 1871. Hubbard, Charles M.
 1884. Hubbard, Rockwell B.
 1846. Hubbell, Leander.
 Hubbell, N.
 1871. Hubbell, Philo C.
 1871. Huddleston, David B.
 1870. Hudson, James B.
 1865. Hudson, Lycurgus H.
 1870. Hudson, Thomas H.
 1870. Hudson, Thomas P.
 1884. Hudson, Wm. Com-
 mons.
 1885. Huff, John Preston.
 1836. Huffman, Albert G.
 1894. Huffman, C. Wain.
 1870. Huffman, Michael V.
 1854. Huggins, Howell H.
 1890. Hughes, David J.
 1872. Hughes, Rowland S.
 1869. Hughy, Christopher M.
 1859. Hulbert, H.
 1861. Hull, George W.
 1852. Hull, Henry C.
 1853. Hull, John.
 1896. Hull, J. Scudder.
 1848. Humphrey, Samuel A.
 1883. Humphreys, Daniel W.
 1864. Hunsicker, John W.
 1887. Hunt, Benham.
 1882. Hunt, Cyrus R.
 Hunt, H.

1849. Hunt, James George.
 1884. Hunt, Tilman Howard.
 1806. Hunt, Walter D.
 1872. Hunter, Franklin C.
 1807. Hunter, Jesse A.
 1852. Hunter, M. R.
 1883. Hunter, Newton P.
 1807. Huntley, Jas. Clyde.
 1878. Huntley, Joseph H.
 1868. Hurlbut, Wm. Henry.
 1884. Hurst, George Alfred.
 *1858. Hurst, George Washington.
 1861. Huse, Edward C.
 Huston, P.
 1849. Hutchings, George H.
 1801. Hutchinson, Orville G.
 1861. Hutchins, Rollin.
 1883. Hyde, Alfred W.
 1855. Hyde, Amos Augustus.
 1876. Hyde, George W.
 1855. Hyde, Harriet.
1809. Iden, Oliver L.
 1880. Ihrig, Francis M.
 1878. Ilgenfritz, Ephraim M.
 1880. Imme, John H.
 1889. Imus, Clayton F.
 1854. Ing, Joseph Henry.
 1848. Ingalls, Edward.
 Ingersoll, T.
 1873. Ingerson, Augustus W.
 1859. Inglefield, C.
 1874. Ingraham, George.
 1886. Innis, Robert E.
 1877. Inskeep, James E.
 1881. Inskeep, William A.
 1801. Isaacs, George W.
 1858. Isgrigg, Nathan Lynn.
1808. Jackson, C. Sumner.
 1809. Jackson, Noah F.
 Jackson, P. A.
 1801. Jackson, William F.
 1885. Jacobie, Judson D.
 1873. Jacobs, Charles W.
 1866. Jacobs, Maurice C.
 1854. Jacoby, George T.
 1804. James, Wilber J.
 1871. Jamison, Milton B.
 1871. Jaques, Wm. Sherman.
 1857. Jared, Lorenzo Dow.
 1855. Jasper, Francis M.
 *1859. Jasper, Francis Marion.
 1855. Jay, Joseph W.
 1859. Jay, Milton.
 1879. Jeancon, Charles A.
 1864. Jenkins, Daniel P.
 1868. Jenkins, Ethanan W.
1805. Jenkins, Herbert J.
 1875. Jenkins, John S.
 1855. Jenks, George W.
 1878. Jenner, Edward J.
 1877. Jenner, Elisha.
 1874. Jenson, Thomas.
 1873. Jerman, William L.
 1863. Jerome, Charles C.
 1856. Jessop, Comly.
 1867. Jewett, Amory, Jr.
 *1858. Jewett, Wm. Henry.
 1806. Jobs, John B.
 1888. Jobs, Norman D.
 1883. Johnson, Benjamin F.
 Johnson, B. F.
 1800. Johnson, Ernest L.
 1883. Johnson, George W.
 1875. Johnson, Henry C.
 1851. Johnson, H. W.
 1887. Johnson, John Ogden.
 1853. Johnson, John R.
 1878. Johnson, Jcnas D.
 1800. Johnson, Joseph M.
 1881. Johnson, Maggie T.
 1885. Johnson, Oliver M.
 1880. Johnson, Perry C.
 1859. Johnson, R. J.
 1872. Johnson, R. Wesley.
 1859. Johnson, S. P.
 1883. Johnson, William H.
 1863. Johnson, William M.
 1885. Johnson, William T.
 1887. Johnstonbaugh, Calvin L.
 1885. Johnston, Milton L.
 1881. Johnston, William A.
 1865. Johnston, William W.
 1882. John, J. Frank.
 Jones, A. M.
 1880. Jones, Benton K.
 1883. Jones, Cade W.
 1876. Jones, Charles R.
 1883. Jones, Cicero D.
 *1858. Jones, Elizabeth.
 1854. Jones, Enoch Pearson.
 1883. Jones, Harry T.
 Jones, I. G.
 1875. Jones, Jesse R.
 1861. Jones, John D.
 1801. Jones, John H.
 1878. Jones, John R., Jr.
 1868. Jones, John W.
 1872. Jones, John W.
 Jones, L. E.
 1808. Jones, Odell U.
 1847. Jones, Oliver C.
 1860. Jones, Robert.
 1868. Jones, Robert E.
 1879. Jones, T. Hodge.
1880. Jones, W. Allen.
 1872. Jones, Willie D.
 1861. Jones, William E.
 1850. Jones, William H.
 1870. Jones, W. Roscoe.
 1881. Jones, William W., Jr.
 1855. Jones, Yearsley H.
 1875. Jordan, David C.
 1848. Jordan, J. Henry.
 1862. Jordan, John P.
 1878. Jordan, Michael A.
 1877. Jordan, Wooster B.
 *1859. Joseph, Alexander Franco.
 1800. Joseph, George M.
 1854. Joslem, Oliver Chase.
 1847. Judd, George B.
 1854. Judd, Harriett A.
 1854. Judge, John French.
 1850. Judy, Henry.
 1866. Judy, Joseph J.
 1848. Justice, John W.
1802. Kampen, Harry L.
 1807. Kannel, John William.
 1864. Keeling, William W.
 1849. Kerr, Augustus.
 1809. Kerr, William A. B.
 1879. Keeran, Reuben B.
 1806. Kehm, Charles J.
 1852. Keith, D. M.
 1887. Keith, Lon S.
 1853. Keller, George.
 1864. Keller, Michael.
 1860. Kelley, Albert.
 1852. Kelley, M. A.
 1800. Kelley, Robert B.
 Kellogg, B.
 1881. Kellogg, Charles Sumner.
 1885. Kellogg, Maggie M.
 1850. Kellogg, N. P.
 Kellogg, S.
 1856. Kemble, Wm. Elkanah.
 1866. Kemp, W. Sanford.
 1871. Kendrick, Joseph J.
 1871. Kendrick, Julian C.
 1857. Kendrick, William H.
 1870. Kennedy, Daniel P.
 1871. Kent, James T.
 1866. Kent, William.
 1882. Kepler, Andrew J.
 1880. Kephlinger, Daniel.
 Kern, J. H.
 1855. Kersey, Samuel.
 1857. Kessling, Isaac.
 1882. Ketcham, Marshall B.
 1882. Keys, Jerome M.
 1861. Kibler, Robert C.

1866. Kidder, John J.
1855. Kiernan, Robert Emmett
1855. Kight, Wm. Fellows.
 Kilbourne, J., Jr.
1866. Killough, Robert S.
1881. Kimball, George D.
1875. Kimball, Minor C.
1860. Kimmel, Orlando P.
1878. King, Cyrus Finley.
1861. King, David M.
1862. King, Frank M.
1868. King, George H.
1861. King, Henry R.
1872. King, John A.
1883. King, John A.
1883. King, John W.
1858. King, Robert Wm.
1882. King, William May.
1887. Kingsbury, Owen E.
1876. Kinnett, William E.
1884. Kinney, Chas. Willis.
1869. Kinyon, Elias L.
1852. Kirby, Patrick.
1857. Kirk, Clement T.
1868. Kirk, Ellis Irwin.
1860. Kirk, Joseph, Jr.
1877. Kirk, Miles J.
1886. Kirk, Thomas, Jr.
1860. Kirkham, Francis M.
1891. Kirkland, H. Burton.
1867. Kirkpatrick, James L.
1893. Kistler, Frank Marion.
1877. Kitchen, J. Edward.
1894. Kitsmiller, Clyde R.
1875. Klahr, Frank P.
1867. Klein, Hilbert P.
1881. Klieves, Frank A.
1875. Klyce, James R.
1878. Klymer, Keever.
1864. Klyne, Carey M.
1876. Knight, Arthur.
1867. Knight, John M.
1855. Knott, Ananias B.
1882. Knott, David C.
1871. Knott, Felix H.
1866. Knouff, Elhanan W.
1874. Knowles, J. Sidwell.
1856. Knowlton, James F.
1868. Knox, Frank Leslie.
1864. Knox, George A.
1853. Kraps, John.
1854. Kyle, Samuel.
1865. Lacey, Charles B.
1878. Lacey, Royal Ralph.
1887. Lacey, Ruric O.
1855. Lackey, Ira.
1893. Lacey, Albert Pinkney.
1881. LaFollette, George W.
1854. Lagore, Enoch
1866. Lagore, Joseph R.
1853. Lake, Elias H.
1884. Lake, Elmer Josiah.
1882. Lake, Herbert L.
1879. Lake, Jennie M.
1874. Lake, Samuel Knapp.
1886. Lamar, Isaac H.
1878. Lamb, James F.
1870. Lambert, George W. E.
1884. LaMonte, Rose V.
1880. Lamonte, Thayer H.
1860. Lammman, John C.
1879. Landis, Benjamin F.
1886. Lane, Frank B.
1851. Lane, J. S.
1854. Lane, John H.
1873. Lang, Bayles B.
1846. Lang, T. M.
1893. Langdon, Charles E.
1892. Langjord, Jessie C.
1868. Langman, Wm. Chas.
1866. Langstaff, William H.
1869. Lauier, Chas. Ander- n.
*1857. Lansdown, Z. M.
1885. LaRose, Noah J.
1868. Larway, John Lytle
1856. Lathrop, Byron P.
1849. Lathrop, David.
1868. Latimer, James O.
1853. Lattner, Joseph T.
1897. Latimore, Wilmer
 Armstrong.
1897. Latimore, William J.
1854. Latta, William S.
 Lauderdale, D.
*1857. Lawrence, Charles T.
1886. Lawrence, Frank H.
1858. Lawrence, Joseph J.
1854. Laws, Ovid S.
1874. Laycock, Reuben T.
1893. Lazear, Harmon G.
Lazell, A. H.
Lazell, J. E.
Lear, T. Will. rd.
Learned, M.
Leathers, William P.
1868. Lee, John W.
1878. Lee, Ortis F.
1854. Leech, Jerry
1857. Leech, Joseph A.
1875. Leech, Joseph A., Jr.
1871. Leech, Monroe S.
1854. Leeper, John A.
1873. Leffingwell, Josiah W.
1877. Lehman, Noah H.
1899. Lehr, Wm. Franklin.
1875. Leister, David R.
1884. Leister, Wm. Lee Roy.
1900. Leming, William.
1871. Lenhart, John J.
1881. Lenhart, Cyrus P.
1850. Lennard, W. M.
1880. Leonard, Harley L.
1870. Leonard, John M.
1847. Leonard, Park M.
1900. Leslie, Jas. Franklin.
1853. Lester, Robert.
1888. Lester, William H.
1875. Levering, Charles K.
 Lewis, A. G. L.
*1857. Lewis, Charles Douglas.
1879. Lewis, Charles O.
1893. Lewis, Ethar E.
1867. Lewis, George W.
1854. Lewis, Henry H.
1893. Lewis, Jacob B.
1872. Lewis, Jacob F.
1878. Lewis, Jas. Buckner.
1861. Lewis, John B.
1870. Lewis, John V.
1900. Lewis, Mary A.
1864. Lewis, Napoleon
 Bonaparte.
1895. Lewis, William F.
1873. Lewis, William S.
1871. Leymaster, Samuel S.
1861. Lincoln, Francis R.
1889. Lincoln, Geno Scott
1890. Lindberg, B. Waldemar.
1885. Lindsey, Hiram W.
1872. Luer, William C.
1882. Lines, David M.
1862. Lingle, George E.
1889. Linguist, Maurice F.,
 Jr.
1891. Linkenbach, Henrietta
 C.
*1859. Linn, David C.
1857. Linn, Levi W.
1848. Linn, Samuel K.
1881. Lippincott, Joshua.
1883. Little, George.
1888. Livingston, John
 Frank.
1891. Livingstone, Lorenzo
 S.
1882. Locke, Frank E.
1864. Locke, Frederick John.
1864. Locke, John Edgar.
1899. Lockhart, Thomas L.
1849. Lodge, Edwin A.
1857. Logan, Albert.
1887. Logan, S. Dollar.
1886. Loggan, Robert O.

1870. Long, Cornelius P.
 1882. Long, David T.
 1854. Long, George.
 1862. Long, Henry.
 1853. Long, Henry C.
 1871. Long, Madison S.
 *1858. Long, Thomas.
 1901. Longfield, Fred John.
 1867. Longley, Fyfield Holt.
 1875. Loomis, Enos O.
 1857. Loomis, Joel.
 1880. Lord, John.
 1861. Lord, Thomas J.
 1884. Losey, Mahlon F.
 1881. Lovell, Charles H.
 1872. Low, Alvin C.
 1882. Low, Smith D.
 1878. Lowden, John.
 1881. Lowe, Tilghman A. H.
 1871. Lowry, Lewis S.
 1849. Lowry, Wm. Holman.
 1853. Loy, John.
 1862. Lucas, Thompson A.
 1872. Luckado, James R. G.
 1880. Ludwig, Harry B.
 1863. Luellen, Ephraim.
 1884. Lupher, Jas. Melville.
 1877. Luton, Albert E.
 1870. Luttrell, James H.
 1860. Lyle, George.
 1883. Lyman, Mial R.
 1882. Lynch, Robert Fulton.
 1858. Lynn, Matthew Henry.
 1871. Lyon, George F.
 1877. Lyons, Howard B.
 1871. Lytle, Robert.
 McAnelly, C.
 1890. McCally, Joshua R.
 *1858. McCann, Jas. Henry.
 1888. McCann, Joseph D.
 1857. McCarthy, Daniel W.
 1868. McCarthy, Justin.
 1881. McCaskey, Alfred S.
 *1857. McCatty, Alexander G.
 1864. McC Christie, John.
 1875. McClain, John D.
 1880. McClanahan, Harry.
 1874. McClanahan, John T.
 1878. McClane, Charles Thomas.
 1880. McClellan, John G.
 1886. McClelland, John S.
 McClelland, N. M. W.
 1858. McClenny, William S.
 1872. McClung, Wm. M.
 1858. McCollough, James H.
 1874. McConnell, George W.
 1875. McConnell, Henry C.
 1875. McConnell, Wm. H.
 1850. McCord, David A.
 1872. McCormick, Samuel R.
 1889. McCormick, Simon S.
 *1858. McCowen, John.
 1894. McCrea, Albert J.
 1876. McCreary, Alexander M.
 1858. McCreary, John A.
 1893. McCully, Charles Harvey.
 1858. McCully, James M.
 1873. McCurdy, Columbus.
 1876. McDonald, D. Morgan.
 1883. McDonald, Jas. A. J.
 *1859. McDonald, John Andrew.
 1878. McDonald, William J.
 1858. McDonough, Christopher.
 1874. McDowell, James O.
 1875. McEl Hinney, Frank B.
 1873. McEl Hinney, Joseph H.
 1851. McElliott, J.
 1855. McEowen, Samuel F.
 1883. McFarland, Lewis R.
 1853. McFatrigh, Hugh A.
 1852. McFatrigh, James.
 1881. McGarvey, John.
 1873. McGavney, George W.
 1857. McGaughey, Nehemiah R.
 1881. McGee, Albert C.
 1872. McGee, J. Park.
 1874. McGrew, Henry.
 1856. McGrew, John.
 1886. McGrew, William E.
 1846. McGinnis, John R.
 1850. McGinnis, W. F.
 *1859. McGuire, Julius Ernst.
 1874. McGuire, William H.
 1802. McHenry, John L.
 1886. McHenry, Orrie P.
 1863. McKay, Archibald.
 1865. McKean, John T.
 1890. McKee, Christie E.
 1872. McKelvey, William M.
 1884. McKendree, Marcus A.
 1852. McKenzie, Edward.
 1884. McKinley, Charles Gordon.
 1894. McKinley, George.
 1862. McKinzie, Homer E.
 1860. McKinney, Abraham.
 1854. McKinny, Archibald.
 1874. McKinney, George W.
 1876. McKinney, John F.
 1871. McKinney, Martin Van B.
 1867. McKinney, Thomas C.
 1865. McKinney, Thomas C.
 1881. McKinney, William G.
 1888. McKittrick, Austin S.
 1888. McKittrick, Salathiel C.
 1888. McKnight, Wm. B.
 1890. McLaughlin, Ardsley H.
 1860. McLaughlin, J. B.
 1867. McLaughlin, John T.
 1890. McLaughlin, Samuel M.
 1871. McLean, Chambers A.
 1874. McLean, Samuel H.
 1851. McLellan, E. S.
 1898. McLeod, Gus.
 1871. McLeod, William O.
 McLure, D.
 1892. McMillan, James G.
 1881. McMillen, Bishop.
 1856. McMullen, William.
 1866. McMurtrey, David L.
 1868. McMurtrey, Jasper N.
 1881. McMurtrey, Alexander T.
 1873. McMurtrey, William P.
 1898. McNeal, George L.
 1874. McNeil, Francis A.
 1863. McNeil, Richard John.
 1848. McNeil, Wm. Love.
 1901. McNinch, James Robinson.
 1888. McPherson, E. Melvin.
 1847. McQuaide, A. G.
 1871. McSummers, George.
 1881. McTaggart, Charles.
 1866. McTavish, James.
 1872. McVey, William R.
 1897. McWhinney, Bert P.
 1884. McWhorter, Thos. M.
 1852. McWilliams, J. Q. A.
 1897. Maas, Max A.
 1884. Maberry, Jas. William.
 1884. Macer, Thomas.
 1878. MacHarsha, William.
 1868. Maclin, William T.
 1859. Macy, L.
 1864. Madden, P. Reed.
 1876. Madden, William P.
 1877. Maddox, John F.
 1881. Maddox, Shelvey.
 *1859. Maetke, Julius Frederick Carl.
 *1859. Mahan, Oliver Perry.
 1886. Mahan, William D.
 1900. Mahon, Charles E.
 1867. Mahr, John M.
 1855. Major, John Milton.
 *1858. Mallette, Uriah Newton.

1894. Mallory, Charles A.
 1889. Manchester, Wm. L.
 1893. Mankin, Frank Dallas.
 1895. Manley, John R.
 1889. Manley, Julius B.
 1856. Manser, Miles Benjamin.
 1888. Maple, Seneca S.
 1892. Maple, William W.
 1884. Mareh, Samuel Foster.
 1884. Mareh, Wm. Bright.
 1866. Marcum, Reuben C.
 1877. Marks, Warren L.
 *1858. Markt, Constantine.
 1870. Marmon, Joshua W.
 1889. Marrs, Richard F.
 1887. Marsh, Charles D.
 1876. Marsh, Chauncey S.
 1881. Marsh, Elliott H.
 1875. Marsh, E. Jay.
 1894. Marsh, Milton L.
 1852. Marsh, Newton F.
 1858. Marsh, Richard.
 1884. Marsh, Stephen R.
 1883. Marshall, John A.
 1869. Marsters, Paul.
 1876. Marston, Albert J.
 1899. Martin, Charles E.
 1855. Martin, Elijah.
 1877. Martin, Enos J.
 1882. Martin, Frank K.
 1856. Martin, George Alexander.
 1876. Martin, George W.
 1898. Martin, James Josiah.
 1879. Martin, John H.
 1858. Martin, Joseph P.
 1859. Martin, J. S.
 1887. Martin, LaFayette.
 1894. Martin, Lewis.
 1852. Martin, S. E.
 1853. Martin, William C. E.
 1866. Marvin, Jerome P.
 1885. Mason, Edwin G.
 1866. Massey, Tence Frank.
 1860. Masterson, John S.
 1882. Mathews, Alexander L.
 1876. Matlock, Irwin F.
 1892. Matthews, Edna Thompson.
 1848. Matthews, Reuben.
 *1858. Mattoon, John Orlando.
 Mattoon, J. W.
 1866. Mattox, Sheridan W.
 1854. Mauney, George Rush.
 1869. Maupin, Joel D.
 1870. Maxfield, Carl M.
 1883. Maxson, Jacob S.
 1871. Maxwell, Samuel.
 1856. May, Benjamin F.
 1859. May, J. H.
 *1859. Mayer, Daniel.
 1868. Maynard, Charles Stuart.
 1872. Maynard, Henry C.
 1875. Maynard, Orlando T.
 *1857. Mayo, Joseph.
 *1857. Mayo, Elina C.
 1887. Meador, Elsa M.
 1865. Meekstroth, Hermon Henry.
 1861. Medlock, Benjamin S.
 *1859. Medlock, James Randolph.
 1850. Meier, Edward.
 1895. Melcher, Frank C.
 1852. Mellinger, J. H.
 1850. Melvin, John.
 1897. Mereer, Berlie Wesley.
 1901. Mereer, Edward H.
 1885. Merideth, Samuel G.
 1882. Merriam, Albert E.
 1875. Merrill, Eben B.
 1877. Merrit, Nathaniel P.
 1854. Mershon, Elias H.
 1867. Meserve, John W.
 1875. Michael, Norman B.
 1891. Miekel, J. Burton.
 1866. Michener, Joseph H.
 1890. Michener, Homer.
 1899. Michener, Robison E.
 1868. Miesse, Adam.
 1847. Miesse, Gabriel.
 1857. Milam, William S.
 1875. Miles, T. Willis.
 1884. Miles, William Edward.
 1880. Milholland, William Henry.
 1882. Miller, Albert W.
 1889. Miller, Ananias D.
 1881. Miller, Andrew G.
 1885. Miller, Clayton C.
 1891. Miller, Elizabeth.
 1901. Miller, George Robert.
 1869. Miller, Hiram G.
 1887. Miller, James W.
 1878. Miller, Jacob D.
 1853. Miller, Jonathan G.
 1894. Miller, J. Lewis.
 1875. Miller, Samuel.
 1893. Miller, Thos. Homer.
 1869. Milhouse, Jacob J.
 1881. Million, David.
 1870. Mills, Joseph.
 1849. Milot, James.
 *1858. Milton, Edwin Spinny.
 1897. Milton, William M.
 1870. Minard, Jacob D.
 1869. Minard, Levi.
 1855. Miner, Chas. Edward.
 1882. Mintern, Emma.
 1888. Minthorn, Martin F.
 1881. Miranda, S. Douglass.
 1853. Mitchell, Francis P.
 1869. Mitchell, Frank G.
 1888. Mitchell, James A.
 1860. Mitchell, Jacob B.
 1861. Mitchell, John H.
 1899. Mitchell, Natalin V.
 1881. Mitchell, William.
 1869. Moats, Wm. Wallace.
 1889. Mock, Wallace K.
 1864. Moe, Hiram.
 1865. Moench, Fred.
 1866. Molesworth, William.
 1869. Molony, John H.
 1854. Monahan, Isaac Thos.
 1876. Monahan, Stephen W.
 1870. Monfort, I. Newton.
 1848. Monfort, William P.
 1882. Monroe, James A.
 1866. Monroe, John S.
 1897. Montgomery, David N.
 1882. Montgomery, Wm. A.
 Montgomery, W. G.
 1886. Montjar, Kaupman A.
 1873. Moon, Ezra.
 1848. Moore, Abner C.
 1885. Moore, Charles A.
 1896. Moore, Edwin Garrison.
 1876. Moore, Edwin S.
 1864. Moore, George W.
 1867. Moore, J. Samu l.
 *1858. Moore, Joseph Stratton.
 1884. Moore, Orville Milton.
 1889. Moore, Perley L.
 1868. Moore, William S.
 1861. Moore, William W.
 1871. Moore, William Y.
 1876. Moorman, Charles T.
 1860. Moorman, James A.
 1849. Morey, Daniel Farr.
 1899. Morey, Mary Beach.
 1871. Morgan, Abraham.
 1846. Morgan, D. H.
 1872. Morgan, William A.
 1876. Morrill, Charles M.
 1899. Morrill, James J.
 1873. Morrill, J. Frank.
 1856. Morrill, John Lorenzo.
 Morrison, A. A.
 1855. Morriss, James F.
 1875. Morris, Robert.
 1897. Morrow, Benjamin Beamer.

1869. Morrow, Charles W.
1892. Morrow, Joseph.
1885. Morrow, Melville M.
Morrow, T. V.
1851. Morse, A. H.
1878. Morse, Edward.
*1859. Morse, Mary Elvira.
1871. Morten, Franklin N.
1873. Morton, Martin W.
1868. Morton, Pryor New-
ton.
1867. Morton, Robert B.
1887. Moseley, N. Clay.
1893. Moses, Frederick Wm.
1890. Mosher, Clarence N.
1877. Mosher, Madison E.
1866. Mosteller, Edward.
1869. Mosteller, Martin S.
1887. Mote, Elijah V.
1874. Mott, Benjamin F.
1885. Mott, William S.
1887. Mowrey, William E.
1872. Moyle, George E.
1872. Moyer, Walter E.
1875. Muchmore, Benjamin
P.
1878. Mueller, Gustavus
Adolphus.
1883. Mulford, John Q.
1875. Mulholland, John M.
1866. Mullen, Harry C.
1888. Mulligan, James E.
1848. Mulloy, David.
1881. Mulloy, Thomas B.
1891. Munch, George A.
1883. Mundy, William N.
1869. Munk, Joseph A.
Murphy, Andrew J. K.
1875. Murphy, John H.
1860. Murphy, John W.
1866. Murphy, Samuel H.
1867. Musgrave, A. Clarence.
1860. Musgrove, John W.
1866. Musick, James T.
1846. Myers, Alpheus.
1889. Myers, Edwin E.
1854. Myers, Henry A.
1850. Myers, L. B.
1852. Myers, Charles Oliver.
1887. Nason, William A.
1857. Naudain, William M.
1890. Naus, L. Walter.
1878. Neal, James Wm.
*1858. Neely, John Marshal.
1854. Neely, Levi H.
1855. Neely, Moses S.
1901. Neldon, Chas. Marion.
1848. Nelson, Joseph M.
1882. Nesbitt, Albert H.
1861. Nesmith, Milton W.
1863. Ness, Alexander W.
1857. Newcomb, Sylvester H.
1807. Newcomer, Francis T.
1802. Newland, Julius S.
1881. Newland, Ruth E.
1881. Newlin, Sylvester.
1890. Newlin, Wm. H.
1872. Newlin, William L.
1854. Newman, Lanc L.
1864. Newman, John H.
1850. Newman, T. W.
1878. Newton, George.
1849. Newton, Orrin E.
1895. Nichols, Chas. Lyman.
1847. Nicholson, Henry C.
1856. Nickles, Samuel.
*1859. Nickles, Samuel.
1866. Nicolay, William J.
1887. Niederkorn, Joseph S.
1884. Nifer, Frank James.
1807. Noble, Cyrus W.
1801. Noble, James F.
1854. Noble, George W.
1853. Nobles, Allen B.
1884. Noffsinger, Henry.
1852. Nolen, J. George.
1886. Norcutt, Emile E.
1888. Nordstrum, S. Gus.
1875. Norman, John H.
1885. Norris, Harrison H.
1891. Norris, S. Gertrude.
1869. Northern, John B.
1850. Norton, Eben.
1849. Norton, Harris Put-
man.
1867. Null, Abraham C.
1866. Null, Lyeurgus.
1885. Numbers, Joseph R.
1883. Nuzum, David P.
1851. Nye, G. W.
Obanon, A. J.
1876. O'Bannon, Andrew J.,
Jr.
1883. O'Bannon, William B.
1850. Ober, Levi Elihu.
1802. O'Brien, Stephen F.
1848. O'Byrne, James.
1885. Odell, Beni. F.
1866. Offutt, Felix G.
1884. Orden, Aaron B.
1848. Oliver, Coridon R.
1808. Olsen, Charles L.
1874. O'Neal, Joseph F.
1887. Onsgard, Christen K.
1887. Onsgard, Lewis K.
1878. Orr, Jesse A.
1860. Orr, James P.
1852. Osborn, E. H.
1856. Osgood, Howard Gates
1859. Otts, J. V.
1882. Ours, Benjamin F. P.
1881. Outland, Philander P.
1873. Outland, Warren H.
1882. Outwater, John E.
1870. Overbeck, William J.
*1857. Overholser, Daniel
Landes.
1857. Owen, Edith L.
1873. Owens, Henry.
1849. Owens, William.
1896. Owry, Frank J.
1848. Oxley, Thomas J.
1884. Packer, Edwin B.
*1859. Packett, Allen Elias.
1880. Packwood, Samuel D.
Paddock, J. R.
1880. Page, John W.
1868. Page, Robert Stuart.
1890. Palmer, Daniel S.
1877. Palmer, E. Lee.
1872. Palmer, Ira F.
1868. Palmer, James Foster.
1846. Palmer, James H.
1852. Palmer, J. G. W.
1888. Palmer, Martin J.
1869. Palmer, Owen A.
1851. Panabaker, J. S.
1864. Paramore, William C.
1857. Parish, John W.
1871. Park, James M.
1889. Park, Lovett E.
1867. Parke, E. Chester.
1888. Parker, J. Kent.
1847. Parker, William Tell.
1884. Parr, Lee E.
1869. Parsons, Bert R.
1848. Parsons, David J.
1858. Parsons, George E.
1864. Parsons, George W.
1868. Parsons, Josephus.
180c. Pattee, Asa Lee.
1888. Pattee, J. Ralph.
1883. Patten, Henry J.
1852. Patterson, James.
1886. Patterson, W. Mark.
1866. Patty, William.
1857. Payne, Benjamin F.
1899. Payne, John Lewis.
1851. Payne, W.
1854. Payne, William W.
1872. Payton, Harvey H.
1848. Peabody, E. S.
1854. Pearce, George Charl-
ton.

1860. Percy, Jacob W.
 1850. PEARRE, S. E.
 1867. Pearson, Henry J.
 1853. Pearson, James C.
 1879. Peavler, James W.
 1848. Peck, Arvine.
 1855. Pence, William.
 1869. Pendery, Newton S.
 1865. Penick, Mark.
 1865. Penn, Benjamin A.
 1856. Penniman, Alexander B.
 1866. Pennock, Townsend L.
 1882. Perce, Lewis A.
 1867. Peregrine, Reuben.
 1865. Perkins, Alfred J.
 1875. Perkins, Elam E.
 1850. Perkins, H. B.
 1883. Perkins, Samuel C.
 1867. Perlee, Benjamin.
 1868. Perrin, George T.
 1873. Perrins, John.
 1881. Perrins, William A.
 1861. Perry, Edwin C.
 1888. Perry, Fred J.
 1857. Perry, Henry H.
 1868. Perry, Jasper N.
 *1857. Peterman, Hiram A.
 1868. Peters, James D.
 1892. Peterson, Henry D.
 1890. Peterson, Marcellus L.
 1878. Pettingill, Adelbert Edmond.
 1860. Pettmer, Matthew.
 1888. Phillips, Almond G.
 1853. Phillips, John T.
 1856. Phillips, Luther.
 1877. Phillips, William.
 Phillips, X.
 Phinney, E. M.
 1865. Phinney, Marcellus P.
 1879. Pickern, Francis M.
 1870. Pickett, Cyrus.
 1866. Pickerrill, George W.
 1857. Picking, George W.
 1878. Pierce, Charles E.
 1874. Pierce, Cyrus.
 1875. Pierce, Franklin D.
 1883. Pierce, Joseph G.
 1882. Pierce, Lewis H.
 1865. Pierce, Ray Vaughn.
 1876. Pilkington, George W.
 1874. Piper, John.
 1859. Pittman, J. T. C.
 1849. Pitts, James.
 1852. Pitts, John C.
 1853. Pitts, Vincent.
 1866. Pitzer, George C.
 1848. Platt, Anson H.
 1870. Platts, Frederick
 1856. Plews, Mary Jane.
 1877. Plimell, George W.
 1878. Plimell, John T.
 1861. Plumley, George H.
 1876. Poe, Lafayette J.
 1894. Pogue, John T.
 1866. Points, John T.
 1876. Poling, Samuel K.
 1882. Pollock, Ostrander C.
 Pool, J. N.
 1874. Poppele, Charles F.
 1876. Porter, Abraham W.
 1897. Porter, McGuyer.
 1874. Porter, Thomas.
 1875. Post, George Hazleton.
 1890. Postle, Wilbur E.
 1873. Poston, John W.
 1850. Potter, A.
 1872. Potter, Alfred M.
 1870. Potter, Charles B.
 1880. Potter, George E.
 1855. Potter, Homer C.
 1894. Potter, James Stephen H.
 Potter, S. H.
 1876. Potts, Charles N.
 1871. Potts, John W.
 1886. Potts, Mary.
 1890. Powe, Albert S.
 1891. Powe, Darius L.
 1870. Powell, Charles B.
 1874. Powell, Hiram C.
 1863. Powell, John M.
 1887. Powell, John Sumner.
 1855. Powell, Oner R.
 1869. Powers, Abram M.
 1867. Powers, Charles.
 1892. Powers, Everett.
 1875. Powers, Joseph M.
 1851. Pratt, C. D.
 1877. Pratt, J. Walden.
 1875. Pratt, Philip N.
 1857. Pratt, Willis Virgil.
 1873. Prentiss, Melvin M.
 1848. Prentiss, Obadiah.
 1875. Pretzinger, Moses.
 1894. Presler, Hiram M.
 1878. Preston, Adrian Griffith.
 1865. Preston, Charles M.
 1864. Preston, George H.
 1867. Preston, Wooster B.
 1887. Prezinger, Louis A.
 1892. Price, George S.
 1896. Price, Thomas J.
 1896. Price, William K.
 1895. Price, William Michael.
 1860. Prichard, Allen.
 1874. Prichard, James M.
 1858. Prichard, Louis.
 1872. Prince, Isaac.
 1879. Prince, Thomas M.
 1866. Prince, William.
 1883. Prince, Will J.
 1884. Proper, James Lusc.
 1850. Provell, Joshua W.
 1899. Pruitt, Charles Clement.
 1860. Pruitt, J. W.
 1856. Prunk, Daniel H.
 1890. Pryor, Jas. A.
 1850. Pryor, Joseph W.
 1897. Pulliam, Seeley T.
 1870. Purdie, Alexander J. N.
 1898. Purkhiser, William S.
 1874. Putt, William T.
 1876. Pye, William H.
 1873. Pynchon, Edwin.
 1879. Quick, Samuel T.
 1890. Quigg, Horace D.
 1886. Quigley, James Myron.
 1856. Quigley, Thos. V. S.
 1852. Quigley, Wm. Miles.
 1894. Quinn, Janet D.
 1849. Radcliff, Benjamin F.
 1890. Rader, John A.
 1893. Rainey, Jas. Monroe, Jr.
 1878. Rainey, Thomas Henry
 1861. Ralston, Joseph A.
 1893. Rainey, Walter Neyman.
 1896. Range, Frederick William.
 1846. Rannels, J. Milton.
 1886. Rannels, J. Newton.
 1879. Rash, Anderson W.
 1869. Rathbun, John B.
 1890. Rauch, Kimmell.
 1882. Rauch, William.
 1872. Rawn, Joseph M.
 1871. Ray, Dennis.
 1897. Ray, Wm. E.
 1892. Ray, William T.
 1865. Raymond, Peter J.
 1849. Raymond, R. C.
 1884. Raymond, William Howard.
 1849. Read, George W.
 1894. Ream, Charles E.
 1858. Reat, James Lee.
 1899. Rechel, Conrad.
 1864. Redd, Lewis H.
 1871. Redding, Aaron J.

1853. Reece, John H.
 1899. Reed, John Franklin.
 1866. Reed, Peter W.
 1886. Reeder, Joseph C.
 1869. Reefy, Philip D.
 1870. Reefy Solomon L.
 1890. Reeves, Elisha L.
 1867. Reeves, John L.
 1884. Reeves, Wesley James.
 1853. Redfield, Sylvester.
 1859. Redlick, C. A. W.
 1891. Redmond, Frank J.
 1881. Reichard, Albert.
 1878. Reichard, Geo. Wash-
 ington.
 1860. Reichard, Joseph P.
 1858. Reichard, Valentine.
 1856. Reid, James Anderson.
 1901. Reiff, Christian W.
 *1830. Renick, Henry.
 1869. Renner, Uriah.
 1869. Reynolds, Albert.
 1851. Reynolds, A. S.
 1899. Reynolds, Bushnell
 Ray.
 1871. Reynolds, Ephraim M.
 1890. Reynolds, General E.
 1869. Reynolds, Jacob T.
 1876. Reynolds, John H.
 1874. Reynolds, John W.
 1872. Reynolds, Robert H.
 1891. Reynolds, Samuel E.
 1868. Reynolds, William R.
 1860. Rhinehart, John L.
 1895. Rhodes, Robert O.
 1857. Rice, Cornelius D.
 1878. Rice, Emelius C.
 1881. Rice, Eugene L.
 1854. Rice, Henry Clinton.
 1878. Rice, John H.
 1852. Rice, Milton.
 1846. Rice, R. D.
 1858. Rice, Wesley T.
 1856. Richard, G. H. C.
 1879. Richards, Herbert G.
 1871. Richards, John.
 1881. Richards, Will E.
 1876. Richardson, Francis M.
 1860. Richardson, Holland
 W.
 1899. Richardson, James Lee.
 1879. Rickard, William A.
 1871. Ritchie, J. Wilson.
 Riddell, J. L.
 1899. Ridenour, John Will-
 iam.
 1856. Ridgeway, John Frank.
 *1857. Ridgway, John Frank.
 1860. Rigg, Charles.
1870. Rigg, Richard B.
 1901. Riggs, Lester R.
 1892. Riggs, Leroy S.
 1874. Riggs, Samuel M.
 1894. Riley, Charles.
 1867. Riley, Charles H.
 1868. Riley, Samuel H.
 1880. Riley, William H.
 1866. Riley, Willshire.
 1878. Ringle, Lafayette.
 1879. Ritter, C. Lewis.
 1897. Ritter, Samuel J. Til-
 den.
 1878. Robb, Andrew James.
 1849. Robbins, C. B.
 1861. Robbins, Henry C.
 1878. Robbins, Wm. McKen-
 dric.
 1880. Roberts, David O.
 1866. Roberts, Philip.
 1884. Roberts, Joseph A.
 1849. Roberts, Theodore.
 1873. Robertson, Amasa P.
 1894. Robertson, Cicero E.
 1852. Robertson, S. L.
 1855. Robins, Benjamin M.
 1855. Robinson, David W.
 1877. Robinson, Marshall P.
 1866. Robinson, Oscar L.
 1851. Robinson, T.
 1867. Robinson, William J.
 1886. Robinson, Wm. L.
 1852. Robinson, Wm. W.
 1867. Robison, Felix B.
 1884. Rockwood, Ezra Mo-
 rando.
 1866. Rockwood, Roswell O.
 1877. Roffey, George W.
 1892. Rodgers, Archie E.
 1855. Rodgers, John F.
 1889. Rogers, Ellietson H.
 1849. Roe, Elzaphan R.
 1854. Roe, James.
 1868. Rogers, Ivadell.
 1848. Rogers, John W.
 1880. Rogers, Leroy.
 1887. Rogers, Sherman T.
 1879. Rohn, Dele A.
 1869. Rollins, James A.
 1870. Rollman, John C.
 1890. Roloson, Eva C.
 1883. Rood, George L.
 1878. Root, Ernest Scott S.
 1849. Rosa, Lemuel Kemble.
 1884. Rose, Jessie.
 1868. Rosenberg, David H.
 1873. Rosenburg, Frank J.
 1869. Rosenberg, Jacob.
 1869. Rosenberg, John H.
1856. Rosendale, Charles.
 1882. Ross, Bernard M.
 1863. Ross, David D.
 1872. Ross, John G.
 1881. Ross, John K.
 1868. Ross, Leo M.
 1858. Ross, William S.
 1881. Ross, Winfield S.
 1879. Rowe, George A.
 *1858. Rowe, James Jackson.
 1866. Rowe, Mark.
 1869. Rowe, Sylvanus.
 1876. Rowland, David C.
 1890. Rowley, Winfield S.
 1879. Rowse, Walter E.
 1893. Rouse, George Elver-
 ton.
 Rouzee, S.
 1871. Rubard, George.
 1895. Rubard, John I.
 1894. Ruble, Ashbel F.
 1894. Ruble, John P.
 1890. Ruble, William K.
 1887. Ruble, William R.
 1896. Rudd, Robert T.
 1875. Rugg, Jonathan G.
 1854. Ruhl, Joseph E.
 1894. Ruhl, Maud F.
 1877. Ruhlman, Lewis B.
 1878. Rukensbrod, William L.
 1862. Rulison, Hiram M.
 1855. Rumbold, Thomas F.
 1854. Rumsey, Julia.
 1879. Rush, Alfred B.
 1882. Russ, John C.
 1854. Russell, Abraham.
 1898. Russell, Arthur R.
 1848. Russell, Charles E.
 1890. Russell, Clayton W.
 1872. Russell, Linus E.
 1887. Russell, Wm. Bartlett.
 1866. Rutherford, Comfort E.
 1881. Rutter, John.
1852. Saches, M. H. S.
 1894. Sackett, Cassius S.
 1868. Sage, John W.
 1865. Sage, Phineas.
 1875. Sager, Louis A.
 1868. Salee, John.
 1897. Salisbury, James Wm.
 1883. Salisbury, Julius E.
 1855. Sample, William R.
 1852. Sampsel, A. Senior.
 1872. Sampsel, Isaac S.
 1866. Sandmeister, Charles.
 1893. Sands, John Bunyan.
 1881. Sarber, Hollis O.
 1878. Sargent, Miranda M.

1870. Sargent, Sampson S.
 1857. Satterfield, Levi D.
 1878. Saw, William T.
 1860. Sawyer, Albert R.
 1882. Sax, Austin J.
 1883. Saxton, David E.
 1878. Saylor, Andrew Jackson, Sr.
 1877. Saylor, Andrew J., Jr.
 1881. Saylor, Albert.
 1851. Sayles, J. F.
 1860. Scally, Joshua W.
 1881. Schaefer, Augustus R. W.
 1885. Schelha, Paul W.
 1848. Schell, Charles C.
 1856. Schell, Frederick A.
 1889. Schenck, Nellie.
 1878. Schenk, Myron P.
 1870. Schiller, Silas.
 1878. Schlick, Charles Gottlieb.
 1893. Schmidt, Chas John.
 1875. Schmeerer, Frederick W.
 1872. Schooley, Ebenezer W.
 1886. Schrote, James L.
 1871. Schwin, Ephraim P.
 1897. Scott, Charles Henry.
 1871. Scott, David W.
 1884. Scott, Edwin.
 1868. Scott, John F.
 *1858. Scott, Oscar William.
 1891. Scott, Theodore F.
 1890. Scott, Walter R.
 1851. Scroggs, J. W.
 1893. Scudder, Harry Ford.
 1888. Scudder, John King.
 1856. Scudder, John Milton.
 1890. Scudder, W. Byrd.
 1882. Seal, Frank E.
 1885. Seaman, James V.
 1860. Seay, George W.
 *1857. Seeley, Harriet E.
 1871. Seifert, G. C. Charles.
 1850. Scells, A.
 1847. Scells, Holmes.
 1868. Severance, La Grange.
 1853. Severance, William S.
 1896. Severs, Benjamin F.
 1889. Severs, George Fillmore.
 1858. Sewell, James P.
 1804. Seymour, Homer A.
 1883. Seymour, James R.
 1893. Shafer, Marinda Lambert.
 1886. Shafer, Winfield S.
 1888. Shafer, Perry F.
 1899. Shafer, Harry A.
 1881. Shaner, John J.
 1874. Shannon, Samuel.
 1893. Sharp, Eckley Grant.
 1876. Sharp, Henry P.
 1864. Sharp, Julius.
 1873. Sharp, Robert W.
 Sharpe, J. M.
 1849. Shattuck, Alvin.
 1868. Shaw, Alexander B.
 1867. Shaw, F. Morrill.
 1869. Shaw, Francis C.
 1884. Shaw, John W.
 1876. Sheldon, Mathew H.
 1889. Shelley, Hilton J.
 1867. Shellhamer, Doctor C.
 1889. Shelton, Alvis B.
 1882. Shelton, J. Andrew.
 1889. Shemwell, James Buchanan.
 1895. Shepherd, Eugene M.
 *1858. Shepherd, Solomon Watson.
 1849. Shepherd, Wm. H.
 1871. Shepard, Newton P.
 1853. Shepard, William.
 Sheppard, H. D.
 1852. Sherer, D. Jackson.
 1893. Sheridan, Anna Thomas.
 1893. Sherlock, Thos. Jefferson.
 1875. Sherman, Sylvester M.
 1872. Sherrick, John W.
 1853. Sherwood, Rowland R.
 1852. Sherwood, William.
 1898. Shewman, Eben Benjamin.
 *1858. Shilling, Elias.
 1886. Shilt, James L.
 1890. Shipman, Gussie May.
 1857. Shipp, William.
 1901. Shirar, Lewis.
 *1857. Shivel, George W.
 1881. Shively, Samuel S.
 1886. Shivery, George B.
 1858. Shoekley, De Witt C.
 1880. Shoemaker, David M.
 1887. Shoemaker, Levi.
 1871. Shoemaker, Oliver H. P.
 1897. Shoemaker, Rollin C.
 1846. Shoot, James H.
 1847. Shoot, Milton W. D.
 1873. Short, Hiram S.
 1854. Short, Wesley.
 1854. Shotwell, Jeremiah.
 Showalter, R. F.
 1882. Shrader, Isaac M.
 1898. Shriner, Will C.
 1871. Shriver, Wm. A.
 1890. Shuey, Austin.
 1854. Shultz, Francis Asbury.
 1860. Shultz, John B.
 1872. Shultz, John H.
 1879. Shultz, Judson J.
 1871. Shutt, Jacob M.
 1889. Shutt, Lewis C.
 1858. Siddall, James P.
 1898. Siddall, John D.
 1891. Sidwell, Nathan H.
 1877. Sieling, Jacob H.
 1891. Siewers, Sarah M.
 1866. Sifritt, Neuman.
 1877. Siggins, Ernest L.
 1890. Silsby, M. Maude.
 1887. Siller, Clevelut W.
 1895. Simmons, Adam.
 1867. Simmons, Adam B.
 1885. Simmons, Charles J.
 1884. Simmons, James Thompson.
 1849. Simmons, Nelson.
 1865. Simmons, Noah.
 1889. Simmons, Odus D.
 1881. Simmons, Sherman E.
 1888. Simmons, Wm. D.
 1899. Simon, Jefferson B.
 1889. Simon, John Calvin.
 1874. Simon, Rubellus J.
 1889. Simpson, Frank Nussom.
 1870. Simpson, John Y.
 1879. Simpson, Loren R.
 1883. Sims, James R.
 1883. Sims, William A.
 1882. Sinclair, Finlay P.
 1884. Singelton, Cynthia Emily.
 1869. Sirpless, James.
 1846. Skeen, Isaiah K.
 1852. Skeer, John Dugan.
 1850. Skellenger, Anson D.
 1889. Skelton, L. Sherman.
 1866. Skene, Charles A.
 1876. Skinner, David T.
 1851. Skurdall, M.
 1871. Slayback, Charles M.
 1901. Sloan, Clarence Reuben.
 1875. Sloan, Elias.
 1868. Sloan, Herbert Elias.
 1869. Sloan, Nannie May.
 *1857. Slout, S. Amie.
 1871. Slout, William W.
 1886. Small, Harry E.
 1878. Small, Noah.
 *1859. Small, Philip Mason.

1853. Smalley, Hiram H.
 1854. Smiley, James.
 1877. Smiley, Martin L.
 1879. Smith, Abraham M.
 1853. Smith, Alvin R.
 1885. Smith, Amanda K.
 1872. Smith, Andrew J.
 1872. Smith, Arthur Wier.
 1850. Smith, B. F.
 1866. Smith, C. Clinton.
 1890. Smith, Chas. Gregory.
 1885. Smith, Clarence M.
 1860. Smith, Charles P.
 1870. Smith, Daniel.
 1855. Smith, Daniel A.
 1881. Smith, Edward T.
 1881. Smith, E. Clayton.
 1868. Smith, Edwin Eugene.
 1863. Smith, Flora Williams.
 *1857. Smith, Frederick William.
 1850. Smith, H. A.
 1899. Smith, Harry Clyde.
 1880. Smith, Henry D.
 1857. Smith, Hiram Leslie.
 1875. Smith, Isaac N.
 1895. Smith, Jay.
 1854. Smith, James A.
 1878. Smith, Jas. E.
 1872. Smith, Jehiel.
 1868. Smith, J. De Forest.
 1850. Smith, J. J.
 1883. Smith, John G.
 1875. Smith, John H.
 1872. Smith, John Ross.
 1881. Smith, John R.
 1878. Smith, Joseph L.
 1873. Smith, Leonard A.
 1860. Smith, Lewis W.
 1853. Smith, Liddeton.
 1847. Smith, Moses.
 1869. Smith, Nelson G.
 1894. Smith, Ora J.
 *1859. Smith, Richard Moore.
 1866. Smith, Robert L.
 1901. Smith, Samuel Frederick.
 1869. Smith, Samuel J.
 1890. Smith, Simon R.
 1851. Smith, T. J.
 1862. Smith, Thomas D.
 1870. Smith, Thomas W.
 1901. Smith, Willard Orville.
 1886. Smith, Wm. F.
 1868. Smith, William K.
 1878. Smith, William O.
 1857. Smith, William W.
 1866. Smith, Worthy.
 1874. Smith, W. Scott.
1850. Smizer, Jacob.
 1854. Smizer, Sarah.
 1857. Smizer, Wesley.
 1891. Snapp, George U.
 1874. Snedaker, Joseph B.
 1847. Snider, Jacob.
 1872. Snoddy, Adolphus P.
 1872. Snook, William R.
 1882. Snow, Ellen Augusta.
 1860. Snyder, Alva L.
 1871. Snyder, Edward E.
 1889. Snyder, George.
 1893. Snyder, Willis Lu Val.
 1883. Snypp, Theodore.
 1875. Sober, Warren R.
 1874. Soliss, John P.
 1892. Sommers, John E.
 1854. Sorber, Jacob L.
 1878. Sotow, J. C. William.
 1878. Southard, Samuel Clark.
 1890. Southward, James D.
 *1857. Spangler, Charles Bingley.
 1872. Spangler, Charles L.
 1853. Spangler, David.
 1857. Spangler, Isaac.
 1883. Sparks, Charles M.
 1870. Spaulding, Thomas.
 1853. Spear, Benjamin W.
 Spencer, A. A.
 1862. Spencer, Charles B.
 1876. Spencer, Cyrus L.
 1860. Spencer, Esck Edwin.
 1872. Spencer, Eli T.
 1879. Spencer, Flavel G.
 1868. Spencer, George W.
 1893. Spencer, Howard C.
 1869. Spencer, John F.
 1881. Spencer, John R.
 1887. Spencer, Samuel H.
 1884. Spicer, Clarence.
 1860. Spiegel, Christian B. V.
 1899. Spindel, Enos S.
 1860. Spittler, Levi.
 1857. Spivey, William T.
 1857. Sprague, Romulus C.
 1856. Spurlock, Thomas J.
 1888. Squier, Ellis A.
 1882. Squier, George E.
 1853. Squier, John B.
 1804. Squier, Wm. Ashton.
 1857. Squire, William B.
 1836. St. John, Thomas E.
 1896. Stadler, Charles E.
 1857. Stahl, George W.
 1882. Stall, Robert J.
 1847. Stanton, Alpheus C.
1853. Stanton, Daniel.
 1884. Staples, Louis H.
 1860. Stapleton, George C.
 1859. Stapp, J. S. S.
 1885. Starner, Gettis E.
 Starr, J. H.
 Starrett, W.
 1856. Staton, Samuel.
 1849. Stayman, Abraham M.
 1854. Stearns, Elias Phinney.
 1879. Stearns, Frank M.
 1899. Stedem, Frank P.
 1899. Steele, John V.
 1857. Steele, John W.
 1848. Steeley, Jesse W.
 1857. Steelman, John.
 1851. Steely, W. P.
 1864. Stemen, Christian B.
 1808. Stemler, Albert Sidney.
 1885. Stephens, Albert F.
 1807. Stephens, C. Perry.
 1801. Stephens, Horace G.
 1878. Stephens, John May.
 1889. Stephens, Wilson G.
 1901. Stephens, William L.
 1870. Stephens, William M.
 *1857. Stephenson, Alexander Campbell.
 1878. Stevens, Harbin J.
 1870. Stevens, James S.
 1848. Stevens, Jeremiah Hayden.
 1879. Stevenson, Elam H.
 1860. Stevenson, Enos.
 1882. Steward, Oscar S.
 1872. Steward, Wallace.
 1865. Stewart, Alexander S.
 1864. Stewart, Charles F.
 1860. Stewart, Cyrus M.
 1876. Stewart, Francis M.
 1849. Stewart, Jacob.
 1858. Stewart, William W.
 1873. Stick, Jesse.
 1854. Stiers, Francis R.
 *1857. Still, Emma R.
 Still, H. E.
 1849. Stille, David P.
 1847. Stillman, Charles G.
 1861. Stine, Joseph C.
 1825. Stinson, William W.
 1882. Stock, Louis Kossuth.
 1825. Stockham, G. Henry.
 1867. Stockinger, Henry.
 1859. Stockslager, A.
 1877. Stockton, John Wilson.
 1855. Stocum, Charles W.
 1881. Stoddard, Homer F.
 1871. Stoddard, Luke F.
 1873. Stoddard, William H.

1882. Stokes, Campbell A.
 1881. Stone, Frank L.
 1861. Stone, William O.
 1862. Stoneburner, Jos W.
 1864. Stonerock, John T.
 1889. Story, John C.
 1877. Story, John H.
 1894. Story, Wm. Offee.
 1880. Stout, Peter J.
 1867. Stouffer, Carey A.
 1879. Stout, George H.
 1875. Stout, Luther C.
 1868. Stover, Henry W.
 1854. Stowell, Courtland C.
 1859. Strong, E. S.
 1855. Strickland, Sarah.
 1889. Strickler, E. Wallace.
 1879. Strickler, Stephen L.
 1862. Stringham, Briant.
 1876. Stringfield, Thomas J.
 1847. Strong, Seth R.
 1879. Strossner, James N.
 1887. Strouse, Lee.
 1880. Sturdevant, Charles L.
 1895. Sturm, Ellis A.
 1853. Stutzman, C. G.
 1854. Stuve, Bernard.
 1857. Success, John M.
 1854. Sullivan, Ulysses T.
 1864. Summerfield, Marcus.
 1856. Summey, Frederick C.
 1891. Summers, George L.
 1865. Surber, David.
 1856. Surber, William H.
 1868. Sutter, John Jay.
 1856. Suttle, John Thomas.
 1865. Sutton, Charles Lee-worth.
 1886. Sutton, Jasper G.
 1878. Sutton, Joseph G.
 1863. Sutton, Robert.
 1869. Swan, Alexander W.
 1854. Swan, Grosvenor.
 1878. Swartz, Eli.
 1867. Swearingen, Perley A.
 Sweet, A. D.
 1888. Sweezy, Frank Clifton
 1856. Sweezy, William C.
 1860. Swebston, George M.
 1807. Swett, George D.
 1854. Swift, John M.
 1868. Switzer, Wm. Henry.
 1893. Switzer, John Frank-lin.
 1884. Switzer, Sarah A.
 1874. Switzer, Wallace W.
 1885. Swope, William J.
 1879. Tabor, James Atwood.
 1851. Taffe, J.
 1889. Talbott, David S.
 1852. Talcott, E. John.
 1856. Tallmadge, James.
 1856. Tandy, Alexander S.
 1860. Tankersley, James K.
 *1859. Tanner, Henry Samuel.
 *1859. Tanner, Mrs M J.
 1869. Tanner, Thomas.
 1890. Tanner, Thomas.
 1883. Tanski, Nicodemus T.
 1885. Tandy, Leonidas W.
 1878. Tandy, Thomas S.
 1880. Taphan, Daniel S.
 1891. Tarrant, Jennie S.
 1878. Tascher, John.
 *1857. Tate, Francis Marion.
 1859. Taylor, A.
 1888. Taylor, Alonzo W.
 1866. Taylor, Amos.
 1871. Taylor, Anthony P.
 1869. Taylor, David B.
 1855. Taylor, David Enyart.
 1875. Taylor, Frank G.
 1849. Taylor, H. C.
 1873. Taylor, Henry.
 1872. Taylor, Henry W.
 1897. Taylor, Ira Curtis.
 1881. Taylor, Jacobo S.
 1897. Taylor, Jesse.
 1873. Taylor, Joseph L.
 1880. Taylor, Judson L.
 1848. Taylor, Limus P.
 *1858. Taylor, Marton Baker.
 1898. Taylor, Ralph Buren.
 1881. Taylor, Theophilus.
 1885. Taylor, Willis S.
 1873. Taylor, Zachary.
 1892. Teague, Albert E.
 1861. Teague, Webster W.
 1865. Teegarden, Matthias R.
 1874. Teeters, Sidney C.
 1852. Tefft, N. Stacy.
 1871. Temple, Bynum.
 1878. Temple, James Craig.
 1859. Temple, W. B.
 1858. Templeton, Orange Scott.
 1875. Ten Eyck, John.
 1895. Terpening, Harvey J.
 1848. Terrill, Robert.
 Terry, D. L.
 1867. Terry, Nathan W.
 1853. Terry, William.
 1861. Tesmer, Henry.
 1868. Tharp, Silas P.
 Thatcher, E. H.
 1887. Thatcher, Henry C.
 *1859. Thascher, Hervey Dexter.
 1866. Thayer, Ira A.
 *1859. Thayer, George Albert.
 1864. Thraikill, John W.
 1855. Thurston, Wilson B.
 1866. Thwing, Orson O.
 1875. Thomas, Alonzo E.
 1854. Thomas, David H.
 1883. Thomas, David J.
 1852. Thomas, J. C.
 1880. Thomas, Rolla L.
 *1858. Thomas, Samuel Carter.
 *1857. Thomas, Wm. Francis.
 1847. Thompson, Alexander.
 1888. Thompson, Charles F.
 1891. Thompson, Columbus M.
 *1858. Thompson, George Montague.
 1878. Thompson, George Wicliif.
 1860. Thompson, Jared H.
 1891. Thompson, Ora Lincoln.
 1868. Thompson, Sidney W.
 1850. Thorn, Edgar.
 1851. Thorn, F.
 1891. Thornbury, James H.
 1851. Thornton, J. F. D.
 1861. Thorp, Abner.
 *1858. Tibbitts, Augustus.
 1853. Tibbitts, Isaac.
 1879. Tidball, Charles W.
 1891. Tiffany, Ernest L.
 1876. Tilden, Adelbert D.
 1850. Tilden, Jarred H.
 1872. Tilden, John H.
 1891. Tilden, Roy Earnest.
 1857. Tillery, Richard C.
 1862. Tillson, Oliver E.
 1870. Timmerman, John D.
 1879. Tindall, Isaac N.
 1867. Tindall, Charles A.
 1868. Tinker, George L.
 1853. Tisdale, Dennison.
 1872. Titsworth, Alvadus.
 1873. Tobey, Orion W.
 1872. Tobias, John Milton.
 1898. Todd, Harry DuShane.
 1868. Todd, Stephen C.
 1882. Todd, William E.
 1865. Toothman, Wm. H.
 1880. Topping, Philetus C.
 1851. Torrence, J. W.
 1876. Tosh, Leroy V.
 1851. Townsend, E. W.

1873. Tracey, John Marcus.
 1881. Tracy, Lewis W. K.
 1847. Treat, Robert B.
 1887. Treece, Isaac H.
 1885. Treese, John.
 1881. Trevitt, Alfred W.
 1887. Trevitt, Ethan L.
 1888. Trice, Charles W.
 1876. Trisler, Leonidas W.
 1870. True, Hiram L.
 1891. True, Walter Harrison.
 1877. Truitt, Russell.
 *1859. Trumbo, Andrew
 Helm.
 1863. Tyrrel, George H.
 1866. Tyrrell, Pierce.
 1858. Tuck, Ryland.
 1892. Tucker, Agnes Max-
 well.
 1875. Tucker, Thomas C.
 1887. Tucker, Wesley W.
 1864. Tufford, John H.
 1853. Tuke, Edward.
 1891. Turnbow, William B.
 1893. Turner, Jas. Williams.
 1891. Turner, John W.
 1898. Turner, Otis M.
 1871. Turner, William D.
 1884. Turner, Wm. Seth.
 1882. Turpin, James.
 1854. Turrentine, Joel.
 1871. Tustison, Andrew F.
 1878. Tuthill, John W.
 1866. Tuttle, William L.
1896. Ulmer, John C.
 1853. Underwood, Israel.
 1893. Underwood, William
 Carson.
 1886. Unterkircher, Chas. F.
 1884. Uttley, Wm. Green.
1876. Vanausdal, Isaac Sid-
 ney.
 Vandervort, J.
 1882. Vandre, Charles A.
 1861. Vanschoack, John G.
 1878. Vail, Albert H.
 1872. Vail, Isaac M.
 1899. Vail, James L.
 1853. Vaile, DeWitt Clinton.
 1886. Vance, Joseph A.
 1887. Vance, McClellan.
 1901. Van Buren, Robert
 Carl.
 1854. Van Buskirk, Landy.
 1867. Van Camp, Ira.
 1896. Van Doren, William
 Huber.
1871. Van Hook, Henry T.
 1894. Van Horn, Grant S.
 1881. Van Horn, Lou M.
 1889. Van Horn, Ralph W.
 1883. Van Horn, Winfield S.
 1872. Van Kirk, Thomas H.
 1892. Vassar, Newton G.
 1879. Van Putten, William.
 1870. Van Russell, Robert.
 1864. Van Trump, Lafayette.
 1874. Van Trump, Peter.
 1893. Van Voorhees, George
 Theron.
 1862. Van Voorhis, Alonzo
 Eugene.
 1856. Van Voorhis, John
 Philip.
 1868. Van Wickle, Robert D.
 1850. Van Zandt, N. L.
 1877. Vermillion, Wm. H.
 1887. Vermilya, Owen C.
 1864. Vernon, Lewis Cass.
 1855. Verser, Fort Powell.
 1879. Vickery, William S.
 1895. Viets, Van Buren D.
 1888. Villers, Melville
 Arthur.
 1885. Vincent, Christopher S.
 1868. Vincent, John A.
 1869. Vinson, William H.
 1891. Volle, Henry.
1870. Wade, William D.
 1856. Wadsworth, Henry W.
 1866. Wagstaff, Wm. H.
 1876. Wainwright, Chas. C.
 Wakeman, J. A.
 1865. Walden, Francis.
 1870. Waldrip, William B.
 1860. Walford, Robert A.
 1897. Walker, Alexandria E.
 1882. Walker, Charles R.
 1891. Walker, Elbert J.
 1889. Walker, Edgar L.
 1849. Walker, Edward.
 1854. Walker, Edward.
 1872. Walker, Gustav F.
 1866. Walker, Hickley W.
 1876. Walker, James E.
 1881. Walker, John C.
 1867. Walker, John R.
 1873. Walker, William.
 1874. Walker, Williams S.
 1887. Walkup, Thomas.
 1871. Wall, John F.
 1848. Wallace, George W.
 1859. Wallace, W. R.
 1882. Wallace, William W.
 1861. Walling, George W.
1851. Walter, C.
 1879. Walters, John W.
 Walters, J.
 1849. Walters, Thomas H.
 1882. Waltman, Perry.
 1857. Walton, Charles H.
 1853. Ward, Thomas R.
 1858. Warner, Elisha S.
 1875. Warner, R. Elton.
 1879. Warren, Albert R.
 1882. Warren, Albert R.
 1873. Warren, John A.
 1851. Warriner, H. A.
 1868. Warwick, David A.
 1894. Washburn, George W.
 1874. Waterbury, D. Newell.
 1884. Waterhouse, Eugene
 R.
 1885. Waterhouse, Geo. M.
 1883. Waterhouse, Hyatt M.
 1879. Waterhouse, John A.
 1886. Waterhouse, Maud.
 1888. Waterhouse, Thomas
 W.
 1862. Waters, Zera.
 1867. Watkins, Edward W.
 1866. Watkins, Harrison C.
 1867. Watkins, John M.
 1877. Watkins, Lyman.
 1879. Watkins, McDowell P.
 1869. Watkins, Thomas W.
 1873. Watson, Benjamin
 T. C.
 *1858. Watson, Jesse Henry.
 1867. Watson, Lewis H.
 1874. Watson, Thomas M.
 1892. Watts, Edward E.
 1881. Watts, James C.
 1848. Watts, John S.
 1857. Watts, T. Norwood.
 1853. Waugh, Elam H.
 1857. Weatherby, Lewis H.
 1886. Weaver, David P.
 1863. Weaver, Henry L.
 1852. Weaver, J.
 *1857. Weaver, Samuel
 Martin.
 1871. Webb, Joseph L.
 Webster, C. L.
 1868. Webster, Edward G.
 1868. Webster, Elyer Chan-
 ning.
 1869. Webster, Herbert
 Tracy.
 1873. Webster, Henry H.
 1851. Webster, W.
 1884. Weer, Harry Hillard.
 1888. Weirick, Harry A.
 1894. Weiser, Walter J.

1891. Welbourn, Oclasco C.
 1858. Welch, Jacob.
 1878. Welch, John Milton.
 1882. Welch, Thomas E.
 1866. Weld, Salem E.
 1875. Welker, Perry W.
 1878. Welling, Dickerson H.
 1882. Wellman, Julia E.
 1881. Wellman, Warren D.
 1857. Wells, Charles P.
 1878. Wells, Homer L.
 1877. Wells, J. Moss.
 1867. Wells, Nathan.
 1878. Wells, Osceola Os-
 wego.
 *1858. Wells, Riley.
 1890. Wells, Thomas J.
 1887. Welty, Sumner F.
 1885. Wenman, Joseph E.
 1897. Wentz, Cora E.
 1901. Werner, Wm. Louis.
 1858. Werts, Daniel H.
 1874. West, David H.
 West, E.
 1874. West, Joseph S.
 1891. West, Owen A.
 1857. Wescott, Austin B.
 1877. Wescott, William F.
 1897. Westlake, Frank P.
 1876. Wetmore, Nelson
 Frank.
 1889. Weyl, George W.
 1875. Weyl, Henry J.
 *1857. Wharton, Joshua C. B.
 1899. Wheat, Wallace W.
 1889. Wheeler, Chas. Henry.
 1870. Wheeler, James D.
 1855. Wheeler, John Burr.
 1889. Wheeler, John T.
 1876. Whipple, Alfred A.
 1893. Whipple, Geo. Edgar.
 1901. Whitacre, R. Frederick.
 1896. Whitacre, Oscar C.
 1853. Whittaker, George W.
 1878. White, Cyrus Barklay.
 1859. White, David.
 1896. White, Ella Perkins.
 1884. White, George Nixon.
 1854. White, Hanford W.
 1882. White, Harvey A.
 1860. White, Hiram B.
 1878. White, John Hiram.
 1880. White, John W.
 1889. White, John W.
 1856. White, Rufus Putman.
 1888. White, Sherman T.
 1880. White, Washington A.
 1897. White, William A.
 1868. Whitehall, Samuel.
1878. Whitford, Elwin P.
 1861. Whitford, Henry K.
 1860. Whitford, Hiram P.
 1897. Whitford, Lena R.
 1897. Whiting, Eli-ha C.
 1890. Whitney, Perry N.
 1885. Whitney, Wm. Her-
 bert.
 1873. Whitson, Eli M.
 1879. Whittaker, Charles J.
 1875. Whittaker, Frank E.
 1889. Whitted, Frank F.
 1872. Whittier, Beutly S.
 1883. Whittier, Herman J.
 1873. Wickens, L. Edward.
 1880. Wickham, Wm. A. R.
 1874. Wiggins, Minor.
 1873. Wiginton, John B.
 1848. Wilber, Mattson Otis.
 1862. Wilbur, Hannibal Pres-
 cott.
 1872. Wilbur, Palmer.
 1860. Wilbur, William L.
 1884. Wildasin, Chas. Oscar.
 1872. Wildasin, Henry F.
 *1858. Wilds, John.
 Wiley, I.
 1854. Wiley, John Huston.
 1854. Wilkerson, William N.
 1896. Wilkins, Avery C.
 1852. Williams, Allen.
 1847. Williams, B. B.
 1846. Williams, C. M.
 1891. Williams, Charles E.
 1888. Williams, Clarence J.
 1870. Williams, David.
 1890. Williams, David A.
 1884. Williams, Erastus D.
 1868. Williams, Evan.
 1893. Williams, Frederick O.
 1887. Williams, Harry
 Augustus.
 1853. Williams, Isaiah.
 1899. Williams, James M.
 1878. Williams, Jas. Thos.
 1875. Williams, James W.
 1851. Williams, J. A.
 1881. Williams, John Mad-
 ison.
 1876. Williams, Owen R.
 1864. Williams, Phil T.
 1895. Williams, Robert J.
 1900. Williams, R. Otis.
 1858. Williams, Salathiel T.
 1852. Williams, Simpson.
 *1858. Williams, Tavina L.
 1888. Williams, Thomas F.
 1855. Williams, Urbane V.
 1873. Williams, William C.
1856. Williams, William M.
 1871. Williamson, James M.
 1864. Williamson, Marion F.
 1885. Willard, Jacob F.
 1859. Willie, A. L.
 1857. Williford, George W.
 1847. Willis, Amos H.
 Willis, S.
 1838. Willson, John F.
 1893. Willmuth, Clifford
 Stanley.
 1864. Wilmuth, George B.
 1894. Wiltshire, Roland
 Aubrey.
 1897. Wilson, Alva.
 1882. Wilson, Benjamin F.
 1873. Wilson, David C.
 1869. Wilson, James W.
 1853. Wilson, John B.
 1887. Wilson, Lanson C.
 Wilson, Richard M.
 1881. Wilson, Samuel B. S.
 1895. Wilson, Thomas Wm.
 1884. Wilson, William R.
 Wilson.
 1894. Wimer, Henry.
 1874. Winans, Ira C.
 1870. Winans, Jotham C.
 1888. Winans, J. Vern.
 1848. Winans, Norman T.
 1851. Winans, R.
 *1857. Winans, Richard.
 1848. Windle, Isaac.
 1875. Windle, Jacob H.
 1875. Winingham, Francis
 W.
 1881. Wintermute, Robert C.
 1893. Wintz, Carl Gustave.
 1850. Winter, George Wash-
 ington.
 1860. Winters, Edwin M.
 1859. Winters, W. W.
 1871. Wirt, John H.
 1856. Witham, Charles E.
 *1850. Witham, Charles E.
 *1859. Witham, Martha B.
 Witt, C.
 Witt, C. W.
 1878. Witt, Stephen.
 Witt, W. B.
 1851. Wohlgenuth, Henry.
 1872. Wolf, David.
 1896. Wolf, William H.
 1854. Wonsetler, Gideon.
 Wonsetler, John.
 1881. Wood, Almira C.
 1866. Wood, Burgess K.
 1872. Wood, Haskel R.
 1865. Wood, Jairus.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1882. Wood, Joseph A. | 1890. Wright, John W. | 1854. Yeagley, Andrew. |
| 1899. Wood, Lawrence
Orlando. | Wright, Joseph B. | 1872. Yeakel, Charles. |
| 1801. Wood, William E. | 1867. Wright, Peter H. | 1882. Yochum, George. |
| 1886. Woodard, J. Howard. | 1868. Wright, Philo B. | 1890. Yocum, Melvin G. |
| 1876. Wooddell, William E. | 1856. Wright, Samuel B. | 1899. Yoder, Allen L. |
| 1874. Woodford, Elmer Lee. | 1879. Wright, Samuel M. | 1878. York, Amos. |
| 1874. Woolhouse, Oliver B. | 1867. Wright, T. Arthur. | 1895. York, James F. |
| 1854. Woolley, Edward. | 1849. Wright, T. J. | 1882. York, Leonidas H. |
| 1891. Woodruff, George S. | 1854. Wright, Wm. E. H. | 1884. York, William K. |
| Woods, F. S. | 1882. Wright, Willis M. | 1895. Yost, Lucian N. |
| Woods, J. S. | 1868. Wrightsman, Peter R. | 1853. Youart, John Milton. |
| 1854. Woods, Peter N. | *1858. Wuist, Dora Sabina. | 1880. Young, Alsey B. |
| 1879. Woodward, Charles. | 1854. Wuist, Jacob F. | 1890. Young, Frank. |
| 1866. Woodward, James H. | 1901. Wuist, J. Fred. | *1858. Young, Henry Clay. |
| 1875. Woodward, John H. | 1886. Wurtsbaugh, Thos. F. | 1865. Young, James J. |
| 1846. Woodward, Wilton. | 1868. Wyatt, John W. | 1888. Young, John R. |
| 1854. Work, Samuel L. | Wyatt, S. | 1881. Young, Josiah. |
| 1875. Work, William F. | 1878. Wyman, William A. | 1871. Young, Newton. |
| 1877. Worley, J. Lee. | Wynn, J. M. | 1878. Young, Thos. Benton. |
| 1867. Worline, Michael. | 1894. Wynn, Joseph H. | 1897. Young, Wm. Mannen. |
| 1899. Wottring, Louis C. | 1874. Yarlot, Edwin L. | 1866. Younkin, Edwin. |
| 1888. Wray, Hiram B. | 1865. Yarnall, William. | 1861. Youst, Fielding H. |
| 1899. Wren, Wm. Cretcher. | 1856. Yarrell, Thos. Albert. | 1868. Youst, Permetus D. |
| 1876. Wright, Clarence H. | 1871. Yates, Eugene S. | 1875. Zahn, Philip. |
| 1896. Wright, Edward M. | 1891. Yates, Henry N. | 1899. Zeumer, Elbert P. |
| 1875. Wright, John A. | 1860. Yates, Oscar E. | 1854. Zimmerman, Hiram E. |
| 1858. Wright, John Thos. | 1887. Yates, William C. | 1901. Zolman, Elmer Ells-
worth. |

LIST OF GRADUATES, BY CLASSES.

GRADUATES OF THE WORTHINGTON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

1833 to 1838.

Baldrige, A. H.....Ohio.	Hoit, W. S.....Ohio	Pool, J. N.....Ohio.
Baldrige, A. P.....Ohio.	Holcombe, S.....Ohio.	Potter, S. H.....N. Y.
Bean, A.....Ohio.	Hubbell, N.....N. Y.	Riddell, J. L.....N. Y.
Beeman, J.....Ohio.	Hunt, H.....N. Y.	Rouzee, S.....Ky.
Beeman, P.....Ohio.	Huston, P.....Ohio.	Sharpe, J. M.....Ky.
Bemas, D.....Miss.	Ingersoll, T.....Mo.	Sheppard, H. D.....N. Y.
Bond, L. A.....Ga.	Jackson, P. A.....N. Y.	Showalter, R. E.....Pa.
Brelsford, J.....Ohio.	Johnson, B. F.....Va.	Spencer, A. A.....Ohio.
Bronson, A.....Ohio.	Jones, A. M.....Ohio.	Starrett, W.....N. Y.
Brooks, W. H.....Ohio.	Jones, I. G.....N. Y.	Starr, J. H.....Ohio.
Bryan, J.....Ky.	Jones, L. E.....Ohio.	Still, H. E.....N. Y.
Buckley, W. C.....Ky.	Kellogg, B.....Ohio.	Summers, J.....Ky.
Burdett, I.....Ky.	Kellogg, S.....Ohio.	Sweet, A. D.....Ohio.
Catley, R. P.....Ohio.	Kern, J. H.....Ohio.	Terry, D. L.....Ohio.
Chapin, D. S.....Ohio.	Kilbourne, J. Jr.....Ohio.	Vandervort, J.....Ohio.
Cloak, B.....Ky.	Landerdale, D.....Miss.	Wakeman, J. A.....Ohio.
Davis, E.....Tenn.	Lazell, A. H.....Ohio.	Walters, J.....Pa.
Davis, J. S.....Ky.	Lazell, J. E.....Mass.	Webster, C. L.....Ohio.
Delaney, D.....N. Y.	Lewis, A. G. L.....N. Y.	West, E.....Ohio.
Dunbar, G.....Ky.	McAnely, C.....Ky.	Wiley, I.....Ohio.
Eckley, D.....Ohio.	McClelland, N. M. W.....Ohio.	Willis, S.....Ky.
Eckley, H.....Ohio.	McLure, D.....N. Y.	Wilson, —.....Ala.
Eshelman, J. K.....Pa.	Mattoon, J. W.....Ohio.	Witt, C.....Ohio.
Fisher, T. B.....Ohio.	Montgomery, W. G.....Ohio.	Witt, C. W.....Ohio.
Floyd, J. N.....Miss.	Morrison, A. A.....Ohio.	Woods, J. S.....Ky.
Gans, G. C.....Pa.	Morrow, T. V.....N. Y.	Woods, F. S.....Ky.
Granger, G.....Ohio.	Obanon, A. J.....Ky.	Wyatt, S.....Iowa.
Greer, G. F.....Ohio.	Paddock, J. R.....Va.	Wynn, J. M.....N. Y.
Hawley, N.....Ohio.	Phillips, X.....Ohio.	
Headen, B. F.....Ky.	Phinney, E. M.....Ohio.	Total.....88

GRADUATES OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Class of 1846

Badger, W.....Ohio.	Essex, Albert.....Ohio.	Rannels, J. Milton.....Ohio.
Bodine, Milton S.....Ohio.	Hazelton, W. P.....Mass.	Rice, R. D.....Ind.
Borton, J.....Ohio.	Hubbell, Leander.....Ky.	Shoot, James H.....Mo.
Bower, W. W.....Pa.	Lang, T. M.....Ky.	Skeen, Isaiah K.....Ohio.
Clapp, Ela H.....Ohio.	McGinnis, John R.....Ky.	Williams, C. M.....Ohio.
Coover, Detrick.....Pa.	Morgan, D. H.....Ky.	Woodward, Wilton.....Ohio.
Davis, Jephtha.....Ohio.	Myers, Alpheus.....Ind.	
Davis, Orrin.....N. Y.	Palmer, James H.....Mich.	Total.....22

Class of 1847

Avery, I. J. Ohio.	Gallup, B. A. Mich.	Shoot, Milton W. D. Mo.
Ball, Joseph P. Ky.	Gilbert, Chauncey G. N. Y.	Smith, Moses Ky.
Blakesley, Lucius Ohio.	Jones, Oliver C. Ohio.	Snider, Jacob Ind.
Bowen, Charles G. Va.	Judd, George B. Ohio.	Stanton, Alpheus C. Ind.
Chase, Silas H. Ohio.	Leonard, Park M. Ohio.	Stillman, Charles G. Ind.
Childs, Charles J. Mo.	McQuaide, A. G. Pa.	Strong, Seth R. N. C.
Davis, George W. N. Y.	Miesse, Gabriel Ohio.	Thompson, Alexander Pa.
Davis, William H. N. Y.	Nicholson, Henry C. Ky.	Treat, Robert B. Ind.
Dolley, Lester Clinton N. Y.	Parker, William Teil. Ohio.	Williams, B. B. N. C.
Dolley, Parris Clark N. Y.	Sells, Holmes Ohio.	Willis, Amos H. Ohio.
		Total. 30

Class of 1848

Alexander, William J. Ala.	Holmes, E. B. Ohio.	Peck, Arvine N. Y.
Anderson, William L. Md.	Humphrey, Samuel A. Ill.	Platt, Anson H. N. Y.
Backus, James H. Ohio.	Ingalls, Edward Ky.	Prentiss, Obadiah Ohio.
Beckwith, L. F. Ohio.	Jordan, J. Henry N. Y.	Rogers, John W. Pa.
Bronson, Salmon N. Y.	Justice, John W. N. C.	Russell, Charles E. Mo.
Bush, J. R. N. Y.	Linn, Samuel K. Ill.	Schell, Charles C. La.
Crandall, Charles C. Ohio.	McNeil, William Love Miss.	Steeley, Jesse W. Mo.
Davis, Joshua E. Miss.	Matthews, Reuben Iowa.	Stevens, Jeremiah Hayden, Ohio.
Fellers, Samuel Ohio.	Monfort, William P. Ohio.	Taylor, Linus P. Ohio.
Foster, George W. Ohio.	Moore, Abner C. Ohio.	Terrill, Robert Mo.
Freeman, Zoloth. Canada.	Mulloy, David Ohio.	Wallace, George W. Ohio.
Gardner, Francis Brayton, Mass.	Nelson, Joseph M. Ky.	Watts, John S. N. Y.
Hall, Richard R. N. Y.	O'Byrne, James Ind.	Wilber, Mattson Otis Ohio.
Heath, B. S. N. Y.	Oliver, Coridon R. Mo.	Winans, Norman T. Ohio.
Herdon, James Henry Mo.	Oxley, Thomas J. Mo.	Windle, Isaac Ohio.
Hickman, James B. Mo.	Parsons, David J. Mo.	Total. 48
	Peabody, E. S. Ill.	

Class of 1849

Austin, David Abel Ohio.	Hance, Joseph Frazell Ohio.	Raymond, R. C. Pa.
Bauer, Anthony Ohio.	Hopkins, R. R. Ohio.	Read, George W. Pa.
Behymer, Lewis Ohio.	Hunt, James George Ohio.	Robbins, C. B. Mass.
Birdsong, Jesse Monroe Tex.	Hutchings, George H. Ky.	Roberts, Theodore Conn.
Bowell, Bowen C. Ind.	Kerr, Augustus Pa.	Roe, Elzaphan R. Ky.
Brooks, Odna Daly Wis.	Lathrop, David Ohio.	Rosa, Lemuel Kemble Ohio.
Brown, Charles Carlos Ala.	Lodge, Edwin A. Ohio.	Shattuck, Alvin N. Y.
Chatterton, Horatio M. Ohio.	Lowry, William Holman Mo.	Shepherd, William H. Md.
Dickey, George W. Ohio.	Milot, James Ohio.	Simmons, Nelson Ill.
Donaldson, Thomas Ohio.	Morey, Daniel Farr Pa.	Stayman, Abraham M. Ohio.
Dodge Francis. Ind.	Newton, Orrin E. Ohio.	Stewart, Jacob Pa.
Finley, Robert S. Ohio.	Norton, Harris Putman, Ohio.	Stille, David P. Ohio.
Garretson, Jesse Ohio.	Owens, William Ohio.	Taylor, H. C. N. Y.
Glick, George Ohio.	Pitts, James N. Y.	Walters, Thomas H. Ohio.
Gordon, James A. Ohio.	Radcliff, Benjamin F. Ohio.	Walker, Edward Ohio.
Hadley, William W. N. Y.		Wright, T. J. Iowa.
		Total. 47

Class of 1850*

Emmons, Joshua	Judy, Henry	Lennard, W. M.
Franklin, Daniel D.	Kellogg, N. P.	McCord, David A.
Jones, William H.	Learned, M.	McGinnis, W. F.

* The College Records for 1850 were destroyed by fire. There were 65 graduates; only 28 are enumerated.

Meier, Edward.....	Perkins, H. B.....	Smith, H. A.....
Melvin, John.....	Potter, A.....	Smith, J. J.....
Myers, L. B.....	Provell, Joshua W.....	Smizer, Jacob.....
Newman, T. W.....	Pryor, Joseph W.....	Thorn, Edgar.....
Norton, Eben.....	Sells, A.....	Tilden, Jarred H.....
Ober, Levi Elihu.....	Skellenger, Anson D.....	Van Zandt, N. L.....
Pearre, S. E.....	Smith, B. F.....	Total.....

55

Class of 1851

Adams, J.....	Ohio	Hickman, M. D.....	Mo.	Scroggs, J. W.....	Ohio.
Andrus, A.....	Ohio.	Hotchkiss, W. J.....	N. Y.	Skurdall, M.....	Ohio.
Bachley, U. M.....	Pa.	Hoyt, J. W.....	Ohio.	Smith, T. J.....	Ky.
Beadle, H.....	N. Y.	Johnson, H. W.....	Ohio.	Steele, W. P.....	Ohio.
Be, R. A. N.....	Ohio.	Lane, J. S.....	Ohio.	Taffe, J.....	Ohio.
Boyd, S. S.....	Ohio.	McElliott, J.....	Ala.	Thornton, J. F. D.....	Mo.
Brown, H. P.....	Ohio.	McLellan, E. S.....	Vt.	Thorn, F.....	Pa.
Bruce, J. E.....	Mich.	Morse, A. H.....	Ohio.	Torrence, J. W.....	Ohio.
Burnham, N. G.....	Ohio.	Nye, G. W.....	Ohio.	Townsend, E. W.....	Pa.
Clarke, A. M.....	Pa.	Panabaker, J. S.....	Ohio.	Walter, C.....	Ohio.
Converse, B. C.....	Ohio.	Payne, W.....	Ohio.	Warriner, H. A.....	Ohio.
Daily, S. D.....	Iowa.	Pratt, C. D.....	Ill.	Webster, W.....	Ohio.
De Corn, L.....	Ohio.	Reynolds, A. S.....	N. Y.	Williams, J. A.....	Ohio.
Ennis, A.....	Ky.	Robinson, T.....	Ohio.	Winans, R.....	Iowa.
Ewing, G.....	Ky.	Sayles, J. F.....	Ohio.	Witt, W. B.....	Ohio.
				Total.....	45

Class of 1852

Allin, Thompson Ware.....	Mo.	Howell, John Gilson.....	Ohio.	Robertson, S. L.....	Ill.
Ambrose, John.....	Miss.	Hull, Henry C.....	Ill.	Robinson, William W.....	Ohio.
Baker, A. C.....	Ohio.	Hunter, M. R.....	Ohio.	Saches, M. H. S.....	Ohio.
Bevier, William.....	Iowa.	Keith, D. M.....	Ohio.	Sampsel, A. Senior.....	Ohio.
Bishop, Hiram W.....	N. Y.	Kelley, M. A.....	Ohio.	Sherer, D. Jackson.....	Ohio.
Burns, John B.....	Ohio.	Kirby, Patrick.....	Ohio.	Sherwood, William.....	Ohio.
Chase, William.....	Ky.	McFatrigh, James.....	Pa.	Skeer, John Dugan.....	Pa.
Clary, William James.....	Ohio.	McKenzie, Edward.....	Ohio.	Smalley, Hiram H.....	N. Y.
Cowan, Austin M.....	Pa.	McWilliams, J. Q. A.....	Ky.	Smith, Liddleton.....	Ala.
Cox, William Shotwell.....	Ohio.	Marsh, Newton F.....	N. Y.	Spangler, David.....	Ill.
Crisler, B. M.....	Ky.	Martin, S. E.....	Pa.	Stutzman, C. G.....	Pa.
Dorah, James W.....	Ky.	Mellinger, J. H.....	Ill.	Talcott, E. John.....	Ill.
Finney, A. B.....	Tenn.	Myers, Charles Oliver.....	N. Y.	Teftt, N. Stacy.....	N. Y.
Galloway, Joseph S.....	Ohio.	Nolen, J. George.....	Ohio.	Thatcher, E. H.....	N. Y.
Gilroy, Patrick.....	Ohio.	Osborn, E. H.....	Wis.	Thomas, J. C.....	Ky.
Hastings, D. Crockett.....	Ill.	Palmer, J. G. W.....	Mich.	Weaver, J.....	Ohio.
Harrison, Harlan.....	Ohio.	Patterson, James.....	Ohio.	Williams, Allen.....	Ohio.
Hawkins, John S. M.....	Iowa.	Pitts, John C.....	N. Y.	Williams, Simpson.....	Miss.
Heald, Albert.....	Ohio.	Quigley, Wm. Miles.....	Ohio.		
Howe, Alexander T.....	Va.	Rice, Milton.....	Ohio.	Total.....	58

Class of 1853

Adams, Joseph W.....	Ga.	Burns, Joseph A.....	Tenn.	Dill, Solomon.....	Ind.
Aldrich, Richard L.....	Ohio.	Bunker, Ledyard C.....	Ind.	Doty, Hylon.....	N. Y.
Anton, James.....	Ga.	Cady, Jesse L.....	Mich.	Dunster, Martin.....	Vt.
Beach, Edward E.....	Ohio.	Cross, Charles G.....	Ohio.	Ellis, Thomas C.....	Mo.
Benham, Harvey R.....	Ohio.	Curtis, Jonas B.....	N. Y.	Elstun, Eli.....	Ohio.
Brown, Caroline.....	N. Y.	Cuscaden, Thomas.....	Ohio.	Fentress, Thomas J.....	Va.
Burnside, Aaron W.....	Ohio.	Dersham, Moses H.....	Pa.	Finkbine, William.....	Ohio.

Franklin, Freeman.....Ohio.	Lester, Robert.....Ky.	Shepard, William.....N. Y.
Frisbie, John B. S.....Ky.	Long, Henry C.....Ohio.	Spear, Benjamin W.....Ohio.
Gates, William W.....Ohio.	Loy, John.....Ohio.	Squier, John B.....Ohio.
Gray, James H.....Miss.	McFatrigh, Hugh A.....Pa.	Stanton, Daniel.....Pa.
Hale, Patrick H.....Va.	Martin, William C. E.....Pa.	Terry, William.....Ohio.
Hammer, Isaac A.....Iowa.	Miller, Jonathan G.....Ohio.	Tibbitts, Isaac.....Ky.
Hewett, Austin C.....Ohio.	Mitchell, Francis P.....Ohio.	Tisdale, Dennison.....Mich.
Hitchcock, Joseph G.....Pa.	Nobles, Allen B.....N. C.	Tuke, Edward.....Ind.
Holland, David T.....S. C.	Pearson, James C.....Ind.	Underwood, Israel.....Ind.
Hollister, James.....Ohio.	Phillips, John T.....Va.	Vaile, DeWitt Clinton.....Pa.
Hull, John.....Ohio.	Pitts, Vincent.....Pa.	Ward, Thomas R.....Ala.
Johnson, John R.....S. C.	Redfield, Sylvester.....Ind.	Waugh, Elam H.....Ind.
Keller, George.....Ohio.	Reece, John H.....Ill.	Whitaker, George W.....Ohio.
Kraps, John.....Ohio.	Severance, William S.....Mass.	Williams, Isaiah.....Ohio.
Lake, Elias H.....Vt.	Sherwood, Rowland R.....Ind.	Wilson, John B.....Ind.
Lattner, Joseph T.....Ga.	Smith, Alvin R.....Pa.	Yount, John Milton.....Ohio.
		Total.....69

Class of 1854

Anderson, Samuel Brooks, Ohio.	Faris, Michael.....Ky.	Payne, William W.....Mich.
Armstrong, Zaccheus...Ohio.	Faulkner, Thomas Lamb.Ind.	Pearce, George Charlton, Ohio.
Averdick, Henry G.....Ohio.	Ferguson, Christopher C. Ky.	Rice, Henry Clinton...Ohio.
Bailey, Abram.....Ky.	Fisher, Wilson.....Ill.	Roe, James.....Ky.
Baily, Mary Malin.....N. Y.	Foote, Thomas Whiteside. Ill.	Ruhl, Joseph E.....Pa.
Barber, Lewis.....Ohio.	Frease, Solomon.....Ohio.	Rumsey, Julia.....N. Y.
Barnes, Orville Julius. Ohio.	Gans, Oliver C.....Pa.	Russell, Abraham.....Ohio.
Beachley, Nathaniel Jacob. Pa.	Gans, Phillip T.....Pa.	Sorber, Jacob L.....Ind.
Beadle, William.....Ohio.	Gartrell, Luther S.....Tenn.	Short, Wesley.....Ind.
Benton, George Root.....Ill.	Geddes, Robert W.....N. H.	Shotwell, Jeremiah.....Ohio.
Bethea, William Laurin. Ga.	Gibbs, George Lundy...Ind.	Shultz, Francis Asbury. Ind.
Blythe, Baughman.....Ohio.	Gullett, Andrew.....Ind.	Smiley, James.....Ohio.
Bonebrake, Moses W.....Ohio.	Holland, Willis Siddons. Mo.	Smith, James A.....Iowa.
Brown, Leroy Wood...N. Y.	Holmes, Luther C.....N. Y.	Smizer, Sarah.....Ohio.
Brown, Zachariah Cox...Pa.	Huggins, Howell H.....Miss.	Stearns, Elias Phinney. Ind.
Burdsall, J. S.....Iowa.	Ing, Joseph Henry.....Tenn.	Stick, Jesse.....Pa.
Burke, Francis Noel. Ireland.	Jacoby, George T.....Pa.	Stowell, Courtland C. Mich.
Burkitt, Samuel.....Ky.	Jones, Enoch Pearson. Iowa.	Stuve, Bernard.....Mo.
Cable, Abram H.....Ohio.	Joslen, Oliver Chase...Iowa.	Sullivan, Ulysses T.....Ky.
Campbell, Joseph G.....Ohio.	Judd, Harriett A.....Conn.	Swan, Grosvenor.....N. Y.
Carman, John.....Ohio.	Judge, John French.....Ohio.	Swift, John M.....Mich.
Chubb, Orville P.....Mich.	Kyle, Samuel.....Ohio.	Thomas, David H.....Tenn.
Cleis, Margaret.....Pa.	Lagore, Enoch.....Ohio.	Turrentine, Joel.....Ala.
Coates, Edmund John. Ohio.	Lane, John H.....Ohio.	Van Buskirk, Landy...Ohio.
Conway, John.....Ohio.	Latta, William S.....Ohio.	Walker, Edward.....Ind.
Coombs, William Franklin Ky.	Laws, Ovid S.....Ohio.	White, Hanford W.....Ohio.
Cropper, Charles.....Ohio.	Leech, Jerry.....Ill.	Wiley, John Huston...Ind.
Croschaw, Mary Eliza...N. Y.	Leeper, John A.....Iowa.	Wilkerson, William N. Tenn.
Curtis, Erskine D.....Conn.	Lewis, Henry H.....Ky.	Wilson, Richard M.....Mich.
Davis, Jephtha.....Ohio.	Long, George.....Ohio.	Wohlgemuth, Henry.....Ill.
Dickinson, Simeon.....Ala.	McKinny, Archibald...Ohio.	Wonsetler, Gideon...Ohio.
Dolley, Jephtha George. N. Y.	Mauney, George Rush. Ark.	Woods, Peter N.....Ohio.
Doyle, John.....Mo.	Mershon, Elias H.....Ky.	Wooley, Edward.....Ind.
Dove, Alpheus.....Va.	Monahan, Isaac Thomas Ohio.	Work, Samuel L.....Ind.
Durant, Joseph Fuller...Ill.	Murphy, Andrew J. K. Ohio.	Wright, William E. H. Miss.
Ellis, Jonathan W.....Ind.	Myers, Henry A.....Pa.	Wuist, Jacob F.....Ohio.
Emeis, August Julius...Ill.	Neely, Levi H.....Ohio.	Yeagley, Andrew.....Pa.
Everingham, Joseph.....Iowa.	Newman, Lane L.....Mich.	Zimmerman, Hiram E...Pa.
	Noble, George W.....Ohio.	Total.....115

Class of 1855

Allemon, John William.....Ind.	Frease, Cecilia P. R.....Ohio	Major, John Milton.....Ill.
Arnoldia, Peter.....Ill.	Frease, Hiram.....Ohio	Martin, Elijah.....N. C.
Ashton, William Adolphus.....Ohio	Freeman, Silas Childs.....Vt.	May, Benjamin F.....Ala.
Barbour, Nehemiah.....Minn.	French, Martha Ann.....Vt.	Minor, Charles Edward.....Iowa.
Barron, Marcus Newton.....Ala.	Gardner, Robert D.....Ohio	Morriss, James F.....Mo.
Beall, John Sunderland.....Ohio	Gerrish, James W. F.....Ind.	Neely, Moses S.....Tenn.
Beam, Lemon Thomas.....Pa.	Gordan, John F.....Ky.	Pence, William.....Ky.
Beardsley, Charles.....Ohio	Green, John Nelson.....Ohio	Potter, Homer C.....Ohio
Bras, Thomas Henry.....Iowa.	Hall, James Zachus.....Mo.	Powell, Oner R.....Ky.
Byrne, William.....Tenn.	Hamil, Thomas.....Pa.	Robins, Benjamin M.....N. Y.
Carlisle, James A.....Miss.	Henderson, John F.....Ind.	Robinson, David W.....Va.
Chandler, Jonathan N.....Ind.	Herr, Levi Seth.....Ill.	Rodgers, John F.....Ky.
Clayton, Marion Francis.....Ohio	Holton, John H.....Ky.	Rumbold, Thomas F.....Iowa.
Collins, John Dillard.....Ky.	Hostetler, Absalom B.....Wis.	Sample, William R.....Ala.
Cooper, Elijah T.....Pa.	Hyde, Amos Augustus.....Ohio	Smith, Daniel A.....Ga.
Dial, William Collins.....Ohio	Hyde, Harriet.....Ohio	Stinson, William W.....Miss.
Dixon, John Cain.....Ind.	Jasper, Francis M.....Ky.	Stockham, G. Henry.....Ohio
Dodge, James Russell.....Tex.	Jay, Joseph W.....Ind.	Stocum, Charles W.....Mich.
Dolley, Jane Elizabeth.....Ohio	Jenks, George W.....Ohio	Strickland, Sarah.....N. Y.
Dora, Thomas Beacham.....Ky.	Jones, Yearsley H.....Ohio	Taylor, David Enyart.....Ohio
Eagon, Elijah.....Ill.	Kersey, Samuel.....Ohio	Thurston, Wilson B.....Wis.
Ewing, James.....Ind.	Kiernan, Robert Emmett.....Ohio	Verser, Fort Powell.....Tenn.
Fain, John Wesley.....Ga.	Kight, William Fellows.....Ala.	Wheeler, John Burr.....Ind.
Finney, Mary Elizabeth.....Ohio	Knott, Ananias B.....Ohio	Williams, Urbane V.....Ky.
Fitzgerald, William.....Ohio	Lackey, Ira.....Iowa.	Wright, Joseph B.....Ind.
	McEown, Samuel F.....Mo.	
		Total.....70

Class of 1856

Adams, David.....Ohio.	Giffin, James Hervey.....Ohio.	Reid, James Anderson.....Iowa.
Bates, Henry Thompson.....Mass.	Goodrich, Charles G.....Mo.	Richard, G. H. C.....Ohio.
Birch, Bright.....Pa.	Hammock, Elijah B.....Mo.	Ridgeway, John Frank.....Ohio.
Buck, Thomas B.....Pa.	Henderson, James E.....Ga.	Rosendale, Charles.....Ohio.
Burger, Jacob.....Ind.	Henry, Peyton William.....Ind.	Schell, Frederick A.....Ind.
Burnett, Flavius J.....Ind.	Hostetter, Joseph A. W.....Wis.	Spurlock, John Milton.....Ohio.
Bybee, John.....Mich.	Jessop, Comly.....Ind.	Spurlock, Thomas J.....Tenn.
Caldwell, William S.....Mich.	Kemble, William Ekanah.....Ind.	St. John, Thomas E.....Wis.
Carr, Slocum.....Ohio.	Knowlton, James F.....Ind.	Staton, Samuel.....Ind.
Clemmer, Jacob Jefferson.....Ohio.	Lathrop, Byron P.....Ohio.	Summey, Frederick C.....Tenn.
Codding, Louisa B.....N. Y.	McGrew, John.....Ill.	Surber, William H.....Va.
Coon, James V. D.....N. Y.	McMullen, William.....Ohio.	Suttle, John Thomas.....Miss.
Couten, Young H.....Canada.	Manser, Miles Benjamin.....Ark.	Swezey, William C.....Ohio.
Dale, Harvey Newton.....Ind.	Martin, George Alexander.....Pa.	Tallmadge, James.....Ohio.
Davison, James.....Ohio.	Morrill, John Lorenzo.....Pa.	Tandy, Alexander S.....Ky.
Day, Isaac Harrison.....Ohio.	Nickles, Samuel.....Pa.	Van Voorhis, John Philip.....N. Y.
Duff, H. Morrow.....Ohio.	Osgood, Howard Gates.....Ohio.	Wadsworth, Henry W.....N. Y.
Duke, Elijah.....Miss.	Penniman, Alexander B.....Ohio.	White, Rufus Putman.....Miss.
Durr, Abram.....Wis.	Phillips, Luther.....Pa.	Williams, William M.....Ohio.
Eckert, Daniel H.....Ohio.	Plews, Mary Jane.....Canada.	Winter, George Washington.....Ohio.
Eveleth, Francis Marion.....Me.	Prunk, Daniel H.....Ill.	Witham, Charles E.....Ohio.
Fife, Amos E.....Canada.	Quigley, Thomas V. S.....Va.	Wright, Samuel B.....Ind.
Freeman, Edwin, Nova Scotia		Yarrell, Thomas Albert.....Ky.
		Total.....68

Class of 1857

*Arbuckle, William Thomas, Tenn.	Fisher, Harris.....Ga.	Perry, Henry H.....Ind.
*Ayres, Jeremiah.....Pa.	Fisher, John H.....Mich.	*Peterman, Hiram A.....N. Y.
*Badgeley, Aaron.....Ohio.	Fisk, Francis H.....Ind.	Picking, George W.....Ohio.
Barber, Joseph.....Ill.	Fraim, John M.....Tenn.	Pratt, Willis Virgil.....Ky.
*Barry, Elsie H.....Ohio.	Fuller, George H.....N. H.	Rice, Cornelius D.....Ohio.
Bass, Marquis Larome Ohio.	Garrison, Herod D.....Ohio.	*Ridgeway, John Frank Ohio.
*Bayard, Albert Lyman. Ind.	*Griffin, Wesley Rop.....Pa.	Satterfield, Levi D.....Ky.
*Bayard, Daniel E.....Mich.	Griswold, Ralph B.....Conn.	*Seeley, Harriet E.....Pa.
*Beher, Edward Davis. Ind.	*Groat, Julius Wakely. Ohio.	Shipp, William.....Ala.
Bettis, Jerome N.....Canada.	*Grover, Andrew Jackson Ill.	*Shivel, George W.....Ky.
*Billings, Samuel Russel, N. Y.	Hale, John Spooner.....Me.	*Slout, S. Amie.....N. Y.
*Bower, William Edward. Ind.	*Harris, Fidelia Rachel. N. Y.	*Smith, Frederick William, Ohio.
*Brigham, Sarah C.....Mass.	Hart, Rolland T.....Miss.	Smith, Hiram Leslie.....Ohio.
*Brothers, Isaiah.....Pa.	*Henry, Merdith Walton, Texas.	Smith, William W.....Va.
*Brown, Eliza A.....Ill.	*Hostetler, John Ellis.....Ill.	Smuzer, Wesley.....Ohio.
Bucey, Azariah J.....Tenn.	Jared, Lorenzo Dowe.....Ill.	*Spangler, Charles Bingley, Ill.
*Butler, Thomas Mifflin. Ill.	Kendrick, William H.....Ind.	Spangler, Isaac.....Va.
Bywaters, Branson.....Va.	Kessling, Isaac.....Ohio.	Spivey, William T.....Tex.
Cayce, Brice Martin.....Tenn.	Kirk, Clement T.....Miss.	Sprague, Romulus C.....Ill.
Clover, William M.....Pa.	*Lansdown, Z. M.....Ohio.	Squire, William B.....Ind.
*Collier, Harrison.....Ind.	*Lawrence, Charles T. Ohio.	Stahl, George W.....Miss.
Compton, Andrew Jackson, Ohio.	Leech, Joseph A.....Miss.	Steele, John W.....Tenn.
Comstock, Calvin B.....Tenn.	*Lewis, Charles Douglas, Ohio.	Steelman, John.....Ohio.
Cook, William.....Ky.	Linn, Levi W.....La.	*Stephenson, Alexander Tenn.
*Coombs, Elizabeth Bower, Ind.	*Logan, Albert.....Pa.	Campbell.....Tenn.
Craig, John.....Ind.	Loomis, Joel.....Mich.	Still, Emma R.....Ohio.
Crandall, Orson A.....Ill.	McCarthy, Daniel W.....Ohio.	Sucese, John M.....Pa.
Crook, John Wesley.....Ind.	*McCatty, Alexander G., W. I.	*Tate, Francis Marion. Iowa.
*Dashiell, Thomas Kelly. Va.	McGaughey, Nehemiah R., Miss.	Tillery, Richard C.....Tenn.
Davis, Dixon Lewis.....S. C.	*Mayo, Elzina C.....N. Y.	*Thomas, William Francis, Ohio.
*Davis, Elijah Fayette.....Pa.	*Mayo, Joseph.....N. Y.	Walton, Charles H.....Ky.
*Davison, James.....Pa.	Milam, William S.....Ga.	Weatherby, Lewis H.....Ohio.
Deener, Richard H.....Tenn.	Nanchain, William M.....La.	*Weaver, Samuel Martin, Ohio.
Deputy, Abraham H.....Ind.	Newcomb, Sylvester H. Ohio.	Wells, Charles P.....Mich.
Dodd, Erasmus S.....Mich.	*Overholser, Daniel Landes, Pa.	Westcott, Austin B.....N. Y.
Duling, William I.....Miss.	Owen, Edith L.....Miss.	*Wharton, Joshua C. B. Ind.
Elder, William Gore.....Ill.	Parish, John W.....Ind.	Willford, George W.....Ill.
*Ellis, Charles.....Ill.	Payne, Benjamin F.....Ohio.	*Winans, Richard.....Ohio.
Fish, William Sidney.....Ind.		Total.....115

* Eclectic College of Medicine. '57.

Class of 1858

*Albaugh, John Edwin. Ind.	Connett, Mahlon C.....Ind.	Everly, Nathan Harrison Ky.
Allison, John Pryor.....Miss.	Cooper, Samuel Austin. Iowa.	Fielder, Marshall L.....Ala.
Bowers, James Brazil.....Ga.	Curtis, Julien Eliezer.....Ohio.	Flood, Jonathan M.....Ind.
Branstrup, William T.....Pa.	Cutshaw, Joshua B.....Mich.	*Forbes, William Nelson, Ohio.
Brown, Hosea Bethel. Miss.	Dalton, Lewis Ferguson. Mo.	Goldin, William.....Ala.
Campbell, William.....Pa.	Damson, William Lewis. Va.	Gould, Charles Louis. Ohio.
Chase, Alven Wood.....Mich.	Darby, John.....Mo.	*Green, William Leonard, Ind.
*Cleveland, James Wilson. Ohio.	Davis, Robert Herrin.....Ky.	Harriman, John Pryor... Va.
*Clymer, Keever.....Ind.	Diggins, William Giles.....Ind.	
	Douglas, Henry.....Tex.	

Hart, Charles Thomas . . . Ga.	McDonough, Christopher, Ala.	Siddall, James P. Ill.
Hewitt, William Tenn.	*Mallett, Uriah Newton Ind.	Stewart, William W. . . Miss.
*Hetrick, Augustus Christian Md.	*Markt, Constantine . . Ohio.	*Taylor, Martin Baker . . Ill.
Hill, J. Eleas. N. Y.	Marsh, Richard Ohio.	Templeton, Orange Scott Vt.
Hockett, Charles N. Y.	Martin, Joseph P. Pa.	*Thomas, Samuel Carter Ind.
*Hogan, John Davison Ohio.	*Mattoon, John Orlando Vt.	*Thompson, George Montague Ill.
Howard, Martin W. Miss.	*Milton, Edwin Spinny Ohio.	*Tibbets, Augustus Ky.
*Hurst, George Washington Md.	*Moore, Joseph Stratton . . Ohio.	Tuck, Ryland Mo.
Isgrigg, Nathan Lynn . . Ind.	*Neely, John Marshal . . Ind.	Warner, Elisha S. Pa.
*Jewett, Wm. Henry . . Ohio.	Parsons, George E. . . . Ind.	*Watson, Jesse Henry . . Ohio.
*Jones, Elizabeth Ohio.	Prichard, Louis Ky.	Welch, Jacob Ohio.
King, Robert Wm. N. C.	Reat, James Lee Ill.	*Wells, Riley Ky.
Lawrence, Joseph J. . . . N. C.	Reichard, Valentine . . . Md.	Werts, Daniel H. S. C.
*Long, Thomas Ill.	Rice, Wesley T. N. Y.	*Wilds, John Ohio.
Lynn, Matthew Henry . . Ill.	Ross, William S. Ky.	*Williams, Tavina L. . . Ohio.
*McCann, Jas. Henry . . Ohio.	*Rowe, James Jackson . Ohio.	Williams, Salathiel T. . Ohio.
McClenny, William S. . . Pa.	*Scott, Oscar William . Ohio.	Willson, John F. Ill.
McCullough, James H. . . Va.	Sewell, James P. Ga.	Wonsetter, John Ohio.
*McCowen, John Ohio.	*Shepherd, Solomon Watson Ohio.	Wright, John Thomas . . Ind.
McCreary, John A. . . . Ala.	*Shilling, Elias Ohio.	*Wuist, Dora Sabina . . Ind.
McCully, James M. . . . Tenn.	Shockley, DeWitt C. . . . La.	*Young, Henry Clay . . . Ind.
		Total 90

* Eclectic College of Medicine, 85

Class of 1859

Alexander, A. E. Miss.	*Cooper, Martha Ella	*Litherington, Augustus Sevier Ohio.
Alexander, M. P. Ga.	Coulter, A. P. Ill.	Hewitt, A. B. Ill.
Allen, B. W. Ga.	Cox, T. J. Ill.	*Hoffman, George Frederick, Ohio.
*Anderson, George Ind.	Cox, W. P. Ill.	Howser, W. W. Ill.
Andrews, G. W. Ga.	*Crabb, James Harrison, Ohio.	*Hoyt, Joseph Knight, N. Y.
Andrews, J. L. Ga.		Hulbert, H. Ohio.
Antle, F. P. Ill.	*Crooks, James	Inglefield, C. Ia.
*Anton, Rebecca Ohio.	*Crouse, Davis Fisher . . Ind.	*Jasper, Francis Marion, Ky.
Barham, R. G. N. C.	*Cutler, George F. Ill.	Jay, Milton Ind.
Beacham, J. D. S. C.	Darden, H. K. Va.	Johnson, R. J. Mo.
*Bettes, George Washington, Ohio.	Demaret, M. E. La.	Johnson, S. P. Ky.
*Blair, Giles Tomkins . Ohio.	Duncan, J. R. Ia.	*Joseph, Alexander Franco, Ohio.
Boynton, S. W. Me.	Eley, W. T. Va.	*Linn, David C. Ill.
Brady, J. T. Ala.	*Fallin, Benj. Franklin . . Ill.	*McDonald, John Andrew, Minn.
*Brombaugh, Noah Everett, Ohio.	*Finley, William McLin . Ill.	*McGuire, Julius Ernst, Mo.
*Brown, Marcus Demetrius, Ky.	*Foltz, William Kean . Ohio.	*Mahan, Oliver Perry . . Ind.
*Bruce, William Gaines, Mass.	Fulkerson, G. W. . . . Ohio.	Macy, L. Mo.
*Byers, Jasper Johnson, Ind.	*Gage, Almon Ohio.	*Maetke, Julius Frederick Carl Ohio.
*Campbell, Thomas Benton, Ohio.	*Gaskins, Cyrus	Martin, J. S. Ohio.
Cary, E. H. N. J.	Gates, J. Mo.	*Mayer, Daniel
Chapman, W. S. Va.	Graves, T. A. Miss.	May, J. H. Miss.
*Chatten, John Harford, Ohio.	*Greeley, Dustin Madison, N. Y.	*Medlock, James Randolph, Ark.
*Clark, John Mather . . . Vt.	*Greenmyer, Peter Strickler, Ohio.	*Morse, Mary Elvira . . . Ind.
*Clemens, Phineas Harrison, Ohio.	Greve, T. L. A. Ill.	*Nickles, Samuel . . . Ohio.
Cook, S. S. Ia.	Gunkel, H. C. Ky.	Ottis, J. V. La.
	Harden, J. Ohio.	*Packett, Allen Elias . . Tenn.
	Hardt, C. F. Ill.	
	Harris, W. B. Ia.	
	*Headley, Alexander Manford, La.	

Pittman, J. T. C. Miss.	*Tanner, Henry Samuel, Ohio.	*Trumbo, Andrew Helm, Ky.
Redlick, C. A. W. Pa.		Wallace, W. R. Tex.
*Renick, Henry Ind.	*Tanner, M. J.	White, David N. Y.
*Small, Philip Mason. Ohio.	Taylor, A. Ind.	Willie, A. L. Va.
*Smith, Richard Moore, Ohio.	Temple, W. B. Ill.	Winters, W. W. Ill.
Stapp, J. S. S. Ky.	*Thatcher, Hervey Dexter, N. Y.	*Witham, Charles E.
Stocksleger, A. Md.	*Thayer, George Albert, N. Y.	*Witham, Martha B.
Strong, E. S. N. Y.		Total. 100

* Eclectic College of Medicine, '59.

Class of 1860

Anderson, John C. Miss.	Faloon, Matthew Ind.	Pruitt, J. W. Ark.
Anderson, Robert P. Ohio.	Fenner, Milton M. Mich.	Reichard, Joseph P. Md.
Arnholt, Michael A., Jr. Ill.	Garner, Levi S. Mich.	Rhinehart, John L. Ill.
Backesto, John P. Mo.	Gaskins, John Ohio.	Richardson, Holland W. Ill.
Barnes, Leemon Mich.	Gatewood, Van Burks. Va.	Rigg, Charles Ky.
Barr, Adam J. Mo.	Gwin, Thomas M. S. C.	Sawyer, Albert R. Ill.
Blakey, Thomas C. Mo.	Haynes, John R. Ky.	Scally, Joshua W. Miss.
Bolton, Rufus L. Mo.	Hays, Gabriel Ind.	Seay, George W. Ky.
Bolton, James J. Mo.	Heath, Enoc Ky.	Shultz, John B. Ind.
Brock, D. S. Tenn.	Henshall, James A. Ohio.	Smith, Charles P. Ohio.
Brown, Isaac N. Ohio.	Hollingsworth, Isaac N. Miss.	Smith, Lewis W. Ill.
Cameron, Virgil E. Ind.	Jones, Robert Miss.	Snyder, Alva L. Ohio.
Carr, James O. Ky.	Kelley, Albert Tenn.	Spencer, Esek Edwin. Mass.
Castle, William H. Ohio.	Kirkham, Francis M. Ia.	Spiegel, Christian B. V. Tenn.
Clingman, Alexander M. Ark.	Lampman, John C. N. Y.	Stapleton, George C. Mo.
Cobb, Hiram D. Mich.	Lyle, George Ohio.	Stevenson, Enos Tenn.
Conklin, A. Virgil. Ohio.	McKinney, Abraham. Ohio.	Stewart, Cyrus M. Tenn.
Cory, Andrew F. Ind.	McLaughlin, J. B. Ill.	Tankersley, James K. Miss.
Crosby, Dennis H. S. C.	Masterson, John S. Ill.	Thompson, Jared H. Ia.
Curran, Richard. N. Y.	Mitchell, Jacob B. Mo.	Walford, Robert A. Ind.
Dawson, Andrew J. Tex.	Moorman, James A. Ohio.	White, Hiram B. Pa.
Day, Darius. Mo.	Murphy, John W. Ind.	Whitford, Hiram P. N. Y.
Dever, Isaiah. Ohio.	Musgrove, John W. Ala.	Wilbur, William L. Ill.
Eddy, Raymond P. R. I.	Orr, James P. Ohio.	Winters, Edwin M. Ind.
Edwards, William B. Tenn.	Pearcy, Jacob W. Ga.	
Ewing, David. Ind.	Pettiner, Matthew Ohio.	Total. 78
Ewing, Jacob. Ind.	Prichard, Allen. Ky.	

Class of 1861

Barnett, Eli E. Ky.	Jones, William E. Ga.	Ralston, Joseph A. Ill.
Clark, Anson L. Ill.	Kibler, Robert C. S. C.	Robbins, Henry C. Mass.
Cole, Augustus W. Tenn.	King, David M. Mo.	Sidwell, Nathan H. Ohio.
Cushing, Edward N. Miss.	King, Henry R. Ohio.	Stine, Joseph G. Ohio.
Edwards, Charles S. Ark.	Lewis, John B. Ind.	Stone, William O. Ind.
Esten, Smith W. R. I.	Lincoln, Francis R. Ill.	Teague, Webster W. Ind.
Etheridge, Henry S. Va.	Lord, Thomas J. Ind.	Tesmer, Henry. Ill.
Field, George H. Ill.	Medlock, Benjamin S. Miss.	Thorp, Abner. Ohio.
Griffith, Orris K. Ill.	Mitchell, John H. Mo.	Vanschoick, John G. Ind.
Hull, George W. Mo.	Moore, William W. Miss.	Walling, George W. R. I.
Huse, Edward C. Wis.	Nesmith, Milton W. Miss.	Whitford, Henry K. Ill.
Hutchins, Rollin. Ind.	Perry, Edwin C. Ohio.	Youst, Fielding H. Va.
Jones, John D. Miss.	Plumley, George H. Vt.	Total. 38

Class of 1862

Barnes, Calvin C.....Mo.	Long, Henry.....Ind.	Van Voorhis, Alonzo Eugene, N. Y.
Cary, Joshua M.....Pa.	Lucas, Thompson A.....Ind.	Waters, Zera.....Ill.
Dakin, George M.....Ill.	McKinzie, Homer E.....Ohio.	Wilbur, Hannibal Prescott, Mass.
Fahnestock, William Sheldon, Ohio.	Rulison, Hiram M.....Ohio.	Total.....14
Jordan, John P.....Ohio.	Spencer, Charles B.....Can.	
	Tillson, Oliver E.....Ohio.	

Class of 1863

Bradford, William E.....Ill.	Gray, William.....Wis.	Ness, Alexander W.....Ohio.
Champe, George W.....Ind.	Haymaker, George W.....Ind.	Powell, John M.....Ohio.
Coffeen, John Q. A.....Ky.	Jerome, Charles C.....Can.	Ross, David D.....Ind.
Darby, A. Byron.....Ind.	Johnson, William M.....Ind.	Sutton, Robert.....Ill.
Emerson, Samuel B.....Ohio.	Kuellen, Ephraim.....Ohio.	Tyrrel, George H.....Ohio.
Erhman, Albert H.....Ohio.	McKay, Archibald.....Ohio.	Weaver, Henry L.....Ohio.
Goshen, Charles A.....Neb.	McNeil, Richard John.....Ill.	Total.....20

Class of 1864

Arnold, Martin B.....Ind.	Greenamyier, Enos.....Ohio.	Preston, George H.....Can.
Ayres, Hiram M.....Ohio.	Hall, Edward.....Mich.	Redd, Lewis H.....Ohio.
Bainbridge, James A.....Mo.	Harter, Scott A.....W. Va.	Sharp, Julius.....Ohio.
Barr, Thomas A.....Neb.	Hunsicker, John W.....Ohio.	Stemen, Christian B.....Ohio.
Beckwith, Nelson W.....N. Y.	Jenkins, Daniel P.....Ohio.	Stewart, Charles F.....Neb.
Bower, Abraham H.....Ind.	Keeling, William W.....Neb.	Summerfield, Marcus.....Kan.
Boyer, William F.....Mo.	Keller, Michael.....Ohio.	Thraikill, John W.....Mo.
Chase, Owen C.....Idaho.	Locke, Frederick John, Ohio.	Tufford, John H.....Can.
Crofford, George.....Ohio.	McChristie, John.....Ind.	Van Trump, Lafayette.....Ohio.
Davis, Frank B.....N. Y.	Moe, Hiram.....Ia.	Vernon, Lewis Cass.....Ohio.
Edwards, Oscar F.....Ohio.	Moore, George W.....Ohio.	Wilmuth, George B.....Ohio.
Ekermyer, William.....Ohio.	Newman, John H.....Ind.	Williamson, Marjot F.....Ohio.
Ellis, Henry Ingalls.....Ohio.	Parsons, George W.....Ind.	Williams, Phil. T.....Ohio.
Fraser, Thomas R.....N. Y.	Paramore, William C.....Ind.	Total.....41

Class of 1865

Beebe, William B.....Mich.	Gee, Isaac G.....Ill.	Raymond, Peter J.....Ill.
Camp, Charles.....Ind.	Hanse, William.....Ind.	Sage, Phineas.....Ia.
Carroll, Pardon.....Mich.	Howland, Charles E.....N. Y.	Simmons, Adam.....Ind.
Carter, Edwin H.....Ia.	Hudson, Lycurgus H.....Ky.	Simmons, Noah.....Ind.
Colliver, Jefferson T.....Ohio.	Johnston, William W.....Ind.	Stewart, Alexander S.....Neb.
Cooper, Hugh M.....Ohio.	Lacey, Charles B.....Ill.	Surber, David.....Kan.
Covert, George Milton, Ind.	McKean, John T.....Ohio.	Teegarden, Matthias R., Wis.
Crill, Edward S.....N. Y.	McKinney, Thomas C., Tenn.	Toothman, Wm. H.....Kan.
Davis, Wilson H.....Ind.	Meckstroth, Hermon Henry, Ohio.	Walden, Francis.....Can.
Davis, William H.....Mich.	Penick, Mark.....Ill.	Williams, Robert J.....Tenn.
Doughty, George W.....Ky.	Penn, Benjamin A.....Ind.	Wood, Jairus.....Mich.
Emeis, Henry T. C.....Ia.	Perkins, Alfred J.....Ill.	Yarnall, William.....Ia.
Ewing, William H.....Ill.	Phinney, Marcellus P.....Ill.	Young, James J.....Mo.
Fulton, William, Jr.....Ill.	Pierce, Ray Vaughan.....Pa.	Total.....44
Gadd, Benjamin T.....Ia.	Preston, Charles M.....Ind.	
Gard, Brookfield.....Ohio.		

Class of 1866

Barber, George M.....N. Y.	Hannah, Thomas C.....Ohio.	Pitzer, George C.....Ill.
Bertenshaw, Thomas F. Ohio.	Hodges, William N.....Ind.	Points, John T.....Ky.
Black, Luther C.....Ohio.	Hostetler, Christian M. L. Ill	Prince, William.....Ohio.
Blackman, Edson.....Mich.	Jacobs, Maurice C.....Mo.	Reed, Peter W.....Mich.
Blair, J. Fletcher.....Ohio.	Judy, Joseph J.....Ohio.	Riley, Willshire.....Ill.
Bowen, Omer C.....Mich.	Kemp, W. Sanford.....Ohio.	Roberts, Philip.....Ky.
Brigham, Leonard R.....Ill.	Kent, William.....Ia.	Robinson, Oscar L.....Ill.
Callaway, James E.....Ill.	Knouff, Elhanan W.....Kan.	Rockwood, Roswell O. Ohio.
Chambers, George.....Can.	Lagore, Joseph R.....Ill.	Rowe, Mark.....Ill.
Channel, Joseph S.....Kan.	Langstaff, William H.....Ohio.	Rutherford, Comfort E.....Ind.
Chapman, Jonathan B.....N. Y.	McMurtrey, David L.....Ohio.	Sandmeister, Charles.....Ohio.
Chord, Aaron M.....Ind.	McTavish, James.....Mich.	Skene, Charles A.....Scotland.
Church, William B.....Mich.	Marcum, Reuben C.....Ill.	Taylor, Amos.....Ohio.
Cobel, William C.....Ind.	Marvin, Jerome P.....Ohio.	Thayer, Ira A.....Ohio.
Collins, Thomas C.....Ky.	Massey, Tence Frank.....Ind.	Thwing, Orson O.....Ohio.
Conner, Alpheus.....Ky.	Michener, Joseph H.....Can.	Tuttle, William L.....Mo.
Cook, James F.....Can.	Molesworth, William.....Ia.	Tyrrrell, Pierce.....Ill.
Crispell, Edward P.....Ill.	Monroe, John S.....Ill.	Wagstaff, Wm. H.....Tenn.
Dakin, James B.....Ind.	Mosteller, Edward.....Ill.	Walker, Hickley W.....Mich.
Darby, Francisco S.....Ind.	Musick, James T.....Mo.	Watkins, Harrison C. Ohio.
Douglass, Robert P.....Ohio.	Nicolay, William J.....Ohio.	Weld, Salem E.....Ill.
Dunning, William P.....N. Y.	Null, Lycurgus.....Ind.	Woodward, James H.....Ind.
Eversole, Alfred C.....Ind.	OfFutt, Felix G.....La.	Wood, Burgess K.....Ill.
Freeman, Andrew P.....Ohio.	Patty, William.....Ohio.	Younkin, Edwin.....Ia.
Garth, Thomas.....Ia.	Pennock, Townsend L.....Pa.	
Garwood, Thomas S.....Ohio.	Pickerill, George W.....Ind.	
		Total.....76

Class of 1867

Armstrong, Wesley.....Ill.	Kirkpatrick, James L.....Ohio.	Riley, Charles H.....Maine.
Bayer, Frederick A.....N. Y.	Knight, John M.....Ind.	Robinson, Felix B.....Ind.
Bibbens, E. Weed.....N. Y.	Lewis, George W.....Ill.	Robinson, William J.....Tenn.
Bishop, Willard J.....Ill.	Longley, Fyfield Holt.....Cal.	Shaw, E. Morrill.....Mich.
Cochran, C. Greene.....Ind.	McKinney, Thomas C. W. Va.	Shellhamer, Doctor C.....Ind.
Cooper, William C.....Ohio.	McLaughlin, John T.....Ohio.	Simmons, Adam B.....Ind.
Cooper, William.....Ind.	Mahr, John M.....Ill.	Stockinger, Henry.....Ind.
Chenoweth, John T.....Ind.	Meserve, John W.....Ill.	Terry, Nathan W.....Pa.
Chenoweth, Nelson T.....Ind.	Milton, William M.....Ky.	Van Camp, Ira.....Neb.
Doyle, George W.....Ill.	Moore, J. Samuel.....Tenn.	Walker, John R.....W. Va.
Dunning, Isaac R.....Mich.	Morton, Robert B.....Pa.	Watkins, Edward W.....Ga.
Firebaugh, Joseph H.....Kan.	Null, Abraham C.....Ind.	Watkins, John M.....Ga.
Frazer, Jerome B.....Ill.	Parke, E. Chester.....Ind.	Watson, Lewis H.....Me.
Fry, John.....Can.	Pearson, Henry J.....Ind.	Wells, Nathan.....Ky.
Greene, J. Alonzo.....Mass.	Peregrine, Reuben.....Ind.	Whiting, Elisha C.....Ia.
Hartpence, George C. Ohio.	Perlee, Benjamin.....Ohio.	Worline, Michael.....Ohio.
Hensley, James S.....W. Va.	Powers, Charles.....Mich.	Wright, Peter H.....Ind.
Howard, Labon A.....Mich.	Preston, Wooster B.....N. Y.	Wright, T. Arthur.....Ill.
Jewett, Amory, Jr.....Mass.	Reeves, John L.....Ind.	Total.....56

Class of 1868

Andrews, James C.....Ohio.	Barber, Henry A.....Ill.	Claypool, Albert.....Ohio.
Arey, Robert M.....Ohio.	Blake, Samuel M.....Vt.	Collins, Nathan P.....Ill.
Arnold, Josiah.....N. Y.	Cessna, Robert A.....Miss.	Corbin, David L.....Ohio.
Augur, James T.....Ohio.	Cheney, Nelson.....N. Y.	Douglass, George.....Can.
Aylworth, B. H.....N. Y.	Clark, Lewis H.....Ill.	Doyle, Nicholas.....Ill.

Dykeman, James F.....N. Y.	King, George H.....N. Y.	Salee, John.....Mich.
Emeis, Harry T.....Ia.	Kirk, Ellis Irwin.....Ind.	Scott, John F.....Ill.
Farquhar, Allen H.....Ind.	Latimer, James O.....Ohio.	Severance, La Grange.....Me.
Ferris, Jacob.....Ohio.	Lee, John W.....Mo.	Shaw, Alexander B.....Ill.
Forbush, Bridgman G.....Wis.	McCarthy, Justin.....Ohio.	Spencer, George W.....Pa.
Foreman, Josephus.....Mo.	McMurtrey, Jasper N.....Mo.	Stover, Henry W.....Ind.
Fortner, Thomas Benton, Ind.	Maclin, William T.....Tenn.	Thompson, Sidney W., Mich.
Fulgham, Fenton L.....Miss.	Maynard, Charles Stuart, Mich.	Tinker, George L.....Ohio.
Gaskins, Bartholomew A., Ohio.	Miesse, Adam.....Ind.	Todd, Stephen C.....Ohio.
Hamilton, William.....Ia.	Moore, William S.....Ohio.	Van Wickle, Robert D., Ohio.
Higgins, Lorenzo D.....Ill.	Norton, Pryor Newton, Mo.	Vincent, John A.....Ohio.
Hill, Almond M.....Ill.	Page, Robert Stuart.....Ohio.	Warwick, David A.....Ohio.
Hogin, William E. L.....Ind.	Palmer, James Foster.....Ill.	Webster, Edward G.....Ill.
Hollister, Quincy A.....N. Y.	Parsons, Josephus.....Ohio.	Webster, Elery Channing, Ind.
Holmes, George W.....Ohio.	Perrin, George T.....Tex.	Whitehall, Samuel.....Ind.
Hooper, Marion S.....Mo.	Perry, Jasper N.....Ia.	Williams, Evan.....Ohio.
House, W. Poyntell.....Miss.	Peters, James D.....Mich.	Wrightsmen, Peter R., Tenn.
Hurlbut, William Henry, Wis.	Reynolds, William R.....Ill.	Wright, Philo B.....Wis.
Jenkins, Elhanan W.....Ind.	Riley, Samuel H.....Ind.	Wyatt, John W.....Ohio.
Jones, John W.....Wis.	Rosenberg, David H.....Ohio.	Youst, Permetus D., W. Va.
Jones, Robert E.....Miss.	Sage, John W.....Ind.	

Total.....75

Class of 1869

Andrus, Hiram.....Ohio.	Engle, Nathan.....Minn.	Pendery, Newton S.....Ind.
Babbitt, Dwight Snellm., Wis.	Estabrook, Francis C., Ohio.	Powers, Abram M.....Ohio.
Beaumont, Godfrey L., W. Va.	Eversole, John H.....Ind.	Rathbun, John B.....Ill.
Bennett, Joseph Beach, Ind.	Eubank, George T.....Ohio.	Reefy, Philip D.....Ohio.
Blagg, David Francis, Ohio.	Faith, James.....Ill.	Renner, Uriah.....Ohio.
Bracy, Edward B.....Ohio.	Fellers, Joseph.....Ill.	Reynolds, Albert.....Ill.
Bright, Christian Beery, Ohio.	Flickinger, Samuel A., Ohio.	Reynolds, Jacob T.....Ill.
Brower, John J.....Ohio.	Foreman, Absalom L.....Ill.	Rollins, James A.....Can.
Brown, William H. G., Can.	Frey, Jacob J.....Ohio.	Rosenberg, Jacob.....Ohio.
Bryant, Randolph F.....Ohio.	Gapen, Charles W.....Ind.	Rosenberg, John H.....Ia.
Buckham, Robert N.....Mo.	Gaskins, Aaron J.....Ohio.	Rowe, Sylvanus.....Mich.
Carney, John.....Ind.	Griffiths, Thomas E.....Ohio.	Shaw, Francis C.....Ohio.
Chapman, Daniel F.....Ill.	Grove, Jacob A.....Ohio.	Sirpless, James.....Ill.
Clark, William W.....Ohio.	Hale, David B.....Ohio.	Smith, Nelson G.....Ind.
Clements, George M., Dallas, Tenn.	Hall, Samuel C.....Ill.	Smith, Samuel J.....Mass.
Conaway, John B.....Ohio.	Hildreth, Amos.....Ill.	Spencer, John F.....Ind.
Cornwall, Frank.....Ia.	Hougham, John S.....Ind.	Spitler, Levi.....Ohio.
Courtney, George W.....Mo.	Hughey, Christopher M., Ill.	Swan, Alexander W.....Ohio.
Crandell, Thomas.....Ind.	Marsters, Paul.....Ill.	Tanner, Thomas.....Can.
Crawford, William J.....Ohio.	Miller, Hiram G.....Ill.	Taylor, David B.....Ill.
Darnall, George D.....Ill.	Millhouse, Jacob J.....Ohio.	Vinson, William H.....Mo.
Davis, Robert Palmer.....Ind.	Minard, Levi.....Nova Scotia.	Watkins, Thomas W., Mich.
De Crow, Marion Green, Ohio.	Moats, William Wallace, Ohio.	Webster, Herbert Tracy, N. Y.
Dice, James P.....Mo.	Molony, John H.....Ohio.	Williams, James M.....Ohio.
Edison, Ansel M.....Ind.	Morrow, Charles W.....Ohio.	Wilson, James W.....Ohio.
	Mosteller, Martin S.....Ill.	Yates, Oscar E.....Mich.
	Munk, Joseph A.....Ohio.	
	Northern, John B.....Tenn.	Total.....80
	Palmer, Owen A.....Ohio.	

Class of 1870

Abbott, Francis M.....Ind.	Hudson, James B.....Ind.	Rigg, Richard B.....Mo.
Adye, George Francis.....Ind.	Huffman, Michael V.....Ind.	Rollman, John C.....Mich.
Allen, Jabez A.....Tenn.	Jones, W. Roscoe.....N. Y.	Sargent, Sampson S.....Ohio.
Allen, John W.....Tenn.	Kennedy, Daniel P.....Ind.	Schiller, Silas.....Ohio.
Alden, Loyal W.....N. Y.	Lambert, George W. E., Ohio	Simpson, John Y.....Ia.
Armstrong, John W.....Minn.	Leonard, John M.....Tenn.	Smith, Daniel.....Ind.
Boots, Samuel S.....Ind.	Lewis, John V.....Ohio.	Smith, Thomas W.....Ind.
Burns, Judson D.....Ohio.	Long, Cornelius P.....Ind.	Spaulding, Thomas.....Ind.
Catron, Robert P.....Ind.	Luttrell, James H.....Ill.	Stevens, William M.....Ill.
Cook, Joseph M.....Ind.	Marmon, Joshua W.....Ohio.	Stevens, James S.....Md.
Coombs, Horace W.....Ky.	Maxfield, Carl M.....Ill.	Timmerman, John D.....Ohio.
Cooper, John.....Ind.	Mills, Joseph.....Ohio.	True, Hiram L.....Ohio.
Cox, Nathaniel D.....Ind.	Minard, Jacob D.....Mich.	Van Russell, Robert.....Ind.
Crockett, Martin J.....Ind.	Monahan, Stephen W.....Ohio.	Wade, William D.....Ill.
Daily, William M.....Neb.	Overbeck, William J.....Mo.	Waldrup, William B.....Miss.
Frey, John.....Ohio.	Pickett, Cyrus.....Ind.	Walters, John W.....Kans.
Fulkerson, Richard M.....Ill.	Platts, Frederick.....N. Y.	Wheeler, James D.....Ill.
Hale, Henry M.....Ohio	Potter, Charles B.....Ohio.	Williams, David.....Ill.
Hall, William H.....Ind.	Powell, Charles B.....Ia.	Winans, Jotham C.....Ohio.
Hicks, Robert A.....Tenn.	Purdie, Alexander J. N., N. Y.	
Housman, Zachara T.....Ind.	Reefy, Solomon L.....Ohio.	Total.....61

Class of 1871

Abbott, George C.....Ind.	Griffis, William T.....Ohio.	Morgan, Abraham.....Ohio.
Akins, James S.....Ill.	Hackleman, Francis Marion, Ind.	Morten, Franklin N.....Pa.
Baird, John P.....Tenn.	Hanby, William O.....Ohio.	Park, James M.....Miss.
Ballard, Edward C.....Ind.	Hartley, Charles A.....Ohio.	Potts, John W.....Ind.
Barnes, Joshua T.....N. C.	Helm, William M.....Ind.	Ray, Dennis.....Cal.
Behmyer, Eben.....Ohio.	Henry, Charles A.....Ohio.	Redding, Aaron J.....Ind.
Bishop, Alva C.....Nev.	Holton, Quincy A. R.....Ind.	Reynolds, Ephraim M.....Ia.
Bowie, Thomas C.....Ind.	Hoyt, Oliver M.....Ind.	Richards, John.....Ind.
Brackin, James R.....Ohio.	Howard, Lucas R.....Cal.	Ritchie, J. Wilson.....Miss.
Brown, Ira.....Cal.	Hubbard, Charles M.....Ill.	Rubard, George.....Ohio.
Brown, Wesley.....Ohio.	Hubbell, Philo C.....N. Y.	Schwin, Ephraim P.....Ohio.
Butcher, John C.....Ohio.	Huddleston, David B.....Mo.	Scott, David W.....Wis.
Butler, James M.....Ind.	Jamison, Milton B.....Ohio.	Seifert, G. C. Charles.....Ill.
Buxton, B. Du Bois.....Ohio.	Jaques, William Sherman.....Ohio.	Shepard, Newton P.....Mich.
Caldwell, T. Addison.....Ill.	Kendrick, Joseph I.....Tex.	Shoemaker, Oliver H. P., Ia.
Case, George B.....Mich.	Kendrick, Julian C.....Tex.	Shriver, Wm. A.....Ill.
Clanton, David.....Texas.	Kent, James T.....N. Y.	Shutt, Jacob M.....Ind.
Clark, William S.....Can.	Knott, Felix H.....Ill.	Slayback, Charles M.....Ill.
Cox, Samuel.....N. Y.	Leech, Monroe S.....Mo.	Small, William W.....Ohio.
Darling, William K.....Mich.	Lenhart, John J.....Pa.	Snyder, Edward E.....N. Y.
Davis, Charles G.....Mo.	Leymaster, Samuel S.....Ohio.	Stoddard, Luke F.....Ill.
Denham, John G.....Kan.	Long, Madison S.....Ohio.	Taylor, Anthony P.....Ohio.
Devore, Commodore P.....Ill.	Lowry, Lewis S.....Ill.	Temple, Bynum.....Ohio.
Dingman, James A.....Can.	Lyon, George F.....Ohio.	Turner, William D.....Ill.
Dix, John A.....Ia.	Lytle, Robert.....Ohio.	Tustison, Andrew F.....Ill.
Dobbin, William A.....Can.	McKinney, Martin Van B., Mich.	Van Hook, Henry T.....Ky.
Ellis, Milo D.....Ind.	McLean, Chambers A.....Ill.	Wall, John F.....Ind.
Evans, John D.....Ohio.	McLeod, William O.....Mo.	Webb, Joseph L.....Ill.
Everts, Henry P.....Mich.	McSummers, George.....Cal.	Williamson, James M.....Miss.
Fisher, Lucius H.....N. Y.	Maxwell, Samuel.....Ind.	Wirt, John H.....Ind.
Fogle, Elias T.....Ind.	Moore, William Y.....La.	Yates, Eugene S.....Mass.
Gere, George C.....Neb.		Young, Newton.....Ind.
Greve, Charles M.....Ohio.		Total.....96

Class of 1872

Abbott, June.....Ind.	Hollis, Henry T.....Ill.	Russell, Lottis E.....Ohio.
Baird, William C.....Tenn.	Holt, Martin L.....Ind.	Sampsel, Isaac S.....Ohio.
Baird, William.....Kan.	Hughes, Rowland S.....Mo.	Schooley, Ebenezer W.....Ohio.
Baldwin, Daniel C.....Kan.	Hunter, Franklin C.....Ohio.	Sherrick, John W.....Ohio.
Barnes, Wright.....N. C.	Johnson, R. Wesley.....Ill.	Shultz, John H.....Ind.
Beasley, Richard W.....Ill.	Jones, John W.....Ohio.	Smith, Andrew J.....Ind.
Beem, Alvin B.....Ohio.	Jones, Willie D.....Miss.	Smith, Arthur Wier.....Idaho.
Beeson, Charles.....Ind.	King, John A.....Mo.	Smith, Jehiel.....Wis.
Bennett, Jonathan H.....Ind.	Lewis, Jacob F.....Ill.	Smith, John Ross.....Ill.
Brown, Quincy A.....Ohio.	Liner, William C.....Tex.	Snoddy, Adolphus P.....Mo.
Cathcart, Charles P.....Ind.	Low, Alvin C.....Ill.	Snook, William R.....Mich.
Chase, Augustus L.....Mass.	Luckado, James R. G.....Tenn.	Spangler, Charles L.....Ind.
Clark, Cicero V.....Ill.	McClung, Wm. M.....Neb.	Spencer, Eli T.....Ind.
Clark, J. Herbert.....Can.	McCormick, Samuel R.....Ohio.	Steward, Wallace.....Vt.
Coe, George D.....Ohio.	McGee, J. Park.....Ind.	Taylor, Henry W.....Ind.
Cross, Pleasant B.....Ohio.	McKelvy, William M.....Ia.	Tilden, John H.....Ill.
Dakin, Philip R.....Ind.	McVey, William R.....Ind.	Titsworth, Alvadus.....Ill.
Dodd, Oliver B.....Ia.	Maynard, Henry C.....Mich.	Tobias, John Milton.....Ind.
Duncan, Samuel V.....Ia.	Morgan, Wm. A.....W. Va.	Vail, Isaac M.....Ind.
Dunn, George W.....Mo.	Moyce, George E.....Kan.	Van Kirk, Thomas H.....Ohio.
Felsing, Frederick C.....Wis.	Moyer, Walter E.....Pa.	Walker, Gustav F.....La.
Gants, John.....Ind.	Newlin, William L.....Ind.	Whittier, Bently S.....Mo.
Gemmill, William T.....Ohio.	Palmer, Ira F.....Ill.	Wilbur, Palmer.....Mich.
Graham, John W.....Va.	Payton, Harvey H.....Ind.	Wildasin, Henry F.....Ohio.
Green, William E.....Ind.	Potter, Alfred M.....Ohio.	Wolff, David.....Ohio.
Harris, Christopher C. Tenn.	Prince, Isaac.....Ohio.	Wood, Haskel R.....Ill.
Harrison, Kimmel K.....Ohio.	Rawn, Joseph M.....Ind.	Yeakel, Charles.....Ind.
Haynes, George F.....Ohio.	Reynolds, Robert H.....Ohio.	
Hollingshead, Eli.....Can.	Ross, John G.....Ind.	
		Total.....85

Class of 1873

Allen, Ethan.....Ind.	Griffith, Amos S.....Ohio.	Poston, John W.....Tenn.
Anderson, Nathan.....N. C.	Guin, William L.....Ala.	Prentiss, Melvin M.....Ill.
Asbury, Isaac M.....Ill.	Hamilton, Frederick A., Ind.	Pyncheon, Edwin.....N. Y.
Baldrige, John A.....Ind.	Hart, James G.....Ky.	Robertson, Amasa P.....Ohio.
Baldrige, John H.....Ind.	Hazelton, William F.....Kan.	Rosenburg, Frank J.....Ill.
Barber, Silas E.....Mo.	Henry, Asa G.....N. Y.	Sharp, Robert W.....Ohio.
Bates, David.....Ill.	Hildreth, Henry A.....N. H.	Short, Hiram S.....Ill.
Beem, Herbet L.....Ohio.	Ingerson, Augustus W., Nev.	Smith, Leonard A.....Pa.
Bennett, Stephen M.....Ind.	Jerman, William L.....Ind.	Stoddard, William H.....Ill.
Brittain, William C.....Pa.	Lang, Bayles B.....Ind.	Taylor, Henry.....Can.
Buffington, Burnett V., Ohio.	Leathers, William P.....Ill.	Taylor, Joseph L.....Can.
Canfield, Moses S.....Ind.	Leflingwell, Josiah W.....Ill.	Taylor, Zachary.....Ill.
Collins, Almer Mercena, Ind.	Lewis, William S.....Pa.	Tobey, Orion W.....Ohio.
Curtis, James D.....Ill.	McCurdy, Columbus.....Ill.	Tracey, John Marcus.....Mo.
Dowling, Martin S.....Mich.	McEl Hinney, Joseph H., Ohio.	Walker, William.....Ill.
Ellis, Leon.....N. C.	McGavren, George W., Ohio.	Warren, John A.....Ill.
Fickle, James M.....Ind.	McMurtry, William P.....Ill.	Watson, Benjamin T. C. Tenn.
Fitts, Melvin H.....Ohio.	Moon, Ezra.....Ind.	Webster, Henry H.....N. Y.
Garwood, J. Stokes.....Ohio.	Morrill, J. Frank.....Ohio.	Whitson, Eli M.....Ind.
Gates, Carroll E.....Vt.	Morton, Martin W.....Ala.	Wickens, L. Edward.....Mich.
Gerald, Francis L.....N. H.	Outland, Warren H.....Ohio.	Wiginton, John B.....Fla.
Gideon, David C.....Ill.	Owens, Henry.....Kan.	Williams, William C.....Mich.
Gow, Alexander N.....Ohio.	Perrins, John.....Mass.	Wilson, David C.....Ind.
Graves, McKenzie M.....Ia.		Total.....70

Class of 1874

Alfrey, John.....Mass.	Duff, Oliver J.....W. Va.	Poppele, Charles F....Mass.
Asire, Jacob L.....Pa.	Dunnington, Robert H. Mo.	Porter, Thomas.....Cal.
Ault, Adam T.....Tex.	Edwards, Alvin T.....Tex.	Powell, Hiram C.....Ind.
Ault, Mary A.....Tex.	Gagstatter, Charles A....La.	Pritchard, James M....Ky.
Austin, James M.....Ohio.	Heath, John H.....Ind.	Putt, William T.....Ill.
Baldridge, Robert A....Ind.	Herron, Charles S.....D. C.	Reynolds, John W.....Ia.
Barnes, Cass Grove....Ind.	Hill, James W.....Ky.	Riggs, Samuel M.....Kan.
Baxter, James H.....Ky.	Howland, Frank P.....N. Y.	Shannon, Samuel.....Ohio.
Beer, Simon B.....Ill.	Ingraham, George.....N. Y.	Simon, Rubellus J.....Ohio.
Bennett, Joseph L.....Ia.	Jenson, Thomas.....Minn.	Smith, W. Scott.....N. J.
Bradley, James N.....Ohio.	Knowles, J. Sidwell....Ill.	Snedaker, Joseph B....Ky.
Campbell, Anna Butterfield, Ind.	Lake, Samuel Knapp....Can.	Soliss, John P.....Neb.
Clark, Thomas J.....Ind.	Laycock, Reuben T....Ohio.	Switzer, Wallace W....Mich.
Coffield, James.....Ill.	McClanahan, John T....Mo.	Teeters, Sidney C.....Ohio.
Coleman, John C.....Ia.	McConnell, George W. Ind.	Van Trump, Peter.....Ohio.
Cooper, Isaiah A.....Ia.	McDowell, James O....Ill.	Walker, Williams S....Ill.
Cormack, Wesley A....Kan.	McGrew, Henry.....Ohio.	Waterbury, D. Newell. N. Y.
Cromer, James R.....Ind.	McGuire, William H....Ind.	Watson, Thomas M....Ill.
Curry, William F.....Ind.	McKinney, George W. Tenn.	West, David H.....Ark.
Davis, George M. F....Mich.	McLean, Samuel H....Ill.	West, Joseph S.....Va.
DeCrow, Herbert.....Ohio.	McNeil, Francis A....Ill.	Wiggins, Minor.....N. Y.
Denman, William O....Ill.	Mott, Benjamin F.....Ohio.	Winans, Ira C.....Pa.
Dick, Peter B.....Ind.	O'Neal, Joseph F.....Ill.	Woolhouse, Oliver B. Ohio.
Doom, Memory L....Idaho.	Pierce, Cyrus.....Mo.	Yarlot, Edwin L.....Ill.
	Pipher, John.....Ia.	Total.....73

Class of 1875

Abbott, John M.....Ohio	Evans, Thomas E.....Ohio.	Maynard, Orlando T...Ohio.
Abbott, Mano.....Ind.	Floor, John M.....Ohio.	Merrill, Eben B.....N. H.
Alford, John W.....Kan.	Forward, Chauncey....Ohio.	Michael, Norman B....Ill.
Andrews, A. Steele....Ohio.	Francis, John H.....Tenn.	Miles, T. Willis.....Ill.
Bates, Joel.....Can.	Gabbert, William A....Ind.	Miller, Samuel.....Can.
Beeler, Jerome S.....Ind.	Gabel, Henry G.....Ill.	Morris, Robert.....N. Y.
Behymer, Edwin.....Ohio.	Granel, Henry W.....Ohio.	Muchmore, Benjamin P. Ia.
Blair, James S.....Ind.	Granger, William R....Ohio.	Mulholland, John M....Pa.
Blanchard, John A....Ill.	Greene, Frank E.....Mass.	Murphy, John H.....Ky.
Bloom, Daniel M.....Ohio.	Haas, Ephraim H.....Ohio.	Norman, John H.....Ohio.
Bonham, David M.....Ohio.	Harvey, Asa.....Mo.	Perkins, Elam E.....Mo.
Boulden, George A....Ill.	Jenkins, John S.....Ohio.	Pierce, Franklin D....N. Y.
Broyer, Constant.....Australia	Johnson, Henry C....Ill.	Post, George Hazleton. N. Y.
Bryant, William B....Ohio.	Jones, Jesse R.....Miss.	Powers, Joseph M....Mo.
Burson, Harrison S....Ohio.	Jordan, David C.....Ohio.	Pratt, Philip N.....Ohio.
Byers, Henry V.....Ia.	Kimball, Minor C....N. Y.	Pretzinger, Moses....Ohio.
Carper, John H.....Ill.	Klahr, Frank P.....Ohio.	Rugg, Jonathan G....N. Y.
Chase, Reuben L....N. Y.	Klyce, James R.....Tenn.	Sager, Louis A.....Tex.
Clayberg, Perry C....Ill.	Leech, Jr., Joseph A. Miss.	Schneerer, Frederick W. Ohio.
Cole, Thomas J.....Ohio.	Leister, David R.....Ind.	Sherman, Sylvester M. Ohio.
Conaway, Alpheus B....Ohio.	Levering, Charles K....Kan.	Sloan, Elias.....Ohio.
Conaway, Henry O....Ohio.	Loomis, Enos O.....Ind.	Smith, John H.....Ill.
Conrad, Samuel J....Pa.	McClain, John D.....Ky.	Smith, Isaac N.....Ohio.
Cormack, Allen W....Kan.	McConnell, Henry C....Ind.	Sober, Warren R.....Mich.
Crabtree, Joseph A....Tenn.	McConnell, William H. Ind.	Stout, Luther C.....N. Y.
DeRoss, David E.....Pa.	McEl Hinney, Frank B. Ohio.	Taylor, Frank G.....Ohio.
England, Cornelius M....Ky.	Marsh, E. Jay.....N. Y.	Ten Eyck, John.....Ind.

Thoman, Alonzo E. Ohio.	Whittacker, Frank E. Ohio.	Woodward, John H. Mo.
Tucker, Thomas C. Iowa.	Williams, James W. Ohio.	Work, William F. Ind.
Warner, R. Elton. Pa.	Windle, Jacob H. Ohio.	Wright, John A. Ind.
Welker, Perry W. Ohio.	Winningham, Francis W. Mo.	Zahn, Philip. Ohio.
Weyl, Henry J. Ill.		Total. 94

Class of 1876

Armitage, John Q. Ohio.	Hazlett, Andrew H. Iowa.	Pye, William H. Ind.
Banfield, Allen P. Ky.	Heffley, John W. Ind.	Reynolds, John H. Ohio.
Bartoo, Jesse E. N. Y.	Hyde, George W. Ill.	Richardson, Francis M. Ill.
Bates, Henry Neb.	Jones, Charles R. Ind.	Rowland, David C. Minn.
Borger, David D. Ind.	Kinnett, William E. Ill.	Sharp, Henry P. N. Y.
Brecount, Asa S. Ohio.	Knight, Arthur. N. Y.	Sheldon, Mathew H. Ohio.
Bridinger, Jacob. Ohio.	McCreary, Alexander M. Ohio.	Skinner, David T. Ind.
Brigham, Frank E. Mass.	McDonald, D. Morgan. Pa.	Spencer, Cyrus L. Pa.
Burton, John J. Ind.	McKinney, John F. Ohio.	Stewart, Francis M. Ill.
Cameron, Ira F. Iowa.	Madden, William P. Neb.	Stringfield, Thomas J. Ohio.
Coy, Lewis D. Ohio.	Marsh, Chauncey S. N. Y.	Tilden, Adelbert D. Ohio.
Cranston, Otto G. Ohio.	Marston, Albert J. Mass.	Tosh, Leroy V. Ohio.
Crose, William B. Ind.	Martin, George W. Ohio.	Trisler, Leonidas W. Ohio.
Cunningham, Charles H. Ohio.	Matlock, Irvin F. Ind.	Vanaudsal, Isaac Sidney. Ohio.
Dayton, George M. Ohio.	Moore, Edwin S. N. Y.	Wainwright, Charles C. Ohio.
Dickinson, Heman W. Mich.	Moorman, Charles T. Ohio.	Walker, James E. N. Y.
Doss, Charles H. Ill.	Morrill, Charles M. Ill.	Wetmore, Nelson Frank. N. Y.
Evans, Thomas W. Ohio.	O'Bannon, Andrew J., Jr. Ky.	Whipple, Alfred A. N. Y.
Fisher, John J. Ind.	Pillington, George W. Ill.	Williams, Owen R. Ohio.
Galbreath, Robert L. Mo.	Poe, Lafayette J. Ky.	Wooddell, William R. Ohio.
Gilkinson, Milo J. Neb.	Poling, Samuel K. Ind.	Wright, Clarence H. N. Y.
Hall, Benjamin T. Ky.	Porter, Abraham W. Ind.	
Hall, Orlando A. Iowa.	Potts, Charles N. Ohio.	Total. 68
Hansen, Christian W. Cal.		

Class of 1877

Adair, John H. Ohio.	Harvey, John A. Ind.	Plimell, George W. Ohio.
Adcock, J. Alfred B. Mo.	Homsher, Robert D. Ohio.	Pratt, J. Walden. Ohio.
Arrasmith, Wm. A. Ohio.	Hopkins, Asahel G. Tex.	Robinson, Marshall P. Ky.
Austin, Thomas R. Iowa.	Inskeep, James E. Ind.	Roffey, George W. Ohio.
Bacon, Charles R. Minn.	Jenner, Elisha. Ill.	Ruhlman, Lewis B. Ohio.
Bean, Oliver W. Pa.	Jordan, Wooster B. Ohio.	Saylor, Andrew J., Jr. Ill.
Brooks, Homer G. N. Y.	Kirk, Miles J. Pa.	Sicling, Jacob H. Pa.
Brown, Lloyd G. Ohio.	Kitchen, I. Edward. Ind.	Siggins, Ernest L. Pa.
Bussard, Francis M. Ill.	Lehman, Noah H. Ohio.	Smiley, Martin L. Ky.
Chancy, George C. Mo.	Luton, Albert E. Ohio.	Stockton, John Wilson. Pa.
Crandall, Perry. Kan.	Lyons, Howard B. Ohio.	Story, John H. Ohio.
Day, Dudley B. Pa.	Maddox, John F. Ind.	Truitt, Russell. Ill.
Devore, John W. Cal.	Marks, Warren L. Wis.	Vermillion, Wm. H. Ill.
Edgar, J. Deans. Ohio.	Martin, Enos J. Cal.	Watkins, Lyman. Ohio.
Fearn, John. Ohio.	Merrit, Nathaniel P. Ill.	Wells, J. Moss. Ky.
Fox, George R. Ohio.	Monfort, I. Newton. Ohio.	Wescott, William F. Ohio.
George, William Harris. Cal.	Mosher, Madison E. Me.	Worley, J. Lee. Ohio.
Graham, John. Ohio.	Palmer, E. Lee. Ill.	
Gullett, Wm. L. Ind.	Phillips, William. Ohio.	Total. 55

Class of 1878

Andrews, James C.....Ohio.	Goodwin, Anthony L.....Ill.	Rice, Emelius C.....Ind.
Banta, William.....Cal.	Gordon, John B.....Ohio.	Rice, John H.....Ill.
Barton, John Smith.....Ill.	Gott, William Thomas.....Ind.	Ringle, Lafayette.....Ind.
Beam, Henry Francis.....Pa.	Harrison, Francis O.....Ill.	Robb, Andrew James.....Iowa.
Beam, William C.....Pa.	Harris, George M.....Ohio.	Robbins, Wm. McKendric, Ind.
Beatty, James A.....Pa.	Higgins, Americus.....Ill.	Root, Ernest Scott S.....Cal.
Bement, Dwight Reuben, Iowa.	Hill, Joshua Gesner.....Iowa.	Rukenbrod, William L.....Ill.
Bills, James Parker.....Mass.	Hines, John F.....Tex.	Schenk, Myron P.....Ill.
Blanchard, Milton E.....Ill.	Hobson, Joyce Frederica.....Ill.	Schlick, Charles Gotlich, N. Y.
Bloom, John Henry.....Ohio.	Holcomb, John Levi.....Cal.	Sargent, Miranda M.....Ill.
Brockerman, William.....Ohio.	Holloway, Joseph Henry, Ill.	Saw, William T.....Wis.
Brower, Josiah.....Ohio.	Horton, Edwin R.....Ind.	Saylor, Andrew Jackson, Sr., Ill.
Bundy, Azro Delos.....Iowa.	Houser, Martin Theodore, Ind.	Small, Noah.....Ind.
Bundy, Lindley M.....Ill.	Howard, Almanzer Ronelson, Ill.	Smith, Jas. E.....Ill.
Burns, George Washington, Ill.	Huntley, Joseph H.....Ohio.	Smith, Joseph L.....Ind.
Burrell, Benjamin Henry, Mass.	Igenfritz, Ephraim M. Ohio.	Smith, William O.....Ill.
Butler, Andrew Carr.....Ill.	Jenner, Edward J.....Ill.	Sotow, J. C. William.....Kan.
Camp, Elijah Franklin.....Ind.	Johnson, Jonas D.....Ohio.	Southard, Samuel Clark, Ohio.
Camp, Lewis Marion.....Ind.	Jones, John R. Jr.....Minn.	Stephens, John May.....Ill.
Chase, Daniel A.....Mass.	Jordan, Michael A.....Ind.	Stevens, Harbin J.....Mo.
Clopton, Robert Anderson, Tenn.	King, Cyrus Finley.....Ohio.	Stutton, Joseph G.....Ohio.
Collier, Ransom B.....Ohio.	Klymer, Kever.....Ill.	Swartz, Eli.....Ill.
Connett, Pickett P.....Ill.	Lacey, Royal Ralph.....Ill.	Tandy, Thomas S.....Ill.
Conrad, George E.....Pa.	Lamb, James F.....Ind.	Tascher, John.....Ill.
Corbus, Wesley John.....Mich.	Lee, Ortis F.....Ind.	Temple, James Craig.....Pa.
Crisser, Lewis W.....Ill.	Lewis, James Buckner.....Ill.	Thompson, George Wicliff, Ind.
Cunningham, William J., Can.	Lowden, John.....Ind.	Tathill, John W.....Ind.
D'Ary, Ralph.....Can.	McClane, Charles Thomas, Ill.	Vail, Albert H.....Mo.
Dillahunt, William S. G., Ohio.	McDonald, William J.....Mo.	Welch, John Milton.....Kan.
Drollinger, E. Manford.....Ind.	MacHarsha, William.....Fla.	Welling, Dickerson H. Ohio.
Dromgold, Thomas M.....Pa.	Miller, Jacob D.....Mo.	Wells, Homer L.....Ill.
Duncan, John H.....Ind.	Morse, Edward.....Ohio.	Wells, Osceola Oswego, Iowa.
Easterday, George Spalatin, Ill.	Mueller, Gustavus Adolphus, Wis.	White, Cyrus Barklay.....W. Va.
Eaton, John Marshall.....Ind.	Neal, James Wm.....Ill.	White, John Hiram.....W. Va.
Eckermeyer, Charles William, Ohio.	Newton, George.....Mich.	Whitford, Edwin P.....N. Y.
Faulk, Henry Welker.....Ohio.	Orr, Jesse A.....Ky.	Williams, James Thomas, Ind.
Fisk, Redford Walker.....Ill.	Pettingill, Adelbert Edmond, Wis.	Witt, Stephen.....Mass.
Gelineau, Charles W.....Mass.	Pierce, Charles E.....Ind.	Wyman, William A.....Mass.
Gleason, Horace Francis, Mass.	Plimell, John T.....Ill.	York, Amos.....Ill.
Goodman, Lewis Shupe.....Pa.	Preston, Adrian Griffith, N. Y.	Young, Thomas Benton.....Ind.
	Rainey, Thomas Henry.....Ill.	
	Reichard, Geo. Washington, Md.	
		Total.....122

Class of 1879

Anderson, Daniel.....Iowa.	Beach, Leroy L.....Tex.	Biesecker, John W.....Ind.
Andrews, Ida E.....Ore.	Beals, Francis M.....Ill.	Biles, William P.....Pa.
Arnold, William B.....Ill.	Bear, Sarah J.....Ohio.	Black, Francis M.....Ind.
Barry, John W.....Ohio.	Bemis, J. Dwight.....Ohio.	Bloyer, William E.....Ohio.
Bartlett, Thornbury B. W. Va.	Bewlay, Harry P.....Ohio.	Boldrey, Cyrus E.....Ind.

Booth, Sarah A. Ohio	Hudson, Thomas H. Ky	Shultz, Judson J. Ind.
Bradford, George E. N. H.	Hudson, Thomas P. Ill.	Simpson, Loren R. Ohio
Bradish, George M. Mich.	Jeancon, Charles A. Ky.	Smith, Abraham M. Neb.
Brown, Eli L. Ind.	Jones, T. Hodge. Mo.	Spencer Flavel G. Ohio.
Bybee, William J. Pa.	Keeran, Reuben B. Ill.	Stearns, Frank M. Mich.
Campbell, Samuel C. Mo.	Lake, Jennie M. N. Y.	Stevenson, Elam H. Tenn.
Clymer, Newton J. Ind.	Landis, Benjamin F. Ind.	Stiers, Francis R. Ohio.
Cole, William D. Ohio.	Lewis, Charles O. Kan.	Stout, George H. Ohio.
Conner, Norris F. Ind.	Martin, John H. Pa.	Strickler, Stephen L. Ind.
Cowger, Silas R. Ind.	Peavler, James W. Ill.	Tabor, James Atwood. Mass.
Crawford, John M. Ohio.	Pickern, Francis M. Ill.	Tidball, Charles W. Ohio.
Davis, William O. Ohio.	Prince, Thomas M. Ky.	Tindall, Isaac N. Ind.
Dice, Orris F. Pa.	Quick, Samuel T. Ind.	Van Putten, William. Mich.
Downs, Horatio S. Ohio.	Rash, Anderson W. Kan.	Vickery, William S. Tex.
Fischer, Ferdinand D. Ill.	Richards, Herbert G. Conn.	Warren, Albert R. Ill.
Griffin, Robert H. Ill.	Rickard, William A. Ind.	Waterhouse, John A. Pa.
Haffner, William M. Ohio.	Ritter, C. Lewis. Ind.	Watkins McDowell P. Tex.
Hagler, James G. Ill.	Rohn, Dele A. Ohio.	Whittaker, Charles J. Ohio.
Hector, Frank M. Ind.	Rowe, George A. Ohio.	Woodward, Charles. Ill.
Hill, Arthur R. N. Y.	Rowse, Walter E. Ohio.	Wright, Samuel M. Ind.
Hubbard, B. Roswell. Ohio.	Rush, Alfred B. Ohio.	Total. 77

Class of 1880

Anderson, Edwin C. Mich.	Flagg, Eldridge D. Wis.	Ludwig, Harry B. Mich.
Andrews, James C. Ohio.	Gamble, Joseph M. Kan.	Potter, George E. Pa.
Barker, Edson Cicero. N. Y.	Gnillaume, Clement T. N. Y.	Riley, William H. Nev.
Butler, Paul T. Iowa.	Hackett, Charles S. Ohio.	Roberts, David O. Ohio.
Clark, Ira W. Ind.	Hauss, Augustus P. Ind.	Rogers, Leroy. Ind.
Coble, Jacob. Ind.	Hoover, Jackson. Pa.	Shoemaker, David M. Ind.
Cole, Oscar L. Ohio.	Hornor, John. Kan.	Simmons, Odus D. Ohio.
Conklin, A. Benjamin. Mich.	Howard, Manchie E. Mich.	Smith, Henry D. Ill.
Conover, James V. N. J.	Ihrig, Francis M. Ind.	Stouffer, Peter J. Pa.
Converse, Elmer A. Ohio.	Imme, John H. Ohio.	Sturdevant, Charles L. Neb.
Cornwell, Nelson H. Ohio.	Jones, W. Allen. Ark.	Taplin, Daniel S. Mich.
Cosford, John W. Can.	Keplinger, Daniel. Ohio.	Thomas, Rolla L. Ohio.
Davis, George W. Ind.	Kirk, Thomas, Jr. Pa.	Topping, Philetus C. Kan.
Davis, John N. Iowa.	Lamonte, Thayer H. N. Y.	White, Washington A. Ohio.
Dawley, Lewis B. N. Y.	Lawrence, Frank H. N. Y.	Wickham, William A. R. Ind.
Eblen, George J. Ind.	Leonard, Harley L. N. Y.	Young, Alsey B. Tenn.
Evans, Jonathan J. Ohio.	Lord, John. N. Y.	Total. 80

Class of 1881

Adams, David. Ohio.	Bunch, Robert A. Ind.	Dallanbaugh, W. Carl. N. Y.
Aldrich, Ellerton W. Ohio.	Burnett, John H. Ohio.	Darling, Abel L. Ill.
Antle, Thomas P. Ill.	Campbell, Alexander. Mich.	Darrow, Norman W. N. Y.
Ashum, David. Mich.	Case, George G. Ohio.	Davis, Samuel H. Ind.
Barker, Joseph B. Ohio.	Clifford, Jasper. Ind.	Dowell, John A. Ohio.
Beane, Benjamin F. Ohio.	Cline, Arthur M. Ohio.	Downey, Samuel L. Ind.
Beatty, J. Louis. Ill.	Cole, George M. Pa.	Drollinger, Schuyler C. Ind.
Beaver, Charles, Jr. Can.	Collins, Albert H. Ark.	Drury, Henry L. N. Y.
Behymer, Edgar T. Ohio.	Conklin, Ebenezer M. Mich.	Eckmeyer, Simpson M. Ohio.
Bennett, Benjamin F. Ky.	Cornell, Frank M. Ind.	Elderkin, Ward K. Pa.
Blanchard, James F. Ill.	Crance, August, Jr. Ohio.	Farrar, Daniel C. Mo.
Brannen, Dennis J. Ill.	Crismore, James M. Ohio.	Forlen, William B. Iowa.
Brothers, Clark E. Ohio.	Crum, Josephus D. Mich.	

Fox, Dorland P.....Can.	Lovell, Charles H.....Ind.	Saylor, Albert.....Ohio.
Fritz, John H.....Ohio.	McCaskey, Alfred S....Ohio.	Schaefer, Augustus R. W.....Ind.
Garretson, Joel R.....Pa.	McGarvey, John.....Ind.	Shaner, John J.....Cal.
Gelineau, Arthur A.....Mass.	McGee, Albert C.....Ind.	Shively, Samuel S.....Mo.
Genglebach, Ernest E.....Ind.	McKinney, William G. Tenn.	Simmons, Sherman E. Ohio.
Harschberger, W. Frank. Pa.	McMillen, Bishop.....Ohio.	Smith, E. Clayton.....N. Y.
Hayes, James S.....Colo.	McMurtry, Alexander T., Mo.	Smith, Edward T.....Ohio.
Hazen, John H.....Pa.	McTaggart, Charles.....Ind.	Smith, John R.....Ind.
Helper, John C.....Mo.	Maddox, Shelvey.....Mo.	Stoddard, Homer F.....Ill.
Hicks, Thomas H.....Tenn.	Marsh, Elliot H.....Mass.	Stone, Frank L.....Mass.
Hobbs, Havilla C.....Ind.	Miller, Andrew G.....Ind.	Spencer, John R.....Ohio.
Hockett, Lon.....Ill.	Million, David.....Ind.	Taylor, Jacobo S.....Pa.
Hodson, Charles H.....Ohio.	Miranda, S. Douglas.....Ohio.	Taylor, Theophilus.....Ohio.
Hollister, George A.....Ohio.	Mitchell, William.....Ohio.	Tracy, Lewis W. K.....Ohio.
Hopkins, Nehemiah S. Mass.	Mulloy, Thomas B.....Ohio.	Trevitt, Alfred W.....Iowa.
Howes, Pitts E.....Mass.	Newland, Ruth E.....Nev.	Van Horn, Lou M.....Ohio.
Inskeep, William A.....Ill.	Newlin, Sylvester.....Ind.	Walker, John C.....Ohio.
Johnson, Maggie T.....Can.	Outland, Philander P. Ohio.	Watts, James C.....Ga.
Johnston, William A.....Ind.	Perrins, William A.....Mass.	Wellman, Warren D.....Pa.
Jones, William W., Jr., N. Y.	Reichard, Albert.....Md.	Williams, John Madison. Ind.
Kellogg, Charles Sumner, Ohio.	Rice, Eugene L.....Ill.	Wilson, Samuel B. S.....Kan.
Kimball, George D.....N. Y.	Richards, Will E.....N. Y.	Wintermute, Robert C. Ohio.
Klievers, Frank A.....Ohio.	Ross, John K.....Ohio.	Wood, Almira C.....Ill.
LaFollette, George W. Ind.	Ross, Winfield S.....Ohio.	Young, Josiah.....Ohio.
Lenhart, Cyrus P.....Pa.	Rutter, John.....Ind.	
Lippincott, Joshua.....N. J.	Sarber, Hollis O.....Ind.	
		Total.....115

Class of 1882

Aller, Samuel N.....Ohio.	Doud, Forest W.....Ohio.	Lines, David M.....Tex
Baker, Willard R.....Ohio.	Eiche, Richard J. C. Ohio.	Locke, Frank E.....Ky.
Beckett, William C.....Ohio.	Feltman, Carlos A.....Ill.	Long, David T.....Ohio.
Betts, William H.....Ohio.	Fisher, Arthur L.....Mo.	Low, Smith D.....Ill.
Blanchard, Alba G.....Ill.	Foster, H. Jefferson.....Iowa.	Lynch, Robert Fulton. Minn.
Bond, Samuel D.....W. Va.	Foster, Martin D.....Ill.	Martin, Frank K.....Ohio.
Brown, Lloyd G.....Ohio.	Garner, William G.....Ohio.	Mathews, Alexander L.....Pa.
Browning, Robert L.....Ark.	Gaskins, John C.....Ohio.	Merriam, Albert E.....N. Y.
Brothers, Isaiah.....Ohio.	Gibson, William S.....Iowa.	Miller, Albert W.....Ind.
Brucker, Charles M.....Ind.	Gowin, Orman G.....Ill.	Mintern, Emma A.....Cal.
Butterfield, Alfred J. N. Y.	Granger, Lewis E.....Pa.	Monroe, James A.....Ohio.
Cary, Darwin E.....N. Y.	Gross, Frank M.....Pa.	Montgomery, William A., Tenn.
Chalfant, Robert W.....Ohio.	Hamilton, John R.....Ohio.	Nesbitt, Albert H.....Ohio.
Chandler, Lucy A.....Ohio.	Harvey, Lewis W.....Pa.	Ours, Benjamin F. P. W. Va.
Colliver, Richard T.....Ind.	Hayes, Paul F.....Conn.	Outwater, John E.....Mich.
Cook, Louis Edward.....Ohio.	Heath, Frank E.....Iowa.	Perce, Lewis A.....Kan.
Cooper, Harvey N.....Tex.	Heckman, Albert P.....Ind.	Pierce, Lewis H.....Ohio.
Crawford, John H.....Mo.	Henderson, Henry L.....Mo.	Pollock, Ostrander C.....Ill.
Crebs, R. Scott.....Mo.	Houser, John A.....Ill.	Rauch, William.....Pa.
Crist, Orlando B.....Ohio.	Hunt, Cyrus R.....Neb.	Ross, Bernard M.....Ill.
Darling, Orange C.....Ill.	John, J. Frank.....Pa.	Russ, John C.....Ohio.
Daivson, Monroe.....Ohio.	Kepler, Andrew J.....Ohio.	Sax, Austin J.....Kan.
Deans, George.....Neb.	Ketchum, Marshall B. Can.	Seal, Frank E.....Ind.
Demuth, Fisher F.....Ohio.	Keys, Jerome M.....Iowa.	Shelton, J. Andrew.....Ind.
Devore, Josiah S.....Ind.	King, William May.....Neb.	Shrader, Isaac M.....Ohio.
Dickey, George O.....Ohio.	Knott, David C.....Ind.	Sinclair, Finlay P.....N. Y.
Doan, William B.....Ohio.	Lake, Herbert L.....N. Y.	

Snow, Ellen Augusta.....Mass.	Vandre, Charles A.....Ill.	Wilson, Benjamin F.....Mo.
Squier, George E.....Ind.	Walker, Charles R.....Ohio	Wood, Joseph A.....W. Va.
Stall, Robert J.....Ohio.	Wallace, William W.....Kan.	Wright, Willis M.....Colo.
Steward, Oscar S.....Ill.	Waltman, Perry.....Ohio.	Yochum, George.....N. Y.
Stock, Louis Kossuth.....Ind.	Warren, Albert R.....Ill.	York, Leonidas H.....W. Va.
Stokes, Campbell A.....Ill.	Welch, Thomas E.....Kan.	
Todd, William E.....Ind.	Wellman, Julia E.....Pa.	Total101
Turpin, James.....Ind.	White, Harvey A.....Mo.	

Class of 1883

Abbott, Scott H.....Ind.	Hart, Arthur H.....Conn.	Mundy, William N.....Ohio
Adams, James.....Iowa.	Higinbottom, Charles A.....Ill.	Nuzum, David P.....Ind.
Aldrich, John O.....N. Y.	Humphreys, Daniel W.....Iowa.	O'Bannon, William B.....Mo.
Arnold, Robert J.....Ga.	Hunter, Newton P.....Ohio	Patton, Henry J.....N. Y.
Berry, Joseph T.....Ohio.	Hyde, Alfred W.....Ill.	Perkins, Samuel C.....Ky.
Brinnan, Leonard E.....Wis.	Jacobs, Charles W.....Mo.	Pierce, Joseph G.....Kan.
Carson, William Frank.....Ohio.	Johnson, Benjamin F.....Ill.	Prince, Will J.....Ohio.
Cole, James A.....Pa.	Johnson, George W.....Ark	Rood, George L.....N. Y.
Conkling, John.....N. Y.	Johnson, William H.....Ohio.	Salsbury, Julius E.....N. Y.
Corya, Phillip W.....Ind.	Jones, Cade W.....Ohio.	Saxton, David F.....Neb.
Cranfill, Thomas E.....Tex.	Jones, Cicero D.....Ark	Seymour, James R.....Ill.
Davis, J. Scudder.....Ill.	Jones, Harry T.....Mich.	Sims, James R.....Tenn.
Doss, Edgar P.....Ill.	King, John A.....N. Y.	Sims, William A.....Tenn.
Edwards, Benjamin F.....Ga.	King, John W.....Ind.	Smith, John G.....La.
Fallon, Will H.....Ill.	Little, George.....Ga.	Snapp, Theodore.....Ohio
Ferguson, Walter P.....Ind.	Lowe, Tilghman A. H.....Kan.	Sparks, Charles M.....Ohio.
Gardner, John H.....Pa.	Lyman, Mial R.....Mich	Tanski, Nicodemus T.....Ind.
Gardner, Richard H.....Ark.	McDonald, James A. J.....Can.	Thomas, David J.....Tex.
Glenn, William S.....Pa.	McFarland, Lewis R.....Pa.	Van Horn, Winfield S.....Ohio.
Goodrick, George M.....Ohio.	Marshall, John A.....Ohio	Waterhouse, Hyatt M.....Mich.
Grode, Jacob.....Ark.	Maxson, Jacob S.....Wis.	Whittier, Hermann J.....Ohio.
Hale, Thomas T.....Ohio.	Mulford, John Q.....Ohio.	Total65

Class of 1884

Alden, Avery E.....Mich.	Coleman, Emma E.....Ind.	Hervey, Chas. Hermon, Cal
Allen, Woody.....Neb.	Cook, Andrew Jonathan, Ind.	Hickman, Cornelius Wesley, Ill.
Baker, John Moss.....Miss.	Donnan, Frederick.....Pa.	Holcomb, Albertice Ruben, N. Y.
Baldwin, Mahlon Fremont, Ind.	Dowdell, Charles.....England.	Holmes, Sanford Harrison, Me.
Beem, Elmer Clifton.....Ohio.	Dunn, M. Francler.....Ohio.	Hood, William Taylor.....Ky.
Bennett, Eva Jane.....Mich.	Edgerton, Samuel Jarvis, Conn.	Hubbard, Rockwell B.....Ohio.
Berry, Charles Tod.....Ohio.	Ellingwood, Louis Napoleon, Me.	Hudson, Wm. Commons, Ark.
Betts, Flora May.....Ohio.	Ensor, Eli B.....Mo.	Hunt, Tilman Howard.....Mo.
Brooke, John Edwin.....Ohio.	Flack, John Bradford.....Ohio.	Hunt, George Alfred.....Ohio.
Browder, David Newton, Tenn.	Foster, Golden Franklin, Ark.	Kinney, Charles Willis, N. Y.
Bunch, Benjamin Franklin, Mo.	Funk, Millard Fillmore, Ohio.	Lake, Elmer Josiah.....Pa.
Cain, James H.....Neb.	Gaston, Willie.....W. Va.	La Monte, Rose V.....N. Y.
Calhoun, James C.....Tenn.	Grimes, Charles W.....Kan.	Leister, William Lee Roy, Ind.
Celsor, William.....Ky.	Haines, Adelbert DeRoy, N. Y.	Losey, Mahlon F.....Ill.
Chamberlain, H. Harrison, Ohio.	Harrell, William Thomas, Kan.	Lupher, James Melville.....Pa.
Chamberlin, Edward Henry, Mass.		McKendree, Marcus A Ohio.

McKinley, Charles Gordon, W. Va.	Proper, James Luse.....Pa.	Staples, Louis H.....Mich.
McWhorter, Thomas M.....Ga.	Raymond, William Howard, Pa.	Switzer, Sarah A.....Mich.
Maberry, James William.....Mo.	Reeves, Wesley James.....N. Y.	Turner, William Seth.....Ohio.
Macer, Thomas.....Ind.	Roberts, Joseph A.....Ohio.	Uttley, William Green, Australia.
March, Samuel Foster.....Kan.	Rockwood, Ezra Morando, Kan.	Waterhouse, Eugene R.....Ohio.
March, William Bright.....Cal.	Rose, Jessie.....Ohio.	Weer, Harry Hillard.....Ind.
Marsh, Stephen R.....Kan.	Scott, Edwin.....Can.	White, George Nixon.....Mo.
Miles, William Edward.....Ill.	Shaw, John W.....Ky.	Wildasin, Charles Oscar, Ohio.
Moore, Orville Milton.....Neb.	Simmons, James Thompson, Ark.	Williams, Erastus D.....Me.
Nifer, Frank James.....Ind.	Singleton, Cynthia Emily, Iowa.	Wilson, William R.....Pa.
Noffsinger, Henry.....Ind.	Spicer, Clarence.....Mich.	York, William R.....Ky.
Ogden, Aaron B.....Ohio.		
Packer, Edwin B.....Kan.		
Parr, Lee E.....Tex.		Total.....83

Class of 1885

Adams, Frank X.....Ohio.	Downs, Lloyd S.....Kan.	Morrow, Melville M.....Ohio.
Allen, Benson T.....N. Y.	Drake, Mary.....Mich.	Mott, William S.....Pa.
Andrews, Ida E.....Cal.	Fahl, Wm. A.....Ohio.	Morris, Harrison H.....Kan.
Arnold, James P.....Ky.	Grassman, Cyrus D.....Pa.	Numbers, Joseph R.....Kan.
Arnold, Woodie.....Ga.	Grogan, John I.....Ky.	Odell, Benj. F.....Tex.
Banfield, James C.....Ky.	Grosbach, Harry H.....Ind.	Schliha, Paul W.....Ind.
Barre, John B.....Ohio.	Gunkel, Emma.....Ky.	Seaman, James V.....Kan.
Bean, Albert M.....Ind.	Harris, Albert T.....Ohio.	Simmons, Charles J.....Kan.
Biles, Elmore L.....Pa.	Hill, Ira J.....N. Y.	Smith, Amanda K.....Cal.
Blackburn, Emory W.....Pa.	Hite, Geo. M.....Tenn.	Smith, Clarence M.....Kan.
Blackwell, Garrett B.....Ind.	Howard, Angie S.....Kan.	Starnier, Gettis E.....Ohio.
Boyd, Isaac N.....Pa.	Howard, Frank E.....Ohio.	Stephens, Albert F.....Ohio.
Campbell, Augustus F.....Miss.	Huff, John Preston.....Ky.	Swope, William J.....Ohio.
Carriker, Malachia A.....Ill.	Jacobie, Judson D.....N. Y.	Tandy, Leonidas W.....Kan.
Carriker, Noah J.....Ill.	Johnston, Milton L.....Ohio.	Taylor, Willis S.....Ohio.
Chapman, John E.....N. Y.	Johnson, Oliver M.....Ky.	Trece, John.....Ohio.
Cosford, Mary V.....Mich.	Johnson, William T.....Ill.	Vincent, Christopher S., Ohio.
Cottingham, Ira A.....Mo.	Kellogg, Maggie M.....Mich.	Waterhouse, Geo. M.....Ohio.
Cremeens, William C.....Ohio.	La Rose, Noah J.....Ind.	Wenman, Joseph E.....Ohio.
Crosby, Sarah M.....Ohio.	Lindsey, Hiram W.....Ohio.	Whitney, Wm. Herbert, Conn.
Davis, David.....Ohio.	Mason, Edwin G.....Kan.	Willard, Jacob F.....Kan.
DeLano, Will.....N. Y.	Merideth, Samuel G.....Mo.	Total.....69
Dern, A. Jackson.....Ind.	Miller, Clayton C.....Pa.	
Downey, Jasper A.....Ohio.	Moore, Charles A.....Ohio.	

Class of 1886

Austin, Barnett D.....Tenn.	Deatherage, William.....Tex.	Harkins, James.....Pa.
Bentley, Jesse E.....Tenn.	Emery, Louisa M.....Ohio.	Harris, Francis B.....N. J.
Black, Frank B.....Ind.	Felix, Benj. F.....Ky.	Hatfield, Franklin P.....Kan.
Blackfan, Harry S.....N. Y.	Flack, William F.....Kan.	Haworth, Essie E.....Ill.
Brinkerhoff, Edward.....Ill.	Flint, Beauregard.....Ky.	House, Chas. Wesley, Ohio.
Caiger, Albert E.....Mass.	Foltz, Kent O.....Ohio.	Innis, Robert E.....Ind.
Caley, Charles W.....Ohio.	Frazier, Joseph A.....N. J.	Lamar, Isaac H.....Ind.
Cline, Warren D.....Ohio.	Geddes, Peter S. W.....Mass.	Lane, Frank B.....N. Y.
Clymer, Joseph T.....Ind.	Givens, Amos J.....N. Y.	Loggan, Robert Q.....Kan.
Corey, W. McGlasson.....Ky.	Gossett, Lucy.....Ind.	McClelland, John S.....Ohio.
Dana, William M.....Ohio.	Green, Albert F.....N. Y.	McGrew, William E.....Pa.
Dawley, Martin W.....N. Y.	Grim, Wilson O.....W. Va.	McHenry, Orie P.....Ohio.

Mahan, William D. Ky.	Robinson, Wm. L. Kan.	Unterkircher, Chas. F. Mich.
Montjar, Kaupman A. Ohio.	Schrote, James L. Ohio.	Vance, Joseph V. Ohio.
Norcutt, Emile E. Mass.	Shafer, Winfield S. Ind.	Waterhouse, Maud. Pa.
Patterson, W. Mark. Mich.	Shilt, James L. Ohio.	Weaver, David P. Ill.
Potts, Mary. N. Y.	Shivery, George B. Pa.	Woodard, J. Howard. Kan.
Quigley, James Myron. Kan.	Small, Harry E. Ind.	Wurtsbaugh, Thomas F. Ohio.
Rannels, J. Newton. Ind.	Smith, Wm. F. Ind.	
Reeder, Joseph C. Ind.	Sutton, Jasper G. Ohio.	Total 58

Class of 1887

Arneson, Charles. Minn.	Hill, William H. Mo.	Rogers, Sherman T. Ohio.
Baker, Francis M. Ark.	Hollingworth, Allen S. Ind.	Ruble, William R. Ky.
Bartow, Albert C. Iowa.	Hunt, Benham. Ind.	Russell, Wm. Bartlett. Mass.
Beaumont, Frank P. Va.	Johnson, John Ogden. Ill.	Shoemaker, Levi. Ill.
Beeler, Elmer E. Ind.	Johnstonbaugh, Calvin L. Pa.	Silver, Clement W. Ohio.
Blake, Austin M. Wis.	Keith, Lon S. Ill.	Spencer, Samuel H. Ohio.
Bradner, Mittie Fairman. Mich.	Kingsbury, Owen E. N. Y.	Strouse, Lee. Ia.
Brookhart, Charles M. Iowa.	Lacey, Rurie O. Ill.	Thatcher Henry C. Ohio.
Burrows, Lynn A. Pa.	Logan, S. Dollar. Ohio.	Tindall, Charles A. Ind.
Cate, John T. L. Miss.	Marsh, Charles D. Mass.	Trecee, Isaac H. Ohio.
Cloyd, Stephen H. Ohio.	Martin, La Fayette. Ohio.	Trevitt, Ethan L. Ia.
Davenport, Frank D. Ia.	Meador, Elsa M. Tenn.	Tucker, Wesley W. Tenn.
Dodge, Jerome D. N. Y.	Miller, James W. Ohio.	Vance, McClellan. Ohio.
Geisel, Carrie. Mich.	Moseley, N. Clay. Ark.	Vermilya, Owen C. Ohio.
Gerlach, Peter J. Ohio.	Mote, Elijah V. Ohio.	Walkup, Thomas. Ohio.
Hamilton, John S. Ind.	Mowrey, William E. Ia.	Watts, T. Norwood. Kan.
Harger, Leonidas. Mich.	Nason, William A. Pa.	Welty, Sumner F. Ohio.
Harrod, John. Ind.	Niederborn, Joseph S. Ohio.	Williams, Harry Augustus. Mass.
Hauss, Q. Robert. Ind.	Ongard, Christen K. Minn.	Wilson, Lanson C. Ia.
Helbing, Gustavus. Ohio.	Ongard, Lewis K. Minn.	Yates, Wm. C. Cal.
Helmbold, August. Germany.	Powell, John Sumner. Ohio.	Total 63
	Prezinger, Louis A. Ohio.	

Class of 1888

Aldrich, Ivon Kenyon. N. Y.	Felter, Harvey W. N. Y.	Pattee, J. Ralph. N. H.
Artman, Byron E. Kan.	Fulton, Wm. H. Mich.	Perry, Fred J. Wis.
Baldwin, Frank M. Ohio.	Galley, Jonathan F. Ohio.	Phillips, Almond G. Ohio.
Baldwin, Zell L. Mich.	Goodson, D. Virgel. Cal.	Seudler, John King. Ohio.
Bell, Lee C. Ohio.	Halbert, Wm. Hay. Tenn.	Shaffer, Perry F. Pa.
Best, Wm. P. Ind.	Holmes, Wm. N. Tenn.	Simmons, Wm. D. Ind.
Biles, Jacob, Jr. Pa.	Jobes, Norman D. Pa.	Squier, Ellis A. Ind.
Blankmeyer, Herman H. Ohio.	Lester, Wm. H. Ky.	Swezey, Frank Clifton. Ind.
Brockman, Henry H. Mo.	Livingston, John Frank. Pa.	Taylor, Alonzo W. Ohio.
Broome, Joseph R. N. Y.	McCann, Joseph D. Ind.	Thompson, Charles F. Ohio.
Bruns, Wm. F. Ky.	McKittrick, Austin S. Ohio.	Trice, Chas. W. Neb.
Buxton, John L. Ind.	McKittrick, Salathiel C. Ia.	Villers, Melville Arthur. Ohio.
Clotts, Daniel. Ohio.	McKnight, Wm. B. Ga.	Waterhouse, Thomas W. Pa.
Crofford, Rozilla. Mich.	McPherson, E. Melvin. Ohio.	Wierick, Harry A. Ia.
Daniel, Marquis E. Tex.	Maple, Seneca S. Ind.	White, Sherman T. Mich.
Daniels, Welch V. Ia.	Minthorn, Martin F. Mich.	Williams, Clarence J. Idaho.
Dawson, John W. Ohio.	Mitchell, James A. Ind.	Williams, Thomas F. Ind.
Drinkwater, Wilbert G. Can.	Mulligan, James E. Ohio.	Winans, J. Vern. Ohio.
Duncan, Hosea M. Pa.	Nordstrum, S. Gus. Ia.	Wray, Hiram B. Ind.
Ensign, Duane E. N. Y.	Palmer, Martin J. Ill.	Young, John R. Ill.
	Parker, J. Kent. Ohio.	Total 61

Class of 1889

Anderson, Rufus R.....Ohio.	Hickman, Clifford J.....Ohio.	Severs, George Fillmore, Ia.
Ayers, Delbert C.....Ohio.	Howe, Richard M.....Mo.	Shelley, Hilton J.....Conn.
Ayers, Lillie M.....Ohio.	Imus, Clayton F.....Mo.	Shelton, Alvis B.....Ky.
Bailey, Hiram R.....Ind.	Johnson, Perry C.....Ill.	Shemwell, James Buchanan,
Baron, Mary A.....W. Va.	Jones, Benton K.....Ohio.	Ark.
Bennett, Almon L.....Ohio.	Lincoln, Geno Scott.....N. Y.	Shutt, Lewis C.....Ohio.
Bobo, Cal. W.....Ind.	Linguist, Maurice F., Jr.	Simon, John Calvin.....Ohio.
Brown, Horatio Seymour, Pa.	Conn.	Simpson, Frank Nusom, Ky.
Brown, Wm. A. J.....W. Va.	McClanahan, Harry.....Ill.	Skelton, L. Sherman.....Ind.
Bruton, Henry P.....Ark.	McClellan, John G.....Tenn.	Snyder, George.....W. Va.
Campbell, Harry M.....W. Va.	McCormick, Simon S.....Pa.	Stephens, Wilson G.....Pa.
Carpenter, Frederick A., Kan.	Manchester, Wm. L.....Ohio.	Story, John C.....Mo.
Clark, Geo. W.....Ky.	Manley, Julius B.....Kan.	Strickler, E. Wallace.....W. Va.
Clow, Burton Roderick.....Cal.	Marrs, Richard F.....Ill.	Talbott, David S.....W. Va.
Cox, John Henry.....Ohio.	Milholland, Wm. Henry.....Ohio.	Taylor, Judson L.....Ky.
Downes, Wm. B.....N. Y.	Miller, Ananias D.....Pa.	Van Horn, Ralph W.....Ohio.
Ferrel, Herbert R.....Ohio.	Mock, Wallace K.....Ohio.	Walker, Edgar L.....Tenn.
Fleming, Samuel S.....Ind.	Moore, Perley L.....Neb.	Weyl, George W.....Ill.
Freeman, Edwin R.....Cal.	Myers, Edwin E.....Ohio.	Wheeler, Charles Henry, Cal.
Fulfer, Geo. T.....Ky.	Packwood, Samuel D.....Ia.	Wheeler, John T.....Ind.
Gamble, Ellsworth.....N. Y.	Page, John W.....Ohio.	Whitted, Frank F.....Ind.
Gardner, Jesse.....Colo.	Park, Lovett E.....Ohio.	White, John W.....Mo.
Guin, Joel B.....Ala.	Rogers, Ellietson H.....Wis.	
Hair, Henry A.....Pa.	Schenck, Nellie.....Tenn.	Total.....69
Halterman, Chas. W.....W. Va.		

Class of 1890

Baldwin, Thos. R.....Tex.	Hetherington, John Perrill,	Quigg, Horace D.....Mo.
Bangert, John R., Jr.....Pa.	Ind.	Rader, John A.....Mich.
Blake, Fred A.....Vt.	Hines, Lemuel.....Ind.	Reeves, Elisha L.....Ill.
Blank, John T.....Kan.	Hobart, Allison L.....Ohio.	Reynolds, General E.....Ohio.
Brown, George W.....Ky.	Howe, Clarence F.....Cal.	Rolason, Eva C.....Ohio.
Browne, Samuel C.....Ore.	Howland, Chas. E.....Kan.	Rowley, Winfield S.....Ohio.
Bryant, Francis M.....Ky.	House, Jacob C.....Wash.	Ruble, William K.....Ohio.
Bukey, Wm. C.....Ohio.	Johnson, Ernest L.....Ia.	Russell, Clayton W.....Ohio.
Byrd, Edgar H.....Tenn.	Johnson, Jos. M.....W. Va.	Scudder, W. Byrd.....Ohio.
Carter, Virgil R.....Ind.	Joseph, Geo. M.....W. Va.	Shipman, Gussie May.....Ohio.
Conrad, Horace W.....Ky.	Kelley, Robt. B.....Mo.	Shuey, Austin.....Pa.
Crawford, Luther F.....Pa.	Kimmel, Orlando P.....Ohio.	Sillsby, M. Maude.....Ky.
Davis, Chas. S.....Ill.	Kirk, Jos., Jr.....Pa.	Smith, Chas. Gregory.....Ohio.
Deem, Geo. W.....Ohio.	Lewis, Mary A.....Ill.	Smith, Simon R.....Mo.
Donoho, Squire D.....Tenn.	Lindberg, B. Waldemar,	Southward, Jas. D.....Ohio.
Fauber-Imus, Hattie M.	Sweden.	Swepton, Geo. M.....Ohio.
Ohio.	McCally, Joshua R.....Ohio.	Tanner, Thomas.....Can.
Feaster, Henry P.....Ohio.	McLaughlin, Ardsley H., Ill.	Wells, Thos. J.....Tex.
Fothergill, Chas. O.....Kan.	Michener, Homer.....Kan.	Whitney, Perry N.....Kan.
Fowler, Ambrose M.,	Mosher, Clarence N.....Kan.	Williams, David A.....Pa.
Mich.	Newlin, Wm. H.....Ind.	Wright, John W.....Kan.
Gorsline, Jesse R.....Ind.	Palmer, Daniel S.....Minn.	Yocum, Melvin G.....Ind.
Griffiths, T. Spencer.....Ohio.	Postle, Wilbur E.....Ohio.	Young, Frank.....Ohio.
Guernsey, Blanche A.....Ia.	Powe, Albert S.....Mass.	
Hackedorn, David E.....Ohio.	Pryor, Jas. A.....Ind.	Total.....69

Class of 1891

Acton, Thomas J. Ky.	Harding, Wm. O. C. Ohio	Reimond, Frank J. N. Y.
Agenbroad, Newton Ohio	Harrod, Morse Ind.	Reynolds, Samuel E. Tenn.
Albright, William Mich.	Heflington, Calvin F. Ark.	Scott, Theodore F. Ohio.
Alexander, William P. Ind.	Hennel, Michael Harvey Ohio.	Siewers, Sarah M. Ky.
Benedict, Walter G. N. Y.	Herrick, Richard Ill.	Snapp, George U. Ohio.
Bennett, William H. Mich.	Hickman, Benjamin H. Jr. Ohio.	Stephens, Horace G. Ind.
Blaney, Charles T. Pa.	Hill, Edwin C. Mo.	Summers, George L. W. Va.
Bourn, H. Mahlon W. Va.	Hinklin, William H. Ohio.	Tarrant, Jennie S. Ohio.
Boylan, William Franklin, III.	Hobbs, Iredale Mary Ohio.	Thompson, Columbus M., Ky.
Burton, Elmer E. Ill.	Hoffman, R. Ora Ohio.	Thompson, Ora Lincoln Ill.
Clark, Charles S. Ohio.	Holmes, David W. Tenn.	Thornbury, James H. Va.
Couch, Walter J. Ontario.	Hutchinson, Orville G. N. Y.	Tiffany, Ernest L. N. Y.
Davison, Archelaus S. Ia.	Isaacs, George W. Ky.	Tilden, Roy Earnest Ohio.
Dorsey, Allen T. Ind.	Jackson, William F. Ill.	True, Walter Harrison, N. H.
Druley, Elmer M. Ind.	Jones, John H. Tenn.	Turnbow, William B. Ky.
Duncan, Laura H. Ohio.	Kirkland, H. Burton Ohio.	Turner, John W. Idaho.
Eames, Edwin H. Conn.	Linkenbach, Henrietta C. Ohio.	Volle, Henry Ky.
English, Winter H. N. Y.	Livingstone, Lorenzo S. Pa.	Walker, Elbert J. Ind.
Ferris, Charles H. Ohio.	Mickel, J. Burton Pa.	Welbourn, Oclasco C. Ind.
Fitzgerald, Calvin E. Ohio.	Miller, Elizabeth Ind.	West, Owen A. Ohio.
Fox, John F. Pa.	Munch, George A. Ohio.	Williams, Charles E. Ind.
Geer, Eugene D. Pa.	Noble, James F. Ohio.	Wood, William E. Ill.
Gibbs, Oliver Hubbard, Mich.	Norris, S. Gertrude Mich.	Woodruff, George S. Ind.
Ginther, David Ind.	Powe, Darius L. Mass.	Yates, Henry N. Cal.
Gordon, Baltzer L. Ind.		
Groff, Sarah V. Ohio.		
Hanley, William H. Ind.		
		Total 75

Class of 1892 *

Baird, John V. Ind.	Day, Walter G. Ohio	Morrow, Joseph Neb.
Baker, James Monroe, Ohio.	Dean, Carter B. Mo.	Newland, Julius S. Mich.
Baker, Samuel M. Neb.	Deweese, Nathan M. Ohio.	O'Brien, Stephen F. Mo.
Bancroft, Eugene M. Ohio.	Dozer, Ellis L. Ohio	Peterson, Henry D. Ky.
Boroughs, I. Hamlin, Ind.	Falls, Perry W. La.	Powers, Everett Mo.
Bowers, Harry W. Ohio.	Flora, Jesse S. Ind.	Price, George S. N. Y.
Brown, George O. W. Va.	Gumm, Jay. Ind. Ter.	Ray, William T. Ind. Ter.
Bullington, Perry F. Cal.	Harley, George W. Ohio.	Riggs, Leroy S. W. Va.
Burns, Howard Pa.	Hastings, John P. Ohio.	Rodgers, Archie E. Pa.
Burns, John W. Wis.	Kampen, Harry L. Ill.	Smith, Thomas D. Ohio.
Callaway, George L. Mo.	King, Frank M. Ohio.	Sommers, John E. Ohio.
Carter, Henry Ind.	Langford, Jessie C. Tex.	Stoneburner, Joseph W. Ind.
Clough, William E. Ohio.	Lingle, George E. Ohio.	Stringham, Briant Utah.
Coffman, John S. Ind.	McHenry, John L. Ohio.	Teague, Albert E. Ohio.
Cone, Elbert E. Neb.	McMillan, James G. Ohio.	Tucker, Agnes Maxwell, Kan.
Cutler, King R. Ind. Ter.	Maple, William W. Ia.	Vassar, Newton G. Ohio.
Davis, Charles Ohio.	Matthews, Edna Thomp-son Conn.	Watts, Edward E. Idaho.
Davison, Asa Lee Utah.		Total 52

* First graduating class on the three years' course.

Class of 1893

Allison, George Thomas, Tex.	Barber, Wm. Wilson N. Y.	Burton, Geo. Wm. Ind.
Baird, Jas. Madison Ky.	Bismarck, Geo. Frederick Ind.	Craig, John Leo. Ind.
Baker, Jas. Bartlett Mo.	Buckner, Benj. F. Tex.	Crain, John Bond Ia.
Ball, Robert O. Pa.		Dunham, Frank Stanfield, Neb.

GRADUATES BY CLASSES.

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Evans, J. Corliss.....N. Y.	Moses, Frederick William, Ohio.	Smith, Flora Williams, Ohio.
Fenton, George Lane.....Mich.	Rainey, Jas. Monroe, Jr.Tenn.	Snyder, Willis Lu Val.Ind.
Hawkins, Zed. T.....Ind.	Ramey, Walter Neyman, Neb.	Spencer, Howard C.Ohio.
Hollingsworth, Thos. Dillon, Ohio.	Rouse, George Elverton, Conn.	Switzer, John Franklin, Ohio.
Horton, Wells F.....Ohio.	Sands, John Bunyan.....Kan.	Turner, Jas. Williams. Mich.
Kistler, Frank Marion. Ind.	Schmidt, Charles John, Germany.	Underwood, Wm. Carson, N. Y.
Lacy, Albert Pinkney. Tenn.	Scudder, Harry Ford. Ohio.	Van Voorhees, Geo. Theron, N. Y.
Langdon, Chas. E.....Ill.	Shafer, Marinda Lamert, W. Va.	Whipple, George Edgar, N. Y.
Lazear, Harmon G.....W. Va.	Sharp, Eckley Grant.Kan.	Williams, Frederick O. Ohio.
Lewis, Ethar E.....Ill.	Sheridan, Anna Thomas, Ind.	Wilmuth, Clifford Stanley, Ohio.
Lewis, Jacob B.....Mo.	Sherlock, Thos. Jefferson, Mich.	Winter, Carl Gustave....Ind.
McCully, Chas. Harvey, Ind.		Total.....77
Mankin, Frank Dallas.Neb.		
Miller, Thomas Homer.W. Va.		

Class of 1894

Arbegas, Jacob W.....Ohio.	Fletcher, Charles Otto.Neb.	Pogue, John T.....Tex.
Archer, Alphonso E.....Ohio.	France, Simon M.....Ohio.	Potter, James Stephen H.Ohio.
Baird, Oscar Carl.....Ia.	Fulton, Arthur McClellan W., Pa.	Presler, Hiram M.....Ohio.
Barwick, Samuel Omer, Ohio.	Green, Wm. Edwin.....Ind.	Quinn, Janet D.....Ky.
Bearsley, Will S.....Ind.	Gwaltney, Samuel Perry. Ind.	Ream, Charles E.....Ohio.
Beery, George W.....Ohio.	Halbert, Thomas Edwin, Tenn.	Riley, Charles.....Ind.
Brechbill, Benjamin B.....Ia.	Hamilton, Charles H.....Ill.	Robertson, Cicero E.....Pa.
Briggs, Dayton D.....Ia.	Holmes, Edwin R.....Pa.	Ruble, Ashbel F.....W. Va.
Bunnell, Wm. O.....Pa.	Huffman, C. Wain.....Ohio.	Ruble, John P.....Ohio.
Burtchby, Geo. Pepper....Ia.	James, Wilber J.....Ohio.	Ruhl, Maud F.....Ill.
Burrow, Reuben C.....Ky.	Kitsmiller, Clyde R.....Ohio.	Sackett, Cassius S.....Mich.
Campbell, Roy O.....Ohio.	Klyne, Carey M.....Ohio.	Seymour, Homer A.....Ill.
Cavanaugh, Frank A.....N. Y.	Knox, George A.....Pa.	Smith, Ora J.....Ohio.
Chandler, Charles M.....Neb.	Lear, T. Wilford.....Ohio.	Squier, Wm. Ashton. Ohio.
Coffin, Alonzo W.....Ind.	Lewis, Napoleon Bonaparte, Conn.	Stonerock, John T.....Ohio.
Cole, Winfield S.....Ohio.	Locke, John Edgar.....Mo.	Story, Wm. Oftee.....Ill.
Crow, Wm. Frame.....W. Va.	McCrea, Albert J.....Mass.	Van Horn, Grant S.....Ohio.
Dech, Elmer J.....Pa.	McKinley, George.....W. Va.	Washburn, George W.Ind.
Dewitt, Alfred O.....Kan.	Madden, P. Reed.....Ohio.	Weiser, Walter J.....Ohio.
Dille, Squire Samuel. Ohio.	Mallory, Charles A.....Ill.	Wiltshire, Roland Aubrey, Ind.
Doolittle, Carl A.....N. Y.	Marsh, Milton L.....Conn.	Wimer, Henry.....W. Va.
Elliott, T. Benton.....Wis.	Martin, Lewis.....Ill.	Wynn, Joseph H.....Ohio.
Eslick, Lewis Edward....Ia.	Miller, J. Lewis.....Mass.	Total.....71
Evans, Milton T.....Kan.		
Farabough, Jefferson A....Ky.		
Fearn, John Radford.....Cal.		

Class of 1895

Behymer, Harry Wellman, Ohio.	Crowell, Elton Baker..N. Y.	Herring, Andrew Nickell, Ohio.
Behymer, Homer C.....Ohio.	Curtiss, Loren.....Mich.	Jenkins, Herbert J.....Ohio.
Blanchard, J. Ezra.....Ill.	Darragh, John, Jr.....Ohio.	Lewis, William F.....Mich.
Clark, John.....Mo.	Davis, George E.....Ohio.	Manley, John R.....W. Va.
Coffey, Bert.....Ohio.	Deardorff, William.....Ohio.	Melcher, Frank C.....Ohio.
Coley, Lucius A.....Ill.	Dowell, William H.....Ohio.	Moench, Fred.....Ill.
Conley, Charles W.....Ohio.	Everly, George L.....Ky.	Nichols, Charles Lyman, Neb.
Crismore, William E.....Ohio.	Glenn, Thomas O.....Pa.	Pattce, Asa Lee.....N. H.
	Grigsby, Edward W.....Ia.	

Price, William Michael...Ky.
Rhodes, Robert O.....Neb.
Rubard, John I.....Ohio.
Shepherd, Eugene M.....Tenn.
Smith, Jay.....S. Dak.

Sturm, Ellis A.....W. Va.
Sutton, Charles Lecworth.....Ohio.
Terpening, Harvey J., N. Y.
Viets, Van Buren D.....Ohio.

Wilson, Thomas Wm.....Pa.
York, James F.....W. Va.
Yost, Lucian N.....W. Va.
Total.....37

Class of 1896

Baldrige, Ezra Robert...Ind.
Bennett, Herman.....Ohio.
Bradshaw, Henry G.....Ohio.
Brubaker, Milford M.....Ind.
Clark, Crawford B.....Ky.
Cook, Francis S. W.....Ohio.
Cooper, Josiah E.....Pa.
Duvall, J. Richmond...Tenn.
Dyer, Charles H.....Ill.
Ehle, Amos E.....Ind.
Entz, John Cornelius...Kan.
Ford, Edgar David.....Wis.
Fox, Martin V.....Ohio.
Garr, Jesse D.....Ind.
Gaston, Wade.....W. Va.
Goldman, James M.....Ind.
Grigsby, Ulysses G.....Ia.
Harding, Charles L.....N. Y.

Helse, William I.....Pa.
Hetsler, Orrie I.....Ohio.
Higgs, Ayer A.....Ky.
Holston, Joel Dubois...N. Y.
Huffman, Albert G.....Ohio.
Hull, J. Scudler.....Ohio.
Hunt, Walter D.....Mo.
Jobes, John B. J.....Pa.
Kehm, Charles J.....Ky.
Kidder, John J.....Ind.
Killough, Robert S.....Ky.
Mattox, Sheridan W.....Ohio.
Moore, Edwin Harrison...Pa.
Mullen, Harry C.....Ohio.
Murphy, Samuel H.....Kan.
Owry, Frank J.....Ohio.
Range, Frederick William, Ill.
Price, Thomas J.....Ky.

Price, William K.....Ky.
Rudd, Robert T.....Ky.
Severns, Benjamin F.....Ohio.
Sifritt, Neuman.....Ohio.
Smith, C. Clinton.....Ohio.
Smith, Robert L.....Ark.
Stadler, Worthy.....W. Va.
Stadler, Charles E.....Ohio.
Ulmer, John C.....Ind.
Van Doren, William Huber, Ill.
Whitacre, Oscar C.....Ohio.
White, Ella Perkins...Kan.
Wilkins, Avery C.....La.
Wolf, William H.....Pa.
Wright, Edward M.....Ohio.
Total.....51

Class of 1897

Aurin, Emil Carl.....Ind.
Bechtel, Elmer E.....Ohio.
Beck, Colon.....Ohio.
Bennett, Lovick R.....Ky.
Burge, Aaron D.....Ind.
Burton, Thomas C.....Ky.
Campbell, Wm. R.....Pa.
Cline, Corles Belford...Ill.
Corya, Wallace D.....Ind.
Couch, Gilbert S.....Ill.
Coy, Warren Deweese...Ohio.
Crowell, Frank B.....Mich.
Duff, Joseph B.....W. Va.
Dunn, Joseph Clare.....Pa.
Fonner, George M.....Ind.
Gadd, Edson E.....Ia.
Gauge, Elmer M.....N. Y.
Gregg, Tedd L.....Ohio.
Hatch, Harry.....Pa.
Hemminger, Charles J...Pa.

Houseman, Kate.....Ind.
Huntley, Jas. Clyde...Ark.
Hunter, Jesse A.....Ohio.
Kannel, John William...Ohio.
Klein, Hilbert P.....Ind.
Latimore, Willmer Armstrong.....Pa.
Latimore, Wm. J.....Pa.
McWhinney, Bert P.....Ohio.
Maas, Max A.....Germany.
Musgrave, A. Clarence...Ohio.
Mercer, Berlie Wesley...Ohio.
Morrow, Benjamin Beamer, Ohio.
Montgomery, David N...Okla.
Newcomer, Francis T...Ohio.
Noble, Cyrus W.....Ohio.
Porter, McGuyer.....Ind.
Pulliam, Sealey T.....La.

Ray, Wm. E.....W. Va.
Ritter, Samuel J. Tilden...Pa.
Salisbury, James Wm...Ohio.
Scott, Charles Henry...Ohio.
Shoemaker, Rollin C...Ind.
Stephens, C. Perry.....Ill.
Stout, Carey A.....Ohio.
Swearingen, Perley A...Ohio.
Sweet, George D.....Ohio.
Taylor, Ira Curtis.....Ia.
Taylor, Jesse.....Ill.
Walker, Alexandria E...Neb.
Wentz, Cora E.....Ohio.
Westlake, Frank P.....Ill.
White, Wm. A.....W. Va.
Whitford, Lena R.....N. Y.
Wilson, Alva.....Mo.
Young, Wm. Mannen...Ill.
Total.....55

Class of 1898

Arnold, Orion T.....Mo.
Ballmer, Emil August...Ohio.
Behmyer, Carroll.....Ohio.
Bowles, Thomas.....Ohio.
Bromley, A. Wayne.....Ky.
Burrows, De E.....Ky.
Deering, Wayland W...Fla.
Dodds, Thomas Clarence, Ind.

Duke, Herman Clyde...Ohio.
Eastman, Louise.....Ohio.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo...Ind.
Esch, Joseph Ira.....Wis.
Hagen, J. Stewart.....Ohio.
Harbert, John Parkison, Ind.
Hardwick, Richard.....W. Va.
Hite, Edward A.....Ind.
Jackson, C. Sumner....Ohio.

Jones, Odell U.....Ohio.
Knox, Frank Leslie...Pa.
Langman, William Charles, Ind.
Larway, John Lytle.....Ind.
McLeod, Gus.....Miss.
McNeal, George L.....Ind.
Martin, James Josiath...Ohio.
Olson, Charles L.....Utah.
Purkhiser, William S...Ohio.

Rogers, Ivadell.....Ohio	Sloan, Herbert Elias...Ohio.	Taylor, Ralph Buren...Ohio.
Ross, Leo M.....Ohio.	Smith, Edwin Eugene.....Ja.	Tharp, Silas P.....Ohio.
Russell, Arthur R.....Ohio.	Smith, J. De Forest.....Mo.	Todd, Harry Du Shane, Ohio.
Shewman, Eben Benjamin, Ohio.	Smith, William K.....Ohio.	Turner, Otis M.....Ill.
Shriner, Will C.....Ind.	Stemler, Albert Sidney...Ky.	White, John W.....Pa.
Siddall, John D.....Ohio.	Sutter, John Jay.....Ohio.	Woodford, Elmer Lee, W. Va.
	Swisher, Wm. Henry...Ohio.	Total.....45

Class of 1899

Ambrose, Wm. Harris, Ohio.	Grace, Regis H.....Ohio.	Fruitt, Charles Clement, Ark.
Anderson, Axel Mauritz, N. Y.	Grandstaff, John Curtis, Ind.	Rauch, Kimmell.....Pa.
Ashabanner, James H.....Ind.	Hauck, Joseph Henry...Ind.	Rechel, Conrad.....Ohio.
Athey, J. Vanmore.....W. Va.	Hester, Eugene Ephraim, Ill.	Reed, John Franklin.....Ill.
Balcome, Frank Ernest, Minn.	Hobby, Allen W.....Ohio.	Reynolds, Bushnell Ray, Ohio.
Barker, Harrison Edwin, Ohio.	Holtzmuller, Charles W.....Ohio.	Richardson, James Lee...Ky.
Bennett, Algernon E.....Ohio.	Hughes, David J.....Ohio.	Ridenour, John William, Ohio.
Bittner, Charles Russell...Pa.	Iden, Oliver L.....Ohio.	Scott, Walter R.....Kan.
Bittner, Edward Franklin, Pa.	Jackson, Noah F.....Kan.	Shafor, Harry A.....Ohio.
Blosser, Howard V.....Ohio.	Kerr, Wm. A. B.....Ohio.	Simon, Jefferson B.....W. Va.
Brown, De Ella.....Ind.	Kinyon, Elias L.....Conn.	Sloan, Nannie May.....Pa.
Buck, Burton B.....Ohio.	Lanier, Charles Anderson, Tenn.	Smith, Harry Clyde.....Ja.
Bush, Allen.....W. Va.	Lehr, William Franklin, Ohio.	Spindel, Enos S.....Ill.
Carper, Daniel W.....Ill.	Lockhart, Thomas L.....Ind.	Stedem, Frank P.....Ill.
Cheney, Wesley G.....Ohio.	McKee, Charles E.....Ohio.	Steele, John V.....Mo.
Cleverdon, Phineas.....Ohio.	McLaughlin, Samuel M., Ill.	Strosnider, James N.....W. Va.
Davenport, Hilbert F.....Ind.	Martin, Charles E.....Ill.	Vail, James L.....Ark.
De Muth, Seth Ellis...Ohio.	Maupin, Joel D.....Mo.	Wheat, Wallace W.....Ind.
Dickason, Francis M.....Ind.	Michener, Robison E.....Ore.	Wood, Lawrence Orlando, Ky.
Dickey, Ross V.....Ohio.	Mitchell, Frank G.....Ohio.	Wottring, Louis C.....Ohio.
Ellsworth, Kell M.....Ohio.	Mitchell, Natalin V.....Tex.	Wren, William Cretcher, Ohio.
Emery, Anna Mae.....Ohio.	Morey, Mary Beach.....Tex.	Yoder, Allen L.....Pa.
Gage, Willard H.....Ohio.	Morrill, James J.....Ky.	Zeumer, Elbert P.....Ohio.
Gardner, Lee Bennett...N. Y.	Naus, L. Walter.....Ohio.	
Gilmore, Louis Leonard, Ind.	Parsons, Bert R.....N. Y.	Total.....76
Goode, Albert C.....Ohio.	Payne, John Lewis...Ohio.	
	Peterson, Marcellus L...Ohio.	

Class of 1900 *

Baird, Jay.....Ja.	Holden, William H...W. Va.	Mahon, Charles E.....Ill.
Baldridge, Clifford John, Ky.	Leming, William.....Ind.	Williams, R. Otis.....Tenn.
Hilliard, Hercules C.....Ky.	Leslie, James Franklin...Ky.	Total.....8

* First graduating class on the four years' course.

Class of 1901

Archer, J. Alec.....Kan.	Longfield, Fred John...Mo.	Smith, Samuel Frederick, Fla.
Bixel, Peter D.....Ohio.	McNinch, Jas. Robinson...Pa.	Smith, Willard Orville...Ind.
Brodberger, Wm. L.....Ohio.	Mercer, Edward H.....Ohio.	Stephens, Wm. L.....Ill.
Conrad, Jesse Franklin, Ohio.	Miller, Geo. Robert...W. Va.	Van Buren, Robt. Carl, Ohio.
Dech, Schuyler H.....Pa.	Neldom, Chas. Marion, Ohio.	Werner, William Lewis...W. Va.
De Crow, Reaves Warren, Ohio.	Reiff, Christian W.....Ind.	Whitacre, R. Frederick, Ohio.
Duvall, Florence Tippet, Ga.	Riggs, Lester R.....Ohio.	Whist, J. Fred.....Ohio.
Graham, Wm. Henry...Ohio.	Shirar, Lewis.....Ind.	Zolman, Elmer Ellsworth, Ind.
Harvey, Edwin R.....Ohio.	Sloan, Clarence Reuben, Ohio.	Total.....26

LIST OF GRADUATES WILL BE APPENDED EACH YEAR.

GRADUATES BY CLASSES.

Class of 1902

Amidon, Charles S. N. Y.	Kirk, Charles Henry Pa.	Ralston, Oscar. Ohio.
Arndt, Daniel C. Ohio.	Knapp, George Henry Ohio.	Rankin, John S. Iowa.
Baldrige, Odus Leeper... Ind.	Livingston, Edythe R. Pa.	Riggs, Alphonso Ohio.
Barclay, Arthur O. Pa.	Livingston, William W. Pa.	Schenk, George Herbert. Ind.
Barrett, Ralph Raymond. Ohio.	Markee, Henry Ill.	Shaulis, Edward Frederick. Pa.
Burnett, John Alphonso. Ohio.	Martin, Albert B. Ill.	Shrader, Clinton O. Ohio.
Cooper, Charles Julius. Ill.	Martin, Harry Powell. Ill.	Swartzwelder, Albert L. Ind.
Cooper, Susan Rachel M. Ill.	Miller, Allen H. Fla.	Thiel, Jacob William G. Ohio.
Estell, John D. Ohio.	Miller, Willie Corvin. Ohio.	Wachtendorf, Fred'k G. Ohio.
Hunter, Roy C. Ohio.	Miller, Henry Harry Pa.	Wrightman, Andrew E. N. Y.
Hurst, Jonas Levi. Ohio.	Morris, Elmor E. Ohio.	
Kattenhorn, Frederick. Ohio.	Morse, George Ill.	
Kent, Guy J. Ohio.	Patterson, Carl G. Ind.	Total 36.

Class of 1903

Austin, Howard H. Ohio.	Kemper, A. Judson W. Va.	Seely, Charles W. N. Y.
Beaman, Charles W. D. C.	Kemper, P. Allen W. Va.	Sharp, Thomas L. Okla.
Bogart, Walter S. Ohio.	Kerns, George E. Ohio.	Spencer, John F. Ohio.
Bondley, Charles J. Ohio.	Lamoreaux, Frederick A. Mich.	Staughton, James M. Ky.
Buehrer, Emil D. Ohio.	Leighner, Garry O. Ohio.	Stephenson, Robert M. Ohio.
Chamberlain, Zenas R. Ohio.	McCabe, James Earl Ind.	Tindall, William W. Ind.
Callihan, William R. Ky.	McMakin, Ward B. Ohio.	Ulery, Daniel M. Ohio.
Carey, William Wallace. Ohio.	Meek, Reuben H. Pa.	Wagner, Walter C. Ohio.
Christman, Jacob H. Pa.	Moench, Louis L. Ill.	Wagoner, William H. Ind.
Cutler, John E. Texas.	Moore, Clarence Dalzell. Mo.	Wade, Edward H. Mo.
Edwards, David H. Pa.	Morgan, Harvey H. Ky.	Wasson, Guy T. Ohio.
Freidline, Clarence L. Pa.	Morgan, William J. Ky.	Weikal, William F. Neb.
Grimes, Rollo J. Ill.	Ogden, Henry O. Ohio.	Wiedman, Harry F. W. Va.
Grismore, Otto. Ill.	Porter, George C. Ind.	
Grossman, Frederick A. Ohio.	Preston, George R. N. Y.	
Hamilton, M. Luther Ind.	Rinehart, J. Sylvanus. Ind.	Total 45.

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