

THE HISTORY OF THE WESTERN COLLEGE OF HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE FROM 1850 TO 1860.

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I have been requested by the editor of the *Reporter* to prepare for publication the early history of college work in Ohio.

Believing that many of the alumni, as well as the students of medicine at the present time, would enjoy reading of the early pioneers of the college, and that a history may be preserved for the future use of the homeopathic medical profession, I have cheerfully accepted the task and have availed myself of the college records and the various homeopathic journals that were published in the United States from 1849 to 1860. In order to make this history complete I have obtained by correspondence brief sketches of the lives of every professor connected with the college from 1850 to 1860.

To most of my readers it will be interesting to know the earliest college work that was done in Ohio. The feasibility of establishing a homeopathic college in Cleveland was discussed by the physicians of the new school of medicine in the West, in May, 1849, though no definite action was taken. June 9th of the same year a circular was issued by T. V. Morrow, dean of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, in part as follows:

"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."

That generous and most liberal offer from the trustees was accepted by the following committee, convened June 26th, at Chardon, Ohio: B. W. Richmond, M. D., Chardon, O.; John Wheeler, M. D., Cleveland, O.; David Sheppard, M. D., Bainbridge, O.; C. D. Williams, M. D., Cleveland, O.; A. Plympton, M. D., Painesville, Ohio.

A circular was issued to the homeopathic physicians of the West to meet in Cleveland, June 12, 1849, and select a suitable man who would do honor to himself as a teacher and to the profession, one who could present the principles and practice of homeopathy in their true light.

Storm Rosa, of Painesville, Ohio, was unanimously chosen to take the professorship in Cincinnati. To prove that the right man for the place was chosen, I quote from the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of July, 1849, page 318. Hon. Edwin Fletcher, President of the Board of Trustees, says: "We have the pleasure of announcing Hon. Storm Rosa, M. D., of Painesville, Ohio, as a homeopathic professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute to fill the chair of the Principles and Practice of Homeopathy. Dr. Rosa

possesses an extensive knowledge of both homeopathic and allopathic medicine, and a mind matured by thirty years' experience in allopathic and homeopathic practice. Dr. Rosa, it is believed, will prove a clear, judicious and practical teacher, imbued with a liberal progressive spirit of the new schools, and desirous not of exciting idle and angry discussions of abstract theories, but of filling the minds with useful knowledge."

Dr. Rosa did not disappoint the physicians who selected him to take such an important place in a medical school—that from its very nature would not be in harmony with its teachings. The trustees uttered no complaint, as his lectures were plain, precise, instructive, and delivered with force and energy. He was always a gentleman when occupying the rostrum as a teacher, and holding the same position in all faculty meetings.

So thoroughly did he explain the principles of the new school of medicine, and so forcible were his teachings of the practice of homeopathy that several of the eclectic students were made converts to the doctrines taught by Samuel Hahnemann. On March 6th, 1850, six students received from the hands of the president both the Eclectic and the Homeopathic diplomas. Those six homeopathic diplomas were the first given in the West. March 15th, 1849, the same number graduated from the Philadelphia Homeopathic College.

The reader will better understand the popularity of Prof. Rosa with the class if I make a quotation from the *Eclectic Medical Journal*, March 2nd, 1850, page 149, of a resolution adopted by them.

"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 appendaged thereunto: that he receive an expression of our highest esteem."

Self-protection and preservation, besides being a law of nature, is also a law in college work. Prof. Rosa had been selected to give two courses of lectures at the Eclectic Institute and had complied with the trustees' request, and it was for this reason that he was not chosen as a professor of the Cleveland Homeopathic College until his chair had been abolished in Cincinnati.

August, 1850, the trustees of the Eclectic Medical Institute, abolished the chair of Homeopathy and published in the September *Eclectic Journal* the following reasons:

"A special homeopathic professorship is of no utility; the homeopathic party is in reality but a more subtle modern form of medical bunkerism, the progress of which tends to delude and contract the mind and to hinder the free progress of medical science. The homeopathic system is but a limited portion of medical science and contains practical errors, delusions and false philosophy; for these reasons and others the chair is immediately abolished." About two pages of the *Journal* are taken up with other reasons set forth, expressing sentiments similar to the above.

As soon as the chair of Prof. Rosa was abolished in Cincinnati the trustees of the Western College of Homeopathy appointed him to take the chair of Obstetrics. In 1854 and 1855 he occupied the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. July 27th, 1855, he tendered his resignation to the trustees, who adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a vote of thanks be presented to Dr. Rosa for his zeal in the prosperity of the college and that he be continued an honorary member in the faculty."

While at his home in Painesville he was honored by the citizens, being selected as their representative at the State Capitol. Dr. Rosa was educated at Dartmouth College.

He died at his home of pneumonia March, 1878, aged 81 years.

His life was full of honors in his profession—a loyal and true citizen respected and loved by all who knew him.

THE NEW COLLEGE.

The laws of Ohio being complied with, relative to organizing a new institution of learning, a meeting of the physicians of the West was held March 20th, 1850, at the Dunham House (now the Forest City House), and a board of trustees selected. John Wheeler, M. D., was chosen president of the board; A. H. Burritt, M. D., vice president; Earl Tiffany, secretary, and Dudley Baldwin, treasurer. This meeting adjourned to meet June 21st, 1850. The trustees were well aware of the fact that to make a college successful it would require men of education, men of true character, energetic, industrious, good teachers loyal to their profession. Fifty years ago there were to be found few such men who were willing to sacrifice their home work to become teachers, with no prospect of compensation except the honor of being chosen a professor.

From March 2nd to June 21st the trustees were busily engaged in finding the desired men and were able to report as follows for the session of 1850 and 1851:

Edwin C. Wetherell, M. D., Canandagua, New York, Professor of Anatomy.

Lansing Briggs, M. D., Syracuse, New York, Professor of Surgery.

Charles D. Williams, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Institutes of Homeopathic Medicine.

Alfred H. Burritt, M. D., Burton, Ohio, Professor of Gynecology and Obstetrics.

Lewis Dodge, M. D., Detroit, Michigan, Professor of Materia Medica.

Hamilton H. Smith, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Chemistry.

Jehu Brainard, A. M., M. D., Cleveland, Ohio, Professor of Physical Science.

Before the lecture term commenced A. H. Burritt resigned and Storm Rosa was chosen to fill his chair. Dr. Briggs also

tendered his resignation and Arthur E. Bissell, of Toledo, accepted the chair of Surgery.

A building* had been secured at the corner of Prospect and Ontario streets and fitted up in such a manner as to make it very desirable for college work. The opening address was made by Prof. C. D. Williams at the Methodist Church at the corner of Bond and St. Clair streets. There was besides the students a large, intellectual and fashionable audience. Cheers often interrupted the speaker. This introductory lecture on homeopathy was commented upon and criticized by the press. Prof. John Delamater of the Erie Street school was bitter in his denunciations, and a lively discussion through the press continued for some weeks. In February, Prof. Delamater gave two public lectures explaining to the best of his ability the fallacy of homeopathy. His lectures increased the popularity of the practice of the new school of medicine in Cleveland.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Dr. C. D. Williams was a marked man, having a fine physique, a genial face and a pleasant address. He graduated at Fairfield Medical College in the year 1836. In 1840 he commenced the practice of homeopathy in Seneca Falls, N. Y., and for this misdemeanor he was tried by the County Medical Society and assessed a fine. The case went into the courts and was finally decided for the defendant. The first charge made was "Gross quackery in practicing homeopathy." Charge ii.—"Consulting with a known quack, Dr. Boyd, a so-called homeopathic physician."

After a few years of bitter discussion among his fellow practitioners, he decided to locate in Cleveland and opened an office on Superior street in the spring of 1846. He soon established a large and lucrative practice and continued in his work for eighteen years.

In 1849 he drew up the charter for the Western Homeopathic College, which later passed the Legislature. C. D. Williams was chosen by the trustees in 1850 as Professor of Institutes of Medicine. He remained as a teacher in the college for seven years. In 1854 he published a quarterly homeopathic magazine in the interest of the college. In 1863 he removed to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he continued his practice until the age (when years before) he had prophesied he would die. He once said: "I shall reach my three score and ten, when I shall pass to the 'great beyond!'" He did his day's work May 7th, 1882, and retired in the evening never to rise again. Death had called him and his prophecy was fulfilled. He died from heart disease.

I cannot close this sketch without referring to the saddest event of his life. A man who was one of the organizers of the college, a good teacher, a popular citizen, once having been a member of the City Council, whose hands and purse were ever ready to aid the college and to promote the interest of homeopa-

*This building still remains.

thy throughout the West—why he should have received such treatment is beyond my comprehension. On February 15th, 1856, a petition was drawn up by a few disaffected students, circulated among the class, and obtained thirty-two signatures, (being less than half of the class). This petition was sent to the faculty and read:—"The undersigned members of the class request a more able teacher for the chair of pathology and therapeutics, etc." On February 27th, within three days of the close of the session, the faculty enclosed the above request, endorsing the sentiments of the students and forwarded the documents to the trustees of the college. On motion of Thomas Miller the chair of Prof. Williams was declared vacant. I cannot censure the trustees, but to think that the faculty should cringe to the request of thirty-two students and remove one of their number at the close of the session,—I leave the reader to solve the problem.

SURGERY.

It was no easy task to find a homeopathic surgeon half a century ago. Only a few among the new school of medicine made any pretensions to surgery, consequently the trustees were very fortunate in securing Arthur T. Bissell, M. D., of Toledo, Ohio. As soon as he received his appointment he went to Paris and spent a few months in the hospitals. He was a man about thirty years of age, well educated, and during his course of lectures gave entire satisfaction. At this time Cleveland had about 40,000 inhabitants, and it was difficult to find material for surgical clinics. Dr. Bissell, after his first course of lectures, tendered his resignation, married a lady of wealth and influence, removed to New York and engaged in a manufacturing business which proved very lucrative. He died in 1896 in New York.

ANATOMY.

The trustees found in Canandagua, New York, a young man of ability and energy, E. C. Wetherell, A. M., M. D., whose education in this country and Europe especially fitted him for the position of teacher. Dr. Wetherell was able to furnish plenty of dissecting material for the students from the City of New York. He was an excellent teacher and remained as professor in the college until 1858, when he resigned and devoted himself to his practice in Cincinnati, where he had lived since 1853. He fell a victim to the cholera epidemic of the same year. He was never married. A home with care and attention might have saved the life of one of the best physicians of the Queen City of the West.

At the seventeenth session of the American Institute of Homeopathy held in Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1860, Dr. Wetherell was the honored president. He was one of the founders of the first State Medical Society in Ohio.

MATERIA MEDICA AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Materia medica in 1850 was considered a very difficult chair to fill in a way satisfactory to the homeopathic profession. The trustees thought it advisable to correspond with the dean of the Philadelphia Homeopathic College and secure one of their graduates to fill the chair. Lewis C. Dodge, M. D., of Detroit, was highly recommended for the professorship.

Lewis Dodge received his scientific, literary and medical education in the Woodstock Academy, Hamilton College, Ohio State and Union Law School, Geneva Medical College, and at the Homeopathic Medical College, Penna., where he graduated March 2nd, 1850. He also received a special degree for eminent attainments in medical science. He was one of the founders of the Michigan State Homeopathic Society.

He gave a carefully prepared course of lectures in 1850 and 1851 on Materia Medica and Jurisprudence at the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine.

In 1852 at his own request he was transferred to the chair of Obstetrics and diseases of women and children, and later he was selected dean of the faculty. March 16th, 1853, he resigned his professorship in the college and devoted himself to general practice. In 1867 he removed to Chicago. In the year 1893 he returned to Cleveland; some of his old patrons employed him. Two years later he married a wealthy and estimable lady of Michigan. He died at her home three years ago, having reached the age of eighty-two years.

CHEMISTRY.

At the time Hamilton Smith, A. M., was chosen to take the chair of chemistry, he was one of the leading chemists in northern Ohio. He was a young man, a polished speaker, and gave an excellent course of lectures in his department. He resigned his chair in chemistry and removed to Geneva, New York.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Jehu Brainard, A. M., M. D., was what is termed a self-made man. In 1842 he owned and edited *The Ohio Farmer*, a paper which is still published in this city, and has a great circulation. From 1847 to 1857 he was teacher of natural history in the public schools of Cleveland, during which time he published an elementary work on drawing. He ably filled the following chairs in the Homeopathic College: Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, Toxicology, Elementary Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Microscopic Anatomy and Histology. In 1858, 1859 and 1860 he was professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the Agricultural College of Ohio. For two sessions he was professor of Chemistry in the Homeopathic College of Missouri. From 1867 to 1870 he occupied the chair of Chemistry in the Women's Homeopathic College in Cleveland. In 1861 he removed to Washing-

ton and engaged in the practice of medicine. In 1838 certain laws were passed by Congress which were oppressive to all who practiced the new school of medicine. When Dr. Brainard went to Washington he petitioned Congress for their repeal and success attended his efforts—the obnoxious laws were cancelled. He was a fluent writer and his name as a contributor appeared not only in the homeopathic journals but in many leading scientific magazines. He died at Washington, D. C., March 10th, 1878, seventy-one years of age, a victim of "Bright's disease." The history of Prof. Brainard shows what a man can accomplish by study, thought, energy and determination. He was a fine conversationalist and but few topics could be introduced with which he was not familiar.

Prof. Brainard was one of the incorporators of the Homeopathic College, and when it was fully organized he was elected a member of the faculty, occupying the position until 1860, when he tendered his resignation. He procured a charter for the Homeopathic Medical Association while in Washington in the year 1867, and in 1872 was made the president of that body.

Among his publications are "The Influence of Narcotic Stimulus Upon the Human System," "The Chemical Constitution of the Stratified Rocks," "The Laws of Health and Physical Development," "The Application of Steam Power to the Cultivation of the Soil," "The Philosophy of the Homeopathic System of Medical Practice."

Prof. Brainard was not educated at seminary or college, but received the honors of several colleges for his scientific and practical works.

JOHN WHEELER, M. D., PRESIDENT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

A brief sketch has been given of the medical men who were chosen in 1850 to represent homeopathy and its collateral branches, men who sacrificed time and money to make homeopathy what it is today. We have not, however, referred to one of the great leaders in the profession half a century ago, one who was chosen president of the board of trustees at its organization.

John Wheeler, M. D., commenced the practice of homeopathy in Cleveland in the year 1845, being one of the three physicians of the new school in the Forest City at that date. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical College in 1817. A few years later he received the honorary degree of Fellow of the Albany College. He was not cramped or narrow in or out of his profession. He was always manly, true to the courtesies which weakness imposes upon strength and friendship upon affection. He had a warm attachment for all the interests of mankind. He shrank from deceit and fraud. His name was a household word in many Cleveland homes. He was brave and true to his principles. He never shrank from his duty, and he knew no fear when assaulted by his enemies in his profession. His clientage in

Cleveland was second to none. Such was the character of the man who was to advise and direct the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine most of the time during the first ten years of its existence. He never regarded calumny and detraction. He adopted the sentiment of Boeshave who said: "They are sparks which if you do not blow them will go out themselves." For three years he desired to be released from the college work, and during that time, President Mahan of Oberlin College accepted the honor as president—then Dr. Wheeler resumed his work.

The chapter of his mortal life closed February 10th, 1876. He died from apoplexy, aged eighty-one. It can be truly said he "died in the harness," working for the good of his fellowmen until his final summons came.

In this, the first year that diplomas were given, the college course was interesting and instructive; about sixty students were in attendance. There were several graduates from allopathic colleges who desired to learn more of the principles of homeopathy, who remained a portion of the term, coming and going during the session. The college course closed February 19th, 1851, twelve students receiving their diplomas.

It was a royal day for homeopathy in Cleveland as well as for the West when twelve young men, armed and equipped according to law, went forth to battle with disease and to proclaim the principles of homeopathy. February 7th was the proudest day in the life of Dr. Wheeler, when he had the honor of conferring the first degrees of the college. The graduates were:

George W. Barnes, Urbana, Ohio.
Hileno F. Bennett, Rochester, New York.
George H. Blair, Newark, Ohio.
Ebenezer S. Brown, Perry, New York.
William Cain, Ravenna, Ohio.
Samuel Fulton, Jr., Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Zebulon Hollinsworth, Oregon, Ohio.
Eli H. Kennedy, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Horatio Robinson, Jr., Auburn, N. Y.
Lester A. Roggers, Farmington, Ill.
Calvin Starr, Columbus, Ohio.
Samuel A. Steward, New Albany, Ind.

It is worthy of note that the homeopathic physicians of Ohio were true and loyal to the college the first ten years of its existence.

At the Ohio State annual meeting of the College of Physicians and Surgeons held in Columbus, Sept. 15th, 1851, Dr. Coulter, of Columbus, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we as the College of Homeopathic Physicians of Ohio recommend the Western College of Homeopathy, and it shall receive our cordial support so long as the faculty and trustees manifest their present commendable zeal and energy.

In the year 1850 there were about fifty physicians of the new school of medicine in the State of Ohio. The college session of 1851 and 1852 opened under very favorable circumstances; the number of students was greater than that of the previous year.

The faculty had been strengthened by the addition of H. P. Gatchell, late professor of the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati, who was to occupy the chair of general and special anatomy, and B. L. Hill, late professor of surgery in the same institution.

The term had been extended two weeks; a journal of 32 pages established, with J. H. Pulte and H. P. Gatchell as editors, and the college had an enthusiastic board of trustees. The friends of the college looked for its success and stability from this time on.

The faculty chosen for 1851-1852 was Charles D. Williams, D. D., Practice of Medicine; Hamilton L. Smith, M. D., Chemistry; Jehu Brainard, M. D., Botany; Benj. L. Hill, M. D., Surgery; Lewis Dodge, M. D., Materia Medica; Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., Anatomy; Edward H. Witherell, M. D., Physiology; Storm Rosa, M. D., Obstetrics.

SURGERY.

B. L. Hill was a surgeon of national reputation. He had occupied the Chair of Surgery for several years in the Eclectic Institute in Cincinnati. He was an able contributor to the Eclectic Medical Journal; in the year 1850 was the author and publisher of Hill's Surgery, a text-book for the Eclectic colleges throughout the United States. It was also used by many surgeons of the other schools of medicine. The Surgery was nicely illustrated and contained 671 pages. His plan of publishing his lectures was similar to that of Dr. Watson, of London, in his "Practice of Medicine."

Prof. Hill was a skillful operator, and a large number of clinics came before the class. He proved to be an excellent teacher and a man of great energy; while connected with the college, Prof. Hill and J. C. Douglas made some good provings of *Macrotin Racemosa* (Black Cohosh) in 1854 to 1857. The provings were made with great care upon forty students, male and female. The provings are published in the North American Journal of Homeopathy, 1858, page 456, etc.

Prof. Hill had an active and busy life, spending much of his time at his country home. He was twice elected to the legislature. In 1863 he was appointed U. S. Consul at San Juan. He was born in Tioga County, New York, Dec. 18th, 1813, and died in California May 13th, 1871.

ANATOMY.

Horatio P. Gatchell, M. D., was a man whose thorough education, vigorous constitution and intellectual qualities gave him a state reputation. He prepared himself for the pulpit and a teacher; the latter received the preference.

He graduated at Bowdoin College, then attended the Louisville Medical School in 1840 and 1841. The following year he attended the Eclectic Medical Institute in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1842. In 1845 he became teacher in the Eclectic Institute of Cincinnati.

In April, 1851, the trustees of the Western Homeopathic College tendered him the Chair of Anatomy, which was accepted. In July he left the Queen City for Cleveland. He soon secured a large clientage and was classified among the leading physicians of the city.

October, 1851, the American Magazine appeared with popular articles on Hygiene, Hydropathy, Dietetics, Anatomy, Physiology and Chemistry. This journal had a large circulation among the laity as well as the medical profession. It was scientific and practical, and during the two years of its existence it did great missionary work for homeopathy. The journal contained 32 pages. The editors were H. P. Gatchell and J. H. Pulte.

In 1865, Dr. Gatchell removed from Ohio to Kenosha, Wis., where he specialized his practice to the treatment of chronic diseases, meeting with great success. In 1878 he was appointed professor in the Hahnemann College of Chicago. In 1869, he published a tract, "Relation of Climate and Health of Kenosha, Wis."

In the spring of 1878, Dr. Gatchell located in Asheville, N. C., and was one of the first to publish its great possibilities as a health resort. While there he devoted most of his time to literary work, and the obtaining of data for his forthcoming book, entitled "Man and His Environments," which had been the work of his life, he having spent years in its preparation.

A fire, however, destroyed all of his manuscript. After this his courage and perseverance seemed to fail and he died of acute pneumonia March, 1885, seventy-one years of age.

As an orator and instructor he had few equals. During this term the lectures met with the approval of the students and the utmost harmony prevailed among the faculty and trustees.

COLLEGE MOB!!!

The institution went through an ordeal which most medical colleges are likely to undergo at some period of their existence.

Part of the remains of a human body having been found in the cess-pool of the building, rumor was spread abroad that they were those of the daughter of Mr. Johnson, a young lady who not long since had died on the west side of the river (at that time Ohio City), and whose body had been taken from the grave. The father previously searched the two medical colleges, and was convinced that neither college contained the remains of his daughter. Rumor and gossip, however, soon induced Mr. Johnson to believe that the body of his daughter had really been found, and with axe in hand he started for the college on Prospect and Ontario streets, accompanied by a howling crowd. It was an easy task to excite the River street Irish, Bohemians, Germans and idle Americans, as well as all the boys in the locality, and arming themselves with various weapons and yelling "On to the College!" this rabble was led on to the attack.

John G. Stockley was at the time building a pier and saw the crowd as they passed over the Cuyahoga river. Leaving his work he ran to his home on Water street, ordered his horse, seized a revolutionary sabre and rode for the mayor's office, saying: "If there is to be a fight I am in it." Johnson and his followers reached the college before the mayor and citizens. With his axe he soon demolished the door that led to the entrance of the building. The crowd, now numbering about 200, were shouting, "Down with the College! Fire the building!" "Fire! Fire!" came from many voices. The mob was held in check by Prof. Witherell and seven or eight students, who stood armed with clubs and chairs at the head of the stairway and prevented the entrance to the main building.

William Case, the mayor, however, arrived, read the riot act to the mob and ordered them to disperse, which order the rioters complied with. The mayor then placed the college buildings in the hands of the police. In a few hours, however, the mob, with increased numbers, again attacked the college, overpowered the police, broke open the doors and entered the building. In the dissecting room they found the remains of bodies that were being dissected by the students; the sight of these increased their fury. Mr. Johnson found a female hand, as he supposed, which he declared was that of his daughter, and cried for revenge. This exhibition made the mob more furious. An entrance to all parts of the building was forced, and the work of destruction begun; between forty and fifty windows were broken. Prof. Smith's extensive chemical laboratory with all the chemicals were entirely destroyed. The elegant museum of Prof. Brainard, containing his own private collection, which he had been accumulating for years at great expense, was entirely demolished. Prof. Witherell's anatomical models, manikins and charts obtained by him while in Paris were broken and ruined. Every piece of furniture in the rooms was broken or thrown out of the windows to be carried away by the mob. The torch was applied several times, and it was only by the greatest efforts of the fire department that the destruction of the college building was prevented.

Still the mob increased. The efforts of the police were futile. The mayor telegraphed Gov. Wood, asking that a company of soldiers be sent to aid him in quelling the riot. However, the mob had done their work of demolition.

Someone suggested that the house of Prof. Williams on Superior street near Erie be demolished. The cry resounded from Ontario street to Prospect for further destruction. At this critical moment General Sanford, with an armed force of State troops, arrived and gave the orders to the rioters to disperse, otherwise he should give orders to the soldiers to fire. An armed force of State troops with loaded guns and bristling bayonets proved to be an effectual method of clearing the street and establishing order.

The body of Miss Johnson was never found, or any part of it. The resurrection day only can reveal her resting place.

Thus closed one of the most shameful riots that ever occurred in the State of Ohio.

Numerous affidavits were taken of professors and students, which were published in the Cleveland papers,* showing conclusively the parts of the body found by Mr. Johnson were those of a male. Members of the faculty testified in court that students were forbidden to use any dissecting material except that furnished by the demonstrator of anatomy and that no private dissections by any members of the class were allowed. No proof could be obtained by the court detrimental to the college. The City of Cleveland, however, never compensated the trustees for the property destroyed. The building still remains on the southeast corner of Prospect and Ontario streets.

It being nearly the close of the session, the trustees gave notice that the closing exercises would take place Feb. 28th, at the Baptist Church, corner of Michigan and Seneca streets. Owing no doubt to the excitement created by the mob as well as to curiosity, the church was packed to its capacity with citizens of Cleveland. The annual address to the graduating class was delivered by President Mahan, who predicted for the college a bright future. The twenty-one graduates received their diplomas and pledged themselves to work for the cause of homeopathy and the upbuilding of the college.

The graduates of the session of 1851 and 1852 were Lewis Barnes, David I. Barr, Benj. W. Brice, Avery P. Clark, Charles A. Dake, Hiram E. Driggs, John M. Evans, Joseph McFarland, Terah J. Patchin, Hiram Beadle, J. Christy Peterson, Francis W. Skiles, John N. Thorp, John A. Williams, John N. Wheat, Frances Woodruff, Helen Cook, William Wolcott, Isaac L. Drake, Henry Sheffield, Jr.

On Feb. 28th a circular was issued by the trustees and sent to the homeopathic physicians of the United States soliciting money to furnish and equip a new college building. It said in part: "The first year we had sixty students and twelve graduates, this year eighty students and twenty-one graduates. Our school now promises a bright future and justifies the efforts we have bestowed and the sacrifices we had made in establishing it in Cleveland, when in the midst of its peaceful labors our college was demolished by a mob, and as if the material injury were not enough, gross calumnies are published against us and prophecies made that we shall never rise again—that homeopathic colleges have seen their last in Cleveland. We intend to outlive these calumnies, to blast these hopes, to defeat these prophecies; with or without aid, God willing, these things shall we accomplish. We will not go down before a mob. Brethren, we must have a college devoted to scientific medicine before it is time for the next term." This call met a hearty response from the friends of homeopathy throughout the United States.

We cannot but admire the energy and perseverance which these college pioneers possessed. They fought for justice, they

*To obtain information of the riot, see Cleveland papers, Feb. 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852. Also American Magazine, page 185. North American Journal of Homeopathy, page 235 same year.

knew no such word as surrender. The doings of the mob stimulated the people of Cleveland to word and deed. The trustees soon purchased the building known as the "Belvidere," situated on Ohio street (now known as the Haymarket.) On Aug. 20th, 1852, that property was deeded to the trustees of the Western Homeopathic College. Repairs and changes that were necessary were pushed forward with energy so that the college was complete by December, 1852. Many a doctor (if now living) could testify to the royal good times they had in the old college on Ohio street.

In the following April the college was incorporated as the Western College of Homeopathic Medicine. May 1st, 1852, the charter was recorded in Cuyahoga County Records of Religious Societies, Vol. 1, page 27, and signed Albert Clark, Auditor of Cuyahoga County, Chas. Winslow, Recorder of Cuyahoga County. The incorporators of the college were C. D. Williams, Lewis Dodge, Hamilton L. Smith, Jehu Brainard, Horatio P. Gatchell.

The announcement of November, 1852, says: "The Homeopathic College having a stable foundation, with an excellent edifice, a literary representative, a most practical arrangement of its chairs, a session of greater length, we are bound to succeed, and to give to the students of medicine as thorough and practical course as any college in the United States."

Schedule of chairs for 1842-1853:

ELEMENTARY CHAIRS.

E. C. Witherell, M. D., Professor of General and Special Anatomy.

H. L. Smith, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Chemistry.

H. P. Gatchell, M. D., Professor of General Pathology, Principles of Medicine.

J. Brainard, M. D., Professor of Medical Botany, Mineralogy and Toxicology.

PRACTICAL CHAIRS.

Storm Rosa, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

B. L. Hill, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Lewis Dodge, M. D., Professor of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

C. D. Williams, M. D., Professor of Special Pathology and Practice of Medicine.

J. H. Pulte, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

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Hon. John Crowell, Medical Jurisprudence.

This session was one of great success; a larger number of students than any previous year, and a larger faculty. On Feb. 27th, 1856, there were 24 graduates, viz: George B. Palmer, W. H. Eddy, L. H. Olds, O. H. P. Fall, D. D. Loomis, A. S. Hinley, C. Brown, C. S. Woodruff, L. W. Sapp, J. J. Carlow, P. Austin, R. D. Rhodes, Cyrus B. Herrick, A. P. Holt, J. J. Vinall, W. S. Potwine, W. Curran, A. R. Bartlett, J. E. Smith, C. F. Reed, II. Loomis, W. B. Disbro, W. Springer, R. B. Clark.

For certain reasons best known to the trustees the name was changed to the Western College of Homeopathy Feb. 27th, 1856.

J. S. Douglas, of Milwaukee, Wis., was selected to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine for the session of 1855 and 1856. He was one of the most popular physicians of the West. He received the degree of A. M. in the University of Madison, Wis. He had in after years the honorary degree of LL. D. conferred upon him. He was educated for the ministry and was a popular clergyman in the church that he represented. When he embraced homeopathy he became convinced that he could do more good to his fellowmen by becoming a physician.

He graduated at the Fairfield Medical College in 1824. In 1848 he published a monthly journal advocating the principles of homeopathy. In 1850 he published a domestic handbook that

reached its fifteenth edition. Dr. Douglass was one of the provers of Gelsemium and also made partial provings of *Cimicifuga Racemosa* during his college work. His provers consisted of male and female students numbering between 40 and 50. Numerous other drugs had partial provings.

He took great interest in local, state and national medical organizations and was a liberal contributor to medical journals. He was president of the American Institute during the year 1866. In 1859 he resigned the chair of *Materia Medica* in the Western College of Homeopathy and accepted a chair in the St. Louis Homeopathic College.

He devoted his life and energy to his chosen profession, and though he did not accumulate a fortune, he left a name and memory which will last many years. J. S. Douglas was born at Westmoreland, N. Y., July 4th, 1801, and died at Holly Springs at the home of his daughter, aged seventy-one years.

James G. Hunt, of Cincinnati, was Professor of Surgery in the College during 1855 and 1856. In 1852 he assisted Prof. B. L. Hill in producing a very creditable work on surgery, bearing the title, "Hill and Hunt's Homeopathic Surgery." It was the first work on this subject published in the world.

He was born in Cincinnati, June 12th, 1821; educated at Woodman College, graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, March, 1848.

Dr. Hunt retired from active practice some years since, but still is at his old home in the Queen City, and in good health.

Hon. John Crowell, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, was one of the leading attorneys of the Cleveland bar. His teachings were of the highest legal order and his knowledge of law made him an efficient and popular instructor. And I can truly say that no better teacher has ever occupied the chair so ably filled by him.

March 11th, 1857, the degrees were conferred on 28 students, viz.: F. Baker, F. C. Kiger, E. Penfield, R. S. Sanderson, G. W. Parke, S. F. Guilbert, F. B. Gardner, J. H. Lewis, L. Springer, J. O. M. Cratsley, S. C. Watson, J. Hewett, L. H. Fenner, D. C. Van Renssalaer, W. R. Patchin, S. S. Hatch, A. L. Avery, N. R. Seeley, W. Rowley, P. Covill, E. R. Ellis, C. Pearson, J. S. Beach, Peter B. Hoyt, J. F. Johnson, F. B. Hancock, Thomas P. Wilson, J. W. Lawin.

John Ellis was educated at the Academy at Shelburn Falls. In 1852 he graduated at the Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. Later he attended the medical college in New York. In 1856 he located in Detroit, and soon gained a reputation as one of the leading surgeons in the State of Michigan. In 1857 he was appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Western College of Homeopathy and occupied the chair for six years. After his removal to New York he was elected to fill the same chair in the college there that he so ably conducted in Cleveland.

In 1863 he published "Ellis's Family Physician," a volume of over 600 pages; it was a popular book, reaching its seventeenth

edition. He was the author of many books, the last containing 700 pages, condemning fermented wine for sacramental purposes. This work he mailed to every clergyman in the United States and Canada.

In 1845 and 1846 a bill passed, the Senate to prohibit homeopathic physicians practicing in the State. Dr. Ellis and others, by their influence, defeated the bill in the House of Representatives.

Dr. Ellis invented a new process of refining petroleum and secured patents on his invention. By reason of its merit the Standard Oil Co. was never able to successfully interfere with the manufacture of his product, which was called "Valvoline."

In 1859 he published a book of 348 pages entitled "Avoidable Causes of Disease." This book reached its eleventh edition.

He was a man of fixed principles in medicine, religion and temperance. The last few years of his life he accumulated money and freely gave it to disseminate the doctrine of the Swendenborg Church. He died in New York, Dec. 3rd, 1895. He was then in his eighty-second year.

FACULTY OF 1857 AND 1858.

B. L. Hill, General, Special and Surgical Anatomy.

A. R. Bartlett, Physiology, Pathology and Diagnosis.

J. Brainard, Botany, Chemistry and Toxicology.

J. S. Douglas, Materia Medica.

John Ellis, Principles and Practice of Medicine.

S. R. Beckwith, Surgery and Surgical Diseases.

E. A. Guilbert, Obstetrics, Diseases of Women and Children.

Hon. John Crowell, Medical Jurisprudence.

In October, 1857, Prof. Gatchell tendered his resignation, which was a source of deep regret to the trustees.

The names of graduates Feb. 20th, 1858, were M. G. Davis, T. Price Tisdale, H. Martin, J. T. Jones, W. H. Burt, J. H. Vanhew, R. C. Green, A. R. Segar, Charles Lusch, David Waldron, Alex. Duncanson, W. H. Richardson, O. G. M. Eells, E. C. Franklin, G. D. McManus, George W. Betterly, L. M. Jones, T. J. Linton, R. B. Leach, J. Stuard, S. A. Robinson, E. G. Painter, John Hall, Joseph R. Paddock, D. T. Brown, M. Tafel, Mrs. D. S. Hall.

Abner R. Bartlett was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1812, died Dec. 26, 1862, of endocarditis.

In early life he prepared himself for the ministry. He soon became engaged in newspaper work, associate editor of an Universalist magazine and advocate, and a writer for literary magazines.

While preaching in Chicago his attention was called to the success of Homeopathy in the treatment of cholera in 1848. He graduated from the Western College of Homeopathy in March, 1856. In 1857 he received the honor of an appointment to the chair of Physiology, Pathology and Diagnosis. In 1859 he accepted a chair in the St. Louis College. He was a member of

the American Institute and at one time president of the Illinois State Medical Society.

The graduates, March 9th, 1859, were: Jonathan H. Hamilton, Benjamin C. Keys, Andrew B. Spinney, Jerome B. Frazier, New York; Edward P. Scales, New Hampshire; David H. Gregory, Maria M. Gross, Anna M. Gatchell, Ohio; David Cromlish, Virginia C. Wallace, Pennsylvania; Janet C. MacLean, Georgia; Sarah M. Ellis, Orrin Fowle, Chester Smith, Michigan; Frances Burritt, L. Caboche, Louisiana; Llewellyn Oliver, Eady Stevenson, George Pyburn, Canada; John M. Rucker, Illinois; Frederick A. Lathrop, John Davis, Wisconsin; Douglas S. Lowe, Tennessee.

Edward A. Guilbert, A. M., M. D., was educated at Black River Institute. He graduated at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, Feb. 18th, 1847, located in Dubuque, Iowa, where he resides, having a large clientage. During the rebellion he was captain of the 46th infantry under Gen. Henderson, now Speaker of the House. He has been president of the State Board of Health, and at the present time is health officer of Dubuque.

Dr. Guilbert has been a voluminous writer of Masonic literature, as well as a writer for medical journals. He is a man of regular habits, restless and energetic; he gave general satisfaction as a teacher during the two sessions in college. He is a born leader and always desires to be at the front.

For some reason, which the writer has been unable to solve, Dr. Guilbert concluded he could gain greater honors for himself by accepting a professorship in the St. Louis College, and by his efforts he induced the main portion of the faculty of the Cleveland College to join him in organizing a homeopathic college in St. Louis. In the announcement of 1859-60 the names of E. A. Guilbert, A. R. Bartlett, J. S. Douglass, B. L. Hill and Jehu Brainard appeared as professors in the new college. No complaint had been made to the trustees and to all outward appearances there was no dissatisfaction among the faculty.

On Feb. 29th, 1859, Prof. Guilbert wrote a letter to the North American Journal of Homeopathy, page 378, stating that the utmost harmony prevailed. "Our pride is to see who best can work and best agree, etc., etc." The letter closes: "And God speed us in our glorious undertaking." May 20th of the same year the trustees believed all was harmonious among the faculty, and appointed Profs. Guilbert, Bartlett and Douglas a committee to arrange the course of lectures for the session of 1859-1860. June 7th, 1859, a session of the trustees was held. Prof. Brainard reported the resignation of E. A. Guilbert, J. S. Douglas, A. R. Bartlett, and recommending that the college be transferred to St. Louis, signed by Profs. Hill, Brainard, Douglas, Bartlett and Guilbert.

The resignations were accepted, but the report rejected. S. R. Beckwith was appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations. A trustee meeting was called July 8th. President Wheeler did not approve of Profs. Hill and Brainard holding chairs in two colleges. It appeared from circulars issued by the St. Louis College that it took ground inimical to the Cleveland

institution. Prof. Brainard was called to explain. He said that the business called him to St. Louis, and after his course in Cleveland it would aid him financially to lecture at St. Louis. The following resolution was passed Aug. 8th: Whereas, Prof. B. L. Hill's name appearing in the circular of another medical institution as professor, it is equivalent to a vacancy; therefore, his chair in the Western College of Homeopathy is declared vacant.

July 1st, 1859, S. R. Beckwith made his report to the trustees as follows:

John C. Sanders, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

A. O. Blair, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

John Ellis, Principles and Practice of Medicine.

R. F. Humiston, Chemistry and Toxicology.

S. R. Beckwith, Surgery and Surgical Diseases.

John Crowell, Medical Jurisprudence.

George F. Turrill, Special and Surgical Anatomy.

D. H. Beckwith, Lecturer on Physiology.

The trustees accepted the report. Circulars were issued announcing the faculty for the coming session.

August 1st, Prof. Brainard offered a resolution that women be admitted as students to the college, and have the same rights and privileges as other students. The resolution was unanimously adopted. Prof. Brainard then tendered his resignation, which was accepted.

R. F. Humiston, M. A., entered the Wesleyan University at Delaware, O., in 1841, working his way through college. In 1847 he established a female seminary at Cuyahoga Falls. In 1849 he was chosen principal of the Rockwell street school and of the Cleveland Academy. Two years later he became principal of the school on University Heights and took the building that had been erected for President Mahan. In 1856 he purchased the property and opened the Cleveland Institute, of which he took the whole charge for ten years. He said that his income from this institution varied from \$20,000 to \$30,000 annually.

In 1859 he sold the college buildings and one-half of the ground to the Western College of Homeopathy, continuing his course of lectures in the college for several years. He then accepted a position in the American Missionary Association in Great Britain, and traveled in Europe and the Holy Land. I have been unable to obtain further information in regard to him since his return to the United States.

Thomas P. Wilson was born in Huron county, Ohio, Nov. 9th, 1832. In early life by teaching school and hard study he had prepared himself for college. The failure of his health obliged him to abandon his cherished project of a college course. He then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the pulpit he was styled the young orator, his sermons drawing large congregations throughout northern Ohio, he becoming one of the popular leaders of the church. Having a strong predilection for medicine, he resigned his ministerial position, studied

medicine and graduated at the Western College of Homeopathy, March, 1857. In 1858 he located in Cleveland, and during the following year was elected Professor of Anatomy and Pathology. He remained an active teacher in the college for thirteen years, lecturing at various times on Anatomy, Pathology, Physiology, Surgery and Obstetrics. He was the dean of the college for several years.

In 1867 he was chosen editor of the Ohio Medical and Surgical Reporter, a journal published in Cleveland. In 1869 he visited the hospitals of Berlin and Vienna, preparing himself for ophthalmic and aural surgery. Since that time he has devoted most of his life to the practice of those specialties. In 1870 he was chosen as the orator of the American Institute of Homeopathy and delivered an address on "The Relations of Science and Medicine," to a large audience in Music Hall, Philadelphia. The address was so progressive in its nature, and his ideas were so liberal that he was often hissed during the evening. The more tumult, the more quiet and composed was the speaker. The institute refused to publish the address. An effort was made by some of the Philadelphia doctors to have him expelled from the association on the charge of too much liberality. That address, however, at Milwaukee, Wis., June, 1880, made him the popular president of the institute.

This incident plainly shows what changes may take place in human opinion in a few years. His ability as a speaker is well known to literary and medical societies.

He was the editor of the Medical Advance for many years, was the president of the Ohio State Medical Society in 1872; in 1872 he was a professor in the Pulte College in Cincinnati. From that institution he was chosen professor of the Ann Arbor College, where he remained until his health failed. At the present date he is living with his son, Dr. Harold Wilson, of Detroit.

Alonzo O. Blair was born in Berkshire, Mass., March 13th, 1806, and educated at the New England Academy. At eighteen years of age he commenced teaching school and studying medicine, graduating in 1829 at Pittsfield Medical College. He was teacher in the college for over a quarter of a century, occupying the chair of materia medica, theory and practice of medicine, and for several years having occupied the presidential chair. He was a true Hahnemannian, always loyal in his practice to his teachings. His knowledge of symptomatology made him a practitioner second to none in the State. As an instructor he was plain, practical and simple. His early practice of homeopathy began in Newark, O., in the fifties. From Newark he moved to Columbus, thence to Cleveland, where he completed his long professional work. He died at the home of his daughter in Westerville, O., in 1882.

John Chapin Sanders was born in Huron county, Ohio, July 2nd, 1825. He took an academical course in Milan, O., graduating from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, March, 1848. His classical studies followed his professional. He graduated from Yale in 1854.

In 1859 he was elected to the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and later the Chair of Physiology and Theory

and Practice of Medicine. In 1860 he was the president of the college, and retained this position until 1868. He established the plan of written examinations in place of the old "thesis" system.

In 1878 he was elected treasurer of the Ohio State Medical Society and retained the office until 1884, when he became the president. In 1860 he became a member of the American Institute. Several times he was the chairman of the Bureau of Obstetrics. June, 1883, he was the president of the institute at its meeting at Deer Park, Md.

He has always done good work for homeopathy in his own city; was appointed on the medical staff of the Huron Street Hospital, Nov., 1879, and from this time has continued to be one of its most efficient members of the medical staff.

During the session of 1899-1900 Dr. Sanders has been induced to resume his lectures to the seniors of the college. He is still engaged in active practice and bids fair to continue one of Cleveland's leading physicians for years to come.

To the college he has given the best of his life work and many physicians scattered all over our land will long hold him in loving remembrance.

George R. Turrill, M. D., was born Sept. 4th, 1829, in Vermont, and died in Detroit, Mich., June 21st, 1891, from paralysis. He graduated at the Western Reserve College in 1850.

I well remember George R. Turrill as a medical student at the old Erie Street Medical College in 1848 and 1849. He was the youngest student in the class and the best anatomist. During the term he never missed a question on anatomy. In July, 1859, he was selected to fill the Chair of Anatomy at the Cleveland Homeopathic College.

The graduating class of 1859-1860 were: W. C. Barker, Illinois; C. W. Babcock, B. R. Rush, C. A. Seaman, Miss J. Rabon (special degree in obstetrics), Ohio; W. S. Cornelius, B. F. Bailey, R. C. McClelland, Michigan; H. B. Dale, C. C. Olmsted, Wisconsin; J. W. Dake, P. C. Harter, A. F. Ward, Walter Pardee, H. W. Smith, New York; George Logan, Canada; A. J. Moulton, Vermont; W. W. Thomas, Delaware; C. J. Lippe, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Editor: I have completed the task you assigned to me, namely, the history of the Cleveland Homeopathic College from its commencement until March, 1860. I have given a brief sketch of every professor connected with the institution, the names of the 205 students that graduated during the nine sessions. I have omitted the names of the physicians who received honorary degrees, as they were given in most cases to advance the interests of the college, without the applicant having any special merit. If this history is read by the many alumni of the college and appreciated, I shall feel well repaid for the time I spent in preparing this history. Truly yours,

D. H. BECKWITH.

The history of the first ten years of the college would not be complete without the history of D. H. Beckwith, M. D., who was a member of the first class in attendance.

Dr. Beckwith was born in Huron county, Ohio, Feb. 13th, 1826. In 1847-48 he attended lectures at the Western Reserve Medical Department in Cleveland, and the next year he was a student in the Eclectic Medical Institute, homeopathic department, graduating from there March 8th, 1850. It was after his graduation from the Eclectic College that he, in 1850-51, attended the Western College of Homeopathy. He at once entered actively into practice, rapidly working his way to the front. In 1859 he was asked to assume a professorship in the Cleveland College, but refused to do so, though consenting to deliver during the session twenty-five lectures on physiology.

During the entire period of his professional life Dr. Beckwith has been an active public worker. He intimately associated himself with the local, state and national societies. In 1867 he was president of the Ohio State Medical Society. In 1871 at its meeting in Philadelphia he was president of the American Institute of Homeopathy. In 1888, at its sixth annual session held in Canton, he was president of the Ohio State Sanitary Science Association. From 1885 to 1889 he was a member of the city Board of Health, and during the year 1890 was president of the Ohio State Board of Health. He is a member of the American Public Health Association. From 1879 until the present time Dr. Beckwith has been an active member of the staff of the Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital, better known as the Huron Street Hospital, and in one position or another he has been almost continuously connected with the college since he delivered his first course of lectures there, and has shown in a multitude of ways how strongly he is interested in the work he is carrying on. During the past two years he has delivered a number of lectures upon sanitary subjects, a department of our science in which he is an expert, he, today, holding the emeritus professorship of sanitary science.

He is still actively engaged in general practice, and continuing his life-long interest in the organizations with which he is connected, particularly college and hospital, the Cuyahoga County Homeopathic Medical Society, the Ohio State Homeopathic Society, and the American Institute of Homeopathy.

We are sure the profession at large, and particularly the many alumni of the college will feel under a debt of gratitude to him for his magnificent history of the first ten years of our college, giving, as it does, an authentic, reliable and carefully prepared account of the college during that period. Individually the editor would desire to tender his heartiest thanks to Dr. Beckwith for his courtesy in undertaking and carrying through this work.

—The Editor.