Origin and History of the Medical Department of Washington University, 1891-1914.

Ruth Werner Steele

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ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
1891-1914

by

Ruth Werner Steele

A dissertation presented to the Board of Graduate Studies of Washington University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

May, 1944

Saint Louis, Missouri
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CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE
AND THE MISSOURI MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1836-1899*

The present Washington University School of Medicine had its origins in the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College. Both colleges were established about the same time, the Missouri Medical College in 1840 and the St. Louis Medical College between 1836 and 1842. The latter institution was admitted as a department of Washington University in 1891. In 1899 the Missouri Medical College united with the St. Louis Medical College of Washington University, the union being known as the Medical Department of Washington University. This thesis will present a history of the Washington University School of Medicine from 1891 to 1914, with a brief sketch of its origins from about 1836 to 1891.1

As previously stated, the Washington University School of Medicine had as its nucleus the St. Louis Medical College, which had its beginnings as the medical department of another institution—St. Louis University. Here is the

* This thesis was written under the direction of Dr. Ralph P. Bieber.
1 This thesis does not attempt to present detailed histories of the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College; these subjects will be treated in other theses.
story of the origin of the St. Louis Medical College.

When the St. Louis Medical Society was organized in January, 1836, not a single medical school was in existence west of the Mississippi River. Aware of this deficiency, the newly organized society was strongly in favor of the establishment of a medical school. In order to have a school of the highest type, the society concluded that it was necessary to obtain a university affiliation. Hence, in 1836 the society approached the authorities of St. Louis University with a plan to establish a medical department in connection with the university. The university soon approved the plan.2 Apparently the Medical Department of St. Louis University, as the new school was called, began functioning in the winter of 1836, soon after its establishment, for the faculty was listed in the university catalogues from 1837 to 1840. Recently a medical diploma was found, granted by the Medical Department of St. Louis University on August 7, 1839, thus proving that the department did function after its establishment.3 Nevertheless, in 1840 the university catalogue contained the statement, "Medical Department not in operation," terse evidence that the first attempt to establish a medical school

2 Boisliniere. "Historical Sketch of the First Medical Department of St. Louis University 1835-1856," Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly, II, 10.
3 "St. Louis University Issued First Medical Degree," St. Louis Globe Democrat, May 12, 1940. At present the document is in the St. Louis University Historical Museum.
west of the Mississippi was not a success.\(^4\)

But in 1841 the Medical Department of St. Louis University was reestablished, this time the university itself taking the initiative. In that year the constitution for a Medical Department was drawn up by the Board and Faculty of the university under the charter of that institution. On October 14, 1841, the Board and Faculty of the university approved this document. The organization was completed on October 8, 1842, when a non-sectarian Board of Trustees took charge of the department. Among the members of this board were James H. Lucas, Col. John O’Fallon, and the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot. The board confirmed the faculty which had previously been appointed by the university.\(^5\) In November, 1842, a faculty of five members began instruction in a small house owned by the dean, Dr. James V. Prather, which was located on the north side of Washington Avenue between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Here six students, the first to graduate from the reorganized department, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the close of the session early in 1843.\(^6\)

A circular containing information about the courses,

\(^4\) Boisliniere, loc. cit., 11.

\(^5\) Ibid.; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 3.

\(^6\) Goodwin, History of Medicine in Missouri, 131; Opie, "Address for the Faculty by the Dean of the Medical School," Dedication of the New Buildings of Washington University Medical School, 1915, p. 12.
fees, graduation requirements, and professors had been printed in 1842, before the beginning of the first session. The courses in the Medical Department of St. Louis University were to begin on the first Monday in November and were scheduled to end the last of February of the following year. The matriculation fee was $5; tuition, $75; graduation fee, $20; and an optional fee for admission to the dissecting room, $10.7 According to this circular, the requirements for graduation were:

Every candidate, before presenting himself, will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has been engaged in the study of medicine at least two years under the direction of some competent instructor. He must have attended two full courses of lectures in this institution. Attendance on a regular course in some other medical school of respectable standing, or four years reputable practice, will, however, be considered as equivalent to one of the courses above specified. He will also be required to undergo a satisfactory examination on all the branches taught in this College, and write an acceptable thesis, either in the English, Latin or French Language, on some subject connected with medicine. He must have attained the age of twenty-one years and be of good moral character.8

As time passed, the students increased in number and the faculty grew in size, but the accommodations of the school remained the same until 1849. In that year it was moved to the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle (now Clark Avenue) Streets, into a building erected by Colonel

7 Barr, "Address to the Entering Class of Washington University School of Medicine," Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly, I, 24.
8 Ibid.
John O’Fallon. Architecturally, the new college edifice was "one of the most conspicuous" in St. Louis at that time.  

As early as 1848 the medical faculty expressed a desire to sever its connection with St. Louis University, but it was not until 1855 that the separation was effected. On February 23, 1855, the Missouri legislature granted a charter to the Medical Department of St. Louis University, making that department an independent institution under the name "St. Louis Medical College." The faculty accepted the charter on April 2, 1855.  

Dr. Charles Alexander Pope, who was dean of the college at this time, so impressed his personality upon the institution that it was popularly known as "Pope's College." The deanship of Dr. Pope, which extended from 1849 to 1864, was divided into two periods: (1) from 1849 to 1855, when he was dean of the Medical Department of St. Louis University; and (2) from 1855 to 1864, when he was dean of the St. Louis Medical College.  

Although the Civil War did not interfere with the college's regular courses of instruction or with its prosperity, this conflict did bring many changes in the teaching
staff. One of the notable additions to the faculty was Dr. John Thompson Hodgen, who was appointed in 1862. He served as dean of the college from 1864 until his death in 1882. Several steps to advance medical education were taken during Hodgen's deanship. In 1866 the St. Louis Medical College united with the Missouri Dental College. In 1870, upon the death of Dr. Pope, the problem of purchasing the college building arose. Some years before his death Dr. Pope had acquired the building as a source of income for himself. Now the administrators of his estate were offering it for sale. According to a plan devised by Henry Hitchcock, legal advisor of the College, an association called the "Medical Fund Society" was formed by members of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College in 1872. Their main purpose was to get possession of the structure in which the college classes were held.

The Medical Fund Society was incorporated by the Circuit Court of St. Louis County on March 6, 1872, and by the Secretary of State on March 9, 1872. It was to pay not more than $40,000 for Dr. Pope's building. In order to finance the transaction, the faculty agreed to turn over to the Medical Fund Society the net proceeds of all lectures.

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12 History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 5.
15 Ibid., 10.
One-fourth of this amount was to be used to pay for the college building; the other three-fourths was to be loaned to the society, each member receiving a note for the amount of his loan. In 1890 the Society sold the building for $75,858.33, and after paying its debts, had a net of $58,362.33. Thus, in effect, the faculty by their purchase of the building in 1872 had provided a permanent endowment for the St. Louis Medical College.

In an era when it was not unusual for a medical school to be operated by a faculty solely for the sake of the profits which were annually divided among its members, the founding of the Medical Fund Society was of great importance in the history of the St. Louis Medical College. That the men on the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College were whole-heartedly interested in their venture in medical education was again shown in 1875. In that year they agreed to "surrender to the school the entire remuneration for four years of their work in medical teaching." In the years which followed, they frequently made personal contributions to provide for the improvements which higher standards necessitated.

In 1876, while Dr. Hodgen was dean of the college, an important change was made in the curriculum. Previously

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16 Ibid.
17 Ibid., 15.
18 Ibid.
19 Ibid.
all that was required for graduation was a two-year course of medical instruction, and, as was the case at other medical colleges in the United States, the course of lectures which the students attended was the same for both years. But in 1876 a three-year graded course was offered to all students who would avail themselves of it, and a large number took advantage of the opportunity. Encouraged by its acceptance and by the superior achievements of those graduating from the new course, the faculty in 1880 made the three-year curriculum compulsory, and after 1882 no one was graduated who had not completed the three-year course.\footnote{20} And beginning in 1882-1883 the following subjects were required for graduation: materia medica; therapeutics; anatomy; chemistry; physiology; principles and practice of medicine; surgery; surgical anatomy; fractures and dislocations; clinical medicine; and obstetrics.\footnote{21} In April, 1883, the faculty extended the school year to thirty-three weeks, or about eight months. The sessions had been only five months, but in March, 1883, the students had petitioned the faculty for a longer term. The reason for their petition was that they felt they could not get the proper groundwork for the practice of medicine in three sessions of five months each.\footnote{22}

\footnote{20} History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 6; Opie, loc. cit., 12-13.  
\footnote{21} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 8, 1882, MS.  
\footnote{22} Ibid., Mar. 6, 8, Apr. 2, 1883, MS.
An advance was also made in the facilities which
the college had to offer. In the fall of 1881 a dispensary
adjoining the Medical College building was opened for both
medical and dental patients, with continuous service provid-
ed both night and day. The new dispensary was erected by
the Medical Fund Society at a cost of $7,000. In 1883
additional clinical facilities were provided by the Alexian
Brothers Hospital, to which the seniors were assigned in
thirds. Several years later, in 1886, Alexian Brothers
Hospital asked that each year one of the graduates be appoint-
ed as assistant, and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Hospital
made a request for three graduates to serve as assistants.

With the advance of medical science and the increase
in demand for medical education, changes in the faculty and
student body of the St. Louis Medical College were inevitable.
Between 1882 and 1891 two new professorships were established;
in April, 1883, the chair of Pathological Anatomy, first
occupied by Dr. Robert Luedeking; in May, 1883, the chair
of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine, occupied by Dr. W. E.
Fischel. In September, 1885, a woman applied for admission
as a student to the St. Louis Medical College; but her
application was rejected by the faculty, since they were

24 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Sept. 20, 1883, MS.
25 Ibid., Feb. 18, 1886, MS.
26 Ibid., Apr. 14, May 5, 1883, MS.
opposed to medical education for women. And five years later a negro asked to be admitted to the clinics of the senior year. His request was also turned down by the faculty.

But one of the principal changes in the faculty occurred on April 8, 1882, when Dr. John T. Hodgen died. He had served the college as dean since 1864, when he had succeeded Dr. Charles A. Pope. On May 5, 1882, the faculty selected a new dean—Dr. J. S. B. Alleyne.

Briefly, such was the history of the St. Louis Medical College from the time of its origin to 1891, the date of its admission to Washington University as a department in that institution. Contemporary with the St. Louis Medical College and somewhat similar in its development was the Missouri Medical College, which in 1899 also became a part of Washington University.

The Missouri Medical College, the second oldest medical department west of the Mississippi River, had its origin as the Medical Department of Kemper College, an institution founded in St. Louis by Bishop Jackson Kemper of the

27 Ibid., Sept. 15, 1885, MS.
28 Ibid., Sept. 29, 1890, MS.
29 Ibid., May 5, 1882, MS.
30 Smith, loc. cit., 5; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 5; Weekly Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society, I (1907), 3.
31 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 5, 1882, MS.
Protestant Episcopal Church. Although Kemper College was incorporated by an act of the Missouri Legislature in January, 1836, the Medical Department was not established until 1840. The leader in organizing the Medical Department was Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, a graduate of Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky. Just as the St. Louis Medical College was popularly known as "Pope's College," so the Medical Department of Kemper College was commonly called "McDowell's College." In fact, in many of the later annual announcements it was referred to as "McDowell's College."

Although the main campus of Kemper College, which contained the Academic and Preparatory Departments, was situated on a 125-acre tract near Kingshighway and Arsenal Streets, the site selected for the Medical Department was on the northwest corner of Ninth and Cerre Streets. There on June 11, 1840, at the top of a high bank overlooking Chouteau Pond, the cornerstone was laid, with Dr. McDowell delivering the address. At least part of the building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1840, in time for the first classes, and in the following year it was enlarged to

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33 Ibid., 126.
34 Opie, loc. cit., p. 13.
35 Terry, loc. cit., 127-128, 132.
36 Ibid., 132-134.
twice the original size.\textsuperscript{37} When completed, it contained an amphitheater, a chemistry lecture room and laboratory, an ordinary lecture room, two large dissecting rooms, a library, an anatomical museum, and offices for the faculty.\textsuperscript{38}

Classes were scheduled to begin early in November, 1840. However, as a means of advertising the school and acquainting the public with its methods and the quality of instruction, during the month of October free lectures were given in the practical anatomy room for the benefit of prospective students.\textsuperscript{39} As announced in the first catalogue, the regular lectures were to begin on the first Monday in November, 1840, and to end on March 1, 1841—a term of only four months' duration. Tuition was at the rate of fifteen dollars for each professor's lectures, except for the course in anatomy and surgery, which was twenty dollars.\textsuperscript{40} In its first year the Medical Department of Kemper College had a faculty of six members and a student body of forty.\textsuperscript{41}

Requirements for the M. D. degree were similar to those of the St. Louis Medical College. A candidate for a degree had to have two years of tutelage by a practicing

\textsuperscript{37} Ibid., 134-135; Bulger, "Early Years of the Missouri Medical College," Washington University Medical Alumni Quarterly, II, 195.
\textsuperscript{38} Bulger, loc. cit., 195.
\textsuperscript{39} Terry, loc. cit., 137-138.
\textsuperscript{40} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{41} Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," Dedication of the New Buildings of the Washington University Medical School, 1915, p. 79.
physician, and had to attend two full courses at the Medical Department of Kemper College, or one at another medical school and the second at Kemper. However a practitioner with three years' experience could obtain a degree by attending only one course at Kemper. The first degrees were granted on February 23, 1841, when a class of three students was graduated.

As for clinical facilities for training students, none were mentioned in the first catalogue but some existed in St. Louis which may have been used. Dr. McDowell maintained a "Surgical Infirmary" not far from the Medical Department, and he and Dr. R. F. Stevens had an "Eye and Ear Infirmary" on Fourth Street across from the courthouse. But no connection with the Medical Department has been discovered. In 1842 several physicians, including members of the faculty of the Medical Department of Kemper College, established the first free dispensary in St. Louis. Again, whether or not the students received any training in this dispensary is not known. However, in the circular published by the faculty of the Medical Department for the year 1843-1844, the

44 Ibid.
46 Ibid., 201.
following statement appears: "Our pupils have the advantages of the wards of the City Hospital and Workhouse, where they can see every variety of disease and every species of surgical operation." 47 But just what is meant by "City Hospital" is not clear, because not until 1845 were the plans for the City Hospital completed, and not until August, 1846, was the hospital opened. The announcement may refer to the Sister's Hospital, often called the "St. Louis Hospital." 48 The next announcement, published in May, 1844, contains this statement: "From the first of July to the first of January, a regular course will be delivered in the hospital." 49

In 1845 the Medical Department of Kemper College had to change its organization and affiliation, for in that year Kemper College, faced with a financial deficit of $17,500, was forced to close its doors. 50 In the period from 1841 to 1844 the Medical Department had grown consistently until in the latter year the student body numbered one hundred and the graduating class twenty-seven. To provide for the survival of this thriving medical department, Dr. McDowell and several others petitioned the state legislature for a charter for a new organization. 51

Accordingly, on February 6, 1845, an act was

48 Ibid., 201-202.
49 Ibid., 201.
51 Ibid., 139; Dacus and Buel, A Tour of St. Louis, 103.
approved to incorporate the "Missouri Institute of Sciences."\textsuperscript{52} The trustees named in the act were: Thomas Watson, William Milburn, Robert Kyle, J. M. McDowell, and James Gordon. They were to have the power "to grant the degrees usually granted in any Academy or University."\textsuperscript{53} A board composed of at least three of the trustees was to have the power to appoint a president, professors, tutors, librarian, treasurer, and other officers. The board was also to make the laws and regulations for the institution. Whenever enough money had been raised, the trustees were to procure or build suitable quarters for the institution. The trustees were to hold semiannual meetings in March and September.\textsuperscript{54}

Not for long did the suddenly orphaned medical school maintain an independent existence. At a meeting of the faculty in January, 1846, a resolution was passed that the dean be instructed to "open negotiations" with the University of Missouri, "with a view to establishing a connection with that institution."\textsuperscript{55} On January 26, 1846, the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri adopted the former Medical Department of Kemper College, making it the Medical Department of the University of Missouri.\textsuperscript{56}

The relationship established between the Medical

\textsuperscript{52} Missouri Laws, 1844-1845, p. 110.
\textsuperscript{53} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{54} Ibid., pp. 110-111.
\textsuperscript{55} Bulger, loc. cit., 196; Dacus and Buel, op. cit., 103.
\textsuperscript{56} Bulger, loc. cit., 196; Dacus and Buel, op. cit., 103.
Department and the university was little more than nominal. The Board of Curators authorized the degrees and the president of the university attended the commencement exercises, but no financial connection existed between the department and the university. The one real link between the two was Edward H. Leffingwell, M. D., professor of chemistry and the natural sciences at the University of Missouri. A graduate of Yale, he was greatly interested in medical education, and the draft of the plan to merge the former Medical Department of Kemper College with the University of Missouri is in his handwriting in the records of the board of curators. When the merger was completed, Dr. Leffingwell taught chemistry and pharmacy in the Medical Department at St. Louis part of the year, but in 1848, when the department opened a summer institute, he spent all his time in St. Louis.

If the relationship between the Medical Department and the University of Missouri was scarcely more than nominal at first, it became even less so by 1852. For in that year the university catalogue began to omit the names of the faculty and students of the Medical Department. In fact on one occasion the president of the university told the Board of Curators he had read in the newspapers that the faculty of the Medical Department had been reorganized, but at that

57 Viles, op. cit., 33.
58 Ibid., 31, 33, 62.
59 Ibid., 31, 33.
60 Ibid., 31, 56.
time he did not know the names of the new members of the faculty so that they could be formally appointed. The minutes and records of the Board of Curators almost never refer to the Medical Department, but the president of the university continued to appear at the commencements once a year to confer degrees and deliver a speech.\textsuperscript{61}

The faculty, inspired by the increase in classes and the wider geographical distribution of the students, decided to erect "a magnificent college building."\textsuperscript{62} "For those days it was a pretentious undertaking; in a rather primitive community, located in a sparsely settled country."\textsuperscript{63} The manner in which the undertaking was financed is not known to the writer. The site upon which the building was erected was the northwest corner of Eighth and Gratiot Streets. Construction was begun in 1847, and two years later the main part of the central octagon and the north wing were completed, though there is evidence that the old building was still being used. Later in the fifties the dome and the south wing were completed.\textsuperscript{64}

The following description of the building as it appeared in 1850 is given in a catalogue of the Medical Department of the University of Missouri:

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{61} Ibid., 66.
  \item \textsuperscript{62} Bulger, loc. cit., 196.
  \item \textsuperscript{63} Ibid.
  \item \textsuperscript{64} Ibid.
The style of the octagon is Gothic and is divided into three stories. The first is the dispensary, where necessary surgical operations are performed gratuitously, the second is the faculty room and library. The third is the great Anatomical Amphitheater, which is one of the best arranged and most magnificent lecture rooms in the United States. The diameter is seventy feet and the height to the dome is fifty-two feet. The seats are arranged in circular form above which is a spacious gallery where anatomical specimens, paintings, etc., are systematically arranged; the whole is lighted by six large Gothic windows overlooking the seats, whilst from the dome light is thrown directly upon the operating table through large skylights. The brick building attached to the octagon is ninety by seventy feet and contains three stories and an attic. On the first floor is the chemical lecture room and on the second the common lecture room. The third floor is wholly occupied as a museum whilst the fourth is the common dissecting room.

Another description of the interior of the building and its equipment at a somewhat later date is to be found in a less biased source—a sketch book of St. Louis published in 1858. According to this account, "The chemical and philosophical apparatus is one of the most complete in the country. . . . The anatomical amphitheater . . . has ample accommodations for one thousand persons." The dissecting room was "well ventilated and warmed, and provided with gas lights." The library was "elegantly furnished," and contained "a superior collection of books, paintings, engravings, specimens, statuary, etc." The sketch book also gave a more detailed description of the anatomical specimens.

65 Catalogue of the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, 1850-1851, in Bulger, loc. cit., 198.
displayed by this medical school in the middle of the nineteenth century. It stated:

The anatomical museum is provided with a large number of dried and cut preparations of various parts of the human body, elegantly prepared—showing the osseous, ligamentous, muscular, vascular and nervous systems; also a fine collection of pathological and embryological specimens—the latter showing the various stages of development almost from impregnation to birth. Also a sufficient number of monstrosities to give variety to the collection. 66

As for clinical and hospital facilities provided for training the students in the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, the announcement in the catalogue for 1850-1851 states that in the main part of the new building was a dispensary, "where necessary surgical operations are performed gratuitously." 67 In the summer of 1852 an ordinance was passed by the Council of the City of St. Louis making "a liberal appropriation of money for the establishment and support of a dispensary to be connected with the Medical Department of the Missouri University." 68 This dispensary was opened in the college building in the fall of 1852. 69 Whether the Medical Department continued to operate its own dispensary in conjunction with the city dispensary, or whether the former was discontinued, the writer has not ascertained. In the meanwhile hospital facilities

67 Bulger, loc. cit., 198.
68 Ibid., 202.
69 Ibid.
in St. Louis were expanding. In August, 1846, shortly after the University of Missouri took over the former Medical Department of Kemper College, the new City Hospital opened its doors; in 1855 the new United States Marine Hospital received its first patients. Dr. McDowell was physician and surgeon of the Marine Hospital, having been appointed by the President of the United States long before the hospital was completed.\textsuperscript{70}

In 1857 the contractual relation between the Medical Department and the University of Missouri was terminated,\textsuperscript{71} and once more the department was orphaned through no fault of its own. Here is the story of what happened.

The president of the University of Missouri, Dr. James Shannon, had become involved in the slavery controversy, heartily endorsing the Missouri invasions of Kansas. When the legislature met to revise the Missouri Statutes in 1855, the Whigs and Benton Democrats combined to oust Shannon, who, during his six years as president, had also been active as a "Campbellite" minister.\textsuperscript{72} Therefore, on December 4, 1855, they revised the act governing the state university so that it contained this provision: The Curators have power to appoint the president, professors, and tutors,

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{70} Ibid.
  \item \textsuperscript{71} Viles, \textit{op. cit.}, 56.
  \item \textsuperscript{72} Ibid., 52-59.
\end{itemize}
"no one of whom shall preach or exercise the functions of
a minister of the gospel, or of any one of the learned pro-
fessions, during his continuance in office."\textsuperscript{73} It also
stated: "All the offices held by the president, professors
and tutors, in the University, are hereby declared vacant
on the fourth day of July next."\textsuperscript{74}

But all the members of the faculty in the Medical
Department of the University of Missouri were also practicing
physicians and no other type of teacher was then available.
Then the legislature, in aiming a mortal blow at the presi-
dent, also destroyed the faculty of the Medical Department.
During the next session of the legislature (1856-1857) the
representatives from Boone County tried to have the law
amended to remove the restriction on the professors in the
Medical Department, but this attempt at legislative relief
failed.\textsuperscript{75} The Board of Curators in July, 1856, adopted the
following resolution:

Whereas, by an act of the last legislature
concerning the University, all offices in the
University were vacated on the 4th inst. and by
the same section it is provided that no person
who shall be appointed to the office of Presi-
dent, Professor or Tutor shall exercise the function
of any one of the learned professions during his
continuance in office; therefore, believing as
we are bound to do, that persons fit to act as
Professors in the Medical School are also well

\textsuperscript{73} Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1855, II,
1494, 1502.
\textsuperscript{74} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{75} Wiles, op. cit., 66.
qualified to practice medicine, and inasmuch as the Board cannot consent to deprive the citizens of St. Louis and of the State of the valuable services of nine medical gentlemen; Resolved, that the Board deems it improper to proceed to elect Professors in the Medical School."

Thus the Medical Department of the University of Missouri was left without a faculty in July, 1856.

The exact status of the department in the year 1856-1857 is not clear. Professor Viles, in his History of the University of Missouri, states that the contractual relationship with the university ended in 1857. In the announcement for 1857-1858 the former Medical Department of the University is called the "Missouri Medical College." 77

Sometime between July, 1856, and the publication of the announcement for 1857-1858, the school reorganized, reverting to the charter granted to the Missouri Institute of Sciences in 1845. It thus became the Medical Department of the Missouri Institute of Sciences, but it continued to call itself the "Missouri Medical College" until 1899, when it became a part of the St. Louis Medical College, the Medical Department of Washington University. 78

As the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, the school had made considerable progress. It had erected a new building which, while it "reflected some

76 Daily Missouri Republican, July 21, 1856, in Bulger, loc. cit., 202-203.
77 Bulger, loc. cit., 203.
78 Ibid.
of the eccentricities of the founder, ... gave evidence of careful planning for immediate and future needs." 79

It had made available better teaching apparatus and had increased the requirements for the degree by the addition of another year of pupilage under a preceptor. In the year 1855-1856 it had 103 students and graduated a class of 29. 80 One of its most distinguished graduates was Dr. John T. Hodgen, of the class of 1848, who, after a year's internship at the St. Louis City Hospital, served his alma mater as a demonstrator of anatomy from 1849 to 1854, as professor of anatomy from 1854 to 1858, and as professor of anatomy and physiology from 1858 to 1862. 81

Scarcely had the Missouri Medical College resumed its independent status when the Civil War broke out. The graduating class of 1861, numbering twenty-six students, was destined to be the last until the war was over. 82 As a result of Dr. McDowell's "unneutral words and acts," 83 the United States Government seized the college building, converting it into a military prison, known as the "Gratiot

80 Ibid., pp. 80-81.
81 Weekly Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society, I (1907), 3; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 5.
82 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 81.
Street Prison." That the building made an excellent
prison is evident from the fortress-like appearance of the
structure. In January, 1862, the Western Sanitary Commission,
having heard that smallpox had broken out among the prisoners,
asked permission to investigate, but General Halleck refus-
ed. However, in May, 1862, when the Commission was put in
charge of military prisons, it did investigate and found
overcrowding and unsanitary conditions. It removed some of
the prisoners to Alton, Illinois, and then cleaned and white-
washed the prison.

Although the faculty had been scattered at the
outbreak of war, a few of the professors, including Dr.
Hodgen, reorganized and gave the usual course of lectures
to a small class in a temporary home on Fifth Street between
Chestnut and Pine Streets. Nearby, at the corner of Fifth
and Chestnut Streets, was the City General Hospital, opened
on September 10, 1861, in charge of Dr. Hodgen. Described
as "one of the best conducted hospitals in the West," it
treated "nearly all the severely wounded."

84 Barbee, "History of the Missouri Medical
College, from 1840 to 1861," Journal of the Missouri State
Medical Association, XI, 14.
85 Richard, "St. Louis during the Civil War,"
105, MS.
86 Ibid., 105-106, MS.
87 Barbee, loc. cit., 14; Terry, "Address in
Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc.
cit., p. 81.
88 Richard, op. cit., 99, MS.
89 Ibid.
At the close of the Civil War classes were apparently resumed in the building on Gratiot Street. McDowell reorganized the faculty, but his death in 1868 prevented him from witnessing the advances of the seventies. Unfortunately the new faculty did not include Dr. John T. Hodgen, who joined the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College; but it did include several newcomers to St. Louis: Shumard, a paleontologist; Curtman, a student of Leibig; and Paul Gervais Robinson, a brilliant diagnosticien.

After the war, and partly as a result of it, rapid advances were made in medical education in St. Louis. In the announcement of the Missouri Medical College of 1871-1872 appears a statement that microscopes and microscopic projection were to be used as a means of teaching histology, and students were to make post-mortem examinations. Besides, students of obstetrics were to receive practical training in a lying-in charity. The catalogue for 1872-1873 stated that in addition to the clinical facilities provided in the past, the college would use the St. Louis Eye and Ear In-

90 Goodwin, op. cit., 130; Scharf, History of Saint Louis City and County, II, 1544.
91 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 80.
92 Weekly Bulletin of the St. Louis Medical Society, I (1907), 3; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 3.
93 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 80.
firmary, the St. Louis Western Dispensary, and the Insane Asylum. Sometime during this period of reorganization the College moved to temporary quarters on Sixth Street. 94

The year 1873 was one of great importance in the history of the Missouri Medical College, for in that year it established an affiliation with St. John's Hospital. 95 In the following year a joint stock company, with a capital of $50,000, was formed and a new college building was erected at the northeast corner of Lucas Avenue and Twenty-Third Street at a cost of $25,000. 96 Situated on a lot adjacent to St. John's Hospital, the new building was subsequently connected with the hospital by a clinical building. 97 The Missouri Medical College occupied these buildings until 1894. 98

In 1886 the Missouri Medical College was again connected with the University of Missouri. "By this relation the fundamental medical studies could be pursued in either institution; while the clinical work was provided by the St. Louis section." 99 The University of Missouri had

94 Ibid.
95 Ibid., pp. 81-82.
96 Ibid.; Goodwin, op. cit., 130; Scharf, op. cit., II, 1544.
97 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., pp. 81-82.
98 Ibid., pp. 82-83.
99 Ibid., p. 82.
established its own Medical Department at Columbia in 1873. Its enrollment reached a peak of 43 in 1879-1880 but thereafter declined steadily. Just how long it was connected with the Missouri Medical College is not clear, but Professor Viles referred to the arrangement as a "temporary alliance." \(^{100}\)

In the last ten years of its existence as an independent institution the Missouri Medical College made further progress in its curriculum and clinics. In 1889-1890 a graded course of three years, which had been advocated previously by the faculty, was finally adopted. In addition the term was lengthened and the spring course improved upon, and students were encouraged to accept internships in the City Hospital after graduating from the college. Besides, a large surgical clinic was developed, largely through the efforts of Drs. Theodore Prewitt and Herman Tuholske. \(^{101}\)

In 1880 the Post-Graduate School of the Missouri Medical College had been organized under the charter of the Missouri Medical College. The purpose of the school was to offer practitioners and recent graduates opportunities for practical instruction and special study which could not be given in the regular course of lectures. The classes were held in the building of the Missouri Medical College. \(^{102}\)

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100 Viles, op. cit., 210-211.
101 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 82.
102 Scharf, op. cit., II, 1545.
In 1891 the St. Louis Post-Graduate School of Medicine combined with the Missouri Medical College, adding the clinical facilities of its Polyclinic Hospital.103

On March 31, 1891, the Missouri Medical College held its fiftieth annual commencement and celebrated its golden jubilee. The commencement exercises were held at the Entertainment Hall of the Exposition Building, with Dr. H. Tuholske conferring the degrees. Immediately after the exercises a crowd of more than two hundred people went to the grand dining-room of the Lindell Hotel. There, according to a contemporary newspaper, the faculty and alumni of the college "gathered about the festive board to commemorate with speech and feast and flowing wine the institution's golden jubilee."104

By 1894 the Missouri Medical College had outgrown the building it had erected on Twenty-Third and Lucas. It therefore moved into a new structure on Jefferson Avenue between Washington and Lucas Avenues,105 adjoining the Polyclinic building. The new building was used for teaching while the other was used for hospital and dispensary purposes.106 Here the Missouri Medical College found itself

103 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 83.
104 St. Louis Republic, Apr. 1, 1891.
105 Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 83; Shapleigh, op. cit., 17; Parker, Missouri Medical College, 7, MS.
106 Shapleigh, op. cit., 7.
"amply provided with well-equipped histological, physiological, chemical and pathological laboratories, dissecting rooms, anatomical and surgical amphitheatres, lecture halls, clinic rooms."\(^{107}\)

But the Missouri Medical College, with its good laboratories, large clinic, new equipment, and enthusiastic faculty,\(^{108}\) was soon to be absorbed by a larger institution. In the last year of its existence—1898-1899—it had an enrollment of 300 students and at its last commencement, on April 18, 1899, 81 students received their degrees.\(^{109}\) The former Medical Department of Kemper College, founded in 1840 by Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell, had grown and prospered. It had originated as a department of a small sectarian college; at two different times it had been a department of the state university; and it had maintained an independent existence for many years. In 1899 it made its last affiliation—it became a part of Washington University.

Such, in brief, were the histories of the two medical colleges in which the present School of Medicine of Washington University had its origin. The story of either of these might well be the subject of a longer work, but only short accounts have been given here in an effort to present

\(^{107}\) Goodwin, op. cit., 130.

\(^{108}\) Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 83.

\(^{109}\) Goodwin, op. cit., 130.
a background for the story of the founding of a larger and more permanent school of medicine.

The histories of the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College have been treated separately. Actually they overlap at many points, not only because they were founded at about the same time and in the same city and were confronted with similar problems, both local and national, but also because of a frequent interchange of personnel. They were rivals, it is true, but they both accomplished the same results; the training of capable physicians, some of whom won international fame; providing clinical facilities in their community; experimenting in the field of medical education. The St. Louis Medical College had accomplished its results by emphasizing laboratory instruction; the Missouri Medical College had achieved its purpose by emphasizing clinical instruction.¹¹⁰ Both were to bring to Washington University a half century of experience in medical education; equipment and buildings; the support and interest of a large body of alumni; the goodwill and gratitude of the community. In conclusion, to quote an alumnus of one of these colleges, "The union of the St. Louis and Missouri Medical Colleges was an expression of high moral obligation

¹¹⁰ Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 82.
to the interest of medicine."\textsuperscript{111}

In this first chapter it has been necessary to trace two independent colleges from the time of their establishment to the point where they become associated with Washington University. Roughly this outline has covered the period between 1836 and 1899. Each college sought a more lasting existence than that possible as an independent unit, as was evidenced by repeated attempts by each of the two colleges to join a University. The next chapter will discuss the culmination of these attempts in the amalgamation of St. Louis Medical College in 1891 and the Missouri Medical College in 1899 with Washington University.

\textsuperscript{111} Ibid., p. 85.
CHAPTER II

BEGINNINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE
AS THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
1891-1899

By 1891 it was clear to the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College that the fullest development of the school could not be reached as long as it remained an independent institution. As early as 1887 a committee of the faculty had been appointed to attempt to affiliate the college with Washington University, but nothing came of this attempt. In 1891 conditions were right for a change. The Medical Fund Society, composed of most of the members of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College, had sold the college building, and plans for a new building were being discussed. The site had not yet been selected and the money from the sale of the property was deposited in a bank while the college rented the old building from the new owner.

Just at this time an incident occurred which focused the attention of the faculty on the desirability of effecting a union with Washington University. At a meeting on September 29, 1890, the faculty passed a resolution that "the

1 Parle, "Missouri Dental College, 1866-1901," p. 180, MS.
2 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 29, 1890, MS.
St. Louis Medical College establish in conjunction with Washington University ... a physiological laboratory, having an equal share of the expense with the Washington University on such plans as shall be mutually concerted."³ The faculty had taken this action after Dr. Porter had stated that the Medical College faculty ought to include a professional physiologist, so that that subject might be taught more thoroughly. A committee, with Dr. Johnson as chairman, was appointed to confer with Washington University.⁴ On November 20, 1890, the Board of Directors of Washington University received a proposal from the Medical College "concerning the establishment of a Department in connection therewith to be called 'The Physiological Department of Washington University.'"⁵ The members of the Board did not favor the proposal but "it was not deemed necessary or expedient to take any action."⁶ However, on December 8, 1890, the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College received a letter from Henry Hitchcock, one of the university's directors, "declining such concert on account of the present financial embarrassment of Washington University."⁷ The faculty of the Medical College therefore made an additional appropriation for its own department.⁸

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³ Ibid.
⁴ Ibid.
⁵ Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Nov. 20, 1890, MS.
⁶ Ibid.
⁷ St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Dec. 8, 1890, MS.
⁸ Ibid.
But the faculty at this meeting on December 8, 1890, took the first step toward affiliation with Washington University. The minutes of this important meeting give the following account of their action:

The desirability of uniting with some Literary Institution was discussed, especially with Washington University. The advantage of such a junction was warmly endorsed. Dr. Green thought that the time was very favorable for such a junction with Washington University and that steps be immediately taken looking to such a union. Seconded and carried.

To carry out the purpose of Dr. Green's motion, Dean Henry H. Mudd was authorized to appoint a committee with himself as chairman. Whereupon he selected as the other members of his committee Drs. Johnson, Gregory, Baumgarten, and Green.

Several months were to elapse before negotiations were completed. In the meanwhile, at a meeting of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College on February 9, 1891, the building committee reported that "on account of delay in hearing from the proposed junction with Washington University, they had made no decided step, believing that pending the decision of Washington University, a fund in Bank was preferable to a fund in Real Estate." Furthermore, the committee explained, "joining that Institution might materially affect the location of the proposed new building."

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9 Ibid.
10 Ibid.
11 Ibid., Feb. 9, 1891, MS.
12 Ibid.
The faculty heartily agreed with the committee’s report. Then the dean said that he had received a letter from James E. Yeatman, in which he offered his services in bringing about a union with the university. This offer is not unimportant, for Yeatman was a member of the Board of Directors of Washington University, having served in that capacity since 1862.

Until the negotiations were almost completed, no further information can be found. In the records of the meetings of the Board of Directors of Washington University only once is any reference made to the subject. That appears in the minutes of the meeting on January 13, 1891, when the secretary, unaware of the curiosity of future generations, very tersely made this entry: "The Russell Fund and St. Louis Medical College." Evidently the subject was discussed but no action was taken which the secretary deemed worthy of further record.

Finally, on April 9, 1891, the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College met to hear a report of their committee ---the proposed articles of agreement which would effect a junction with Washington University. The faculty discussed each article, making a few criticisms of the wording of

13 Ibid.
14 Craig, "Origin and History of the Collegiate Department of Washington University, 1853-1870," p. 289, MS.
Articles II, V, and IX. A less taciturn secretary recorded:
"On the whole, the Faculty expressed themselves as much
pleased with the favorableness of the contract. Opinions
were freely given as to the importance of the present move;
some feeling that the old St. Louis Medical College was re-
tired as a thing of the past; while the majority were pleas-
ed that we were joining a well-known and important institu-
tion."\(^{16}\)

Then Dr. Green, who seems to have been the one on
whom the faculty relied to put their desires into formal
statements, made the following motion: "That the plan for
the establishment of a Medical Department as set forth in
the report hereby adopted, be presented to the Board of
Directors of Washington University, as expressing the desires
of the Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College."\(^{17}\) Dr.
Fry seconded the motion and it was unanimously adopted. But
Dr. Green presented another motion: "That our conferring
Committee be empowered to present this plan as expressing
our wishes."\(^{18}\) His second motion was carried; thus there
could be no doubt that the faculty of the St. Louis Medical
College favored the proposed union.\(^{19}\)

On April 14, 1891, the Board of Directors of Wash-
ington University passed the ordinance which made the St.

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\(^{16}\) St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Apr. 9, 1891, MS.
\(^{17}\) Ibid.
\(^{18}\) Ibid.
\(^{19}\) Ibid.
Louis Medical College an integral part of the university. Present at the meeting were George E. Leighton, president of the Board, George M. Bartlett, secretary, Edward S. Rowse, William A. Hagardine, Carlos S. Greeley, and Henry W. Eliot. President Leighton "spoke at length of the establishment of a Medical Department of Washington University," and then presented the ordinance, "the result of several conferences between members of the Board and the Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College." Greeley moved that "the Ordinance as presented be adopted." The motion was seconded by Hagardine and then adopted unanimously. Thus, on April 14, 1891, Washington University acquired a medical department.

How well this action of the Board of Directors conformed with the purpose of the founders of their institution! On February 14, 1854, when the first Board of Directors (the corporators named in the charter granted to Eliot Seminary) met to adopt a constitution, they stated that the object of the institution was "to provide the means of a thorough and complete education, with particular view to practical usefulness." But none of the founders of the university had lived to see their Eliot Seminary branch out into the field of medical education; the last of the original Board of

21 Ibid.
22 Ibid.
23 Ibid.
24 Craig, op. cit., pp. 27-28, MS.
Directors, George Partridge, had died on July 12, 1890. That the principal founder of the university was interested in this field of education is evident, for, as previously mentioned, the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot was a member of the Board of Trustees of the St. Louis Medical College when it was affiliated with St. Louis University in 1842. Other members of that board, it will be recalled, were John O'Fallon and James H. Lucas. The former was a member of the Board of Directors of Washington University from 1855 to his death in 1865; the latter, from 1856 to 1873.

That the question of establishing a medical department had been mentioned by the early members of the Board of Directors is evident from the minutes of their meetings. In March, 1860, appears this entry: "Our University now has the nucleus of the Scientific; that of Medicine is already pre-occupied in St. Louis." Later in the same decade, in June, 1867, the secretary wrote: "Subject of a Medical Department was introduced by the President, but no action was taken." And the president referred to was none other than the Reverend William Greenleaf Eliot.

As one reads the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Washington University on April 14, 1891, one

25 Ibid., p. 288, MS.
26 Ibid., p. 289, MS.
27 Holmes Smith, Notes on Corporation Records, 7, MS.
28 Ibid., 20, MS.
29 Craig, op. cit., p. 226, MS.
notes a peculiar coincidence. For on that day the Directors not only acquired a medical department for Washington University but, what is of great importance for the future welfare of the infant department, they unanimously elected as a member of the board, Robert S. Brookings, who, at a later time, played such a prominent part in making this department known nationally.

That the press of the day took cognizance of the importance of the union of the two institutions is evident from the following article which appeared in the _St. Louis Republic_ on April 17, 1891:

An Educational Event

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St. Louis Medical College a Part of Washington University

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Negotiations and conferences for a year or two past looking to the union of the St. Louis Medical College with Washington University have just reached a conclusion whereby the union has been effected. . . .

The present plan contemplates greatly enlarged provisions for thorough medical education and the establishment of laboratories for physiological, chemical and anatomical work much more extended than any west of New York.

The St. Louis Medical College has completed its forty-ninth year of successful work, and will enter upon its fiftieth under the university organization. Its graduates, numbering several thousand, are distributed throughout the whole West. . . .

Mr. Leighton, president of the board, said this morning that the matter of union had been under consideration for several years, but only

within the last year has the matter approached a successful result. He believes that the union will be productive of the best results to both institutions, materially broadening the work and giving to the college more extended facilities, especially in laboratory directions. Laboratory work has become a distinct and most important department of medical science in recent years and the greatest advance has been made along that line. The great importance of the researches of Koch and Pasteur and hundreds of others less renowned but equally faithful workers in the great laboratories of the world, have opened a new field which no plan of medical education can now afford to omit from its course of study. Of course institutions which endeavor to keep high standards, and require long and thorough courses of training, find it difficult to compete in patronage with institutions all over the country which confer degrees on shorter courses of study and more superfine attainments, but there is in all professional schools a demand for the best which fully justifies the effort to sustain them. . . .

Thus, if the secretary of the Board of Directors failed to explain the hopes and ideals which prompted them to enter the field of medical education, the journalist who interviewed President Leighton has left a fuller record. The two institutions, by their union, were to help each other. For the future Leighton envisaged laboratories unexcelled by any west of New York. But he also foresaw difficulties ahead if the new department was to compete for students with other medical schools with less exacting requirements. Nevertheless, to the contemporary journalist, with the interest of his readers in mind, the union of the two institutions was "an educational event." 31

31 St. Louis Daily Republic, Apr. 17, 1891.
On April 20, 1891, just six days after the Board of Directors had adopted the ordinance establishing the new department, the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College met to take final action on the articles of agreement. Before presenting the document, Dean Mudd read a letter from President Leighton in which he stated that "some slight errors of wording" had been rectified and he believed that "the present copy would meet with no objection on that score." Then the dean presented the articles "as decided on by the conference of a Committee selected by the Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College and the Board of Directors of Washington University." Dr. Roman moved "that the report be received and filed." Because of its importance, the ordinance is given here in full, just as it appeared in the St. Louis Medical College faculty minutes on April 20, 1891:

An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Medical Department of Washington University

Article I

A Medical Department of the University is hereby established to be known as "The St. Louis Medical College."

Article II

The Department hereby established shall be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of the University.

32 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 20, 1891, M5.
33 Ibid.
34 Ibid.
Article III

The object of said College shall be to provide thorough instruction in all branches of Medical and the allied sciences through the establishment and maintenance of a Faculty learned in the Several Departments and of such Museums, Laboratories and Libraries as may be deemed incidental thereto.

Article IV

The immediate supervision of said College shall be vested in a Board of Overseers, which shall consist of nine members, four of whom shall always be members of and selected by the Board of Directors of the University; and all of whom shall in the first instance be appointed by said Directors. The term of office of said Overseers respectively shall be six years, except in the case of those first appointed as above provided; three of whom shall be appointed by said Board of Directors for two years, three for four years, and three for six years, having respectively the qualifications below stated. Thereafter said Board of Overseers shall by vote of not less than six members thereof fill for the remainder of the term all vacancies occurring in said body by death, resignation or removal from St. Louis, and for the full term when the term of office of any member shall expire; provided that at least four members of the said Board of Overseers shall always be members of and selected by the University Board of Directors and the remaining five thereof shall be members of or nominated to said Overseers by the Faculty of the College hereby established. Said Board of Overseers may appoint a Chairman and Treasurer and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the management of said Department. Subject to the control of the University Directors they may enact such by-laws as they may deem necessary, fix the fee for attendance upon the several courses of instruction, and generally make such rules and regulations as they may deem best to secure the orderly and efficient working of the College. They shall make an Annual report to the Board of Directors of the University of the work of the College at such time as said Directors may prescribe.
Article V

The College shall be maintained by the fees of students and such gifts as may be received for its support, development, or maintenance. All monies so received shall be held in trust solely for the uses specified and shall be kept invested separate and apart from all other funds and shall be disbursed as may be directed by the Board of Overseers.

Article VI

The Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College shall consist of Professors as follows:
A Professor of Chemistry & Pharmacy
A Professor of Principles & Practice of Medicine
A Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery
A Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics
A Professor of Clinical Surgery and Special Fractures and Dislocations
A Professor of Clinical Medicine
A Professor of Pathological Anatomy
A Professor of Ophthalmology
A Professor of Obstetrics
A Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery
A Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine
A Professor of Physiology
A Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System
A Professor of Gynecology
A Professor of Clinical Gynecology
A Professor of Osteology and Regional Anatomy
A Professor of Descriptive Anatomy
A Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica

No member of the Faculty shall be removed from office, except upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the remaining members, but in case of vacancy, pro-tempore appointments as such may be made by the Board until the vacancy is regularly filled.

Article VII

Any alteration in the titles of the Professors, the creation of new chairs, the abolition of
existing chairs, or material changes in the policy of the College shall be made upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the Faculty and with the approval of the Board of Overseers.

Article VIII

In the first instance, members of the Faculty of said College shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the University. Thereafter every appointment to any vacancy shall be made by the Board of Directors upon the nomination of at least two-thirds of the remaining members of the Faculty and the approval of the said nomination by the Board of Overseers.

Article IX

Degrees shall be conferred by the University upon such persons as having pursued their course of study in said College shall be recommended therefore by the Faculty.

Diplomas shall be signed by the President of the Board of Directors of the University, by the Chancellor, by the Medical Faculty—and by the Chairman of the Board of Overseers.35

This ordinance, having been accepted by both parties, established the Medical Department of Washington University, but it retained the name "St. Louis Medical College." Although the new department was to be under the general supervision of the Board of Directors of the university, it was to be under the immediate control of a Board of Overseers. Financed as an independent unit of the university, it was to be maintained by the fees of the students and by any gifts which might be received for that

purpose. It was to have eighteen professorships, the first appointments being made by the Board of Directors. Thereafter the chairs were to be filled by the Board of Directors upon the nomination of two-thirds of the faculty which still held office and upon the approval of the Board of Overseers. Degrees were to be conferred by the university upon the recommendation of the faculty of the Medical Department. 36

The organization of the Board of Overseers was set forth in detail in the ordinance. Of the nine members of the Board, four were always to be members of and selected by the Board of Directors of the university. The other five members were to be nominated by the faculty and approved by the Board of Overseers. Three members were to retire every two years, and their regular term of office was to be six years. All of the members of the first Board of Overseers were to be appointed by the Directors; thereafter they were to be elected by a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Overseers. The Board of Overseers was to fill the vacancies which existed as a result of death, resignation, or removal from St. Louis. 37 Although the powers of the Board of Overseers were subject to the control of the Washington University Directors, the Board could enact the by-laws which it deemed

36 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Apr. 14, 1891, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 20, 1891, MS.
37 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Apr. 14, 1891, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 20, 1891, MS.
necessary, determine tuition fees, and in general make the rules and regulations necessary to obtain the orderly and efficient operation of the Department. In addition, it was to make an annual report to the Board of Directors of the university on the work in the Medical Department. The Board of Overseers was similar to the special subordinate boards in control of some of the other divisions of the university—the St. Louis School of Fine Arts and the Manual Training School.

The members of the first Board of Overseers and their terms of office were: Dean Henry H. Mudd, Drs. E. H. Gregory, and G. Baumgarten, appointed for six years; Carlos S. Greeley, James E. Yeatman, and Henry Hitchcock, four years; and President George E. Leighton, two years. At their first meeting, on June 3, 1891, they elected Dr. Gregory chairman and Dr. Baumgarten secretary, and authorized the dean to act as treasurer of the Medical Department. They also decided to hold meetings twice a year. However, their next meeting did not occur until May 17, 1892, when they adopted by-laws for the Board. A simple majority was

38 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Apr. 14, 1891, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 20, 1891, MS.
39 St. Louis Daily Republic, Apr. 17, 1891.
40 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, June 3, 1891, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 8, 1891, MS.
41 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, June 3, 1891, MS.
to constitute a quorum.\textsuperscript{42} Several times in the period from 1891 to 1899 the Board did not meet according to schedule; either it was unable to get a quorum, as was sometimes stated, or it had no business to transact.\textsuperscript{43} In all, the work of the Board of Overseers seemed to have been ineffective. It remained in existence at least until November, 1905, when the minutes contain the brief statement "No quorum," but thereafter no further mention of its meetings is to be found.\textsuperscript{44}

The first appointments to the faculty of the university's newly established Medical Department were made by the Board of Directors at its meeting on May 13, 1891. At that time eighteen professors were appointed, all of whom had M. D. degrees. Their names and the chairs they filled were as follows: Abram Litton, Chemistry and Pharmacy; John Bates Johnson, the Principles and Practice of Medicine; Elisha Hall Gregory, Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery; Gustav Baumgarten, Special Pathology and Therapeutics; Henry Hodgen Mudd, Clinical Surgery and Special Fractures and Dislocations; Washington E. Fischel, Clinical Medicine; Robert Luadeking, Pathological Anatomy; John Green, Ophthalmology; J. M. Scott, Obstetrics; John Paul Bryson, Genito-Urinary Surgery; George Homan, Hygiene and Forensic Medicine; William Townsend

\textsuperscript{42} Ibid., May 17, 1892, MS.
\textsuperscript{43} Ibid., Oct. 18, 1892, Oct. 18, 1894, Nov. 1, 1894, Oct. 24, 1895, June 2, 1896, Apr. 17, Oct. 18, 1896, MS.
\textsuperscript{44} Ibid., Nov. 21, 1905, MS.
Porter, Physiology; Francis Rhodes Fry, Diseases of the Nervous System; Henry Schwarz, Gynecology; Frank A. Glasgow, Clinical Gynecology; Harvey G. Mudd, Osteology and Regional Anatomy; Paul Y. Tupper, Descriptive Anatomy; Edgar M. Senseney, Therapeutics and Materiæ Medica.  

Here was a truly distinguished group of physicians and teachers. A review of the biographies of these men reveals that they were identified with the leading professional associations of that day. Dr. Gregory had been president of the Missouri State Medical Association in 1883 and of the American Medical Association in 1886. Dr. Johnson was one of the originators of the Missouri State Medical Association and its first president. And Dr. Bryson was president of the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons in 1890. Several had served as officers of other professional organizations. At least two were pioneers in their specialty: Dr. Green was the first physician in St. Louis to specialize in ophthalmology; Dr. Schwarz was a pioneer in obstetrics and gynecology.

Of the eighteen professors on the faculty, at

49 St. Louis Daily Republic, Dec. 8, 1913; Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association, XXXIII, 77.
least eight had graduated from the St. Louis Medical College: Drs. Gregory (‘49), Baumgarten (‘56), Fischel (‘71), Homan (‘73), Schwarz (‘78), Glasgow (‘78), H. G. Mudd (‘81), and Senseney (‘88). Two had graduated from the Harvard Medical School—Drs. Johnson and Green; and at least two had received degrees in Europe—Drs. Luecking and Schwarz. At least four others had studied abroad—Drs. Baumgarten, Green, Fischel, and H. G. Mudd. Several had had more than fifteen years’ experience in teaching. Dr. Johnson began his teaching career in 1846 as a lecturer in the Medical Department of Kemper College. Dr. Gregory had joined the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College in 1852; Dr. Johnson in 1855; Dean H. H. Mudd and Dr. Bryson in 1872; Dr. Baumgarten in 1873; Dr. Green in 1874. Some were to obtain national and even international recognition for their scientific achievements; others were to win acclaim because of their ability to inspire their students.

Dr. Henry Hodgen Mudd, who had been elected Dean of the St. Louis Medical College in 1891, was retained in


that office at the time of its merger with Washington University. The first dean of the Medical Department of Washington University was born in Pittsfield, Illinois, in 1844. Having received his academic training at Washington University, he was graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1866 and worked with his famous uncle, Dr. John T. Hodgen. During the Civil War he served as acting assistant surgeon of the Thirteenth United States Infantry. When the war was over, he became associated with Dr. Hodgen in the practice of medicine. In 1872 he joined the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College. Dr. Mudd was not only a general surgeon of high repute but an outstanding oral surgeon as well. An advocate of improvement in dental education, he was made dean of the Missouri Dental College in 1878, though he continued to be a member of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College. When he was elected dean of the latter institution, he was still dean of the dental college.

Before the story of the St. Louis Medical College is resumed, a brief explanation of its relationship with the Missouri Dental College is necessary, because the connection between the two institutions continued to exist even after the St. Louis Medical College became a part of Washington University. When the Missouri Dental College was found-

52 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 16, 1891, MS.; St. Louis Daily Republic, Apr. 17, 1891.
54 For a history of the Missouri Dental College, see Parle, "Missouri Dental College, 1866-1901," MS.
ed in 1866, it was "the first dental college in the world to be established in connection with a medical college," and, what is important for this thesis, this particular medical college happened to be the St. Louis Medical College. From the beginning it occupied the medical college building and had some of the professors of the medical college on its faculty and board of trustees. Students in the dental college attended many of the regular classes in the medical college and had the privilege of attending any of the clinics conducted by the medical college faculty. And after 1869 the two institutions held their commencement exercises together.

The financial arrangements which existed between the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Dental College varied somewhat at different times. The dental college had always paid rent for the use of the medical college building. In 1882 it also paid fifty dollars for every dental student taking a full course. Besides, in 1882 if a dental student elected to take practical (or laboratory) chemistry or any other separate course in the medical school, the Missouri Dental College paid fifteen dollars to the St. Louis Medical College. In 1883 the financial relationship became even

55 Parle, op. cit., p. 89, MS.
56 Ibid., pp. 28-29, MS.
57 Ibid., pp. 28-31, 35, 38, MS.
58 Ibid., p. 42, MS.
59 Ibid., p. 74, MS.
60 Ibid., p. 80, MS.
61 Ibid., pp. 147-148, MS.
closer, for at that time the faculties of the two institutions decided that the net proceeds from the dental college be divided between the two institutions. Apparently five-eighths of the amount was to go to the medical college faculty and the remainder to the dental college faculty. In 1883 the two colleges also decided that the expenses of the joint commencement exercises be divided pro-rata, according to the number of graduates from each institution. The details of these financial arrangements are given here because they help to account for one source of income for the Medical Department of Washington University. Furthermore, in making plans for the new building the St. Louis Medical College had to consider the needs of the Missouri Dental College. Fortunately, to defray the cost of the building the latter institution could be called upon for its support.

When the St. Louis Medical College became the Medical Department of Washington University, its relationship with the Missouri Dental College remained unchanged. In fact the minutes of the dental college faculty do not even mention that the affiliation had occurred. However, changes were to occur in the future, and these will be discussed at the proper time.

Not long after the St. Louis Medical College be-

62 Ibid., pp. 150-151, 153-154, MS.
63 Ibid., pp. 150-151, MS.
64 Ibid., p. 191, MS.
65 Ibid., p. 180, MS.
came a part of Washington University, the American Medical College Association, of which it was a member, made a ruling which was to be of great benefit to the university's new department. For in 1891 that association of colleges decided that a three-year course should be required for graduation. The new regulation, it will be seen, did not affect the St. Louis Medical College directly, but it did help it to compete with its rivals in the field of medical education.

Since 1880 the St. Louis Medical College had granted degrees only to those who had completed a three-year course, and in 1888 it had increased the length of the regular sessions from five months to thirty-three weeks, or about eight months. In making the three-year course obligatory, it was much in advance of the times, for as late as July, 1890, the State Board of Health rejected a proposal that the three-year course be required in all Missouri medical colleges. In 1890, according to the report of the State Board of Health, only nine Missouri medical colleges required a three-year course for graduation. In May, 1891, the St. Louis Medical Society adopted a resolution to urge all medical colleges to require a three-year course for gradua-

66 St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, LXXI (Sept., 1891), 200.
67 History of the St. Louis Medical College (1898), 6; Opie, loc. cit., pp. 12-13; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 8, 1882, MS.
68 St. Louis Daily Republic, Jan. 4, 1891.
tion. The Missouri Medical Association several weeks later took a somewhat similar stand, urging the State Board of Health to make a "three-years' course compulsory as far as all colleges in good standing are concerned." Finally, the American Medical College Association at its meeting in the same year, stipulated that all colleges which were members of the association would, beginning in 1892, have to require a three-year course before graduation.

The ruling by the American Medical College Association was of great importance for Washington University’s new Medical Department; without it the Medical Department would have had to continue to meet unfair competition. At this time the Missouri Medical College, its principal local rival, required only a two-year course. It had awarded M. D. degrees to a class of 101 in March, 1891, whereas the St. Louis Medical College had awarded M. D. degrees to only 18 students. No wonder President Leighton, in announcing to the press that Washington University was entering the field of medical education, had expressed anxiety about the number of medical students there would be in the new department! No wonder he had stated: "Institutions which endeavor to keep high standards, and require long and thorough courses

69 Ibid., May 4, 1891.
70 Ibid., July 16, 1891.
71 St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, LXXI (Sept., 1891), 200.
72 Ibid., 264.
of training, find it difficult to compete in patronage with institutions all over the country which confer degrees on shorter courses." At least the cause of President Leighton's anxiety was removed before the St. Louis Medical College began its first year as the Medical Department of Washington University.

Sometime before the St. Louis Medical College began its first classes as the Medical Department of Washington University, the description of the course it offered, and an explanation of its rules and regulations, appeared in the university's annual catalogue for the year 1891-1892. A careful examination of this announcement will reveal what might be termed an official picture of the university's new department. Thereafter only the changes need be noted to keep the picture abreast of the events recorded here.

Requirements for admission to the St. Louis Medical College are fully delineated in this catalogue for 1891-1892. To be admitted to the first-year class, a prospective student had to present "a degree in Letters or Science from a College or Scientific School," a high school diploma, or a first-grade teacher's certificate. Otherwise he would have to pass entrance examinations given by the faculty examining committee. Requirements for admission to advanced stand-

73 St. Louis Daily Republic, Apr. 17, 1891.
75 Ibid.
ing were much less lenient. To enter the second-year class a student must not only have "attended one course of lectures in an accredited regular School of Medicine," or have been graduated from "an approved School of Biology," but in addition he must pass examinations in the first-year studies. To enter the third-year class he must have "attended two courses of lectures in such a Medical School," and also pass examinations in the first- and second-year studies. 76 The Fourth Year, Advanced Course was open to students and physicians who had completed the Senior Year at the St. Louis Medical College, and to "graduates of other accredited medical schools, of three or more years' standing," who passed an examination "in all the required studies of the Junior and Middle Years." 77 Thus, it is apparent that credits could not be transferred from any other medical school.

In describing the entrance examinations, the catalogue states: "The examinations will be conducted wholly or in part, in writing; in judging the work of the candidates, the spelling, grammar, and construction will be considered." 78

In general the plan of instruction in the St. Louis Medical College in 1891-1892 included "systematic laboratory teaching in Chemistry, Physiology, Histology, Pathological Anatomy and Bacteriology, together with practi-
cal courses in the different methods of Diagnosis."79 The three-year course consisted of a Junior Year, a Middle Year and a Senior Year. The four-year course consisted of these three, with the addition of what was called the Fourth Year.

The Junior Year, or first year, consisted mainly of practical laboratory work, didactic teaching and textbook study, "supplemented, throughout, by demonstrative and practical courses."80 When the work in dissection was completed, instruction was given in the methods of Physical Diagnosis, in Practical Pharmacy and Surgical Dressing. In the Middle Year, laboratory work was continued "in pathological Anatomy and Histology, and in Experimental Physiology and Pharmacology."81 The study of the general and special branches of Medicine and Surgery was begun, and particular attention was given to "the practical training of each student in Diagnosis."82 In the Senior Year lectures were continued in all the general and special departments of Medicine and Surgery. The number of clinical exercises was greatly increased. Bacteriology was especially taken up in its relations to Pathology, and in the Bacteriology laboratory the methods of culture, and of staining and mounting, were taught.83

79 Ibid., p. 171.
80 Ibid.
81 Ibid.
82 Ibid.
83 Ibid., p. 172.
At the close of the Senior Year the student could either complete his course by taking the examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, or he could continue his studies for another year. In the Fourth Year, which began in March and continued until commencement in the following year, he studied "the special branches of Medicine and Surgery . . . the methods of practical Gynaecology, the therapeutic applications of electricity, and other practical work connected with the special subjects included in the course."84 He also received advanced instruction "in the laboratories of Histology, Bacteriology and Physiology."85

Requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine were clearly set forth in the catalogue for 1891-1892. A candidate for this degree had to be twenty-one years old and of good moral character. He had to attend at least "three regular annual courses of medical instruction, the last of which must have been the Senior, or the Fourth-Year, course of this College."86 By the first of February he had to notify the dean if he intended to present himself for examination. Finally, he must pass "a satisfactory examination in all the required subjects of the Senior Year, and in those required subjects of the Middle and Junior Years in which he may not have passed a final examination before

84 Ibid.
85 Ibid.
86 Ibid., p. 182.
the beginning of the Senior Year." 87 However, the faculty recommended that the student postpone his examination in ophthalmology, gynecology, special pathology, and therapeutics, diseases of the genito-urinary organs and syphilis, and diseases of the nervous system, "until the end of a fourth year of study." 88 Requirements for the degree of Doctor of Medicine cum laude and summa cum laude were also given. To obtain the former a candidate had to complete the Fourth Year with an average of at least seventy-five per cent; to obtain the latter he had to attain an average of ninety per cent. Otherwise, even though he had completed the four years of study, he would receive the regular degree of Doctor of Medicine. 89

The St. Louis Medical College in this period also had a Post Graduate school for physicians and those wishing to specialize in research. A certificate of attendance was given upon request. However, physicians desiring an M. D. degree from the St. Louis Medical College were required to begin in September and take all the courses of the Senior Year. 90

Fees for regular students in the St. Louis Medical College in 1891-1892 included a matriculation fee of $5.00 and tuition fees of $90 for each year. The laboratory fee

87 Ibid.
88 Ibid.
89 Ibid., p. 186.
90 Ibid.
was $10, but the student had to provide his own "test-tubes, watch-glasses, small evaporating dishes, etc." 91 There was no graduation fee. Graduates of the St. Louis Medical College were given a special concession; they could have perpetual free admission, being charged only for laboratory supplies and the use of anatomical material. 92 A rather fine distinction was made in regard to graduates of other institutions. If a student who was not a candidate for a degree was a graduate of a medical school "of three or more years' standing," he would have to pay only a matriculation fee and a laboratory fee; a graduate of a school of less than three year's standing had to pay, in addition, $20 for a year or part of a year. 93

Such were the rules and regulations and the course of study at the St. Louis Medical College when classes were begun in Washington University's new Medical Department. On September 22, 1891, the opening date, students were enrolled in the various classes. Unfortunately the new building as yet existed only on paper, and the first classes met in the old building on the northeast corner of Seventh and Myrtle (Clark) Streets, which had been the home of the St.

91 Ibid., pp. 186-187.
92 Ibid., p. 187.
93 Ibid.
Louis Medical College since 1849.94

The first commencement exercises of the university's new department were held on March 10, 1892, at Memorial Hall, which was located on the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street and Lucas Place. Chancellor W. S. Chaplin conferred the degrees and Dr. Porter delivered the commencement address. The members of the first class to receive the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Washington University were: John B. Anderson, Lewis E. Barricelli, Jesse L. Boogher, Henry Sturgeon Crossen, William Grant Cowan, Jeremiah P. Eggman, Samuel Patrick Gray, John Paul Hoefffer, Henry J. Helwig, Joseph Hardy, Patrick Matthew Kelly, Robert Melville Moore, Eugene J. Neville, Joseph Payne, Rudolph F. Schaefer, Owen Alonzo Smith, John H. Schiermann, Peter Van Winkle, William Albion Young.95

The commencement on March 10, 1892, was not only the first for the university's new department but it was, by a peculiar coincidence, the fiftieth commencement of the St. Louis Medical College. The semi-centennial celebration, however, did not take place until the following fall. That preparations for this event had been under way for some time

94 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 5, 1891, MS.; Goodwin, op. cit., 132; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1895), 4; St. Louis Medical College Fiftieth Annual Commencement, 1891-1892, and Catalogue for 1890-1891, p. 2.
95 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 8, 14, 1892, MS.
is evident from the minutes of the faculty, for in January, 1892, a committee in charge of the plans made a report, and the faculty voted an appropriation of five hundred dollars, evidently to be used for the publication of a memorial volume. 96 On October 11, 1892, the Board of Directors elected Henry Hitchcock to represent the university on this occasion. 97

Before the St. Louis Medical College began its second year of classes as a department of Washington University, its new building was ready for occupancy. 98 Shortly before its affiliation with the university, it will be remembered, the Medical Fund Society had sold its old building on Seventh and Myrtle (Clark) Streets, and the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College decided to defer construction of a new one. Then as soon as the St. Louis Medical College became a part of Washington University, the faculty again began to discuss its proposed new building. Its first problem was the selection of the proper site. Of three possible sites suggested by a committee, the most desirable was the old Taylor house on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Lucas Place (now Locust Street) and an adjacent lot. But the faculty was not willing to pay more than $20,000 for this property, and negotiations for this site ended in failure. 99

Finally, in June, 1891, the faculty (more accu-

96 *Ibid.*, Jan. 29, 1892, MS.
97 *Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Oct. 11, 1892, MS.*
98 *St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 19, 1892, MS.*
99 *Ibid.*, Apr. 20, 1891, MS.*
rately, the Medical Fund Society) purchased a lot at 1814 Lucas Place, adjoining the Taylor property, for $22,670.25. 100 It had a frontage of 125 feet on the south side of Lucas Place and was in an excellent location. It was opposite the Museum and School of Fine Arts and near the other Washington University buildings; it was in a good neighborhood and yet easily accessible. 101

With the site selected, the faculty next considered the plans for the building. And here, as previously indicated, the close relationship between the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Dental College was of considerable importance. The building committee, although appointed by the St. Louis Medical College, consisted of men who were members of both faculties; Dr. John Green, chairman; Dr. Gustav Baumgarten; and Dr. H. H. Mudd, dean of both institutions. 102 This committee engaged the architectural firm of Eames and Young to draw up the plans. W. S. Eames, a member of this firm and also the son of Dr. Eames of the dental faculty, visited the principal medical and dental colleges in the East. 103 Then the faculties of the two institutions were consulted as to their particular needs. 104

100 Ibid., June 8, July 6, 1891, MS.; Parle, op. cit., p. 132, MS.
101 Parle, op. cit., p. 132, MS.
102 Ibid., p. 184, MS.
103 Ibid., pp. 184-185, MS.
104 Ibid., p. 185, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, July 6, 1891, MS.
When the medical faculty met on October 5, 1891, Dr. Green presented a complete set of plans for a building "that would answer the present and future needs of the College admirably." The faculty thereupon requested the committee to have the plans prepared so that bids and estimates could be obtained. On January 29, 1892, at a joint meeting of the Medical Fund Society and the rest of the medical faculty and all of the dental faculty, the completed plans were presented.

Although the building was to be financed by the Medical Fund Society, the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Dental College also were involved. In 1890 the Medical Fund Society had sold the old building on Seventh and Clark to Charles G. Stifel for $74,848.33. After paying a debt it had incurred in improving the old building, it had left $58,362.33. It had already paid for the lot for the new building, and it therefore had only $35,692 left for construction of the building. At the meeting on January 29 it therefore announced to the faculties of the medical and dental colleges that about $70,000 would have to be borrowed, and asked the two faculties whether they would pay the interest.

105 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 5, 1891, MS.
106 Ibid.
107 Ibid., Jan. 29, 1892, MS.; Parle, op. cit., p. 185, MS.
108 Parle, op. cit., p. 179, MS.
109 Ibid., pp. 179-180, MS.
on this sum, or about $4,500 annually. After the medical faculty withdrew from the meeting, the dental faculty decided to assume $2,000 of the annual interest; then the medical faculty agreed to pay the remainder. Whereupon the Medical Fund Society awarded a contract to James H. Bright, who was to erect the building for $86,460.

On January 29, 1892, when the medical and dental colleges decided to assume joint responsibility for the interest on the debt, the Missouri Dental College faculty unanimously voted to establish that college as the Dental Department of Washington University. Thus the proposed building was to house two departments of Washington University.

As already stated, the new building was ready for use in the fall of 1892 by the new departments of Washington University. Extending across the full width of the 125-foot lot, the four-story building was 155 feet in depth. It presented an ornate front, the first story being of buff-colored, Kentucky sandstone, the other stories of a mottled yellowish brick; and all doors and windows were decorated with a buff-colored terra cotta. According to a descrip-

110 Ibid., p. 185, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 29, 1892, MS.
111 Parle, op. cit., p. 185, MS.
112 Ibid.
113 Ibid., p. 199, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, Oct. 11, 1892, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 19, 1892, MS.
114 Parle, op. cit., pp. 199-200, MS.
tion in one of the university's catalogues of a somewhat later date, it contained: "Five Lecture halls, three of which are of theatre arrangement, three chemical laboratories (4,633 square feet of floor), two Physiological laboratories (3,000 square feet), Practical Anatomy rooms (2,330 square feet), a laboratory of Microscopy (2,330 square feet), a fully equipped Bacteriological laboratory, and a spacious reading room." On the lower floor was the O'Fallon Dispensary, the "special Clinical Department of the College." This consisted of a large reception room, and clinic rooms and, either on this same floor or elsewhere, "a spacious and well-constructed operating theatre and its waiting rooms and annexes." Besides, a separate laboratory was provided for the Missouri Dental College, and a dental infirmary occupying a section of three floors of the building 26 by 64 feet. The total cost of construction and equipment was $160,000.

The curriculum as outlined in the first catalogue of the newly established Medical Department of Washington University did not remain static, and in the period from 1891 to 1899 several changes were made. In 1893 the faculty decided that the regular sessions should consist of seven months instead of eight. It was to begin at the usual time

116 Ibid.
117 Ibid., 1897-1898, pp. 140-141.
118 Parle, op. cit., p. 200, MS.
in September but end on the last Saturday in April. But of far greater importance was the change from a three-year course to a four-year course for the M. D. degree, which was effective in 1897. However, previous to that time the St. Louis Medical College had offered a fourth year of advanced study for those who had completed the required three-year course. In 1895 a four-year medical course was made obligatory by the American Medical College Association. In the catalogue for 1895-1896 the St. Louis Medical College, while retaining the three-year course for the M. D. degree, made this announcement: "The faculty recommend the student to postpone his application for the degree until the end of a fourth collegiate year." In the following year, five junior (first-year) students entered upon a four-year course of study. Finally, on July 13, 1897, the faculty passed this resolution: "The Faculty of the St. Louis Medical College resolves that students, who matriculate after July 15, 1897, can become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine only after four full courses of medical instruction."

Before this action, the members of the faculty carefully weighed the matter and, fortunately, the secretary

120 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 20, 1895, MS.
121 Ibid., May 23, 1895, MS.
123 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Oct. 20, 1896, MS.
124 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, July 13, 1897, MS.
carefully recorded the opinions each one expressed. Their decision was of great importance for the future of the St. Louis Medical College; their views are of great value and interest to anyone desiring to present the whole story of its development, portraying at the same time the spirit which made its growth possible. Here is the secretary's record of the discussion on July 13, 1897:

The Dean stated that the object of the called meeting was to consider the advisability of inaugurating a four years course of medical training.

Dr. Glasgow raised the question of feasibility, allowing the desideratum.

Dr. Grindon called attention to State Board Requirements that are forcing a four years term. (Illinois Board especially)

Dr. Fry—'We must see that we are not discredited before the Illinois Board. I do not believe that the new order would lose us many students. None but the best come to us now, and they would not be driven away as a body.'

Dr. Bryson—'No doubt but that with our higher standard for admission we can do good work, and better work in three years than any other school. The requirements of the State Board however compel extension of the term to four years.'

Dr. Baumgarten—'I am not satisfied with three years teaching. The burden is too great for the student. The question is a financial one to my view. I cannot declare and put an opinion on this score.'

Dr. Schwarz—'Our first graduating class under the new order would be sent out in 1901. We must start now to be in the front rank in the new century.'

Dr. Glasgow—'If it is possible to exist, let us advance now and not be laggards.'

Dr. Luedeking (the secretary)—'I am unequivocal in support of the new era. However I have been chosen as a recorder, and therefore should be no exhorter.'

Dr. H. H. Mudd (the dean)—'With the standard of qualification that we demand and honestly adhere to, we cannot fall behind in practical results even if we continue the three years term.'
I do not believe that we run any danger of falling into disrepute with the Illinois Board. Much as I favor the change, I am not well satisfied that it is opportune.'

Dr. Grindon—'I move that the St. Louis Medical College do now adopt an obligatory four years course, and that no juniors be now received to graduate before 1901.'

Dr. Baumgarten offered a substitute, which Dr. Grindon accepted, and the resolution (previously quoted) was "declared carried."

This action was approved by the Board of Overseers at its next meeting on November 16, 1897. Meantime a report was made to the Board of Directors. Concerned with the practical effect of extending the course, the latter noted that the enrollment had only dropped from eighty-five in the preceding year to eighty for the year 1897-1898, and this figure was probably not the final one. Just how the extension of the course to four years affected the enrollment will be discussed in detail later, but it did not seem to make any great difference in the number of students.

As a result of this major change in the requirements for the M. D. degree, some changes had to be made in the course of study. The curriculum of the first three

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125 Ibid.
126 Ibid.
127 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Nov. 16, 1897, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, Nov. 2, 1897, MS.
128 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Oct. 20, 1896, May 18, 1897, Apr. 18, 1899, MS.
years remained very much as previously stated; the fourth year included a continuation of such practical studies as were begun in the preceding year—the special branches of medicine and surgery, in all of which clinical instruction was provided, and hygiene and forensic medicine.129

The requirements for admission to the St. Louis Medical College were also changed between 1891 and 1899. The first change in admission requirements was only a minor one, probably only a more specific statement of those already in existence. Whereas in 1891-1892 the catalogue had stated that a student could be admitted by examination, in 1893-1894 the catalogue explained that he would have to pass "an examination before the Examining Committee of the Faculty on the branches of a good English education, including Mathematics, English Composition, and General Physics."130

Dr. R. J. Terry, in an interview with the author of this thesis, said that "a good English education" was equivalent to a high school education.131 This change in entrance requirements had been made by the faculty in April, 1893, to comply with requirements laid down by the Illinois State Board of Health.132

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129 Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1897-1898, pp. 143-144.
130 Ibid., 1891-1892, p. 177.
131 Dr. R. J. Terry to the author, Mar. 9, 1940.
132 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 3, 1893, MS.
But a major change in entrance requirements appeared in the catalogue for the year 1896-1897, which stated: "Candidates for admission to the College will be received, for the session 1896-97, upon the conditions required by the Missouri State Board of Health." Because the new regulation had an adverse effect upon the enrollment at the St. Louis Medical College, it is given here in full. The new entrance requirements were:

(a) Creditable certificates of good moral standing.
(b) Diplomas of graduation from a literary or scientific college or high school, or, in lieu thereof, an examination by the State Superintendent of Public Schools in the following branches: English grammar and composition, arithmetic, algebra as far as quadratics, elementary physics, United States history, geography, and Latin equivalent to one year in high school.

And, what gave the State Superintendent of Public Schools even more power over the prospective medical students was that even the certificates of character and the diplomas had to be submitted to him for approval. Then, if he decided not to accept any diploma, the student would be examined in the subjects listed above. Thus the entrance examinations given by the St. Louis Medical College were completely eliminated, and the State Superintendent of schools passed upon the candidates for admission.

134 Ibid., pp. 144-145.
135 Ibid., p. 145.
Although these regulations do not appear in the catalogue until the year 1896-1897, apparently the State Board of Health had made the rules sometime before, for the Board had applied the rule in 1895-1896, rejecting seven matriculants at the St. Louis Medical College.\textsuperscript{136} As early as September, 1895, the faculty received correspondence from the Board on this subject, and in the following December the faculty decided to send representatives to meet with the Board in Jefferson City.\textsuperscript{137} When the representatives reported, the faculty passed a motion that if the State Board of Health rejected any matriculants, the executive committee should have power to act.\textsuperscript{138} As already stated, the Board rejected seven, and the executive committee was empowered to consult a lawyer regarding the Board's action.\textsuperscript{139} Just what became of the seven rejected students is not told;\textsuperscript{140} apparently the faculty decided to accept the rulings made by the State Board of Health and included them in the next catalogue.

But the matter did not end there, for in May, 1897, the question of preliminary entrance examinations was referred to the executive committee.\textsuperscript{141} The practical im-

\textsuperscript{136} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 13, 1896, MS.
\textsuperscript{137} Ibid., Sept. 13, Dec. 17, 1895, MS.
\textsuperscript{138} Ibid., Jan. 13, 1896, MS.
\textsuperscript{139} Ibid., Apr. 15, 1896, MS.
\textsuperscript{140} Ibid., June 8, 1896, MS.
\textsuperscript{141} Ibid., May 13, 1897, MS.
portance of the affiliation of the St. Louis Medical College with Washington University is clearly evident in the decision finally reached concerning entrance requirements. The executive committee, in its report on June 21, 1897, declared: "While, in the opinion of the committee, medical colleges might not be legally competent to themselves conduct an entrance examination of applicants, an institution of learning, such as Washington University, is."

With this in mind, the committee perfected the following plan, which the Chancellor reported at the meeting of the medical faculty on June 29, 1897: A member of the Washington University faculty "would be appointed to examine applicants for admission to the Medical College, who do not present credentials meeting the requirements of the school." This examination could be taken at any time during the summer. After considerable discussion, the publication committee was instructed to announce the proposed changes.

The change in entrance requirements in 1896-1897, to comply with the regulations made by the State Board of Health, and the change effective in July, 1897, in the requirements for the M. D. degree, extending the course from three years to four, had some effect upon the enrollment, but probably not so much as the faculty had anticipated.

142 Ibid., June 21, 1897, MS.
143 Ibid., June 29, 1897, MS.
144 Ibid.
145 Ibid.
The enrollment figures, while not complete, will show the results of the changes. They were obtained from the records of the faculty and the Board of Overseers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Junior</th>
<th>Middle</th>
<th>Senior</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1896-1897</td>
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<td>1897-1898</td>
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<tr>
<td>1898-1899</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 1896-1897 admission to advanced standing was based on a satisfactory grade or on examination, as the case might be. Prior to this time students were admitted with advanced standing only if they submitted to an examination.

Soon after the St. Louis Medical College became a part of Washington University, other colleges sought to reach some form of understanding with the St. Louis Medical College whereby students might complete the first year of

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146 Total enrollment includes special students.
147 Number of graduates in 1892-1893.
148 Enrollment figures reported on Oct. 25, 1897, and therefore probably somewhat less than the final figures for that year.
149 Of this number, 27 were seniors in the old three-year course, and 3 were third-year students in the new four-year course.
the medical course at those colleges. In 1892 a school which was about to be opened at Springfield, Missouri, requested that its graduates be permitted to enter the Middle Class of the St. Louis Medical College. Fearing that in this case it might be fostering a diploma mill, the St. Louis Medical College refused to grant the request. Three years later another communication was received from the De Pauw University, Greencastle, Indiana. After describing the class work and hours at that institution, it too inquired whether its graduates could enter the Middle Year. Dr. Baumgartem was asked to investigate, but what his recommendations were, is not recorded.

The question of granting advanced standing to students from other departments of Washington University, such as the Dental and the Undergraduate departments, was also brought before the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College. In 1892 the faculty appointed a committee to decide how a graduate of either the Dental or Medical Colleges might become a graduate of the other. Almost a year later the faculty ruled that inasmuch as the college year in the Dental College was shorter than in the Medical College, the Junior and Middle Dental students would have to attend until the end of the Medical College year in order to be graduates.

151 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 19, 1892, MS.
152 Ibid., Apr. 8, 1895, MS.
153 Ibid., Dec. 12, 1892, MS.
in medicine also.\textsuperscript{154} This matter was reconsidered by the medical faculty in 1898, when the requirements for obtaining two degrees, the M. D. and the D. M. D., were referred to the Committee on the Curriculum, but no further action was taken in this period.\textsuperscript{155} As for the Undergraduate Department, in 1899 the medical faculty referred a resolution to the Undergraduate faculty, recommending that the time required for obtaining the A. B. and M. D. degrees be reduced, and suggesting that some medical subjects be placed on the elective list of the Undergraduate Department. At the same time the question arose as to how the fees were to be divided,\textsuperscript{156} but again no definite agreements were reached during this period.

The question of admitting women students to the St. Louis Medical College was discussed by the faculty in September, 1895, but no action was taken.\textsuperscript{157} About a year later, a committee, consisting of the Dean, the Chancellor, and Dr. Budgett, was selected to consider the advisability of establishing a separate Medical Department for Women. When the committee reported in January, 1897, it stated that to make the proper provision for women students at the St. Louis Medical College, an endowment of at least $50,000

\textsuperscript{154} \textit{Ibid.}, Oct. 2, 1893, MS.
\textsuperscript{155} \textit{Ibid.}, May 16, 1898, MS.
\textsuperscript{156} \textit{Ibid.}, June 19, 1899, MS.
\textsuperscript{157} \textit{Ibid.}, Sept. 18, 1895, MS.
would have to be obtained. Two weeks later the Board of Overseers, acting on the committee's report, declared themselves in favor of medical education for women but, in 1897 the $50,000 needed as an endowment for a separate department was not forthcoming. Nevertheless one woman was already enrolled in the St. Louis Medical College, a Miss Dodge, who was a special student. The faculty decided that she could continue "under the existing arrangement, that is by private understanding with each of her instructors."

During this period the question of permitting negroes to enroll also arose, for three negroes applied for admission. When the question first arose, in March, 1891, two applications were tabled by the faculty; in 1894 one application was rejected.

The passing grade was variously interpreted by succeeding faculties of the St. Louis Medical College. In March, 1892, Dr. Porter suggested that a student who made less than 40% in any examination, or who failed to make 65% in a majority of examinations held at the end of the Junior Year, should not be permitted to enter the Middle Class. Those students who were deficient could apply for a re-examination in these subjects at the beginning of the Middle Year.

158 Ibid., Oct. 26, 1896, Jan. 11, 1897, MS.
159 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Jan. 20, 1897, MS.
160 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 21, 1897, MS.
161 Ibid., Oct. 5, 1891, Mar. 19, 1894, MS.
Dr. Green moved that a student pass in all branches in the Junior and Middle years before entering the next higher class. Both of these resolutions were adopted by the faculty. Two years later, in 1894, the faculty decided to use letters instead of numerical grades in grading students. In 1898 the faculty allowed that 60% or more was considered a passing grade in the final examinations of the first two years.

In this period, 1891-1899, graduation requirements were changed only once—when the four-year course was made obligatory. In the catalogue for 1897-1898, the first to announce the four-year requirement, these statements appeared: (1) The student must have attended not less than four annual courses; and (2) "he must be of good moral character (which includes unexceptional conduct while at College)."

Throughout this period graduation exercises continued to be held in March. Until 1901 the medical and dental graduations were held together, and the commencement address was usually delivered on a medical rather than a dental topic. Candidates for graduation from the St. Louis Medical College were considered by the faculty several times.

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162 Ibid., Mar. 14, 1892, MS.
163 Ibid., May 16, 1898, MS.
165 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 10, 1892, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.
months prior to graduation. If the faculty passed on the credentials of the candidates, they were recommended to the Board of Directors for the degree and were automatically accepted by the latter body. In the 1890's about one-fifth of the students who graduated from the St. Louis Medical College already held college degrees.

In 1892 and 1893 the St. Louis Medical College received money for two scholarships and two prizes. The first of these was the Henry Hitchcock Scholarship, established in 1892 by the Medical Fund Society. In the following year the George F. Gill Scholarship and Prizes were established. Each of the scholarships entitled the holder to one year free tuition. The two prizes amounted to fifty dollars each. One was to be awarded in Anatomy to a member of the Junior class; the other in the department of Diseases of Children to a member of the graduating class. The presentation of both the scholarships and the prizes was a part of the commencement exercises.

As the scope of medicine widened, eight new chairs were created in the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College: Diseases of Children, 1892; Principles of Medicine, 1893;

166 Ibid., Feb. 9, Mar. 10, 1891, Feb. 10, 1892, Mar. 11, 1893, Mar. 13, 1894, Apr. 12, 1897, Mar. 28, 1898, Apr. 3, 1899, MS.
167 Ibid., Mar. 13, 1894, Apr. 25, 1898, Apr. 24, 1899, MS.
168 Shapleigh, op. cit., 11-12.
169 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Dec. 12, 1892, MS.
Practice of Medicine, 1893; Orthopedic Surgery, 1895; Oto-
logy, 1895; Dermatology, 1895; Clinical Surgery, 1895;
Bacteriology and Hygiene, 1897.\textsuperscript{171} In 1893 the titles of
two chairs were changed and two chairs were entirely abol-
ished. The Chair of Chemistry and Pharmacy was changed to
Professor of Chemistry, and the Chair of Hygiene and Forensic
Medicine was made into two separate chairs.\textsuperscript{172} The two
chairs which were abolished were: Principles and Practice
of Medicine, and Special Pathology and Therapeutics.\textsuperscript{173}

During the years 1891-1899 the financial condi-
tion of the St. Louis Medical College deteriorated. Although
it had become a department of Washington University, it had,
as previously explained, no financial connection with that
institution. In those eight years, as the Medical Department
of Washington University, it had expanded its program con-
siderably, increasing its expenditures but not its income.
It had lengthened the college year, increased the size of
the faculty, and extended the course required for the M. D.
degree from three years to four. With the raising of stand-

\textsuperscript{171} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Sept. 19, 1892, Apr. 3, 1893, Jan. 28, Apr. 8, May 23, 1895,
May 13, 1897, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the
Board of Overseers, Apr. 16, 1893, Apr. 16, June 11, 1895,
May 18, 1897, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records,

\textsuperscript{172} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Mar. 20, July 10, 1893, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes
of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 16, 1893, MS.; Washington
University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1879-1895, May 23,
1893, MS.

\textsuperscript{173} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Apr. 3, 1893, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the
Board of Overseers, Apr. 16, 1893, MS.
ards the enrollment decreased slightly, but the tuition fees remained about the same.\textsuperscript{174} The first change in fees was made in 1896, when the tuition was increased from $90 a year to $100; but the $10 laboratory fee, which each student had to pay every year, was eliminated and a breakage deposit was collected instead.\textsuperscript{175}

Brief statements of the college's financial condition are to be found in the records of the faculty and the Board of Overseers. In March, 1892, according to the dean's annual report to the Board of Overseers, after all expenses were paid, the St. Louis Medical College had a balance on hand of $2,104.69.\textsuperscript{176} Dean H. H. Mudd held a note for $2055, with accrued interest amounting to $685. The $685 he gave to the Physiological Department, and the note for $2055 he delivered to the Medical Fund Society.\textsuperscript{177} Dr. Green held a note for $100, which he delivered to the faculty.\textsuperscript{178} In 1893 the deficit was $315.77.\textsuperscript{179} And by 1894 it had increased to $1,620.31.\textsuperscript{180} In 1895 the treasury books showed a deficiency of $2,731.59.\textsuperscript{181} The Dean's annual report for

\textsuperscript{174} Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1891-1892, p. 187; \textit{ibid.}, 1892-1893, p. 168; \textit{ibid.}, 1893-1897, p. 152.
\textsuperscript{175} \textit{Ibid.}, 1896-1897, p. 152.
\textsuperscript{176} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 17, 1892, MS.
\textsuperscript{177} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 14, 1892, MS.
\textsuperscript{178} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{179} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 18, 1893, MS.
\textsuperscript{180} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 19, 1894, MS.
\textsuperscript{181} \textit{Ibid.}, Apr. 8, 1895, MS.
the following year showed that this debt, which was mainly for rent of the college building, had been removed and there was a surplus of $705.13. 182 In 1897 the medical department showed a dwindling surplus, as the balance on hand was $471.25. 183 By May, 1899, the surplus had been wiped out and there was a deficit of about $1700. 184

Since the medical students had very little free time, student activities were extremely limited. In this early period they did participate in sports at Washington University, such as football, basketball, and boxing, but no activities were held exclusively for them. 185

From 1891 to 1899 the St. Louis Medical College offered unusual clinical facilities in the hospitals and dispensaries directly under its control. The O'Fallon Dispensary, located on the first floor of the new college building, was the special clinical department of the college. Here the medical faculty and physicians connected with the college held general medical and surgical clinics, and special clinics in diseases of children, diseases of the eye, genito-urinary surgery, diseases of women, diseases of the skin, diseases of the ear, orthopedic surgery, syphilis, and diseases of the nose, throat and chest, and other less impor-

182 Ibid., Apr. 27, 1896, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Oct. 20, 1896, MS.
183 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 13, 1897, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 16, 1897, MS.
184 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 1, 1899, MS.
185 Student Life, XVII, 14, 46, XXII, 25.
tant clinics. 186 Attached to the Dispensary was the Obstetrical Out-clinic. This was established in 1893, when the Soldier's Orphan's Home Society agreed to contribute $600 annually for a free maternity hospital. As a quarterly payment the society advanced $150 to be used for the establishment of a maternity out-clinic. 187 At the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital were extensive general and special clinics devoted wholly to the instruction of the students of the St. Louis Medical College. They were conducted by members of the medical faculty and physicians who were connected with the college. The St. Louis Medical College shared on equal terms with other colleges the privileges of visiting and of clinical instruction at the City Insane Asylum, City Hospital, the Female Hospital, and the Poor House. 188

The first period in the history of the Medical Department of Washington University had ended. The new department, the St. Louis Medical College, had raised its standards considerably since its establishment on April 20, 1891. Now a four-year course was required for the M. D. degree; a well-established university passed upon the qualifications for those who wanted to enroll in that course; a larger faculty provided the instruction in class rooms, laboratories,
and clinics; a new building provided up-to-date facilities for faculty and students; a body of well-trained alumni were engaging in the practice of medicine, some even returning to their alma mater to offer their services in training other men for the profession. The first period is brought to a close in 1899 because at that time an even greater expansion was to take place—the Missouri Medical College, once more terminating its independent existence, merged with its principal rival, to become, officially at least, the St. Louis-Missouri Medical College, but actually the Medical Department of Washington University. The details of this reorganization, and the history of the second period in the development of the Medical Department, will constitute the next chapter of this thesis.
CHAPTER III
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
1899-1906

Toward the close of the scholastic year 1898-1899 the faculties of the St. Louis Medical College and the Missouri Medical College took steps which led to the union of the two institutions. Early in March, 1899, a letter was received by the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College from the Missouri Medical College containing proposals for the basis of a union between the two colleges. Whereupon Dean Mudd, at a meeting of the faculty of the St. Louis Medical College on March 11, 1899, presented the following provisional basis of consolidation:

1. Financial basis as stated.
2. Appointment of two members from the Missouri Medical College Faculty to Board of Overseers.
3. Appointment of six members in Medical Fund Society from Faculty Mo. Med. College.
4. Appointment of Committee of equal members from each Faculty to form an Ideal Faculty---modified by the necessities as the case may suggest to meet the requirements of Hospitals and Clinics.
   This Ideal scheme to be submitted to the Board of Overseers and to represent only the Chairs to be filled.
5. Both Faculties to resign and leave affairs to this Committee and the Board of Overseers.

As to the "financial basis" he explained that the Missouri College proposes to transfer to the Medical Fund Society property valued at $140,000.00. Upon which however is a debt of $60,000.00, $50,000.00 of which bears interest at 6% and $10,000.00 at 5%.

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1 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 11, 1899, MS.
In a letter from Dr. H. Tuholske to Dean Mudd which expressed the sentiments of the Missouri Medical College faculty on the above points, the following modifications were suggested:

... In point (2) we ought to have seven members of the Medical Fund Association. In point (3) the joint Committee (preferably of five members from each school) should not only designate the chairs but also select the new Faculty. On this point our Faculty are, so far as I can see, determined.2

Dean Mudd was ready to concede these points if the union was consummated.3 Another communication from the Missouri Medical College was received by the St. Louis Medical College and was reported in the faculty meeting on April 3, 1899. It contained modified proposals concerning the financial basis as follows:

The charter of the Missouri Medical College to be controlled by the New Faculty.
Trustees to be represented by members of the two old Faculties.
All appliances and apparatus of the Missouri Medical to come to the new school.
The Faculty stock of the Missouri Medical College to remain with the Missouri Medical College Association, and to pay the interest on the Maughs stock, the Curtman prize and the obligation of the Todd stock.
The Polyclinic and the New Building, and the prestige of the Missouri Medical College to be converted to the new school for a rental of Three Thousand Dollars ($3000) per annum on a five (5) years lease.4

2 Ibid., Mar. 11, 1899, MS.
3 Ibid.
4 Ibid., Apr. 3, 1899, MS.
The letter also stated that a committee composed of Drs. H. N. Spencer, H. Tuholske, W. A. Hardaway, W. C. Glasgow, and Judge Seldon P. Spencer had been chosen and two members had been appointed to the Board of Overseers. On receipt of this information the St. Louis Medical College faculty immediately decided to elect a similar committee, the members of which were: Drs. W. E. Fischel, E. H. Gregory, J. B. Shapleigh, G. Baumgarten, and H. H. Mudd. All members of the faculty were to resign and this committee was given power "to make selections outside both Faculties to fill any chair" when it thought advisable. The faculty's action in this matter was approved by the Board of Overseers.

Thus, in 1899 the Missouri Medical College, the second oldest medical school in the State, united with the St. Louis Medical College, the oldest medical college in the State, and the two together formed the Medical Department of Washington University. Announcement of this union was made at the fifty-eighth commencement of the Missouri Medical College in April, 1899, but the work of amalgamation was not ended with this announcement.  

5 Missouri Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 16, 1899, MS.  
6 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 3, 1899, MS.  
7 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 18, 1899, MS.  
8 "Missouri Medical's Last Commencement," St. Louis Republic, Apr. 19, 1899.
Spencer and H. Tuholske, both of the Missouri Medical College, were recommended to fill the places on the Board of Overseers which were made vacant by the expiration of the terms of Drs. John Green and J. P. Bryson. The last meeting of the St. Louis Medical faculty was held on May 1, 1899. At the close of this meeting the faculty adjourned "sine die." The Committee of Ten, which was made up of the two committees previously mentioned, sent the Board of Overseers a list of the chairs to be established in the joint faculty, and the names of the men whom the committee recommended for these professorships. The recommendations were as follows:

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<th>Chairs</th>
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<tr>
<td>Physiology</td>
<td>Dr. Sidney P. Budgatt</td>
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<td>Applied Anatomy and</td>
<td>Dr. Paul Y. Tupper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operative Surgery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Practice of Medicine</td>
<td>Dr. Gustav Baumgarten</td>
</tr>
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<td>Clinical Medicine</td>
<td>Dr. W. E. Fischel</td>
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<td>Clinical Medicine and Laryngology</td>
<td>Dr. William C. Glasgow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Principles of Surgery</td>
<td>Dr. Elisha H. Gregory</td>
</tr>
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<td>Principles of Surgery</td>
<td>Dr. Theodore F. Prewitt</td>
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<td>Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Surgery</td>
<td>Dr. Henry H. Mudd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Surgery</td>
<td>Dr. Herman Tuholske</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrics</td>
<td>Dr. Norman B. Carson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diseases of Children and Clinical Midwifery</td>
<td>Dr. E. W. Saunders</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

9 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 1, 1899, MS.; Shapleigh to G. Baumgarten, May 6, 1899, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 19, 1899, MS.

10 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 1, 1899, MS.
Diseases of the Skin and Syphilis
Genito-Urinary Surgery
Otology

Dr. William A. Hardaway
Dr. John P. Bryson
Dr. H. N. Spencer
Dr. John B. Shapleigh

Article VI of the ordinance establishing the Medical Department of Washington University was to be amended so as to include the above-mentioned chairs. The proposed amendment and the professors nominated by the faculty were duly accepted by the Board of Overseers of the Medical Department and by the Board of Directors of Washington University.

The first meeting of the new faculty was called by Chancellor Chaplin for May 24, 1899. At this meeting Dr. H. H. Mudd was elected Dean of the Medical Department on the first ballot. The faculty then proceeded to the election of the other officers and the committees. Other appointments to the faculty and teaching staff made by the joint Committee of Ten were: J. B. Johnson, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; P. G. Robinson, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine; J. M. Scott, M.D., Emeritus Professor of

11 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 19, 1899, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 24, 1899, MS.
12 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 19, 1899, MS.
14 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 24, 1899, MS.
15 Ibid., May 24, June 19, 1899, MS.
Obstetrics; J. K. Bauduy, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Psychological Medicine and Diseases of the Nervous System; F. R. Fry, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System; C. E. Michel, M. D., Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology (declined); F. A. Glasgow, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology; A. J. Steele, M. D., Professor of Orthopedics; E. G. Mudd, M. D., Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Chest; Joseph Grindon, M. D., Professor of Clinical Dermatology and Syphilis; A. V. L. Brokaw, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology; R. J. Terry, M. D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy; W. H. Warren, M. D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry.\textsuperscript{16} The above action was approved by the faculty and reported to the Board of Overseers. At the next meeting on June 19, 1899, the faculty voted to change the name of the Medical college to that of "The St. Louis-Missouri Medical College."\textsuperscript{17}

As a result of the union the Medical Department had a teaching force of professors, lecturers and instructors which numbered more than one hundred, and had at its disposal three buildings, namely, the St. Louis Medical College building at 1814 Locust Street, and the two edifices formerly occupied by the Missouri Medical College on Jefferson and Lucas Avenues.\textsuperscript{18} The Medical Department immediately con-

\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Ibid.}, May 24, 1899, MS.
\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.}, June 19, 1899, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Dec. 12, 1899, MS.
\textsuperscript{18} Goodwin, op. cit., 133-134.
centrated all the teaching and laboratory work in the St. Louis Medical College building, where there were ample facilities for the enlarged school; it altered one of the Missouri Medical College buildings so that a large part of it could be used as a hospital; and it continued to use the other Missouri Medical College building as a dispensary. The school had thus begun real hospital teaching as a result of the union of the two medical colleges.\textsuperscript{19}

A feature of the instruction to be offered by the St. Louis-Missouri Medical College was "the actual making of post-mortem examinations by the student himself."\textsuperscript{20} It will be remembered that in the St. Louis Medical College, laboratory teaching had been dominant, whereas in the Missouri Medical College, clinical teaching had been emphasized.\textsuperscript{21} Although a keen rivalry had existed between the two colleges, there had been a frequent interchange of faculty members. The method of teaching in the new school insofar as possible and practicable was to be that of personal instruction of each student. In addition to the usual lectures, didactic and clinical, there were included recitations from the textbooks, and clinical conferences, in which the student examined the patient and submitted a written report of diagnosis for criti-

\textsuperscript{19} Shapleigh, \textit{op. cit.}, I7-I8.
\textsuperscript{20} Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1899-1900, p. 136.
\textsuperscript{21} Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," \textit{loc. cit.}, p. 82.
cism and discussion.22 Early in the year 1899–1900 a change was made in the faculty, occasioned by the death of Dr. H. H. Mudd, Dean of the faculty, on November 20, 1899. In the following month the faculty elected Dr. Baumgarten as Dean. He said he would accept the position, provided the Dean were relieved of the duties of Treasurer which had been imposed on the Dean by the By-laws of the Board of Overseers.23 The necessary change was made in the By-laws of the Board of Overseers at their meeting on December 12, 1899.24

The regular elections to the Board of Overseers continued throughout the period from 1899 to 1906. In 1902 two vacancies were created by the deaths of Leighton and Yeatman. These two positions were filled by Charles Nagel and I. H. Lionberger, both of whom were elected by the Board of Directors.25 In the same year Edward Mallinckrodt was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Henry Hitchcock.26 In 1904, Adolphus Busch became a member of the

23 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Nov. 20, Dec. 4, 1899, MS.
24 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Dec. 12, 1899, MS.
25 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895–1905, Jan. 16, 1902, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, May 27, 1902, MS.
26 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895–1905, Nov. 6, 1902, MS.; Chaplin to Baumgarten, Nov. 11, 1902, MS.
Board of Overseers, replacing the late I. W. Morton. 27 The same year Drs. E. H. Gregory, G. Baumgarten, and Robert Luedeking were nominated by the faculty to fill the vacancies in the Board of Overseers caused by the expiration of the terms of Drs. Gregory, Baumgarten, and Fischel. 28 In May and June, 1905, it was not possible to obtain a quorum of the Board of Overseers. On November 21, 1905, the only record to be found is that of "No quorum." With this brief notice the records of the Board of Overseers ceased and the Board seems to have passed out of existence. 29

Four years after the union of the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Medical College two other St. Louis colleges combined—the Marion-Sims Beaumont Medical College united with St. Louis University. This consolidation jeopardized the arrangements for the clinical work carried on by the Washington University Medical Department at the Mullanphy and the St. John's Hospitals. 30 Consequently, in the spring of 1903 Dr. Schwarz moved that the faculty recommend to the Board of Directors of Washington University the passage of an ordinance to establish a Lying-in Hospital in connection

27 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, Jan. 21, 1904, MS.; Chaplin to Baumgarten, Jan. 21, 1904, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 5, 1904, MS.
28 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 27, 1904, MS.
29 Ibid., May, June, Nov., 1905, MS.
30 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 23, 1903, MS.
with the University.\textsuperscript{31} His motion was approved and a committee was appointed to draft the ordinance. At the next faculty meeting on April 2, 1903, the committee submitted its report. It stated that only those medical schools with hospital facilities were sending out the best prepared and safest practitioners; a hospital connected with the Medical Department was a necessity and not a luxury, as students should be given bedside training in hospitals as a part of their required curriculum. The committee recommended the establishment of a general medical and surgical hospital and a separate building for contagious diseases. The cost of the buildings, it was estimated, would be $250,000, with $750,000 for maintenance of the hospital. The report was accepted by the faculty and was to be presented at the next joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the faculty.\textsuperscript{32}

Meantime the faculty decided to negotiate with Mullanphy Hospital for the use of ten beds for teaching purposes for a period of three to five years at a cost of $2,500 per annum.\textsuperscript{33} The Sisters of Mullanphy Hospital decided it was best to plan for a term of one year before a contract for a longer time was entered into. They therefore gave the Medical Department permission to endow ten beds at the previously stated amount for only one year. The agreement was

\begin{footnotes}
\item[31] Ibid.
\item[32] Ibid., Apr. 2, 1903, MS.
\item[33] Ibid.
\end{footnotes}
signed by Dean Luedeking and the Sisters on May 25, 1903.  

A joint meeting of the Board of Directors of Wash-
ington University with the faculty of the Medical Department was held on April 24, 1903, at the special request of the latter, to present to the Directors the urgent needs of the Medical Department for a University Hospital. Several mem-
bers of the Board of Directors spoke in favor of the plan; they seemed to be fully convinced that something should be done for the advancement of the Medical Department.  

Ten days later Dr. Schwarz reported to the faculty that the Board of Directors had accepted the ordinance establishing the hospital. He then proposed the names of seven men who were to constitute a Board of Overseers for the Hospital. As a result, Louis Chauvenet, George C. Hitchcock, and Elias Michael were appointed by the faculty for a term of two years; George C. Carpenter, Horatio N. Davis, Edward Mallinckrodt, and J. J. Wertheimer, for four years.

As previously stated, the plans for the university hospital, as first evolved by the faculty in April, 1903, included a building and maintenance fund of one million dollars. Just why or how this somewhat pretentious plan was cast aside is not clear from the existing records, but when action was finally taken to enlarge the hospital facilities of the Medi-

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34 Ibid., Apr. 18, May 25, 1903, MS.
35 Ibid., Apr. 24, 1903, MS.
36 Ibid., May 4, 1903, MS.
cal Department, a much more modest plan was followed. When the Missouri Medical College became a part of the Medical Department of Washington University, it brought with it the Polyclinic Hospital and the adjacent college building, located on the west side of Jefferson Avenue between Lucas and Washington Avenues.\textsuperscript{38} In 1904 the Missouri Medical College building was remodelled to become the Washington University Hospital and the other building was used as a dispensary.\textsuperscript{39}

To obtain the much needed hospital for the Medical Department, Dean Luedekeing appointed a committee to seek an interview with Robert S. Brookings, President of the Board of Directors. This committee was to present to him some definite ideas as to the best method of transforming the Jefferson Avenue building into a hospital.\textsuperscript{40} After conferring with President Brookings, the committee reported to the faculty in February, 1904 that the probable cost of converting the building into a hospital would be about $16,300.\textsuperscript{41} Brookings had informed the committee that the money for such improvements would be forthcoming.\textsuperscript{42} In April, 1904, the Board of Overseers also considered the extension of the Medical De-

\textsuperscript{38} Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 82; St. Louis Globe Democrat, Mar. 5, 1905; Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 4, p. 198.

\textsuperscript{39} Terry, "Address in Behalf of the Alumni of the Missouri Medical College," loc. cit., p. 82; St. Louis Globe Democrat, Mar. 5, 1905; Shapleigh, op. cit., 17-18.

\textsuperscript{40} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 26, 1903, MS.

\textsuperscript{41} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 1, 1904, MS.

\textsuperscript{42} Ibid.
partment's hospital facilities. The cost of the improvements was estimated at approximately $20,000, toward which Mr. Brookings had offered to contribute $5,000, provided the balance was secured. The Board of Overseers approved the project and decided that an effort to raise the money should be made at once. Besides the $5,000 pledged by President Brookings, the Medical Department obtained $5,000 from Adolphus Busch, $2,500 from Edward Mallinckrodt, and $1,000 each from John F. Lee, William K. Bixby, Samuel Cupples, and Mrs. William McMillan.

During the summer of 1904 the Missouri Medical College building was converted into a modern hospital, called the "Washington University Hospital." This hospital, which was ready for use on January 1, 1905, contained 135 beds. The building was a four-story structure with a ninety-foot frontage on Jefferson Avenue and a depth of 135 feet. Of French Renaissance and Greek design, it was constructed of gray sandstone and yellow brick. On the first floor were a lecture room and 10 clinic rooms; on the second, 21 rooms, mainly ward rooms, and clinics; on the third, 4 large wards; on the fourth, a large operating room and accessory rooms.

43 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Apr. 5, 1904, MS.
44 Ibid.
45 St. Louis Globe Democrat, Mar. 5, 1905.
46 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 4, p. 198.
47 Ibid.
Each floor also had a diet kitchen with elevator connections with the basement kitchen, a clothes chute and a telephone system. After the hospital was completed it was necessary to popularize it; therefore the Executive Committee, meeting of February 21, 1905, decided to send a letter to all who were connected with the school, in order to obtain patients to fill the hospital as soon as possible.

In December, 1904, Dean Inedeking announced to the faculty that post-mortem work at the City Hospital was to be discontinued. In January of the following year the statement was made at a faculty meeting that the time had not yet come when students were to be admitted to the Martha Parson's Hospital. These two reports coming at this time merely serve to emphasize the importance of the new hospital which the Medical Department now possessed.

Where hospitals exist there must be nurses, and if efficient nurses are to be employed they must be properly trained. In February, 1904, the Executive Committee decided that a Washington University training school for nurses be recommended to the faculty. This recommendation the faculty approved and returned to the Executive Committee for

48 Ibid., 1906-1907, p. 201.
49 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 21, 1905, MS.
50 Ibid., Dec. 5, 1904, MS.
51 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 23, 1905, MS.
52 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 1, 1904, MS.
action.\textsuperscript{53} In October, 1904, Dr. A. E. Taussig was made chairman of a committee to draw up plans for a training school, to be submitted to the Executive Committee.\textsuperscript{54} In the following February the Executive Committee approved the plans and an advertisement of the new Washington University Training School which was to appear in the next issue of the Bulletin of the Medical Department.\textsuperscript{55}

Between 1899 and 1906 the equipment and facilities of the Medical Department had been greatly increased. The increased space furnished by the complete removal of the Dental Department by September, 1902, was used for laboratories and museums.\textsuperscript{56} One whole floor of the west wing of the building was given to the anatomical museum. The second floor was taken up with the pathological and bacteriological laboratory. Connected with it was a special laboratory where the faculty could carry on their own research work in medicine. In conjunction with the pediatric clinic, which was located on the first floor, was the histological laboratory and research laboratory. Increased facilities in teaching were also given to certain of the clinics.\textsuperscript{57}

\textsuperscript{53} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 7, 1904, MS.
\textsuperscript{54} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Oct. 24, 1904, MS.
\textsuperscript{55} Ibid., Feb. 21, 1905, MS.
\textsuperscript{56} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 22, 1902, MS.; Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, 1903-1904, p. 24.
\textsuperscript{57} Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, 1903-1904, pp. 24-26.
The O'Fallon Dispensary, which occupied the whole first floor of the Locust Street building, was considered a special clinical department of the Medical Department, and here medical, surgical, and various special clinics were fully represented. Of the 3,000 clinical cases which were treated in 1902-1903 at the various clinics, almost all were directly available for teaching purposes. The students who remained in the city during the months when the school was not in session, had the privilege of attending these clinics, which were also open to visiting physicians and alumni of the school. One of the most valuable clinics attached to the Dispensary was the Obstetrical Out-clinic. The resident physician in charge of this clinic was chosen at the end of the year from the graduating class by the professor of obstetrics. Senior students were afforded many opportunities for work in this important branch of medicine, and each student in the senior year was required to be in actual attendance upon five or six cases.

During this period, 1899-1906, the Jefferson Avenue building, which had previously been occupied by the Missouri Medical College, was used by the Medical Department of Washington University. The faculty room of the Medical Depart-

60 Ibid.
ment and the dispensaries connected with the Polyclinic Hospital were located on the first floor. Also in this building the Clinic Club, made up of the clinical faculty of the school, held its monthly meetings and here the editorial staff of the Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University had its office. The second, third, and fourth floors of the structure were given over to the new maternity hospital and the material here was to be used for teaching purposes. Two classes of patients were admitted, first those who were too poor to pay any fee, and second, those who were able to pay some fee but not the customary fee. The entire institute was placed under the direct care of Professor Henry Schwarz, and properly trained nurses were in charge at all times.

Adjoining the Jefferson Avenue building was the Polyclinic Hospital. This had a number of wards and rooms which were maintained especially for the use of patients who had been treated in the Medical Department Clinic. In connection with the Hospital there were dispensaries which were unusually well attended and were so organized in special and general clinics that there was an abundance of material available for instruction. The structure also housed a surgical amphitheater capable of seating over four hundred students.

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61 Ibid.
64 Ibid.
The Medical Department also had hospital connections in St. Louis which greatly increased the teaching facilities of the college. The St. Louis Mullanphy and Saint John's Hospitals were under the direct control of the faculty of the Medical Department until 1903 when they were taken over by the St. Louis University medical school. However the staff of Mullanphy Hospital remained faithful to the Washington University Medical Department and thus continued its teaching relation with the medical department. Bethesda Hospital, which contained a maternity department and a foundling department, was directly supervised by Professor E. W. Saunders, and was accessible to the senior students of the Medical Department of Washington University. Here the students were given opportunities for exercises in obstetrical diagnosis, and because of the foundling department, the students were also given opportunities to become familiar with infantile diseases. Besides, the Medical Department stood on equal terms with other medical colleges in the privilege of visiting and clinical instruction at the Female Hospital, the Insane Asylum, the Poor House, and the City Hospital.

In 1905, as previously mentioned, the Washington

65 Ibid., pp. 167-168; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 2, 1903, MS.
66 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 25; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 18, 1903, MS.
68 Ibid., 1903-1904, p. 238.
University Hospital with all its facilities was added to the equipment of the Medical Department. The new hospital belonged to the Medical Department and was for the exclusive use of its students and clinical teachers. It enabled the faculty to control the work of the Junior and Senior years, and being conveniently located, it resulted in a saving of time for both faculty and students. Although most of the instruction consisted of bedside instruction or instruction given in the dispensaries, a large part of the work was offered in the surgical and medical laboratories of the hospital, clinical lectures were given in the two lecture rooms. 69 It was constantly impressed on the students that more mistakes were made in the practice of medicine by failure to 'examine' and 'look' and 'search' than by lack of knowledge. 70 The Medical Department also laid claim to the three essentials in medical education which were stated by Dr. John H. Musser, namely, "Individual instruction; well-equipped laboratories; large clinical advantages, with clinical material directly under faculty control." 71

In addition to the hospital and clinical facilities a research laboratory was made by partitioning off a section of the pathological laboratory. The research laboratory would accommodate twelve research workers. The chemicals,

69 Ibid., 1904-1905, p. 231.
70 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 25.
71 Ibid.
culture media, ordinary apparatus, sterilizers, stains, incubators, microtomes and the like were furnished by the college but each research worker had to supply his own microscope. Although a Pathological Laboratory was proposed in the fall of 1900 it was not opened until about February 1, 1903. It was under the direction of the professor of pathology.  

One of the facilities which the school did not have at the beginning of this period was a library. In a letter to the faculty in January, 1901, Drs. Terry and Warren proposed that one be established and suggested a means for sustaining it. To obtain funds for the library, they proposed that a co-operative association be formed similar to the Harvard Co-operative Association. According to this plan, anyone who was actively connected with the college could become a member upon the payment of a small sum each year. Every member was entitled to a discount from various merchants in the city and also to a share in the profits of the college store. However, the membership fees and the greater part of the profits derived from the sale of goods in the college were to be used for the improvement of the library.  

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72 Ibid., Vol. I, No. 4, p. 20; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 24, 1900, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.  
73 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.  
74 Ibid., MS.; Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 16-17.
this plan was submitted to the faculty it was immediately adopted; thus the Co-operative Association of the Medical Department was established. An executive board of four faculty members was appointed, which was to have direct control of all matters where the library was concerned. The Alumni Association was among the first to aid the new movement. The faculty were much pleased to find that the plan was accepted by the students, faculty, and members of the hospital staff.  

The library was to be housed in the clinical laboratory in the Jefferson Avenue building, a room which was well lighted and heated, with a balcony which could be used for the stacks. The nucleus for the new medical library consisted of a large number of publications, once a part of the St. Louis Medical College library, which had been stored away in the Locust Street building. The Medical Department also had some books belonging to the departments of anatomy, chemistry, pathology, and physiology, but these were mostly files of foreign scientific journals, which were of no practical use to the student. Besides these journals, it had about 3,000 "antiquated text-books" which were of little value as

75 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.; Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 2, pp. 16-17.  
76 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.
they had not been catalogued. 77

The Co-operative Association was a financial success and the library prospered. According to data given in 1904 the library derived an annual income of from $500 to $700 from the Co-operative Association. 78 In the first three years of its existence, between $400 and $500 was spent on reference books, such as dictionaries and encyclopedias. 79 And about $100 had been spent for new books on subjects taught in the third and fourth years of the medical college course. Besides, in 1904 several hundred dollars were spent for binding scientific journals. Although these form the foundation of any medical school library, in the decade from 1894 to 1904 very little attention had been paid to the binding of journals. In the future journals were to be bound as soon as they were completed, and for this purpose a specified amount was set aside annually. 80 That the library had become a great asset for the Medical Department is evident from the catalogues published soon after its establishment. In 1903-1904 the catalogue stated that the library contained 4,500 volumes, which were classified and catalogued. Besides, it received the best medical journals and thirty-nine scientific

78 Ibid.
79 Ibid., p. 81.
80 Ibid., pp. 82-83.
journals pertaining to medicine. 81

While these important changes were being made in the clinical, hospital, and library facilities, other changes were being made in the admission and preliminary requirements of students. The Missouri State Board of Health, to prevent many of the medical schools in this State from accepting students who had had no previous preparation, enacted the following resolution, which became effective on July 5, 1904: An applicant for a license to practice medicine in Missouri must present documentary evidence of having a university degree or a high school diploma. If he had neither, then he had to pass an examination before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction upon all subjects included in a high school course. When an objection was raised to the requirement that the student appear before the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Jefferson City, the State Board of Health suggested that each school make out its own examination, and if assistance were needed, the State Board of Health would be only too willing to cooperate. 82 As a result of the new entrance requirements, about one hundred men were unable to qualify for admission to the Medical Department. But in raising the entrance requirements, the medical faculty was keeping pace with a large number of the progressive professional schools

of this country.  

Rules for determining the credit a student had earned were more definitely outlined in 1900-1901. A unit of work was defined as either a course of three hours a week, or four to six hours laboratory work for one semester. When a student had completed a unit of work satisfactorily, the professor issued to the student a certificate which was to be final evidence that the student had passed the course. This certificate was to be issued with or without examination, as the professor deemed necessary. If the student did not attain a passing grade, he either had to take the course a second time or present himself at the end of the next semester for an examination. A student could enter the third or fourth years only upon evidence that he had completed the total amount of work required for the first and second years. If the student was deficient in only one branch of the first and second years, he was allowed to continue with the work of the third year on the condition that his deficiency be made up by the end of the third year.

In June, 1900, the faculty made some changes in the regulations governing the admission of students who entered

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85 Ibid.
86 Ibid., 1900-1901, pp. 143-144.
87 Ibid.
from other colleges with advanced standing. Graduates in Dentistry were allowed to enter the second-year class upon passing an examination in the work of the first year of the medical course. Graduates in Pharmacy were required to take the four-year course, but were given credit for the work completed in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, and in Chemistry if they passed an examination in this branch. Graduates of Colleges of Letters or Science who had followed a course in Biology which was equivalent to at least a majority of the studies of the first year in the Medical Department were permitted to enter the second year class. Such students received credit for whatever part of the first year course they had already completed. Realizing that the amount and character of work offered in Biology were not the same in all institutions, the faculty reserved the right to examine an applicant whenever they deemed it necessary to determine his fitness. The executive committee of the faculty was allowed to admit, with or without examination, any student of any other reputable medical college. These students were admitted to the corresponding class in this school. Arrangements had been made in 1900 between the Medical Department and the Undergraduate Department of Washington University whereby an undergraduate male student could elect such courses in the medical school.

88 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 2, 1900, MS.
89 Ibid.
90 Ibid.
91 Ibid.
as led to both an A. B. and an M. D. degree. In this way the time required for the two degrees could be shortened.  

As students from other accredited medical colleges were constantly seeking admission to the Medical Department of Washington University, the following requirements were established so as to eliminate the undesirable applicants: "Certificates of standing elsewhere cannot be accepted in lieu of examinations. Exceptions, however, are made on credentials from the best schools requiring equivalent entrance conditions and giving an equivalent course of instruction."  

In the period between 1899 and 1906 the courses to be taken by the students were so graded that all the general courses and fundamental studies were taken before advanced work and special courses could be pursued. A certain amount of the special courses and advanced work was elective or optional, and a large amount of the clinical work was made elective also. Thus the student was allowed liberty in the selection of specialties and higher studies. Members of the faculty were to advise the student in the choice of electives. The course of medical instruction extended over a period of four years of eight school months in each year. "The work required for the degree consisted largely of obligatory

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92 Ibid.  
93 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 29.  
94 Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1900-1901, p. 143.  
95 Ibid., p. 143; ibid., 1903-1904, p. 248.
courses, no account having been taken of elective studies in the School records. 96

The Medical Department made several attempts to reach the practitioner through summer and graduate courses. In May, 1902, a statement was made in the Bulletin to the effect that a summer course would be given in laboratory and clinical work, which would continue for six or eight weeks, but in the following Bulletin the faculty announced that these courses would not be offered. 97 Since there had been so great an advance in the development of medical science, there had also been a corresponding demand by practitioners for such courses to help them keep abreast of the time. The graduate student was charged fifty dollars tuition and the ordinary expenses of any laboratory course which he took. In addition to the classroom facilities the student then had the advantage of clinical instruction at the various hospitals, and the Medical Department library. Graduate students were admitted to the department but no graduate school of medicine had been established, although ample facilities were available. 98

It will be remembered from the preceding chapter

96 Ibid., 1903-1904, p. 246; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 2, 1903, MS.
98 Ibid., Vol. III, No. 4, pp. 234-235.
that the faculty of the Medical Department was definitely against admitting women until a proper endowment was made. On October 20, 1902, the subject of admission of women was again brought up at the faculty meeting and admission of women even as special students was refused. Nevertheless, in 1904, Dr. R. J. Terry suggested to the faculty that permission be given to Miss Kaufmann, a woman student, to do work in anatomy as she would not come in contact with other students, nor was she to be recognized as a student in the school. Permission was granted by faculty action. Just two years before this exception was made, the faculty had decided that women were not to be admitted even as special students; so this action indicated the beginning of tolerance of women in medicine.

The course of instruction which had been established in 1880 was enriched and extended as experience and increased information dictated. In 1897 the requirement for graduation was raised to four full years of attendance at the College. This regulation, made on July 13, 1897, applied to all "future matriculants" before they could become candidates for graduation. Although adopted in the preceding period, the class

99 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 20, 1902, MS.
100 Ibid.,
101 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 1, 1904, MS.
102 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, July 13, 1897, MS.; Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1888-1892, p. 1457-150.
of 1901 was the first class to graduate under the new regulations. The other prerequisites for graduation remained very much as they were in 1898-1899. However, the catalogue for 1901-1902 contained a broad outline of the examinations which each student had to pass before he could graduate. Here is the outline of the six final examinations:

1. In Medicine, embracing questions in
   a. Physical Diagnosis
   b. Practice of Medicine
   c. Clinical Medicine
   d. Diseases of the Nervous System
   e. Pediatrics
   f. Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest

2. In Hygiene, unless already passed at the end of
   the seventh semester.

3. In Forensic Medicine.

4. In Surgery, embracing questions in
   a. Principles of Surgery
   b. Practice of Surgery
   c. Operative Surgery
   d. Surgery of the Brain and Spinal Cord
   e. Fractures and Dislocations
   f. Orthopedic Surgery
   g. Genito-Urinary Surgery

5. In Obstetrics and Gynecology, embracing questions in
   a. Obstetrics
   b. Operative Obstetrics
   c. Clinical Obstetrics
   d. Clinical Gynecology

6. In two of the following specialties
   Diseases of Nose, Throat and Chest
   Neurology, including Psychological Medicine
   Pediatrics
   Ophthalmology
   Otology
   Dermatology and Syphilis
   Genito-Urinary Surgery and Syphilis
   Gynecology
   Orthopedic Surgery

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In 1901 the request of the Dental Department to hold its commencement independently of the medical school was granted; the graduation in 1901 was the first year that the medical and dental departments held separate commencement exercises. 104

Some changes were made in the prizes and scholarships which were available during the period from 1899 to 1906. However, the two George F. Gill prizes were continued throughout these seven years. In addition, as a result of the merger of the Missouri Medical College and the St. Louis Medical College, the Curtman prize was placed at the disposal of the Medical Department during 1899-1900. 105 It was offered to the first year student who made the highest grade in Chemistry. The Henry Hitchcock Scholarship had lapsed when its originator died in 1903. 106 In 1904 the $100 Mullanphy Scholarship went out of existence, as the college was paying $2500 for beds at the hospital and was no longer able to maintain the scholarship. 107 Consequently, in 1905 and 1906 the George F. Gill Scholarship was the only one available. At the commencement exercises in 1906 an announcement was made that an Alumni Association prize would be given each year for a thesis written during a year of post graduate work. The subject on which the thesis was to be written was to be announce-

104 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 7, 1901, MS.
105 Ibid., Apr. 3, 1899, MS.
106 Ibid., Mar. 23, 1903, MS.
107 Ibid., Jan. 18, 1904, MS.
ed at the graduation immediately preceding the post graduate work. 108

The Medical Department adopted an emblem in 1903. Two designs were submitted by Professor Holmes Smith, one of which was selected by the faculty at its meeting of January 19, 1903. 109 They also chose green as the color for the Medical Department with special reference to graduation, 110 and decided that academic costume should be worn at commencement in order that all Washington University graduates be uniformly dressed. 111

Between 1899 and 1906 few changes were made in the faculty; in fact only two chairs were created and none were abolished. A professorship of Chemistry and one of Anatomy were created in 1900, and Drs. W. H. Warren and Robert J. Terry, respectively, were recommended to fill these chairs. 112 And in June, 1900, the number of appointments to clinical positions in the various clinics and hospitals for the coming year were as follows: St. John’s Hospital, 13; the Bethesda Hospital, 2; St. Louis City Hospital, 6; the O’Fallon Dispensary, 31; and the Polyclinic Hospital and Dispensary, 25.

108 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Oct. 9, 1905, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 16, 1905, MS.
109 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 19, 1905, MS.
110 Ibid.
111 Ibid.
112 Ibid., June 2, 1900, MS.; Shapleigh to Baumgarten, June 6, 1900, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, Jan. 3, 1901, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, Dec. 4, 1900, MS.
These numbers remained approximately the same until 1906.\textsuperscript{113} Since fees constituted the only income of the Medical Department between 1899 and 1906, the deficit of the Medical Department continued to increase during that period until it got out of proportion. In 1901 Dr. Baumgarten, in his annual report, stated that the medical school needed an income from an outside source; the contemplated improvements could not be made and the highest standards of medical education could not be maintained so long as tuition continued to be the department's sole means of support. As proof of his statement he cited the Treasurer's report for the previous session, which showed a deficit. The Medical Department must either advance or recede; the school had the men, the pressing problem was the money.\textsuperscript{114} In September, 1900, the treasury showed a deficit of $4131.69, and by 1904 it had a balance of only $940.35.\textsuperscript{115} And in 1904, it is interesting to note, the total annual payroll of the Medical Department, including subsidiaries, amounted to only $22,000.\textsuperscript{116} Early in 1905 the Board of Directors of Washington University made a loan of

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  \item \textsuperscript{113} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 2, 1900, MS.
  \item \textsuperscript{114} Baumgarten, Annual Report, June 4, 1901, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Board of Overseers, June 4, 1901, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, June 5, 1901, MS.
  \item \textsuperscript{115} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 24, 1900, Sept. 19, 1904, MS.
  \item \textsuperscript{116} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Oct. 24, 1904, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan 23, 1905, MS.
\end{itemize}
$15,000 to the Medical Department at five per cent interest. According to a statement made in April, 1905, the department's total indebtedness was about $35,000 at five per cent interest. In the latter part of 1905, as a result of the financial condition of the Medical Department, the faculty sought to establish a closer association with the university.

Though the income of the Medical Department was derived entirely from the fees the students paid and though the department was in debt, the tuition fee of $100 a year remained unchanged throughout this period. Some slight changes were made in the laboratory fees and no breakage deposits were to be refunded to the students. But the amount each student paid remained substantially the same.

Aside from these serious topics, some mention must be made of student life in the Medical Department. At the faculty meeting of January 13, 1902, a petition of the senior class was presented in which the seniors asked "to be relieved" of final examinations in those subjects in which they had already received credit, and also to be relieved from certain clinical work during the eighth semester. The faculty agreed to abolish the examinations in question but refused to

117 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, Feb. 24, 1905, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 27, 1905, MS.
118 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 10, 1905, MS.
119 This information was obtained from the Washington University Annual Catalogues.
excuse the seniors from the clinical work at Mullanphy and City Hospitals.\textsuperscript{120} As a result of a disturbance of the senior class in 1903, a permanent faculty committee on discipline was appointed in January, 1904.\textsuperscript{121} In the following month a first-year student was attacked by several other members of his class in an attempt to remove his sideburns, and a fight ensued in the corridor.\textsuperscript{122} Also in the spring of 1904 a movement was on foot to do away with the spring holidays, for, according to Student Life, they were of no use except to afford the faculty an opportunity to go duck hunting. In the meanwhile the majority of the student body remained in St. Louis idle and on high expenses.\textsuperscript{123} In 1905 the Executive Committee received a letter of complaint from a sophomore student who charged other students with an attack upon him.\textsuperscript{124} The Alpha Omega Alpha society sought permission from the faculty to establish a chapter in the Medical Department in May of the same year. The faculty agreed to give them all the information necessary to assist them in their choice of members.\textsuperscript{125}

\begin{footnotes}
\item[120] St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 13, 1902, MS.
\item[121] St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Dec. 28, 1903, Jan. 11, 1904, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 18, 1904, MS.
\item[122] St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Feb. 29, 1904, MS.; Student Life, XXVIII, 15.
\item[123] Student Life, XXVIII, 16.
\item[124] St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 24, 1905, MS.
\item[125] St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 8, 1905, MS.
\end{footnotes}
The Y. M. C. A. had established itself in the Medical Department buildings in 1903 and was very helpful to both new and old students alike. The Co-operative Association, already described, continued to function and in 1900-1901 it made a profit of more than $800, which was to be invested in books. A Clinic Club had been formed for the purpose of bringing the clinicians into closer relationship. Ten or twelve of the students with high scholastic records who had been in attendance for at least a year, served as laboratory assistants in the courses in Anatomy, Bacteriology, Histology, Pathology, and Pharmacy. The salary of these positions was never more than fifty dollars per session and even that was dependent upon the amount of work required of the student.

Early in 1901 the medical students organized a mandolin club and in that same year they formed a football team. They had been so prominent at the football games that they originated their own yell:

Saw Bones! Jaw Bones!  
Groan and Yell!  
M--E--D--I--C--A--L!  

Quinine! Strychnine!  
Stomach! Jaw!  
Washington Medical!  
Rah! Rah! Rah!

126 Ibid., Apr. 18, 1903, MS.  
127 Student Life, XXVI, 22.  
129 Student Life, XXVI, 26.  
130 Ibid.  
131 Ibid., XXVII, 21.
In 1902 the Senior and Junior classes were given a reception and smoker at the Clinic Hospital which was attended by about 110 students and several clinicians. In the same year, when for the first time the graduating class was to appear in caps and gowns, the seniors objected to the plan. In 1903 the medical students organized a brass band which in the next year played at the university football games. In this period it was customary for the sophomore class to dominate the freshman class by the use of pugilistic methods, thus the college years were made much more difficult than at present. At a class meeting in the fall of 1903 the Junior Medics decided that those lower classmen who did not attend the football game would be spanked. This treatment meant from one day to two weeks in bed. As a result, only three were absent, and they were well-accounted for. And in 1903-1904 Student Life declared that the Juniors were holding their daily rough houses. The medical students took an interest in track but they did not turn out any exceptional men. They were well represented on both the football and basketball teams of the university and took great interest in them throughout the year. According to Student Life, in the year 1905-1906 each class in the medical department was expected to have a

132 Ibid., No. 5, p. 22.
133 Ibid., No. 5.
135 Ibid., Vol. XXVIII, No. 1, p. 20.
136 Ibid., No. 2, p. 21.
137 Ibid., Vol. XXXI, No. 6, p. 4.
138 Ibid., No. 5, p. 4.
basketball team. 139

This chapter has attempted to show that the Medical Department of Washington University continued to expand and grow, beginning with the union of the Missouri Medical College with the Medical Department in 1899. In 1901 the Department received more room in which to grow and expand because the Dental Department separated from the Medical Department. Towards the end of this period a restlessness was noticeable in the Medical Department with the result that the reorganization of the medical school was set in motion before the end of the year 1905. The next chapter will discuss the reorganization period between 1906 and 1914.

139 Ibid., Vol. XXX, No. 4, p. 4.
CHAPTER IV
REORGANIZATION OF THE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE,
1906-1914

The years between 1906 and 1914 are of the highest importance because it is out of this period that the present School of Medicine of Washington University emerged. In January, 1905, the Chancellor in a faculty meeting suggested that a committee of the faculty be appointed "to inquire into the relations between the medical school and the university."\(^1\) The faculty referred this matter to the Executive Committee and in March decided that a committee of three should be appointed by the faculty to meet with a committee from the Board of Directors to consider "the ordinance creating the Medical Department and the fundamental basis of the relations existing between this Department and Washington University."\(^2\)

On June 5, 1905, when the question of how best to perfect the consolidation of the Medical Department and the University was brought up in a faculty meeting, the Dean stated that in his opinion the University should have complete control of the affairs of the Medical School. Mr. Brookings, who frequently

\(^1\) St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 22, 1905, MS.
\(^2\) Ibid., Mar. 20, 1905, MS.
attended the faculty meetings in 1905-1907 as a representative of the Board of Directors, agreed with him but stated that $800,000 would be necessary before such a step could be taken. This amount, Mr. Brookings said, was in sight but for the present, he believed it was advisable to continue the existing relations between the Medical Department and the University.  

As for the finances of the Department, its accounts for the year 1904-1905 showed a deficit. The reasons for this deficiency were, according to the Dean, a smaller enrollment, the purchase of additional equipment, plus the usual cost of gas and fuel. The records of the Executive Committee of the faculty show that in January, 1906, the indebtedness of the Medical Department to the bank was $21,000. The following month, in a meeting of the Board of Directors, President Brookings stated that the Medical Department was facing a heavy annual deficit.

About two weeks later, on February 19, at a special meeting of the faculty, Mr. Brookings again appeared before the faculty. After explaining that he had carefully studied the financial condition of the Medical Department during the previous four years, he disclosed the following facts. The

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3 Ibid., June 5, 1905, MS.
4 Ibid.
5 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Jan. 8, 1906, MS.
Department was faced with an indebtedness of about $51,000 by the beginning of the next session. To eliminate this large deficit, Adolphus Busch had contributed $25,000 and he himself had given $25,000. Then he stated that inasmuch as the university was responsible for the Medical Department, the university ought to exercise the same control over the finances of this department as it did over the other departments of the university. "This can only be done," he said, "by bringing the medical department into closer connection with the university so that it is actually a department and not merely an affiliation." He concluded with a request that the faculty discuss this matter fully and report the results of its deliberation as soon as possible.

The faculty took action at once and at this very same meeting on February 19, 1906, adopted by a unanimous vote the following resolution:

That a letter be immediately addressed to Mr. Brookings informing him that by a unanimous vote the Faculty of the Medical Department wishes to extend to him its thanks for the liberal proposition he had made unofficially. Further, that it is the wish of the Faculty to have the Medical Department an integral part of the university. And finally that the Faculty requests him to present this matter to the Board of Directors of the University.

In accordance with this motion, Dr. Robert Luede-

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7 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Feb. 19, 1906, MS.
8 Ibid.
9 Ibid.
king, dean of the Medical Department, wrote the following letter, dated February 20, 1906:

Mr. Robert S. Brookings,
President of the Board of Directors,
Washington University, City.

My dear Mr. Brookings:

In accordance with your request to be informed of the action of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University, I beg leave to report that the subject matter was fully discussed by various members of the Faculty and a resolution was passed by unanimous vote expressing the desire of the Faculty that the Medical Department become an integral part of the corporation of Washington University.

The Faculty respectfully request that you present our request for such a complete merging of our school to the Honorable Board of Directors of the University, and express the hope that their wish be acceded to. The Faculty is of the opinion that the welfare of the medical school and its growth as an important department of Washington University can only be made possible by a complete union.

Thanking you in behalf of the Faculty for the great service you have rendered the Medical School and assuring you of the complete sincerity and devotion of our body to the best educational interests, I am,

Yours very sincerely,
Robert Lusdeking, M. D.
Dean.

The outcome of this letter was a new ordinance in 1906 establishing the Medical Department of Washington University, which was recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors for March 2, 1906. The previous ordinance of 1891 was repealed in favor of the ordinance of 1906. The

10 Ibid., Mar. 5, 1906, MS.
new ordinance had been read and accepted by the Executive Committee at its meeting on March 12, 1906. The most outstanding parts of the ordinance are included here, but the ordinance in its entirety is quoted in the Appendix.

Article I

This department shall be known as "The Medical Department of Washington University." It shall in every respect be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Washington University.

Article III

This Department shall be maintained by the fees of students, to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and by such gifts and donations of money or other property as may be received for its support and development. All fees, money or other property paid or donated on account of this department shall be received by the proper officer of Washington University, shall be held, invested and expended by the University in trust for the uses specified, and shall be disbursed solely by authority of the Board of Directors, or under such regulations as may be adopted by said Board. No obligation shall be incurred, except upon approval of the Board of Directors, or in obedience to rules and regulations adopted by said Board.

Article V

The Members of the faculty may adopt by-laws for the regulation and control of such work in the department as is within their own special province; but no important or radical change of policy shall be had without the recommendation of two-thirds of the faculty and the approval of the Board of Directors. The faculty, through the Dean of the Department shall make annual reports to the Board of Directors, at such time and in such form as may be prescribed.

11 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. D, 1906-1916, Mar. 2, 1906, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Mar. 12, 1906, MS.

The professors in the medical department were reappointed under the new ordinance.\textsuperscript{13}

Since the faculty was opposed to the admission of women into the medical school, the Dean approached the University to learn its attitude on the matter. Chancellor Chaplin replied that the "University would not interfere with the attitude of the Medical Faculty toward this question."\textsuperscript{14} As to financial arrangements, President Brookings stated in a faculty meeting in April, 1907, that the medical school could run at a deficit of $9,000 and the hospital at $6,000 deficit, but if the total deficit was more than $15,000 it had to be brought up before the Board of Directors.\textsuperscript{15} However, by 1907 the total deficit of the school had increased to $20,000, which sum had been arrived at after the faculty had carefully considered the budget for the ensuing year.\textsuperscript{16} Brookings agreed to meet such a deficit if the faculty would hold it down to this sum. This offer by Mr. Brookings meant a $5,000 extension of the credit of the medical school.\textsuperscript{17}

As time passed all those connected with the medical school became restless and sensed that other changes were necessary but were uncertain as to what to do about them.

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid., May 1, 1906, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 30, 1906, MS.
\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., Apr. 29, 1907, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. D, 1906-1916, May 26, 1907, MS.
\textsuperscript{15} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 3, 1907, MS.
\textsuperscript{16} Ibid.
The true reorganization of the medical school, when it did come, was probably the most important in the history of the Medical School of Washington University down to the present time. When the subject of medical education was raised in the meeting of the Board of Directors on May 28, 1908, a general discussion followed as to the practicability of associating the medical department with that of the University of Missouri. 18

At a faculty meeting in May, 1909, Chancellor Houston brought up the big problem of the reorganization of the medical school "to make the teaching better and stronger." 19 The purpose was to do away with the existing duplications and to correlate the teaching. Of course the changes could not be brought about all at once, and therefore they would have to be made slowly in order to be worked out successfully. Moreover, these changes would have to be left to the Chancellor and the Board of Directors or nothing would come of the reorganization. For this reason the faculty, having agreed upon the need for reorganization, decided to leave these matters in the hands of the Chancellor and the Board of Directors, as suggested, if they were willing to consider the topic. 20

19 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 31, 1909, MS.
20 Ibid.
It will be remembered that after the Louisiana Purchase Exposition held in St. Louis in 1904, Washington University acquired the Administration Building, now known as Brogkings Hall, and the present site of Washington University. At the annual banquet of the Alumni Association of the Medical School of Washington University in May, 1909, an announcement was made that a new building was to be erected on the university campus for the students of the first two years of the medical course. The university also planned a hospital, to be erected after the building, for the two-year course. 21 Plans for such a move had been gone over in the Executive Committee meetings of February, 1909. 22 And in the following June, The St. Louis Republic published this statement: "Work on the new quarters for the medical department of Washington University, at the southwest end of the campus, will begin in the fall and the building will be ready for occupancy in the fall of 1910." 23 Thus it may be seen that all directly concerned with the Medical Department desired to make some changes for the improvement of the school.

A Committee from the Board of Directors for the Reorganization of the Medical School was appointed at Chancellor Houston's suggestion on October 14, 1909. It consisted

22 St. Louis Medical College, Executive Committee, Feb. 10, 1909, MS.
23 "New Medical Building," St. Louis Republic, June 22, 1909.
of Edward Mallinckrodt, William K. Bixby, and Jones. 24
At the meeting of the Board of Directors on December 17, 1909, 25 this committee, in its report, pointed out five de-
fects in the Medical Department, discussed the future possi-
bilities of a properly equipped modern medical school, and
then suggested a five-point plan of reorganization. The
most important part of the report was the recommendations,
which were as follows:

a. To select heads of the divisions of medi-
cine, of surgery, and obstetrics, and to fill the
vacancy in physiology.

b. To concentrate as much of the clinical
work as possible on the University's own hospital,
and to make the present hospital as efficient as
possible for the present.

c. To remodel the work of the dispensaries.

d. As an ultimate plan, to locate the labora-
tories and instruction rooms of the Medical School,
with such part of a hospital as the University may
need under its own control, near the other two hospitals
referred to, and to do there the major part of the
hospital work and the out-patient work.

e. To carefully select the staff in each divi-
sion from the best experts in the city and to use
other hospitals for the supplementary work, especially
for advanced classes, as fully as possible. 26

The two hospitals mentioned in part "d" were Barnes Hospital
and Children's Hospital, which had not yet been constructed.

24 Washington University, Corporation Records,
25 Ibid., Dec. 17, 1909, MS.
26 Ibid.
It was understood that the Medical School would be able to suggest the names of the staff members of both hospitals, thus giving the Medical School virtual control over them.

Of interest, too, is the following statement, which shows the importance of the reorganization: "Strictly speaking, there is not a first class medical school west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, and there are very few well organized medical schools in the east." 27

As already mentioned, the Board of Directors was also considering the possibility of having the Medical Department affiliate with the University of Missouri. At a meeting of the Board of Directors in January, 1910, Chancellor Houston reported that the Committee on Reorganization had communicated with President Hill of the University of Missouri, and the Board adopted a motion that "the Committee continue its work, with special reference to the question of the State University in the premises." 28 Nine days later, on January 20, President Brockings offered to pay as much as $22,500 annually to defray one-half of the yearly deficit of the Medical Department, if the University of Missouri and Washington each paid one-fourth, or $11,250. If the University of Missouri was unable to participate in the clinical school

27 Ibid.
28 Ibid., Jan. 11, 1910, MS.
(the last two years of medical school) and someone else could be found in its place by guaranteeing one-fourth of the deficit, the obligation of President Brookings was still binding.

At the next meeting of the Board of Directors, on January 27, the Chancellor stated that "the plan of associating the University of Missouri in the organization and operation of the proposed Medical Department, presented objections so numerous and so serious, that in his opinion, they would seem to render the plan impracticable." Furthermore, in the opinion of those present at this meeting of the Board of Directors, "the reorganization of the Medical Department should be undertaken and controlled solely by the Washington University." The Board of Directors then decided that if satisfactory arrangements could be made between Barnes Hospital and the University, the Chancellor was authorized "to secure the services of such medical professors and instructors as, in his judgment, are desirable and necessary."31

In January, 1910, Dr. Edsall was invited to St. Louis by the Committee of Reorganization to give expert advice on reorganizing the Medical Department. "In the opinion of the leaders of medical education in America, such as Dr. Welch

29 Ibid., see also ibid., Jan 27, 1910, MS.
30 Ibid., Jan. 27, 1910, MS.
31 Ibid.
and Dr. Simon Flexner, Dr. Edsall is the best available man in the country."32 It was upon the opinions and recommendations of Dr. Edsall concerning medical education that the Committee made its reports and recommendations for the reorganization and expansion of the medical school and its services. After his visit the Committee found that in order to make the Medical School of Washington University one of the outstanding medical colleges in the next two or three years, an expenditure would have to be made of $80,000 over and above what was being spent in the Medical Department, for salaries and laboratories, and $10,000 for increased hospital facilities—thus making a $70,000 increase in the operating budget, or the income on a million dollars at seven per cent interest.33 Besides, $30,000 would have to be spent on the laboratory equipment and fixtures of the Art School Building.34 The Committee regretted that the plan could not be immediately carried out, for it believed that if St. Louis did not act soon, action would be taken elsewhere and the support would be drawn away from St. Louis.35 Moreover, the Committee made it known that strong men could be secured at that time, whereas later they would be permanently located elsewhere.36

32 Ibid., Jan 11, 1910, MS.
33 Ibid.
34 Ibid.
35 Ibid.
36 Ibid.
The report of the Carnegie Foundation, published in 1910, berrated medical education in Missouri. It stated that although there were some fifty-odd academic institutions in the State, only two were capable of supporting medical schools—the University of Missouri and Washington University. Only one city contained a strong university and was capable of supplying clinical material. This statement referred to the city of St. Louis and to Washington University. The report also pointed to Washington University as the natural patron of medical education in Missouri. Further, it went on to show that of the 155 medical schools in existence in Missouri, about four-fifths were inefficient. About a fifth enforced their entrance requirements, and about the same number were adequately equipped with laboratories. Only twelve of the schools in the state had proper facilities for bedside teaching and only a few schools had well-conducted dispensaries. Some students were graduated without having obtained a practical knowledge of the "ordinary acute diseases and obstetrics."

However, in reply it was argued that the men who made the survey knew little of evaluating medical schools. But Dr. Motter, of the National Confederation of State Medical Examining and License Boards, upheld the charge made by the Carnegie

37 "Local Medical Schools Scored as Inefficient," St. Louis Republic, June 6, 1910.
report of the inefficiency of medical education in Missouri. He claimed that many medical schools had for years crammed their students to pass State board examinations. It is probable that the Carnegie report had some effect on the Medical School of Washington University, as shortly afterward the decision was made to drop nineteen of the faculty and substitute new names. This move was made because the staff was claimed to be "top-heavy." It was also done in order that younger men might do the research work, for they would have a greater probability of living to see it completed.


Almost simultaneous with the publication of the Carnegie report was the acceptance by the Board of Directors

38 Ibid.
39 "Nineteen of Washington Medical Faculty to Go."
Ibid., July 30, 1910.
40 Ibid.
of Washington University of a new ordinance governing the Medical School of Washington University. The ordinance was the result of continued discussions by the Board of Directors of the University, the Executive Faculty, and the Advisory Board of the Medical Department, and was approved by the Board of Directors on June 7, 1910. It is quoted here because it forms the basis of the organization of the present School of Medicine of Washington University.

Article I. This department shall be known as The Medical School of Washington University. It shall in every respect be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Washington University.

Article II. The object and purpose of this school are to provide thorough instruction in all branches of medicine and the allied sciences; and to that end, a faculty learned in all these several branches shall be appointed and maintained. For purposes of instruction and research in medicine and the allied sciences, museums, hospitals, laboratories and libraries may also be established and maintained.

Article III. This School shall be maintained by the fees of students, to be fixed by the Corporation, and by such gifts or donations of money or other property, or by such other income as may be received or set aside by the Corporation for its support and development.

All fees, money or other property, paid or donated on account of this School, shall be received by the proper officer of Washington University, shall be held, invested and expended by the University in trust for the uses specified, and shall be disbursed solely by authority of the Corporation, or under such regulations as may be adopted by said Corporation. No obligation shall be incurred, except upon approval of the Corporation, or in obedience to rules and regulations adopted by said Corporation.
Article IV. The faculty of the Medical School of Washington University, and the hospital and dispensary staffs shall consist of such professors, or associates, or assistants, of such title and rank, as the Corporation may see fit to create and maintain.

The Corporation at any time it may see fit may change the title of any professorship, or any other position in the school, or abolish any such position, or create any such new position as the needs of the school may dictate.

Every appointment to any position and every change in any position, or the removal of any holder of any position shall be made by the Corporation of the University.

In order to secure perfect solidarity of purpose and effort in the Medical School, no member of the faculty or of the staff shall affiliate himself in any capacity with any other medical institution without the approval of the Corporation.

Article V. The faculty of the Medical School may adopt such rules and regulations for the work of the School and of the various services as are usually adopted by faculties for the control of such work, subject to the approval of the Corporation.

There shall be a general faculty, consisting of such members as may be appointed by the Corporation, which shall meet at least three times a year to consider such matters pertaining to the welfare of all the departments of the Medical School as may be submitted by the Chancellor, or by the Dean.

There shall be an executive faculty to consist of the heads of the several departments designated by the Corporation, which shall meet at least once a month for the disposal of such matters as ordinarily come before such a faculty.

Article VI. The Corporation shall appoint a Dean of the Medical School, either for a stated period or at the will of the Corporation, at such compensation as the Corporation may fix from time to time. The duties of the Dean shall be to preside at the meetings of the faculty in the absence of the Chan-
cellor, and in general to act as the immediate executive officer of the Medical School. It shall be his duty to promote the interest of the Medical School in every possible way, advising freely with the Chancellor and through the Chancellor reporting to the Corporation.

Article VII. Degrees shall be conferred by the Corporation of the University upon such persons as are recommended therefor by the proper faculty. Before any student may be recommended he must have paid all bills for tuition and fees. Diplomas shall be signed by the President of the Corporation of the University, the Chancellor of the University, the Secretary of the Corporation of the University, the Dean of the Medical School and the Secretary of the Medical School. 41

Meanwhile, large expenditures were being made in order to secure prominent men, and if prominent men were secured, it was also necessary to make improvements in the existing buildings of the medical school. Therefore, laboratory equipment was being increased, the library was being improved, and laboratory space was being altered. All these alterations were being made at the Locust Street Building. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching said that the importance of Washington University was bound to be more than local. The new appointees of the medical staff were to arrive during the week following September 15, 1910, as school was to open on September 26. 42

42 "University Staff Coming This Week," St. Louis Republic, Sept. 15, 1910; "Washington University Staffs Increase," Ibid., Sept. 1, 1910.
The ordinance adopted in 1910 made some changes in the organization of the faculty. As a result, an Executive Faculty and an Advisory Board were the two functioning organs. The Executive Faculty was composed of Doctors Dock, Opie, Erlanger, Carson, Shaffer, Fischel, and Terry. The General Faculty was as follows: Doctors Warren, Elsworth Smith, Fry, Grindon, Schwarz, Tiedemann, Tuttle, Tupper, Mudd, Lutz, Ewing, Alt, Shapleigh, Allison, Sluder, H. McC. Johnson, Garrey, Jackson, Emmel, and Bloor. In the fall of 1910 it was decided to hold faculty meetings once a day. In existence at this time were Committees on Admission, Curriculum (including Examinations), Library, Catalogue and Announcement, and on the Old Building. The following definitions of power and subjects of discussion of the faculties were made by the Chancellor:

...with regard to the Executive Faculty that meetings shall be called by the Dean; that a quorum is sufficient to transact business which is official...business so transacted need not come before the General Faculty for any action and need not be reported to that body...that discussions and recommendations on all important plans for the future, regarding the medical school and hospital, were the business of the informal Executive Faculty.

Each year appointments were made to certain

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44 Ibid.
45 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Sept. 24, 1910, MS.
46 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Sept. 26, 1910, MS.
hospitals. The Bethesda and Maternity hospitals were not mentioned after 1909 and the O'Fallon Dispensary was discontinued after 1912. The hospitals used in teaching the medical students during this period were the Washington University Hospital, the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, and the St. Louis Children's Hospital. 47

On December 22, 1910, Dr. Edsall was recommended for the Chair of Preventive Medicine and Dr. Murphy for the Chair of Surgery. 48 The Advisory Board agreed in January, 1911, the reorganization should be perfected by the following fall so that the Medical School could begin to function properly at that time. Drs. Howland and Edsall were to be present at the beginning of the year 1911-1912 with their plans of reorganization. 49 In March, 1911, the Advisory Board was informed that the Board of Trustees of the Barnes Hospital had instructed the Chancellor to secure the services of Dr. Howland as Superintendent of the Barnes Hospital. 50

At this point in the reorganization the faculty evolved the following system of titles for members of the

47 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, May 31, 1909, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, May 1, 1912, Feb. 5, 1913, Feb. 4, 1914, MS.
49 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Jan. 8, 1911, MS.
50 Ibid., Mar. 22, 1911, MS.
teaching staff, which was adopted in 1911 and considered for re-adoption in 1912:

Professor---Highest rank for those who, in a department, give all their time to the work of this University, and doing such consulting practice as shall have been permitted by the University.

Clinical Professor---The highest rank for those who, in a department, give only part of their time to the work of this University.

Associate Professor---One eligible for professorship or clinical professorship.

Associate---One adapted to an academic career who has made a noteworthy contribution to knowledge.

Instructor---One who had been accepted for an academic career.

Assistant---The title of Assistant is given to the initial grade in academic work and is equal in rank to the old title of instructor.

Lecturer---A title to be given to men eminent in some line of work connected with medicine, ranking with professors or clinical professors, but as a lecturer not a member of the staff of any department of the Medical School.51

The above titles were to be retained and two lists of the teaching staff were to be made, a temporary one and a permanent one. If the University decided to retain any of those on the temporary list, they were to remain on that list unless otherwise stated.52

It was agreed that the Dean was to be appointed annually by the Executive Faculty in the spring, but the President of the Board of Directors and the Chancellor must

51 Ibid., Apr. 5, 1911, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Apr. 9, 1912, MS.

52 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Apr. 22, 1911, MS.
approve the nomination. The method of appointing teachers was to be as follows: they were to be recommended by the head of the department, acted on by the Executive Faculty, and then recommended to the Board of Directors for appointment. The following Retirement plan was adopted by the Executive Faculty in 1912:

No person shall retain an active connection with the Department of Surgery after reaching the age of sixty-two (62) years except such men as may be recommended by a special action of the Executive Faculty to the Board of Trustees to continue for a period not to exceed three years, and such other men whose retirement before the age of sixty-five (65) will prevent their receiving a pension on the Carnegie Foundation.

One of the main reasons for the reorganization of the medical school was the lack of sufficient endowment. The evidence for this statement is to be found in the deficit which continued to increase as the Medical School attempted to keep pace with the advance of medical education by offering increased services to the public and more numerous educational facilities for the students. In 1911 the deficit of the medical school was $33,589. In an Executive Faculty meeting in the latter part of May, 1912, the Chancellor reported that "the budget had been referred to the Finance

54 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Mar. 5, 1913, MS.
55 Ibid., Jan. 17, Feb. 7, 1912, MS.
Committee of the Board of Trustees. At the Executive Faculty meeting on June 1, 1912, "it was decided to accept the decision of the Trustees in regard to the aggregate budget of the Medical School, viz., $130,985.00, and proceed to the apportionment of this sum."

In October, 1912, Robert S. Brookings pledged himself to provide $1,000,000 for the benefit of the medical department. Of this amount, $675,000 was to be used for the Medical School and equipment; $75,000 for a contagious pavilion of the St. Louis Children's Hospital; and $250,000 for an initial subscription to a million dollar Washington University Sustentation fund, payable when the full subscription of $1,000,000 for said fund was secured. This offer took the place of the $400,000 or $500,000 previously pledged by Mr. Brookings. In October, 1913, when he realized that $675,000 was not sufficient for the Medical School building, he authorized the Board to use the $250,000 he had originally pledged to the Sustentation Fund, thus decreasing that fund by the same amount.

Although the Medical School budget showed a $126,380.57 deficit for 1913-1914, the Board of Directors had

57 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, May 20, 1912, MS.
55 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. D, 1906-1916, May 29, 1912, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, June 1, 1912, MS.
60 Ibid.
61 Ibid., Oct. 17, 1913, MS.
accepted it. The budget for the year 1914-1915 was first considered by the faculty on March 11, 1914, and was still under consideration on April 29, when a special meeting was called to reconsider the budget as the medical department had made it too large. Brookings recommended the acceptance of the 1913-1914 budget, as the total which the Board of Directors would allow the medical school was $120,000. Finally on April 30, the 1914-1915 budget was adopted with expenditures estimated at $136,006 and income estimated at $12,000, the deficit being estimated at $124,006.

In the reorganization of the Medical School the question of the amount to be charged for tuition and laboratory fees was also considered. In 1911 the tuition fee was raised from $100 a year to $150 per year, and all laboratory fees were discontinued. This flat tuition fee was to begin with the session of 1912-1913. However, a $10 breakage deposit was to be made by each student for each of the four years, but if any balance of the fee was left, it was to be returned to the student.

Immediately after the ordinance establishing the Medical School had been accepted in June, 1910, plans were

62 Ibid., Apr. 29, 1913, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, May 7, 1913, MS.
63 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Mar. 11, Apr. 1, 29, 30, 1914, MS.
64 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. D, 1906-1916, Dec. 1, 1911, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Dec. 20, 1911, MS.
65 Washington University Annual Catalogue, 1911-1912, p. 211.
considered for new buildings. The blue prints for the new buildings which were received by the Advisory Board of the Medical School caused a great deal of discussion among the faculty members at the meeting on October 6, 1910. The Advisory Board delegated the Dean a committee of one to confer with the architect for the purpose of revising the plans, which were badly in need of revision. Chancellor Houston explained that the plans which had been submitted in the spring by Link, the architect, were not final and therefore could be changed. The Chancellor informed the medical faculty that the plans for the buildings should be completed by the end of the year 1910-1911, as it would take two years after the ground had been broken to complete the structures. On October 26 a great many revisions in the blue prints were considered by the Advisory Board, and a letter was written to Brookings and one to Chancellor Houston containing the proposed changes. However, these communications were not the end of the alterations, as they continued to be discussed in many meetings of the Executive Faculty and the Advisory Board. In November, 1910, another communication was sent to Brookings which suggested other changes in the building.

67 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Oct. 6, 1910, MS.
68 Ibid., Oct. 18, 1910, MS.
69 Ibid.
70 Ibid., Oct. 26, 27, 1910, MS.
71 Ibid., Nov. 5, 7, 22, 23, 26, 28, Dec. 1, 12, 15, Apr. 18, 1911, etc., MS.
plans. After extended discussion in the Advisory Board meeting, Brookings authorized the faculty to reconsider the distribution of the buildings and departments on the available grounds, which he designated as follows:

The plot now considered in the plans for the power house and nurses home; the plot now set aside for the garage and clinical pathology building; the plot now covered by the science building; a new plot, 150 feet by 150 feet south of the science building on the south side of McKinley Avenue and east of the alley.

In December the Advisory Board had still not decided on the location of the departments in the proposed new buildings. It was suggested to get more "room for the library in the east wing by reducing the space for student activities to dining room, kitchen, and a shower." On January 25, 1911, the Advisory Board made an inquiry about a three-wing building and finally, on May 10, 1911, the plans of "the three-winged building as revised were submitted & approved." This statement meant that now all was in readiness to begin construction. The Executive Faculty decided in December, 1911, that since the plans for the three-winged structure had been so materially altered, it would be advantageous for the Executive Faculty to study the plans for the medical buildings and the hospital "as a whole in their present

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72 Ibid., Nov. 5, 1910, MS.
73 Ibid.
74 Ibid., Dec. 1, 12, 15, 1910, MS.
75 Ibid., Nov. 7, Dec. 12, 15, 1910, MS.
76 Ibid., Jan. 25, May 21, 1911, MS.
status." Plans for a three-wing building were abandoned; instead, plans for two four-story edifices were presented, criticized, and finally approved by the committee and later by the Executive Faculty. These two buildings were to be placed side by side at one end of the lot, the remaining space being reserved for future growth. 77

After the medical school structures, including the school and the hospital, had been contracted for, several other less important edifices were needed to complete the medical school group, namely a clinic building and a power plant. In the last of January, 1912, mention was made in an Executive Faculty meeting of plans for a clinical building, but no further discussion took place. 78 Early in February the question was again raised and the need of complete plans for the clinical building was urged. Finally on February 12, 1912, the plans for the new clinical structure were adopted in general and the action reported in a letter from Dr. Terry to Chancellor Houston. 79 The following year, in May, 1913, Brookings announced at the meeting of the Board of Directors that he had contracted for a new power plant to meet the needs of the medical school buildings, Barnes and Children's Hospitals. This action the Board approved. 80

77 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Dec. 8, 13, 18, 1911, MS.
78 Ibid., Jan. 31, 1912, MS.
79 Ibid., Feb. 12, 1912, MS.; Terry to Houston, Feb. 13, 1912, MS.
Now that the new buildings were progressing, the question of naming them was introduced to the Executive Faculty meeting of May 7, 1913.\textsuperscript{81} The cornerstone of the Medical School was laid on May 17, 1913, and the exercises being conducted by Robert S. Brookings and Rev. James W. Lee, pastor of the St. John's Methodist Church.\textsuperscript{82} By May, 1913, the work on the medical school structures had progressed so far that \textit{Student Life} reported it was possible to determine their general outlines.\textsuperscript{83} Already plans were being made by the Executive Faculty for the coming dedication exercises of the new buildings. It was because of these dedication exercises that the cornerstone-laying ceremonies had been comparatively simple.\textsuperscript{84}

At the same time that the plans for the new structures were being discussed, the real estate problem had also been brought up. However, this question was settled quickly in the first half of 1910.\textsuperscript{85} The cost of the grounds and the erection and equipment of the new buildings was to be only $500,000. An income of $60,000 per annum was to be raised by yearly subscriptions, and lastly, the Reorganization Committee was authorized to make final agreements with those

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\textsuperscript{81} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, May 7, 1913, MS.
\textsuperscript{82} Ibid.; St. Louis Republic, May 17, 18, 1913.
\textsuperscript{83} Student Life, Vol. XXXVII, No. 29, 1913.
\textsuperscript{84} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, June 4, 1913, MS.
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men who were "proposed as members of the faculty of the said Department." This plan was suggested by Brookings to the Board of Directors and was adopted by them in April, 1910. 86

In the latter part of September, 1910, The Executive Faculty decided to make a tour of inspection of the Washington University Hospital and the Children's Hospital in order that the members of the faculty might become familiar with the conditions prevailing in these institutions. 87 The following day the hospitals were reported on. 88 The Washington University Hospital was found to be in "shocking condition" and the Children's Hospital was in little better condition in some respects. Both hospitals were considered as unsuitable training grounds for the type of hospital superintendent which the medical school would need for its future hospitals. 89 The Committee on Future Policies, in discussing a desirable agreement under which to unite the University and Barnes and Children's Hospitals, arrived at the following points, which were included in its report to the Advisory Board September 29, 1910, and which are mentioned as worthy of special emphasis because of their importance. (1) The University was to appoint the medical staff of the Hospitals.

86 Ibid.
87 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Sept. 27, 1910, MS.
88 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Sept. 28, 1910, MS.
89 Ibid.
(2) The hospitals were to be used for teaching and the advancement of medical knowledge. (3) The hospitals were to be controlled by the University. (4) The clinical building was to be located on the Hospital grounds. (5) One power plant was all that was necessary for the buildings. (6) The training school for nurses was to be controlled by the University. (7) The superintendent of the hospitals, appointed by the trustees of the hospitals, was to be acceptable to the Executive Faculty of the medical school. (8) The following men should be members of the Executive Faculty, and should constitute the medical advisory board to advise the boards of trustees with regard to the hospitals: the Superintendent of the hospitals, the physician in chief, the surgeon in chief, the pediatrician, the heads of the clinical departments, and the pathologist. 90 About a week later these recommendations were sent to Chancellor Houston. 91

For the purpose of reorganization $5,000,000 was raised for laboratories and equipment, hospitals, buildings, but mainly for new men. 92 In securing new men the University made an attempt to get men who would devote all their time to teaching, men who would not be distracted by a city practice. Dr. Robert J. Terry had begun the reorganization some time ago in the Department of Anatomy. The scientific laboratories

90 Ibid., Sept. 23, 1910, MS.
91 Advisory Board to Houston, Oct. 6, 1910, MS.
92 Student Life, Vol. XXXV, No. 1, p. 1,
had been remodeled and additions had been made to the equipment for the clinical pathology course. O’Fallon Dispensary and Washington University Hospital had both been renovated during the summer of 1910. The library, which was located in the Museum of Fine Arts Building immediately opposite the medical school, was also being reorganized. Plans for the new building for the medical school were being made in the year 1910-1911.\(^{93}\)

One of the first problems which was brought up in connection with the reorganization of the Medical School was the question of its affiliation with Barnes Hospital. Robert Barnes died in April, 1892, leaving a will which had been drawn up on September 10, 1884. In his will he had left $100,000 for a hospital for charity purposes, and $900,000 as an endowment fund for the hospital. The will contained a clause stipulating that building was to begin within three years after his death. The nephews held that failure to build within the three years had lapsed the trust fund and the terms of the will were invalid. The statement should be made here that the Barnes Hospital had no connection with the Barnes University which existed at that time.\(^{94}\) The Supreme Court of Missouri filed on March 31, 1911, the decision that the Barnes bequest of a $3,000,000 endowment for a non-sectarian

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\(^{93}\) Ibid.

\(^{94}\) "Heirs to Fight Hospital," St. Louis Republic, Apr. 1, 1911.
hospital was valid. It was to be under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The reason for making such a decision was that Barnes had created a public charity which had many possibilities for good and therefore should be no longer delayed.95

The relationship between the Barnes trustees and the Washington University trustees was to be made legal as soon as possible, but in 1911 it was merely verbal.96 Progress on the hospital plans was reported in an Advisory Board meeting in April, 1911. The changes which were made did not eliminate the necessary features of the former plans but resulted in "a considerable reduction in the cost of building."97 In January, 1912, it was announced in an Executive Faculty meeting that contracts had been let to build the Robert A. Barnes Hospital.98 The cornerstone, at the southeast corner of the Administrative Building of Barnes Hospital, was laid on October 11, 1912, at a very simple ceremony. In the stone was placed a box containing pictures and documents, which was inserted and cemented in place.99

In an Executive Faculty meeting in May, 1912, mention was made of the contract which had been drawn up between

95 "Hospital Bequest Valid," St. Louis Republic, Apr. 1, 1911.
96 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Apr. 19, 1911, MS.
97 Ibid., Apr. 20, 1911, MS.
98 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Jan. 17, 1912, MS.
the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the Medical School of Washington University. At that meeting only a draft of the proposed contract was read but a committee was appointed to draw up comments on it. 100 Meanwhile a committee was appointed by the Executive Faculty to draft a plan of administration for the Children's Hospital, which was to operate until the contract went into effect. 101 On June 18 a special meeting was called to consider the report on the St. Louis Children's Hospital. 102 The final contract between the St. Louis Children's Hospital and the University was signed on July 8, 1912. 103 Its main provisions were: the medical staff was to be constituted by the school teaching staff; the patients were to be used for ward teaching; the administrative head of the hospital was to be nominated by the University; and the University was to maintain a nurses' home in connection with the hospital. In consideration of these points of agreement the University was to build "first class medical school buildings at a cost of not less than Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars..." near the Barnes Hospital site and to maintain these in first class condition. 104

The St. Louis Children's Hospital was to harmonize

100 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, May 22, 1912, MS.
101 Ibid., June 15, 1912, MS.
102 Ibid., June 18, 1912, MS.
103 Contract between St. Louis Children's Hospital and Washington University, July 8, 1912, MS.
104 Ibid.
architecturally with the Barnes Hospital group of buildings. Light, heat, and power were to be supplied from the same plant as Barnes Hospital and the Medical School. The cost of the Children's Hospital was to be about $200,000. At this time Mrs. McKittrick Jones was President of the St. Louis Children's Hospital Board, which was to have control of the Hospital. The Hospital was to be ready for occupation in about a year. 105 Chancellor Hall reported to the Executive Faculty in February, 1913, that the contract had been let to erect the St. Louis Children's Hospital at a cost of $200,000, which when finished was to include a main building, a building for contagious diseases, and a building to connect the hospital with the auditorium. 106

Several decisions were made by the Advisory Board and the Executive Faculty concerning the moving of the hospital facilities from the old site to Barnes Hospital. With regard to moving the departments into Barnes Hospital, it was decided that the Obstetrical Department should also be transferred to Barnes, as continued operation in the Washington University Hospital building would handicap the Obstetrical Department as well as the students, and the cost would be prohibitive. 107 A meeting of the combined Advisory Com-

105 "St. Louis Children's Hospital to Harmonize with Barnes Group of Buildings," St. Louis Republic, Mar. 16, 1913.
106 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Feb. 5, 1913, MS.
107 Ibid.
mittee and Executive Faculty was held on April 16 to consider (1) the continuation of clinics at Washington University Hospital after the transfer of the hospital to Barnes Hospital, and (2) the provisions to be made for colored patients. A committee of three was appointed at the same meeting by Chancellor Hall to give consideration to these matters. When the committee reported at the next meeting on May 20, 1913, it recommended that the clinics at the hospital be transferred to the dispensary at Barnes, but it made no recommendation with regard to the provision for negro patients. With regard to the question of salvage, the faculty was authorized to take from the old building whatever could be used in the new laboratories. Brookings stated that the moving should be done as soon as possible, as determined by the consent of the contractor and architect.

Since Barnes Hospital was to be a charitable institution, certificates were to be issued at one dollar a piece. Those not sold were to be taken by the men involved. A certificate entitled the holder to the same privileges as ward patients, or if the holder wished to enter the private pavilion he would receive credit for the amount represented.

108 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Committee and Executive Faculty, April 16, May 20, 1913, MS.; Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. B, 1906-1916, May 29, 1913, MS.
109 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Committee and Executive Faculty, May 20, 1913, MS.
110 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, June 3, 1914, MS.
by the certificate. The Board of Directors agreed to the
issue of such certificates.\footnote{111}

In hospitals controlled by the university, interns
were to be nominated to the faculty by a committee composed
of heads of departments under whom they were to serve. This
same committee was to make recommendations for appointments
in affiliated hospitals.\footnote{112}

Although the hospital affiliations were important
in this period from 1906-1914, they were not the only out-
side facilities for clinical work of which the medical school
could boast. In the fall of 1907 the Kingdom House, which
was under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church
South, applied to the Medical School "for the establishment
of a clinic in charge of a staff connected with the Medical
Department of Washington University." This request was grant-
ed by the faculty, which was a gain for Washington University
as St. Louis University had already approached this institu-
tion for similar privileges.\footnote{113} After the final reorganiza-
tion of the Medical School in 1910 the question of the organi-
sation of the Kingdom House in connection with the school was
discussed by the Executive Faculty in February, 1911.\footnote{114} At

\footnote{111} Washington University, Corporation Records,
\footnote{112} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the
Executive Faculty, Jan. 17, 1912, MS.
\footnote{113} St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Nov. 11, 1907, MS.
\footnote{114} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the
Executive Faculty, Feb. 1, 1911, MS.
the same time a proposal to establish a tuberculosis clinic at the O'Fallon Dispensary was made in a faculty meeting, but discussion of this proposition was deferred until more complete plans could be presented to the Executive Faculty. When the subject of the tuberculosis clinic was again brought up, about six weeks later, it was reported that a committee had set to work upon this problem and was making considerable progress. In February, 1912, the Committee on Dermatology considered the relationship of the Medical School with the Skin and Cancer Hospital. Nothing ever came of these discussions, however, and even today there is no affiliation with the Skin and Cancer Hospital, other than that perhaps of personnel.

A topic which was ever present was that of the admission of women to the Medical School. In January, 1906, a woman applicant, Harriet Stevens, was refused on the ground that the school was not equipped to receive women students. In April of the same year, however, she was permitted to do the work but without any assurance that any other school would accept her credits. In October, 1906, a report was made to the Executive Committee that "Miss Stevens is still in the medical school doing the work and that she had received

115 Ibid., Feb. 15, 1911, MS.
116 Ibid., Mar. 29, 1911, MS.
117 Ibid., Feb. 7, 1912, MS.
118 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Jan. 22, Apr. 30, 1906, MS.
permission from most of the instructors." Miss Stevens took the first three years of the medical course, 1906-1909, in the Medical School of Washington University but did the work of the senior year in Chicago. She is the present Mrs. Charles Cory. In 1907 an application from Miss Li-Yuin Tsao was received by the Executive Committee and referred to the faculty. The faculty decided "that she be admitted as a special student and not as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine." This request was the second case in which a woman was admitted as a "special student" after the faculty had reached a decision that women should not be admitted even as such. At the September meeting of the Executive Committee a letter of application was read from Mrs. Chadwick who wished to take work in Anatomy. She was informed that she could enter as a "special student," but that she would receive no credit toward a degree. She was to pay $75 a semester and all laboratory fees. Nevertheless applications from women for admission as students were still refused in 1908.

119 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Oct. 12, 1906, MS.
120 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, June 24, 1908, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Apr. 14, May 19, 1909, MS.
121 Dr. R. J. Terry to the author, Mar. 16, 1940.
122 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, June 10, 1907, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 13, 1907, MS.
123 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Sept. 30, 1907, MS.
124 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Oct. 12, 1908, MS.
In January, 1911, the question of coeducation was again brought up in the Advisory Board meeting. It was to be considered as applying to the Medical School alone and with no relation to the University, but nothing more was done then.\textsuperscript{125} The question was again raised in May, 1911, by Dr. Terry, who presented the question of whether women physical training students should be admitted to certain departments of the Medical School. The subject had been brought up by Miss Lash of the local Y. W. C. A. and was considered by the Advisory Board in May, 1911.\textsuperscript{126} At the Executive Faculty meeting in October, 1911, the Chancellor stated that he saw no objection to the admission of special students to the Medical School and that the fees in such cases were thirty dollars a year for each course in addition to laboratory fees.\textsuperscript{127} Several years later, the question of the admission of women students was again raised, this time by the Chancellor, who laid before the faculty an application for admission to the Medical School from a woman graduate of Washington University but no action was taken.\textsuperscript{128}

During this period the enrollment showed a sharp decrease from 222 in 1906-1907, to 70 in 1913-1914. The largest single decrease came in 1910-1911. The Board of

\textsuperscript{125} St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Jan. 18, 1911, MS.
\textsuperscript{126} Ibid., May 31, 1911, MS.
\textsuperscript{127} Ibid., May 31, 1911, MS.
\textsuperscript{128} Ibid., Feb. 5, 1913, MS.
Directors, after comparing the enrollment in 1909-1910 and in 1910-1911, came to this conclusion: The difference of 57 in the registration is due largely to the much stricter enforcement of the requirements of the school, including not only the additional one year of college work but also the readmission of students whose work was unsatisfactory last year, and the admission of students applying for advanced standing from other institutions.

From twelve to fifteen students registered in the College are taking the pre-medical course. 129

The requirements of the School included one year of college work. This prerequisite for admission to the medical school was adopted in 1907 and went into effect at the beginning of the year 1910-1911. 130 In 1911 the total enrollment of the Medical School was reported as being 37. 131

Along with the above-mentioned modifications, a change was suggested in the granting of the A. B. and M. D. degrees. In 1907 a joint committee consisting of Professors Hall and Abbott of the Undergraduate Department and Drs. Luedeking and Warren of the Medical Department decided that these two degrees were to be granted at the end of six years. 132 In 1911 it was recommended that a course of study preceding the study of medicine be established in the univ-

130 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 15, 1907, MS.
131 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Oct. 2, 1911, MS.
132 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Nov. 11, 1907, MS.
ersity. Whereupon, a committee was appointed to plan such a course. The relation between Washington University and the Medical School was discussed at committee meetings held on May 11 and October 25 and the conclusions were reported on November 1 to the Executive Faculty. This committee was more interested in pre-medical education, that is to say, in the work of the two years required previous to entrance to the medical school. The electives were to be eliminated and in their place there was to be a list of "advised electives."

The motion was made and carried by the Executive Faculty in 1913 that students be allowed to work on the degree of Master of Arts during their four years of medical study, but the medical faculty was opposed to "confering two degrees for work done in four years' time." Dr. Opie called the attention of the Executive Faculty to the special benefits to be derived by the Medical School in offering a six-year course which culminated in the combined A. B. and M. D. degrees. This matter was referred to a special committee which was to take up the subject with the University. In May, 1914, the decision was reached by the Executive Facul-

133 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Apr. 19, 1911, MS.
134 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Nov. 1, 1911, MS.
135 Ibid., Nov. 5, 1913, MS.
136 Ibid., Dec. 3, 1913, MS.
that the B. S. degree was to be given upon the completion of the first two years of the A. B. course and the first two years of the M. D. course. A committee was then appointed by the Executive Faculty to perfect the pre-medical course and was to consist of the "heads of the following departments: in the College of Arts and Sciences, English, German, Physics, Chemistry, Biology; in the Medical School, Biological Chemistry, Physiology, Pathology, Pharmacology, Anatomy." 137

In 1906 the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association recommended the advisability of medical colleges requiring one year of college work in addition to a four-year high school course. 138 In 1907 the faculty decided to adopt this recommendation as a requirement for admission to the Medical School, to be effective beginning on January 1, 1910. 139 In 1912 the Committee on Admission made some recommendations to the Executive Faculty with regard to admission to advanced standing in the Medical School. The applicant must have attended an approved medical school. 140 An approved medical school was one which had equivalent entrance requirements. Of course, an applicant for advanced standing had to meet other specific subject requirements for

137 Ibid., May 20, 1914, MS.
138 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Sept. 24, 1906, MS.
139 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 15, 1907, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 29, 1907, MS.
140 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Nov. 6, 1912, MS.
each year of standing applied for. 141

In 1913 more stringent rules were made with regard to promotion. They were as follows: (1) If a student had a failure recorded against him at the end of the first or second years in any two of the following subjects he was requested to withdraw from the school: Anatomy, Biological Chemistry, Histology with Neurology, Bacteriology, Pharmacology, or Pathology. (2) A student was not allowed to begin the work of the third year with an unabsolved failure in any of the previously mentioned subjects. (3) A student who had failed in any two of the following subjects at the end of the third year was requested to withdraw from the school: Clinical Pathology, Medicine, Physical Diagnosis, Obstetrics, Surgery, Surgical Pathology. (4) No student was permitted to begin the work of the fourth year with unabsolved failures in Clinical Pathology, Physical Diagnosis, or Surgical Pathology. 142

Another topic which was as persistent as that of the admission of women, was the subject of post-graduate work. Post-graduate work was brought up for discussion at least once a year from 1900 to 1912 when permission was given to offer special graduate courses during the summer. 143

141 Ibić.
142 Report of the Committee on Standing and Promotion, Apr. 2, 1913, MS.
143 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Oct. 12, 1906, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 5, 1907, Mar. 9, 1908, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Mar. 28, 1908, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Oct. 26, 1908, MS.
During the week of May 25 to June 1, 1908, special clinics were offered for the first time in the Medical School. These clinics were designed principally for the needs of the practitioner. They were offered again the following year but were extended over a two-week period. As the Alumni Association did not have sufficient funds to carry through such a program, the Executive Committee decided that the Medical School would stand the expenses. The clinics were therefore placed under the joint auspices of the medical faculty and the alumni. The special clinics were also offered in 1910 for a similar two-week period. In February, 1912, the professors were told they could submit for approval the courses they wished to offer during the summer. The request of Dr. Morris to offer a post-graduate summer course in medicine, including clinical medicine, was granted in March, 1912. On November 6, 1912, the Committee on Graduate Studies reported that a course was to be instituted which would last from June 2 to July 2. Announcement to this effect was to be made in brief pamphlets and in the Journal of the American Medical Association. All courses offered were to be given no matter how small the number enrolled.

145 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Oct. 28, 1908, Feb. 24, 1909, MS.
147 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Feb. 21, 1912, MS.
148 Ibid., Mar. 6, 1912, MS.
149 Ibid., Nov. 6, 1912, MS.
Since post-graduate work was given voluntarily by instructors, it was only proper that "one fourth of the fees be received for advertising the courses, three-fourths be given to the instructors." This plan would increase the influence and effectiveness of the school and was in keeping with the practice in other institutions. It was approved by the Executive Faculty in 1913. 150 The committee which had been appointed on post-graduate work was to continue work on this subject. 151 In the spring of 1914 the Board of Directors gave the Medical School permission to carry on post-graduate work in a summer session. 152

The reorganization of the Medical School was not yet completed in 1912, although it had been begun in 1906. A special meeting of the Executive Faculty was called in October, 1912, to consider the status of the Department of Neurology and to make it financially independent if possible. If it was not possible to secure an independent endowment, then part of the funds were to come from those set aside for Preventive Medicine and the total budget for the first year was to be $5200. At first the department was to have ten beds in the Washington University Hospital but after the Barnes Hospital was opened the department was to have twenty

151 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Oct. 1, 1913, MS.
beds in Barnes Hospital.  

The Medical School of Washington University in 1913 considered obtaining a fund from the General Education Board, as Johns Hopkins had received one. A special meeting of the Executive Faculty was held in November, 1913, to deliberate upon the possibility of obtaining aid from the General Education Board, which was to be given to the three clinical departments of the medical school, namely, medicine, pediatrics and surgery. The approximate annual budgets decided upon and finally communicated to the General Education Board were: Medicine, $40,000; Pediatrics, $20,000 to $25,000; and Surgery, $40,000. If the fund were granted, it would mean that the departments of Medicine, Surgery, and Pediatrics were to be placed on a full-paid basis. However, if the professors of these departments had outside practice, they were to turn the income of such practice over to the university. Several days later Simon Flexner made the statement that Washington University Medical School had taken steps to establish in St. Louis a medical school whose ideals and equipment placed it on a level with the Johns

153 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Oct. 11, 1912, MS.  
155 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Nov. 19, 1913, MS.  
157 Ibid.
Hopkins Medical School. Flexner was connected with the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching and with the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Fund. The General Education Board of New York proposed that a $1,500,000 fund be established and agreed to subscribe $750,000 toward it if the university raised a like sum for full-paid departments in Medicine, Surgery, and Pediatrics, and perhaps Obstetrics and Gynecology.

During this period prizes and scholarships continued to be awarded in the Medical School. Beginning in 1906-1907, the Alumni Association offered the Alumni Association Prize, which was given to a graduate of the preceding year in consideration of a thesis written since graduation. The Mullanphy Scholarship was continued during the session of 1906-1907. In March, 1907, Mrs. Given Campbell, the daughter of the late Dr. John P. Bryson, gave to the Medical School a scholarship of $100 annually but the holder of this scholarship would have to pay his laboratory fees. The scholarship was accepted by the faculty and was known as the "John P.

158 "Medical School at Washington University Ranks with Johns Hopkins as United States' Best, Flexner Opines," St. Louis Republic, Nov. 23, 1913.
159 Ibid.
161 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Oct. 16, 1905, MS.
162 Ibid., Jan. 22, 1906, Jan. 28, 1907, MS.
163 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Nov. 28, 1906, MS.
Bryson Scholarship.  

It continued in existence until the fall of 1913, when Mrs. Campbell informed Chancellor Hall by letter that she was unable to continue the Bryson Scholarship fund. The Chancellor suggested to the Executive Faculty by letter that the same be omitted from the next medical catalogue. In 1912 the Medical Fund Society presented all the professional library and equipment of Dr. Charles A. Pope to the university and all the equipment of the previous St. Louis Medical College with the exception of that which was affixed to the College building.

As for student activities during this period, in 1906, the YY MG C. A. applied for a room which could be used as a gymnasium, and the request was granted by the faculty. In 1906, 1907, and 1908 the medical students petitioned for a holiday on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving and the petition in each case was granted. In 1907 the students petitioned for a vacation at Easter and the faculty allowed them Good Friday and Saturday. This holiday was also

163 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 25, 1907, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 1, 1907, MS.

164 Campbell to Hall, Nov. 25, 1913, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Dec. 3, 1913, MS.


166 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Apr. 30, 1908, MS.

167 Student Life, Vol. XXXI, No. 7, p. 6; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Nov. 25, 1907, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Nov. 25, 1908, MS.
given them in 1908.168

In 1908 a banquet was given by the sophomore class with the faculty and teachers as guests. Dr. Warren reported favorably to the Executive Committee and Faculty and stated that the teachers should reciprocate and meet the students socially occasionally.169 In 1910 Nu Sigma Nu opened a fraternity house in connection with the Medical School of Washington University.170

In March, 1910, a student was suspended for a week from all classes for smoking in the library reading room and for contempt of authority. Five others who had also been found guilty had been treated leniently by the faculty, who hoped to gain cooperation from the students. When the student was suspended, the entire sophomore class threatened and did leave with him. Whereupon it was suggested in a meeting of the Executive Committee that the class be given a certain length of time in which to return; if they failed to do so, then they were all to be suspended. At the same meeting the suggestion was made to hear the point of view of the class in this matter. Only five or six members of the class continued to attend lectures during the week and at the end of the week

168 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, Mar. 25, 1907, MS.; St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 27, 1908, MS.
169 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee and Faculty, Apr. 27, 1908, MS.
the class idol, who had been suspended, was permitted to return to school but those who went on a strike had to wait and see what would be done in their cases. They proposed to enter another medical school if the Washington University medical faculty would not allow them to strike when they desired and return when their anger had subsided. This threat failed miserably and thirty were willing to take the necessary steps to be reinstated.171

In October, 1910, a committee on students' rooms was appointed by the Advisory Board and several days after its appointment the committee reported that two rooms were available in the Memorial Hall Building but they were in need of repair.172 These rooms were to be used as a lounge for students and for the Y. M. C. A. They were ready for occupancy by January, 1911. After they were renovated, some furniture was purchased, which arrived early in February.173

In 1907-1908 the medical students had a bowling team which challenged the College, Law and Dental Departments.174 Alpha Omega Alpha, a non-secret fraternity, was established in the Medical School in 1907. Its membership was composed of the upper one-sixth of the fourth year class.

171 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Committee, Mar. 31, 1910, MS.; "Medics Would Return," St. Louis Republic, Apr. 8, 1910.
172 St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Advisory Board, Oct. 3, 7, 17, 1910, MS.
173 Ibid., Jan. 4, Feb. 1, 8, 1911, MS.
one-half of whom were elected at the end of the junior year.\(^{175}\)
The following year a Glee Club was organized at the Medical School.\(^{176}\) In 1909 several of the students and professors took a week off to go hunting.\(^{177}\) The medical students planned an annual dance for the Medical School only, the first of which was given in the Gymnasium on Friday, March 18, 1909 at 8:30. Tickets were a dollar a piece. The chaperones for the evening were Drs. and Mesdames Tupper, Jonas, Schwarz, and Tuholske. It was said that the affair was well on its way to becoming the annual affair the students had planned.\(^{178}\)

The medical students of 1910 held the second annual banquet at the Planters Hotel at which time the announcement was made that Dr. Warren had been made Dean of the College.\(^{179}\) The same year Drs. Tuholske and Jonas gave a reception to the juniors which the students considered a great success.\(^{180}\)

In June, 1912, the junior class elected officers and decided to have a smoker on the night before Thanksgiving.\(^{181}\) In March, 1914, the fraternities wished to know the names of those students who were doing unsatisfactory work so that such students might be stimulated to do better.\(^{182}\) The medical

\(^{175}\) Ibid., No. 8, p. 3; Vol. XXXIII, No. 5, p. 11.
\(^{176}\) Ibid., Vol. XXXIII, No. 3, p. 9.
\(^{177}\) Ibid., No. 12, p. 10.
\(^{178}\) Ibid., Vol. XXXIV, No. 22, p. 3, No. 24, p. 1.
\(^{179}\) Ibid., Vol. XXXIII, No. 27, p. 3.
\(^{180}\) Ibid., No. 29, p. 3.
\(^{181}\) Ibid., Vol. XXXVII, No. 6, p. 3.
\(^{182}\) St. Louis Medical College, Minutes of the Executive Faculty, Mar. 4, 1914, MS.
alumni held a banquet on May 15, 1913, and about 150 or 200 men were present. The attendance was large because there was a medical meeting in St. Louis at the time. In 1914 Nu Sigma Nu fraternity gave its annual banquet on April 25 and about sixty members were present. Such was the student life of the reorganization period. One thing which is noticeable is that towards the end of the period the amount and variety of the activities shows a decrease, with activities being confined more and more to banquets as a result of the higher admission requirements and the stricter regulation of medical courses.

In the history of the Medical School of Washington University the years between 1906 and 1914 may well be called the period of reorganization. It is true, in 1906 a minor reorganization had taken place when a new ordinance was adopted by the Board of Directors. But as time went on, all parties concerned realized more changes were necessary. Consequently new buildings were planned—the Barnes Hospital, Children's Hospital and the Medical School buildings. The faculty, too, was reorganized, new members being added and a few old ones dismissed. In order to provide for these changes, additional money was needed, and it was at this time that Robert S. Brookings gave so generously of the fortune he

184 Ibid., Vol. XXXVIII, No. 30, p. 2.
had accumulated. Other donations and endowment came from other individuals and from the General Education Board of New York City. By 1914 the buildings at the present Kings-highway site were almost ready for occupation.

The Medical School, in the twenty-five years of its existence, had its ups and downs both in finance and in the number of students, but the school was made stronger by the solution of each of these problems. The entrance requirements had gradually been raised from a "good English education" to at least one year pre-medical college preparation by 1914. The graduation requirements were likewise raised from three years of medical education to four, the last two of which were to be clinical, as at present. Looking at the whole twenty-five period one sees the gradual evolution of the present internationally known Medical School of Washington University.
APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LYING-IN HOSPITAL IN CONNECTION WITH THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Article I

Establishment of Washington University Lying-In Hospital. There is hereby established a Lying-In Hospital in connection with the Medical Department of Washington University, to be known as "The Washington University Lying-in Hospital."

Article II

General Supervision of. Said hospital shall be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Washington University, except as herein otherwise provided, or as may be hereafter provided.

Article III

Board of Overseers. The immediate supervision, control and management of said hospital shall be vested in a Board of Overseers, which shall consist of seven members.

Article IV

Election and Term of Board of Overseers. The members of said Board of Overseers shall be elected by the Faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University for a term of Four (4) years, provided that in the selection of the first Board, said faculty shall elect three members for only two years; and every two years thereafter said faculty shall elect three or four members as the case may be, to succeed the members whose term of office shall at such time expire.

1 Washington University, Corporation Records, Vol. C, 1895-1905, Apr. 27, 1903, MS.
Article V

Vacancies in Board—How filled. All vacancies occurring in the Board of Overseers by death, resignation, removal from St. Louis, or from any other cause shall be filled by said faculty.

Article VI

Officers of Board of Overseers. Said Board shall elect every two years from its members a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary, and the Treasurer of said board shall always be the Treasurer of Washington University. Each of said officers shall have power to do and perform all acts and duties usually performed by such officers, and such other duties as may be imposed upon them respectively by by-law.

Article VII

Board of Overseers—Powers of. Said Board of Overseers shall have the following duties, responsibilities and powers:
Section 1. To pass such by-laws, not inconsistent with this ordinance, as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of its business, and the management of said hospital.
Section 2. To appoint annually from its own members an Executive Committee of three, which committee shall exercise such powers as may be delegated to it by by-law.
Section 3. To pay out and disburse by check, signed by the Chairman of said Board, or some other member thereof duly authorized thereto, and countersigned by the Treasurer of Washington University, such moneys as may be on deposit to the credit of the Washington University Lying-In Hospital Fund, hereinafter mentioned.
Section 4. To appoint and discharge, on the recommendation of the Physician in Charge of said hospital, any and all servants and nurses, and other persons employed in the management or conduct of said hospital.
Section 5. To contract such debts as are incident to the daily management and maintenance of said hospital, provided there is on deposit to the credit of said Hospital Fund, an amount sufficient to pay the debts so contracted, but said board shall not have power to sign or execute leases, or purchase or contract for lands or buildings or permanent improvements of any kind without written authority from the Board of Directors of Washington University so to do; nor shall said board have power or authority to contract any
pecuniary liability whatever, except as hereinabove stated, on behalf of Washington University or its Medical Department. Section 6. Said board shall submit annually to the faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University a written report on the management of said hospital during the preceding year, including therein such statistical information as may be furnished by the Physician in Charge, together with a financial statement of all receipts and disbursements during said period.

Article VIII

Physician in Charge—How Selected. The Physician in Charge of said hospital shall be the member of the Faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University who holds the chair of obstetrics, unless some other person is elected as Physician in Charge by the Faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University. Said Physician in Charge of said hospital may be removed at any time by a three-fifths vote of said faculty, but not otherwise.

Article IX

Assistant of Physician in Charge—How Appointed. Said Physician in Charge of said hospital shall have power to appoint and discharge assistant physicians with the approval of said faculty, and shall have power to suspend, pending final action by the Board of Overseers, any nurse, servant or other employee of said hospital.

Article X

Establishment of Hospital Fund. There shall be established by the Washington University in connection with said hospital a fund to be known as "The Washington University Lying-in Hospital Fund." Said fund shall consist of such moneys, corporate stocks, bonds and other securities or property which may be donated, subscribed, bequeathed or in any way collected from time to time for the benefit of such hospital. Said fund shall be under the custody and management of the Treasurer of Washington University, and the proceeds thereof, or revenues therefrom, shall be used exclusively for the purpose of establishing, conducting and maintaining said hospital, as hereinbefore provided. Said Treasurer shall keep a separate account of all receipts and disbursements on account of said fund, and shall submit a monthly report of the same to the Board of Overseers of said hospital.
APPENDIX B

ORDINANCE ESTABLISHING THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Article I

This department shall be known as "The Medical Department of Washington University." It shall in every respect be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Washington University.

Article II

The object and purpose of this department is to provide thorough instruction in all branches of medicine and the allied sciences; and to that end a faculty learned in these several branches shall be appointed and maintained. For purposes of instruction and research in medicine and the allied sciences, museums, hospitals, laboratories, and libraries may also be established and maintained.

Article III

This Department shall be maintained by the fees of students, to be fixed by the Board of Directors, and by such gifts and donations of money or other property as may be received for its support and development. All fees, money or other property paid or donated on account of Washington University, shall be held, invested and expended by the University in trust for the uses specified, and shall be disbursed solely by authority of the Board of Directors, or under such regulations as may be adopted by said Board. No obligation shall be incurred, except upon the approval of the Board of Directors, or in obedience to rules and regulations adopted by said Board.

Article IV

The faculty of the Medical Department of Washington University shall consist of professors as follows:

The Chancellor of the University
A Professor of the Practice of Medicine

A Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy
A Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine
A Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery
A Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics
A Professor of Clinical Surgery and Special Fractures and Dislocations
A Professor of Clinical Medicine
A Professor of Pathological Anatomy
A Professor of Ophthalmology
A Professor of Obstetrics
A Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery
A Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine
A Professor of Physiology
A Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System
A Professor of Gynecology
A Professor of Clinical Gynecology
A Professor of Osteology and Regional Anatomy
A Professor of Materia Medica

The present representatives of the professorships shall be reappointed but in all respects subject to the provisions of this ordinance. The faculty herein described may, however, be changed or enlarged, or titles of professors may be changed or chairs abolished, (upon the recommendation of two-thirds of the faculty as then constituted), and with the approval of the Board of Directors.

All other professorships and their present representatives shall be continued upon the staff of the Medical Department of Washington University, but in all respects subject to the provisions of this ordinance and the powers of the governing faculty.

Article V

The Members of the faculty may adopt by-laws for the regulation and control of such work in the department as is within their own special province; but no important or radical change of policy shall be had without the recommendation of two-thirds of the faculty and the approval of the Board of Directors. The faculty, through the Dean of the Department shall make annual reports to the Board of Directors, at such time and in such form as may be prescribed.

Article VI

The Board of Directors shall have the power to remove
members of the faculty, provided such removal has the recommendation of two-thirds of the remaining members of the faculty. In case of such removal, the faculty shall have the power to make temporary appointments until the vacancy has been regularly filled by the Board of Directors in the manner herein provided. In case a vacancy exists, or a new chair is created, the position shall be filled by the Board of Directors upon the nomination of two-thirds of the remaining members of the faculty. The Board of Directors may, however, without recommendation of the faculty, by a two-thirds vote of its own members create and fill vacancies or new professorships in the faculty.

**Article VII**

The Board of Directors shall appoint a Dean of the Medical Department, either for a stated period or at will of the Board; and at such compensation as the Board may fix from time to time. The duties of the Dean shall be to preside at meetings of the faculty in the absence of the Chancellor, and generally, to represent and to supervise the Medical Department.

**Article VIII**

Degrees shall be conferred by the Board of Directors of the University upon such persons as are recommended therefor by the faculty, and have paid all bills tuition and fees. Diplomas shall be signed by the President of the Board of Directors of the University, the Dean of the Medical Department, and the Secretary of the Department of Washington University.
APPENDIX C

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MEDICAL SCHOOL
OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ADOPTED JUNE 7, 1910

Article I

This department shall be known as The Medical School of Washington University. It shall in every respect be under the general supervision and control of the Board of Directors of Washington University.

Article II

The object and purpose of this school are to provide thorough instruction in all branches of medicine and the allied sciences; and to that end, a faculty learned in all these several branches shall be appointed and maintained. For purposes of instruction and research in medicine and the allied sciences, museums, hospitals, laboratories and libraries may also be established and maintained.

Article III

This School shall be maintained by the fees of students, to be fixed by the Corporation, and by such gifts or donations of money or other property, or by such other income as may be received or set aside by the corporation for its support and development. All fees, money or other property, paid or donated on account of this school, shall be received by the proper officer of Washington University, shall be held, invested and expended by the University in trust for the uses specified, and shall be disbursed solely by the authority of the Corporation, or under such regulations as may be adopted by said Corporation. No obligation shall be incurred, except upon approval of the Corporation, or in obedience to rules and regulations adopted by said Corporation.

Article IV

The faculty of the Medical School of Washington University, and the hospital and dispensary staffs shall consist of

such professors, associates, or assistants, of such title and rank, as the Corporation may see fit to create and maintain.

The Corporation at any time it may see fit may change the title of any professorship, or any other position in the school, or abolish any such position, or create any such new position as the needs of the school may dictate. Every appointment to any position and every change in any position, or the removal of any holder of any position shall be made by the Corporation of the University.

In order to secure perfect solidarity of purpose and effort in the Medical School, no member of the faculty or of any staff shall affiliate himself in any capacity with any other medical institution without the approval of the Corporation.

Article V

The faculty of the Medical School may adopt such rules and regulations for the work of the School and of the various services as are usually adopted by faculties for the control of such work, subject to the approval of the Corporation.

There shall be a general faculty, consisting of such members as may be appointed by the Corporation, which shall meet at least three times a year to consider such matters pertaining to the welfare of all the departments of the Medical School as may be submitted by the Chancellor, or by the Dean.

There shall be an executive faculty to consist of the heads of the several departments designated by the Corporation, which shall meet at least once a month for the disposal of such matters as ordinarily come before such a faculty.

Article VI

The Corporation shall appoint a Dean of the Medical School, either for a stated period or at the will of the Corporation, at such compensation as the Corporation may fix from time to time. The duties of the Dean shall be to preside at the meetings of the faculty in the absence of the Chancellor, and in general to act as the immediate executive officer of the Medical School. It shall be his duty to promote the interest of the Medical School in every possible way, advising freely with the Chancellor and through the Chancellor reporting to the Corporation.

Article VII

Degrees shall be conferred by the Corporation of the Univer-
sity upon such persons as are recommended therefor by the proper faculty. Before any student may be recommended he must have paid all bills for tuition and fees. Diplomas shall be signed by the President of the Corporation of the University, the Chancellor of the University, the Secretary of the Corporation of the University, the Dean of the Medical School and the Secretary of the Medical School.
APPENDIX D

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND THE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

The staff of physicians shall determine the number of nurses necessary for the needs of the hospital, and the superintendent of nurses at Children's Hospital shall forward requisitions to head of Training School. In case nurses asked for cannot be supplied, the head of Training School shall notify chairman of committee in charge of such school.

The nurses sent to Children's Hospital shall have spent not less than 18 mos. in the general hospital in training, and shall serve in Children's Hospital continuously for six mos. (or 1 year in special cases). They shall lodge at nurses home and have laundry work done there, and such expenses shall be paid for monthly by the Children's Hospital.

Chairman of Training School Com. shall determine the amount to be paid. Under present conditions meals shall be furnished at hospital later at new nurses home.

The Supt. of Nurses at Children's Hospital shall see that nurses abide by the rules of the Training School as printed. While nurses are on duty, they shall be under her control without any conference or interference from the head of Training School. Hours of service shall be clearly defined, amount of time to be allowed daily for relaxation, also time to be allowed and place for lectures.

Supt. at Hospital should have privileges of instructing nurses once a week in what she may find they are lacking. She shall see that they have service in all departments during the six months, and place them at her discretion.

Complaints, or matters needing adjustment, shall be forwarded by chairman of Medical and Nursing Committee of the Hospital to Chairman of Training School Com.

Baby's nurses at Children's Hospital shall receive the same consideration from pupil nurses as is given by them to probationers in general hospital.

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4 Signed May 22, 1911, by Mrs. Grace R. Jones.
St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes, June 11, 1911, MS.
APPENDIX E

AGREEMENT BETWEEN WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY AND

BARNES HOSPITAL

This agreement made and entered into this 23th day of
October, A. D. 1911, by and between SAMUEL M. KENNARD,
SAMUEL CUPPLES and MURRAY CARLETON, TRUSTEES OF THE BARNES
HOSPITAL, under and by virtue of the will of Robert A.
Barnes, deceased, for themselves and their successors in
trust, hereinafter styled the Trustees, and the WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY, a corporation existing under special charter
under the laws of the State of Missouri, hereinafter styled
the University witnesseth:

That whereas the Trustees have become satisfied, after a
thorough examination conducted by them, that the efficiency
of a hospital depends, in large part, upon the ability of
its medical staff, and that a hospital can render better
service to its patients when it has associated with it an
organized medical school and scientific staff, laboratories
and dispensary;

And whereas the University realizes from actual experience
that a medical department of a university is greatly bene-
fitied by having a hospital connected with it in which it can
teach its students, from actual observation of the sick,
by the student observing the treatment of the sick and in-
jured at the bedside and in the operating room;

Now, therefore, the Trustees, for and in consideration of the
University fulfilling its agreements hereinafter made by it
in this agreement as to building a medical school, a dispen-
sary, equipping and maintaining the same, and treating the
sick and injured in the hospital, hereby agrees that it will,
within twelve months after this agreement is signed, start
to build, and with all reasonable dispatch have build for
them, a first class hospital at a cost of not less than six
hundred thousand dollars ($600,000) upon the ground now own-
ed by them, or which may be hereafter acquired by them, be-
tween Kingshighway on the west, West Kingshighway on the south,
Euclid on the east, and the Wabash Railroad on the north, and,
after the said hospital is erected, to thereafter, during

5 Washington University, Corporation Records,
the life of this agreement, maintain and operate the same, according to the best known methods of running a hospital, within the limitation of their means or income.

And the Trustees further agree that the medical staff of the hospital shall consist solely of the teaching corps of the Medical Department of the University, but in any instance where the Trustees shall object for good and sufficient cause, in writing delivered to the University, to the attendance at the hospital of any member of the said teaching corps, he shall be withdrawn from the medical staff of the hospital, and the University shall appoint in his stead some other doctor, but no objection shall be made to any member of the teaching corps becoming or remaining a member of the medical staff of the hospital on account of his practicing the theory of medicine and practice taught by the University for the time being, as long as the medical department of the University continues to teach the theory of medicine and practice most prevailing in the medical schools connected with the leading universities of the United States. This clause is not to be understood to give the University a right to have a doctor in its teaching corps for the sole purpose of allowing him to become a member of the medical staff of the hospital, but he must be an active member of the teaching corps. This clause is not to be understood that there cannot be members of the medical staff who are not members of the teaching corps of the Medical Department of the University, but if the University and the Trustees wish to have in the medical staff of the hospital doctors who are not members of the teaching corps of the Medical Department of the University, the University may suggest names to the Trustees and the Trustees may appoint from such names, as suggested, additional members to the medical staff of the hospital, who may be discharged or dropped from the medical staff of the hospital at the will of the Trustees or at the will of the University.

And the Trustees further agree that the medical staff of the hospital, constituted as above provided, shall have the exclusive right to render such medical service as may be rendered to any patient of the hospital therein by any physician or surgeon, and to direct in all respects the treatment therein of such patient or patients by persons not physicians or surgeons. It is understood, however, that any patient may at his or her request, or at the request of his or her guardian call into consultation any physician not a member of the medical staff.

And the Trustees further agree that the members of the teaching corps of the Medical Department of the University shall have the fullest and exclusive possible right consistent with the welfare of the patient to use the ward patients in the
hospital for medical research and clinical instruction to the students of the University and medical staff of the hospital.

The Trustees further agree that they will nominate a man for superintendent, and appoint him upon the approval of the University. If the first man nominated by the Trustees does not meet with the approval of the University, then the Trustees shall nominate another man and submit his name for approval to the University. If the second man does not meet with the approval of the University, then the University shall nominate a man and submit his name for approval to the Trustees, and, if he shall not receive the approval of the Trustees, the University shall submit the name of another for the approval of the Trustees. If the second name so submitted shall not be approved by the Trustees, the Trustees shall then proceed to appoint a superintendent without submitting his name for approval, but the Trustees shall not so appoint any man as superintendent whom they have submitted for approval and such approval been refused.

The nurses shall be employed, controlled, paid and discharged by the Trustees, but when in actual attendance upon a patient they shall be under the direction of the member of the medical staff attending such patient, and, if such member objects to a nurse, she shall be withdrawn from attendance of such patient.

All the agreements herein stated shall continue and remain in force for the term of fifty (50) years from the date hereof.

Either party to this agreement may abrogate the same at the end of thirty (30) years from the date hereof by giving to the other party notice in writing not less than three (3) years prior to the reto of their or its intention to abrogate the same. Any party giving such notice shall not have a right to withdraw the same without the consent of the other party.

The Trustees hereby agree to make and maintain from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into full force and effect all the terms and provisions of this contract.

Now therefore the University, for and in consideration of the Trustees fulfilling their agreements hereinbefore set forth, hereby agrees that it will, within twelve months after the signing of this agreement, start to build and with all reasonable dispatch have build for it a first class dispensary at
a cost of not less than one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) on the ground now owned by it, or which may here-
after be acquired by it, within the boundaries as herein-
before set out for the hospital site.

And it further agrees that it will, within twelve months 
after the signing of this agreement, start to build and with 
all reasonable dispatch have built for it first class medical 
school buildings at a cost of not less than two hundred 
thousand dollars ($200,000) on or near Euclid Avenue between 
the Wabash Railroad right of way and Chouteau Avenue in the 
City of St. Louis.

The University further agrees that it will equip and main-
tain in the dispensary and medical school buildings all the 
necessary and usual laboratories that are found in well-recog-
nized dispensaries, medical school buildings, and hospitals, 
and that such of these laboratories as are necessary and use-
ful to a hospital shall be open at such times as such labora-
tories are usually open in first class hospitals for the use 
of the medical staff of the hospital. And it further agrees 
that it will employ all necessary scientists for the operating 
of its laboratories, and that those so employed shall do the 
laboratory work incidental and necessary to the hospital, 
free of charge to the hospital or its ward patients.

The University further agrees to have only among its teaching 
corps, and for its scientists working in its laboratories, 
doctors and scientists who are learned in their profession.

The University further agrees that the medical staff shall 
treat all patients in the wards of the hospital free of 
charge, and shall give to such patients all proper medical 
attention.

It is further agreed and understood by both the Trustees and 
the University that reasonable and customary charges for pro-
fessional services shall be made by the staff to pay patients 
occupying private rooms.

The Trustees shall have nothing to do with the collecting of 
fees due doctors for any services rendered within the hos-
pital. If any patient or his representative shall object to 
and dispute the charge made by any member of the medical 
staff for services rendered in the hospital, the same shall 
be submitted to the Trustees who shall determine what the 
charge shall be, and the finding of the Trustees shall be
binding on the physician.

The University further agrees that the medical staff shall teach and give the necessary instruction in the hospital, or any other nearby place designated by the Trustees, to the nurses and those who are training to become nurses in the hospital, free of charge to the hospital and to the nurses in the hospital.

In testimony whereof the Trustees have hereunto set their hands and seals and the University has caused these presents to be signed, in duplicate, in its corporate name by Robert S. Brockings, its president, and its corporate seal duly attested to be hereunto attached, the day and the year first above written.

Samuel M. Kennard
Sam'l Cupples
Murray Carleton
Washington University

by

Robt. S. Brockings,
President

Attest:

E. A. Engler,
Secretary

*** ___  *** ___  ***

Memorandum by Miss Grace M. Denison:6

"You could also say that since this contract was executed both the University and the Barnes Board have passed resolutions eliminating the right to cancel contract at the end of thirty years, thus fixing it for a period of fifty years; and have also agreed upon and put into effect a clause providing for a member of our Medical Executive Committee to meet always with the Barnes Trustees. You can also say that

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6 Memorandum is clipped to the preceeding contract in the Corporation Records."
the clause having relation to medical fees and their dis-
tribution, when our full paid scheme goes into effect, has
been adopted to become operative when the fund is completed."
APPENDIX F

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
AND WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

THIS AGREEMENT MADE AND ENTERED INTO THIS 8th day of July
A. D., 1912, by and between THE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL,
the hospital existing under the laws of the State of Missouri,
hereinafter styled the Hospital, and the WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
a corporation existing under special charter under
the laws of the State of Missouri, hereinafter styled the
University, witnesseth:

That whereas the Hospital has become satisfied, after a
thorough examination conducted by it, that the efficiency
of a hospital depends, in large part, upon the ability of
its medical staff, and that a hospital can render better
service to its patients when it has associated with it an
organized medical school and scientific staff, laboratories
and dispensary;

And whereas the University realizes from actual experience
that a medical department of a University is greatly benefited
by having a hospital or hospitals connected with it
in which it can teach its students, from actual observation
of the sick, by the student observing the treatment of the
sick and injured at the bedside and in the operating room;

Now, therefore, the Hospital, for and in consideration of
the University fulfilling its agreements hereinafter made
by it in this agreement as to building a medical school, a
dispensary, equipping and maintaining the same, and treating
the sick and injured in the hospital, hereby agrees that it
will, within six months after this agreement is signed, start
to build, and with all reasonable dispatch have built for
it a first class hospital at a cost of not less than One
Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars upon the ground now owned
by it, or which may be hereafter acquired by it, between
Kingshighway on the west and south, Euclid avenue on the east
and the Wabash Railroad on the north, and, after the said
hospital is erected, to, thereafter, during the life of this
agreement, maintain and operate the same, according to the
best known methods of running a hospital, within the limita-

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7 Washington University, Corporation Records,
tions of its means or income.

And the Hospital further agrees that the medical staff of the hospital shall consist solely of those members of the teaching corps of the Medical Department of interns and dispensary assistants designated by the University.

And the Hospital agrees that the said medical staff of the hospital, constituted as above provided, shall have the exclusive right to render such medical service as may be rendered to any patient of the hospital therein by any physician or surgeon, and to direct in all respects the treatment therein of any such patient or patients by persons not physicians or surgeons. It is understood, however, that any patient may at his or her request, or at the request of his or her guardian, call into consultation any physician not a member of the medical staff.

The Hospital further agrees that those members of the teaching corps of the Medical Department designated by the University shall have the fullest and exclusive possible right consistent with the welfare of the patient to use the ward patients in the hospital for medical research and clinical instruction to the students of the University and medical staff of the hospital.

To the end that there may be the closest cooperation between the University and the Hospital, the Hospital agrees to appoint the superintendent, or administrative head of the Hospital by whatever name he may be designated, on the nomination of the University, and to maintain an internal organization such as prevails in a hospital of the first class.

The University agrees that it will provide and operate a home for nurses and that instruction given by its teaching staff shall be free of charge. The University agrees to use its best endeavors to secure an adequate number of pupil nurses. As the University's home for nurses will probably furnish nurses for two or more hospitals, the Hospital agrees to pay to the University for each nurse serving in the Hospital the actual cost per nurse including expenses of every kind incurred in operating the nurses' home and any salaries paid to those having part in the nursing care of patients. The Hospital further agrees to provide proper board for the nurses. Any nurse in the school or in the Hospital who is not satisfactory to the University staff shall not be retained.
All the agreements hereinstated shall continue and remain in force for the term of fifty (50) years from the date hereof.

Either party to this agreement may abrogate the same at the end of thirty (30) years from the date hereof by giving to the other party notice in writing not less than three (3) years prior thereto of its intention to abrogate the same. Any party giving such notice shall not have a right to withdraw the same without the consent of the other party.

The Hospital further agrees that, if its building or buildings be wholly or partially destroyed by fire or the elements, it will rebuild or repair same as soon as possible.

The Hospital hereby agrees to make and maintain from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry into full force and effect all the terms and provisions of this contract.

Now therefore the University, for and in consideration of the Hospital fulfilling its agreements hereinafter set forth, hereby agrees that it will, within six months after the signing of this agreement, start to build and with all reasonable dispatch have built for it a first class dispensary at a cost of not less than One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars on the ground now owned by it, or which may hereafter be acquired by it, within the boundaries as heretofore set out for the Hospital site.

And it further agrees that it will, within six months after the signing of this agreement, start to build and with all reasonable dispatch have built for it first class medical school buildings at a cost of not less than Two Hundred Thousand ($200,000) Dollars on or near Euclid Avenue between the Wabash Railroad right of way and Chouteau avenue in the City of St. Louis.

The University further agrees that it will equip and maintain in the dispensary and medical school buildings all the necessary and usual laboratories that are found in well recognized dispensaries, medical school buildings, and hospitals, and that such of these laboratories as are necessary and useful to a hospital shall be open at such times as such laboratories are usually open in first class hospitals for the use of the medical staff of the hospital. And it further agrees that it will employ all necessary scientists for the operating
of its laboratories, and that those so employed shall do
the laboratory work incidental and necessary to the hospital
free of charge to the hospital or its ward patients.

The Hospital agrees to maintain a reasonable number of in-
ternes and resident physicians, designated by the Univer-
sity, providing them with satisfactory board and lodging,
and further agrees to pay any salaries that the hospital
may attach to such positions.

The Hospital agrees that the number of beds to be occupied
by surgical cases (including orthopedics) shall not exceed
twenty-five per cent of the beds in the general hospital
(excluding the contagious pavilion), except by consent of
the University.

The University further agrees that the medical staff shall
 treat all patients in the wards of the hospital free of charge,
and it shall give to such patients all proper medical atten-
tion.

It is further agreed and understood by both the Hospital and
the University that reasonable and customary charges for
professional services shall be made by the staff to pay
patients occupying private rooms.

No provision of this agreement shall be so construed as to
require the Hospital to do any action in violation of its
present constitution, the terms of which are known to Wash-
ington University. If in the practical conduct of the affairs
of the Hospital under the foregoing agreement there should
develop any difficulties in that regard, all reasonable
efforts will be made to amend the constitution of the Hospi-
tal, if required, to fully carry out the intent of the
agreement.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF The parties hereunto have set their
hands and seals and have caused these presents to be signed
in duplicate by their respective Presidents, and their cor-
porate seals duly attested to be hereunto attached, the day
and year first above written.

Attest:
Emma U. La Beaume,
Secretary

Attest:
E. A. Engler,
Secretary

THE ST. LOUIS CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
by Mrs. R. Mc. Jones, President

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
by Robt. S. Brookings, President
APPENDIX G

DEANS AND SECRETARIES OF THE FACULTY OF THE

ST. LOUIS MEDICAL COLLEGE

1891-1914

Henry H. Mudd, Dean, 1891-1899
Gustav Baumgarten, Dean, 1899-1900
W. S. Chaplin, Acting-Dean, 1900-1901
John B. Shapleigh, Dean, 1901-1902
Robert Luadeking, Dean, 1902-1907
W. H. Warren, Dean, 1907-1910
George Dock, Dean, 1910-1912
E. L. Opie, Dean, 1912-1914

Edgar M. Senseney, Secretary, 1891-1897
John B. Shapleigh, Secretary, 1897-1901
W. H. Warren, Secretary, 1901-1907
(no secretary 1907-1908)
Robert J. Terry, Secretary, 1908-1910

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8 Compiled from Washington University Annual Catalogues, 1891-1914.
APPENDIX H
OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION TO 1914

Abbott, J. F., Adjunct Professor of Embryology, 1904-1905; Associate Professor of Embryology, 1905-1906; Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology, 1906-1907.
Alford, L. B., Assistant in Pathology, 1913-1914.
Allen, C. C., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1895-1899.
Alleyne, J. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 1867-1890; and Diseases of Children, 1877-1890; Dean of the Faculty, 1882-1890; died Mar. 2, 1895 (age 68).
Allison, N., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, 1904-1908; Clinical Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery, 1908-1912; Associate in Orthopedic Surgery, 1912-1914.
Alt, A., Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology, 1910-1912; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.
Banister, W. B., Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army, Lecturer on Hygiene and Sanitary Science, 1906-1907.
Bartlett, Willard, Demonstrator in Surgical Pathology, 1901-1906; Professor of Experimental Surgery, 1907-1912; Associate in Surgery, 1912-1914.
Baungarten, Gustav, Professor of Physiology, 1873-1877; Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics, 1887-1895; Professor of the Practice of Medicine, 1893-1910.
Baungarten, W., Instructor in Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1903-1906; Lecturer on Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1906-1909; Lecturer on Medicine, 1910-1912; Instructor in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Beggs, W. N., Instructor in Normal Histology and Bacteriology, 1888-1890; Lecturer on Histology and Director of the Histological Laboratory, 1890-1892; Lecturer on Histology and Pathology and Director of the Histological Laboratory, 1892-1895; Lecturer and Demonstrator of Pathology, 1895-1896.
Behrens, L. H., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Chest, 1899-1904; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Chest, 1904-1910; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1910-1912.
Bewig, H. W., Instructor in Medicine, 1909-1912.
Blair, Vilray P., Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1894-1899.

9 Compiled from Washington University Annual Catalogues, 1891-1914; History of the St. Louis Medical College (1895).
Lecturer on Descriptive Anatomy, 1899-1903; Senior Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1903-1904; Associate Professor of Anatomy, 1904-1909; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1909-1912; Associate in Surgery, 1912-1914.

Bleyer, A. S., Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, 1906-1907; Lecturer on Hygiene and Sanitary Science, 1907-1910; Lecturer on Hygiene, 1910-1912; Assistant in Pediatrics, 1912-1914.


Bloor, W. R., Associate in Biological Chemistry, 1910-1914.

Boisliniere, L. C., Professor of Obstetrics, 1870-1886; and Diseases of Women, 1870-1881; and Children, 1870-1877; Professor of Obstetrics, Emeritus, 1886-1896; died Jan. 13, 1896 (age 79).


Brokaw, A. V. I., Professor of Clinical Gynecology, 1899-1902; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1902-1903.

Brookes, H. S., Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, 1901-1907; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1907-1912.

Brooks, Clyde, Instructor in Physiology, 1907-1909.


Brotherhood, J. S., Resident Physician at the Washington University Hospital, 1911-1912.

Bryson, John Paul, Lecturer on Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs, 1882-1886; Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1886-1903; deceased, 1903.

Budgett, Sidney F., Assistant Professor of Physiology and Histology, 1895-1896; Professor of Physiology and Histology, 1896-1899; Professor of Physiology, 1899-1904.

Burnett, E. C., Lecturer on Syphilis, 1894-1899; Clinical Lecturer on Syphilis, 1899-1903; Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, 1903-1912.

Cale, G. W., Jr., Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1906-1908.

Calvert, W. J., Lecturer on Tropical Diseases, 1902-1903.

Campbell, Given, Jr., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System, 1899-1904; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, 1904-1910; Clinical Professor of Neurology, 1910-1912.

Campbell, O. H., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1905-1912.

Carson, Norman Bruce, (Surgical Dressings, etc., 1874-1877); Assistant to the Chair of Surgery, 1881-1886; Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1886-1895; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1895-1911; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1911-1914.


Caulk, J. R., Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1910-1914.
Charles, J. W., Instructor in Pathological Histology of the Eye, 1902-1904; Clinical Lecturer on Ophthalmology, 1904-1908; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1908-1912.

Chaplin, W. S., Chancellor of the University, 1891-1908; Clopton, Balven B., Instructor in Clinical Surgery, 1908-1912; Instructor in Surgery, 1912-1913; Associate in Surgery, 1913-1914.

Cockrell, E. P., Assistant and Demonstrator in Pharmacy, 1906-1910.

Cook, J. E., Instructor in Medicine, 1910-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.


Crossen, H. S., Clinical Professor of Gynecology, 1901-1912; Associate in Gynecology, 1912-1914.

Danforth, C., Instructor in Anatomy, 1909-1910; (absent 1910-1913); Instructor in Anatomy, 1913-1914.

Davis, R. H., Instructor in Dermatology, 1910-1912.

De Witt, L. M., Instructor in Pathology, 1910-1912.

Diving, J., Assistant in Pediatrics, 1913-1914.

Dixon, C. H., Clinical Lecturer on Surgery, 1899-1904; Clinical Professor of Rectal Surgery, 1906-1910; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1910-1911; died June 5, 1911.

Dock, George, Professor of Medicine and Dean of the Medical School, 1910-1912; Professor of Medicine, 1912-1914.

Drake, G. S., Instructor in Surgery, 1910-1912.


Edsall, D. L., Professor of Preventive Medicine, (absent 1st trimester, 1911-1912), 1911-1912.

Emmel, V. E., Instructor in Histology and Embryology, 1908-1910; Associate in Anatomy, 1910-1914.

Engman, M. F., Clinical Professor of Dermatology, 1912-1914.

Erlanger, J., Professor of Physiology, 1910-1914.

Ewing, A. E., Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, 1895-1899; Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, 1899-1902; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye, 1902-1906; Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology, 1906-1912; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.

Fahlen, F., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1906-1909; Instructor in Medicine, 1910-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Falk, J. C., Instructor in Materia Medica, 1891-1895.
Fischel, Washington E., Medical Chemistry, 1874-1875; Materia Medica, 1875-1879; Special Therapeutic Methods, 1879-1881; Lecturer on Therapeutics, 1881-1883; Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine, 1883-1886; Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1886-1911; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1911-1914.
Fischel, Walter, Instructor in Physical Diagnosis, 1908-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Fischer, A. O., Assistant in Surgery, 1912-1913.
Friedeberg, A. H., Instructor in Dermatology, 1910-1911; absent on leave, 1911-1912.
Friedman, J., Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1891-1893.
Fry, Francis R., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1881-1883; Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1883-1888; Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Nervous System, 1887-1890; Professor of Anatomy, 1888-1890; Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, 1890-1910; Professor of Neurology, 1910-1914.
Fuhrmann, R. H., Instructor in Obstetrics, 1905-1908; Lecturer on Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1909-1912.
Gamble, D. C., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear, 1899-1906; Professor of Clinical Otoogy, 1906-1909; deceased.
Garrey, W. E., Associate in Physiology, 1910-1911; Associate Professor of Physiology, 1911-1914.
Gellhorn, G., Instructor in Gynecological and Obstetrical Microscopy, 1904-1909; Lecturer on Gynecology, 1909-1912; Associate in Gynecology, 1912-1914.
Ghiselin, A. D., Instructor in Anatomy, 1901-1902.
Gill, G. F., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, 1887-1890; Lecturer on Diseases of Children, 1890-1892; Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children, 1892; died June 4, 1892 (age 49).
Glasgow, F. A., Clinical Lecturer on Gynecology, 1885-1890; Professor of Clinical Gynecology, 1890-1910.
Glasgow, W. C., (Laryngological Clinic, 1874-1881); Clinical Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis (Diseases of the Chest, and Laryngology), 1881-1886; Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1886-1890; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Laryngology, 1899-1907; deceased.
Green, John, Lecturer on Ophthalmology, 1874-1881; Professor of Ophthalmology, 1886-1899; Special Professor of Ophthalmology, 1899-1910; Professor Emeritus.
Green, John, Jr., Assistant in Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.
Gregory, Elisha H., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1855-1867;
Adjunct Professor of Surgery, 1866-1870; Professor of
Principles and Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery,
1870-1899; Professor of the Principles of Surgery,
1899-1906; deceased.
Gregory, E. H., Jr., Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1889-1906.
Greiner, T., Instructor in Dermatology, 1910-1912.
Grindon, John, Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, 1886-1890;
Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Skin, 1890-1895;
Professor of Physiology, 1894-1895; Professor of Derma-
tology, 1895-1899; Professor of Clinical Dermatology
and Syphilis, 1899-1910; Professor of Clinical Dermat-
tology and Syphillography, 1910-1912.
Gross, J. H., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1907-1912; Assis-
tant in Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.
Guthrie, C. C., Professor of Physiology and Pharmacology,
1906-1909.
Guthrie, F. W., Research Assistant in Physiology, 1907-1909.
Hall, F. B., Instructor in Orthopedic Surgery, 1904-1907.
Hall, Willis, Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases of
Women, 1901-1906; Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of
Women, 1906-1909; Clinical Lecturer on Gynecology,
1908-1911.
Hanes, F. M., Instructor in Neurology, 1913-1914.
Hanser, H. A., Instructor in Gynecology, 1907-1912.
Hartmann, H. C., Instructor in Pathological Histology, 1888-
1891; Instructor in Pathological Anatomy, 1891-1892;
Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery, 1886-1899; Clinical
Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery, 1899-1904; Clinical
Lecturer on Surgery, 1907-1908.
Hardaway, W. A., Professor of Diseases of the Skin and
Syphilis, 1899-1910.
Hempelmann, L. H., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1904-1912;
Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Hempelmann, T. C., Assistant in Pediatrics, 1913-1914.
Hibbard, C. M., Instructor in Physiology, 1898.
Hodgen, Harry, Curator of the Museum, 1884-1895; Clinical
Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery, 1888-1892; Clinical
Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, 1892-1895; Professor of
Orthopedic Surgery, 1895-1896; died Aug. 29, 1896
(age 41).
Hoffman, Phil., Clinical Lecturer on Orthopedic Surgery, 1901-
1910.
Hoge, M. W., Instructor in Clinical Neurology, 1908-1912.
Homan, G., Professor of Hygiene and Forensic Medicine, 1886-
1893.
Houston, D. F., Chancellor, 1909-1914.
Howland, J., Professor of Pediatrics, 1910-1912; (absent
1910-1911, also 1st trimester, 1911-1912).
Huelsemann, L. E., Instructor in Medicine, 1908-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Jackson, D. E., Associate in Pharmacology, 1911-1914.
Johnson, H. M., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1903-1912; Associate in Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1912; (on leave of absence, 1912-1914).
Johnson, John Bates, Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy, 1853-1870; Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1870-1893; Professor of Principles of Medicine, 1893-1896.
Jonas, Ernest, Clinical Lecturer on Surgery, 1908-1908; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1908-1910.
Kimball, Arthur C., Instructor in Gynecology, 1908-1911.
Kirschner, W. C. G., Assistant in Bacteriology, 1902-1904.
Kirby, D. N., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, 1907-1910.
Klenk, C. L., Laboratory Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology, 1906-1912.
Kodus, Theodor, Lecturer and Demonstrator in Pathology, and Curator of the Museum, 1896-1899; Lecturer on Pathology and Curator of the Museum, 1899-1901.
Koetter, A. F., Instructor in Otolaryngology, 1904-1908; Lecturer in Otolaryngology, 1908-1912; Assistant in Otolaryngology, 1912-1914.
Kuhlmann, F. C. E., Instructor in Medicine, 1909-1910.
Lewy, Aaron, Instructor in Clinical Pediatrics, 1905-1910.
Lisser, H., Assistant in Medicine, 1913-1914.
Litton, Abram, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 1843-1892.
Loewenstein, H. M., Assistant in Pediatrics, 1911-1912.
Luedeking, Robert, Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy, 1882-1883; Professor of Pathological Anatomy, 1883-1892; Professor of Diseases of Children, 1892-1906; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Diseases of Children, 1906-1909.
Lutz, F. J., Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1910-1912; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1912-1914.
Lyman, H. W., Assistant in Otolaryngology, 1911-1912.
Marriott, W. M., Instructor in Biological Chemistry, 1910-1914.
Maserang, J., Jr., Instructor in Pharmacy, 1895-1898; Instructor in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1898-1899; Lecturer in Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1899-1900.
McBain, R. H., Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1914.
McCabe, L. L., Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1890-1899.
McGuigan, H., Assistant Professor of Pharmacology, 1906-1909; Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1909-1910.
McCulloch, H., Assistant in Medicine, 1913-1914.
Miller, H. E., Assistant in Laryngology and Rhinology, 1913-1914.
Mills, R. W., Instructor in Pathology, 1903-1904; Instructor in Pathology and Bacteriology, 1904-1907; absent, 1907-
1909; Lecturer on Dietetics, 1909-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1913; Instructor in Medicine, 1913-1914. Mook, W. H., Instructor in Dermatology, 1912-1914.
Moore, B. W., Instructor in Obstetrics, 1904-1910.
Moore, H. M., Instructor in Anatomy, 1905-1908.
Moore, Sherwood, Instructor in Obstetrics, 1908-1909.
Moorhouse, W. H. K., Assistant in Physiology and Pharmacology, 1911-1913; on leave of absence, 1913-1914.
Morfit, J. C., Instructor in Clinical Surgery, 1904-1907.
Morris, E. S., Associate Professor of Medicine, 1911-1913.
Mudd, Harvey G., Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1888-1890; Professor of Osteology, and Regional Anatomy, 1891-1897; Professor of Regional Anatomy, and Fractures and Dislocations, 1897-1899; Professor of Fractures and Dislocations and Clinical Surgery, 1899-1910; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1910-1912; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1912-1914.
Mudd, Henry H., Prosector to the Chair of Practical Anatomy, 1872-1874; Professor of Anatomy, 1880-1883; Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, 1885-1886; Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery, 1886-1890; Professor of Clinical Surgery (and Special Fractures and Dislocations, 1890-1896), 1890-1899; Dean of the Faculty, 1890-1899; died, Nov. 20, 1899.
Mueller, Edward, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, 1908-1910.
Murphy, F. T., Professor of Surgery, 1911-1914.
Myer, J. S., Instructor in Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1901-1904; Lecturer on Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1906-1912; Associate in Medicine, 1912-1913.
Nagel, Charles, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, 1899-1905.
Newton, C. A., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence, 1911-1912; Instructor in Medical Jurisprudence, 1912-1914.
Opie, E. L., Professor of Pathology, 1910-1914.
O'Reilly, A., Lecturer on Orthopedics, 1910-1912; Assistant in Orthopedic Surgery, 1912-1914.
O'Clott, A. W., Assistant in the Histological Laboratory, 1889-1890; Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1890-1892.
Pernoud, F. G., Lecturer on Surgery, 1910-1912.
Porter, William T., Assistant Professor of Physiology, 1872-1890; Professor of Physiology, 1888-1893.
Prewitt, Theodore F., Professor of the Principles of Surgery, 1892-1904.
Raithal, G. H., Instructor in Dermatology, 1910-1911.
Ravold, Amand N., Instructor in Bacteriology, 1890-1894;
Lecturer on Hygiene and Instructor in Bacteriology, 1894-1897; Professor of Bacteriology and Hygiene, 1897-1902.

Robinson, Paul G., Professor Emeritus of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, 1909-1913.
Robinson, G. C., Associate Professor of Medicine, 1913-1914.
Robertson, W. M., Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1905-1908; Lecturer in Genito-Urinary Surgery, 1908-1911.
Royston, G. D., Assistant in Obstetrics, 1913-1914.
Rothschild, S., Assistant in the Chemical Laboratory, 1902-1904.
Runge, E. C., Instructor in Physiology, 1891-1895; Lecturer on Mental Diseases, 1901-1903; deceased.
Sachs, E., Associate in Surgery, 1911-1914.
Salter, J. C., Instructor in Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1904-1906; Lecturer on Clinical Chemistry and Microscopy, 1906-1912; Assistant in Medicine, 1912-1913.
Sanger, C. R., Professor of Chemistry, 1891-1899.
Schluster, R. E., Instructor in Clinical Surgery, 1906-1911.
Schwab, S. I., Associate in Neurology, 1913-1914.
Schwarz, Henry, Clinical Lecturer on Gynecology, 1886-1890; Professor of Gynecology, 1890-1899; Professor of Obstetrics, 1899-1908; Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1908-1913; Professor of Obstetrics, 1912-1913; Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, 1913-1914.
Scott, J. M., (Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis, 1874-1881); Lecturer on Clinical Medicine, 1881-1886; Professor of Obstetrics, 1886-1899.
Semple, N. M., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1907-1912; Assistant in Ophthalmology, 1912-1913.
Senseney, Edgar M., Instructor in Practical Physiology, and in Physical Diagnosis, 1886-1881; Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica, 1891-1897; Professor of Therapeutics, and Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Chest at the St. Louis Mullanphy Hospital, 1897-1899; Professor of Diseases of the Throat, Nose and Chest, 1899-1910.
Senseney, E. T., Instructor in Otology, 1908-1912.
Shaffer, Philip A., Professor of Biological Chemistry, 1910-1914.
Shapleigh, John B., Lecturer on Diseases of the Ear, 1886-1890; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Ear, 1890-1895; Professor of Otology, 1895-1912; Clinical Professor of Otology, 1912-1914.
Shoemaker, W. A., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1902-1904; Clinical Lecturer in Ophthalmology, 1904-1906; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1906-1911.
Simon, S. J., Assistant in Pediatrics, 1911-1912.
Singer, J. J., Assistant in Medicine, 1911-1912.
Sluder, Greenfield, Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1891-1892; Instructor in Clinical Medicine and UrinoLOGY, 1892-1896; on leave of absence, 1896-1897; Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Nose, Throat and Chest, 1897-1906; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nose and Throat, 1906-1913; Clinical Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, 1913-1914.
Smith, Elsworth, Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1899-1906; Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1906-1912; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1912-1914.
Smith, E. S., Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1890-1892; and in Physical Diagnosis, 1891-1898.
Smith, E. F., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1851-1855; Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, 1868-1870; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy, 1870-1886; Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy Emeritus, 1886-1896; died Aug. 19, 1896 (age 71).
Smith, G. M., Associate in Pathology, 1910-1914.
Soper, H. W., Curator of the Museum, 1895-1896.
Spencer, Selden, Instructor in Otology, 1902-1908; Lecturer in Otolology, 1908-1912.
Steele, Aaron J., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, 1899-1910.
Steer, Justin, Professor of Clinical Medicine, 1899-1909.
Taussig, Albert E., Instructor in Clinical Medicine and Urology, 1895-1897; Instructor in Clinical Medicine, 1897-1899; Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, 1899-1905; Clinical Professor of Medicine, 1905-1912; Associate in Medicine, 1912-1914.
Taussig, Frederick J., Lecturer on Gynecology, 1909-1912; Associate in Gynæcology, 1912-1914.
Terry, Robert J., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, 1899-1901; Professor of Anatomy, 1901-1941.
Thomas, W. S., Instructor in Pathology, 1911-1914.
Tuholske, Herman, Professor of the Practice of Surgery, 1899-1901; Professor of the Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, 1901-1910.

Tiedemann, E. F., Lecturer on Pathology, and Curator of the Museum, 1901-1902; Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, 1902-1911; Professor of Pathological Anatomy and Bacteriology, 1911-1912; Associate Professor of Bacteriology, 1912-1914.

Tupper, Paul Yoer, Instructor in Practical Anatomy, 1888-1891; Professor of Descriptive Anatomy, 1891-1899; Professor of Applied Anatomy and Operative Surgery, 1899-1912; Clinical Professor of Surgery, 1912-1914.

Tuttle, G. M., Lecturer on Therapeutics, 1899-1902; Professor of Therapeutics, 1902-1909; Professor of Clinical Pediatrics, 1909-1912; Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, 1912-1914.


Veder, Borden S., Instructor in Pediatrics, 1912-1913; Associate in Pediatrics, 1913; (on leave of absence, 1913-1914).


Warren, W. H., Assistant in Chemistry, 1897-1900; Professor of Chemistry, 1900-1906; Professor of Chemistry, Physiological Chemistry and Toxicology, 1906-1910; Professor of Organic Chemistry, 1910-1911.


Weiss, Richard S., Instructor in Dermatology, 1911-1912.

Whelpley, H. M., Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, 1901-1910.


Wiener, M., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1904-1908; Lecturer on Ophthalmology, 1908-1909; Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, 1909-1912; Associate in Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.


Williams, L., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1908-1910.

Woodruff, Frederick E., Instructor in Ophthalmology, 1909-1912; Assistant in Ophthalmology, 1912-1914.

Wolfner, H. L., Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye, 1899-1903; Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Eye, 1903-1908; Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology, 1909-1910.

Zahorsky, John, Clinical Lecturer on Diseases of Children, 1901-1905; Professor of Pediatrics, 1905-1907; Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, 1907-1912.

Zelle, F., Instructor in Medicine, 1910-1912.

Zimmermann, C. A. W., Instructor in Medicine, 1904-1913.
APPENDIX I

GRADUATES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
1892-1914

Class of 1892

Anderson, John B.
Barricelli, Lewis E.
Boogher, Jesse L.
Crossen, Henry Sturgeon
Cowan, William Grant
Eggman, Jeremiah P.
Gray, Samuel Patrick
Hoeffer, John Paul
Helwig, Henry J.

Hardy, Joseph
Kelly, Patrick Matthew
Moore, Robert Melville
Neville, Eugene J.
Payne, Joseph
Schaefer, Rudolph F.
Smith, Owen Alonzo
Schiemann, John H.
Van Winkle, Peter

Young, William Albion

Class of 1893

Ask, M. D., Ottis Orville
Blair, Vilray Papin
Blow, William Thos.
Cushman, Wayman Crow
Donnell, M. D., Jesse Franklin
Ely, Aurelius Wessley
Epstein, Jacob Meyer
Gross, Julius Henry
Garcia, Felix W.
Hurd, Everett Marshall

Lemen, Henry Rodgers
Lowther, M. D., John Rudolph
Mann, Cornelius Atwood
Miller, Otey
Oliver, Adam Hale
Russell, Uluus Lionel
Sappington, Frank Perry
Smith, Albert Sydney
Taussig, M. D., Arnold S.
Tipton, Earswell Forman

Will, Robert W.

Class of 1894

Bedell, Orion Willis, D. M. D.
Bitter, Carl Henry
Goodin, Edward Jewett
Hall, Frederick Bagby
Hudson, Thomas McUrgan
Horner, George Francis
Newcomb, Carmen Adams, Jr.
Porter, Woodson Kendall

Reder, August Ralph
Schlossstein, Adolph George
Soper, Horace Wendell
Schierbaum, Albert Ferdinand E.
Taussig, Albert Ernest
Schulz, Valentine
Tuttle, George Bass
Zey, Edward Gustav

10 St. Louis Medical College, Faculty Minutes,
Mar. 8, 14, 1892, MS.
11 Ibid., Feb. 15, 1893, MS.
12 Ibid., Mar. 15, 1894, MS.
Class of 1895

Arnold, Peter
Bankhead, Chas. Lewis
Brooks, John Medford
Burkhalter, Chas. Franklin
Coleman, Henry Tyler
Curdy, Rbt. Jas.
Friend, Wm. Marshall
Hawley, Nelson Joy
Hawks, Edwin Andrew
Hewer, Philip Jameson, Jr.
Hill, Edward Lathrop
Hobson, Jos. H.
Leggat, Abiram Chittenden
McIlwain, Chas. Edward
Miller, Abiram
Mitchell, Ethelbert Gray
Moor, Sidney Albert
Orr, Chas. Lowrey
Pfeffer, Francis Jos.
Proctor, Thos. Columbus
Shelton, Chas. Wm.
Zimlick, Arthur John

Class of 1896

Arnold, Ulysses Grant S.
Auler, Edwin Beunelle
Baumgarten, Walter
Bryan, Gregory George
Bruehmann, C. C. F.
Bradley, Thomas Lee
Calhoun, James Graham
Coleman, J. Edward
Cravens, James Alexander
Dean, John McHale
Drechsler, Louis
Eimbek, William Frederick
Fahrenstock, Charles Louder
Filley, Victor Grant
Hartman, Jacob Abraham
Hilgard, George Engleman
Hempelmann, Louis Henry
Joblin, Walter Ridgeway
Kuhlman, Frederick Chas. Emil
Lanning, Robert William
Leach, Harden Faliferro
Morrison, Charles Stewart
Montague, Herbert Lee
Ross, William J.
Sauer, William Emil
Sahlender, Otto Louis
Schuricht, Gustav Martin
Shelton, John Benjamin
Smith, Stephen Decatur
Stewart, Floyd
Smith, Clemence Griffith
Steele, Andrew David
Vogel, Albert Benjamin
Wilson, Alvah Miller

Class of 1897

Amos, Newton Woodbury
Ball, William Franklin
Bassell, William Benedict
Barnett, Isaac Newton
Binney, Robert Webster
Bittman, Eugene Jacob
Bottom, Emmitt Hibbert
Bryan, Richard Shepard
Clark, William Alfred, A.M.
Clark, Boone William, Jr.
Cross, William Walter, D.D.S.
Cowan, Robert Mosby, A.B.
Currie, Donald Herbert
De Lisser, Glenwood Medcalf
Diggles, William Lloyd
Duckworth, Franklin Muron

13 Ibid., Mar. 25, 1895, MS.
14 Ibid., Apr. 23, 1896, MS.
15 Ibid., Apr. 26, 1897, MS.
Graves, John Bunyan
Greiner, Theodore
Hasting, William Edward
Heely, Oliver Jasper
Hicklin, Frank Edward
Hovey, Walter Clark
Lademan, Oscar Emil
McCormick, James Edward
Ogle, Oliver Lee
Quinan, Clarence
Romero, Filipe Benicio
Scherrer, Elmer Alexander, B. S.
Semple, Nathaniel Mecon, A. M.
Simpson, Bernard Samuel
Scott, Burt Loraine
Slusher, Ernest Warren
Scudder, David Arrell
Watson, John Maxwell
West, Jr., Washington
Zimmermann, Carl August Wm., A. M.
Zimmermann, William, A. M.
Zimmermann, Ernest, A. M.

Class of 1898

Bleuler, Ernest Alfred
Corbin, Bruce X.
Dudley, Carl Edward
Elsey, James Ralph
Ferrel, Henry Eugene
Fruth, Otto Jacob D. M. D.
Gee, Harl Le
Goodrich, Charles Francis, Jr.
Gradwohl, Rutherford Bircharl Hayes
Green, John, Jr., A. B.
Harris, Thomas Eugene
Hays, William Preston Harrison
Hess, William Lionel
Kuhls, Frank George
Loggins, Lee Alston
Moore, Henry Morgan
Pollock, Arthur Robert
Powell, Ernest Willard
Printz, Felix Charles Waldemar
Reiser, George Ferdinand
Richards, Emmett Earl
Saccy, John Allen
Smith, Ulysses Scott
Stewart, Samuel Smith, A. B.
Taphorn, Henry
Taussig, Frederick Joseph, A. B.
Thierry, Charles William, Jr., A. M.
Wilkinson, George Eldorado, S. M.
Class of 1899\textsuperscript{17}

Abekan, Frederick Gustavus
Bland, Warren Wilson, B. S.
Breath, Walter Parry
Caldwell, Robert Lee, B. S.
Cass, William Edwin, M. D.
Churchill, Haines Roy Harrison
Davis, Holland Archer
Eberlein, Edwin William, Ph. G.
Farmer, Percy Joseph
Fischer, Oscar Herman, Ph. G.
Fleming, John Bartley
Gowans, Charles
Hardin, William Rufus
Stouffer, Robert

Class of 1900\textsuperscript{18}

Campbell, Richard Lawrence
Davis, Homer Willard, A. B.
Gimbel, Charles Elizer
Greer, Bert E.
Gunn, John Charles

Hess, John D.
Luedde, William Henry, M. D.
Montgomery, Calvin Carlin
Pinkerton, Benjamin Gershon
Scott, Samuel M.

Class of 1901\textsuperscript{19}

Aitken, Wallace Andrew
Beatty, James David
Benway, William Henry
Bohn, Julius Charles, Jr., Ph. B.
Boles, Dallas Seth
Bradley, John Martin
Brown, Edward Thomas
Burns, Robert, Jr.
Carver, Fred Hunn
Caughlin, William Thomas
Chandeysson, Pierre Ismail
Corner, Albert Watson
Craig, James Alexander
Dillon, William Alphonse, A. B., A. M.
Drake, Claire Ferdinand
Drake, James Erle
Elbrecht, Oscar Herman, Ph. B., Ph. G.

\textsuperscript{17} Ibid., Apr. 24, 1899, MS.
\textsuperscript{18} Ibid., Apr. 23, 1900, MS.
\textsuperscript{19} Ibid., Apr. 29, 1901, MS.
Farrel, John Joseph
Fleeger, Abram Boyd, A. B.
Forder, William Carver
Gallagher, Joseph Charles
Gardner, Albert Jackson
Gehring, Julien August, A. B., A. M.
Grim, Ezra Clarence, B. S. C.
Hagebush, Oscar Jarrel
Hardy, William Frederick
Harris, Irwin James
Hempel, Max
Hertel, Henry George, M. S.
Hofman, Ottokar, Jr.
Hogg, Garret, B. S.
Holben, Raymond Elias
Humphrey, Joseph Harrison
Josting, Frederick Christian
Kirchner, Walter Charles George, A. B.
Kreuning, William George
LeGrand, Daniel Wesley
Leusley, Marvin Eugene
Lionberger, John Robert
Matlack, James Allan, M. D.
Miller, Herman Benjamin
Montague, Everett La Dew
Nelson, William Lawrence
Newcomb, Philip Butler, B. S.
Pitman, John Brand
Ponder, Edgar Talman
Reid, Edward Wilson
Rush, William Harvey, B. S., A. B., A. M.
Shanks, Archie Lee
Smith, Arthur Joseph
Trotman, Charles Armon
Wilson, Samuel Warren
Woldridge, Homer Lee
Wylder, Meldrum Keppler, B. S.

Class of 1902

Albrecht, Franklin Herman
Apperson, Edwin Lewis
Barry, Frederick Wheeler
Brandt, Arnold Louis

Brown, Louis Sylvester
Cannady, Edward Wyatt
Collins, John Andrew
Deichmann, Otto Henry

20 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 78.
Downey, Louis Joseph  Patrick, Philip Lawrence
Flagge, Philip Wesley  Pfieffenberger, James Mather
Forsyth, Robert Culver  Pots, Thomas B.
Frame, Homer Glenn  Rafter, James Grant
Glahn, Christian P., Jr.  Riley, Ralph Daniel
Hodam, Joseph Adam  Ross, Joseph Earle
Irwin, Joseph Max  Rothman, Paul Morris
Kleykamp, Arthur Frank  Rothschild, Samuel
Loewenstein, Harry Marcus  Smith, Oswald Wayne
McCintock, William Jay  Spitze, Edward Christian
McCully, Alexander  Stephens, George Kellogg
McCutchan, George Lee  Urban, Emanuel Theodore
McClothlen, Arthur B.  Wainright, Allen Gano
Marshall, Albert  Walker, Harry Owen
Martin, James Elsworth  Whelply, Frank Livingston
May, Albert  Wichmann, August Gustave
Miller, Henry Edward, Ph. B.  Widney, John T. Bland
Wright, Charles Montague, B. S.

Class of 1903

Althans, Carl
Bennet, William John
Buchanan, James McAfee
Cobean, Harry Lester
Cochran, Francis Bruce
Coffey, Lee Mathew
Davie, Joseph
Doyle, William Joseph
Estil, Forrest Leon
Fahlen, Fred
Faulbaum, Adolph William, Ph. G.
Fuhmann, Richard Henry
Gable, Edwin Otis
George, Charles Albert
Gordon, Frank Newton
Guhman, Charles Nicholas
Hinkle, Charles Garland
Horton, Warren Nichols
Howard, David Fount
Hunker, Lewis, Jr.
Jungk, Charles George Washington
Kimball, Arthur Campbell, A. B.
Klie, Constantine Merrin Tenz, Ph. G.
Klinefelter, Marion Louther
Mairs, Edward Joseph
McBratney, Emmet Wm., Ph. G.
McQuillan, Arthur Baptiste

21 Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, Vol. II, No. 4, p. 92.
Moeller, Carl Emil-otto
Myerick, Alb. Hoffman, M. S., M. D.
Nies, Fredrick Henry
Pace, Henry
Pierce, Clarence Eugene
Pierce, William
Rawlings, Claude Llewellyn
Reuss, Albert Lee
Schweve, Elmer Fredrick
Schreiber, Adam William
Scott, Clive Douglass, A. B.
Simpson, James
Smith, Newton Elliot
Spannagel, William Christian, Ph. G.
Stiers, Fred Loren
Switzer, Clyde
Thompson, Herbert Lloyd
Trueblood, William Alfred
Tuholske, Moritz C.
Walker, George William
Welch, William Alexander
Wilson, Harlow Vernon
Williams, Dudley Boone, A. B.
Winn, Richard Marvin
Worden, George Kent
Wright, Charles Oscar

Class of 1904

Austin, Adelbert Morton
Bader, George Washington, Ph. G.
Baldwin, Paul
Ball, Cleo Cleveland
Ball, James Edwin, Jr.
Beall, Homer E.
Beckert, John Henry, A. B.
Bolton, John Frederick, A. B.
Brandt, Fredrick Arnold
Brown, Anderson Fletcher
Brownfield, Samuel Tilden
Calhoun, Delane Stowe
Cannon, Harry
Chapman, Richard Augustus
Clapper, William Louis
Conway, William Quarles
DeMent, Henry Nicholas

22 Ibid., Vol. III, No. 4, pp. 254-255.
Dickerson, Henry William
Eastman, Claude Washington
Evans, John Lillie
Feuerborn, Henry Randolph
Fink, Frank Clarence
Freund, Newton Marion
Friedenberg, Arthur Hugo, Ph. G.
Fujimori, Naokazu, M. D.
Fuller, Allen Garfield
Garstang, D. Rule
Gauen, George Otto
Griffin, Fred
Hope, Daniel Howard
Howritz, Alexander Earle, A. B.
Hudson, John Rodgers, Ph. B., M. D.
Jones, Henry Lander, A. B.
Keithley, Chiles Lester, A. B.
Keller, Jacob Molić
Kilpatrick, George Alexander
Kirby, Franklin Beverly, A. B.
Koenig, George Washington
Kroeger, George Baldwin
LeBien, Ernest Albert, Ph. G.
Lenz, Herman John
Lester, Rollo Bartell
Lischer, Robert Franklin
Long, Frank Leo
Maloy, Earl Dee
Marnell, Frank Sterling
Martin, John Balbraith
Mayes, Earle Garfield
Mayes, Joseph Frank, Ph. B.
Monday, Lewis Robert
Nolan, John Alonzo
Rohlfing, Arthur Hermann
Scholz, Roy Philip
Shahan, William Ewing, A. B.
Singer, Jacob Jess
Snodgrass, Charles Alvin
Stayer, Ira Clarence
Terry, Harry Alfred
Tucker, Charles William, Jr.
Weber, Frank Joseph
Whaley, Roy Wallace
Wolter, Otto Leonard
Woodbridge, Jaheel Hamner
Yerkes, Lathy Leverett
Class of 1905

Alexander, Robert DuBose, A.B.
Ambrister, Joseph Campbell
Anderson, Orville Bradley
Beeson, John Pierce
Betts, Clarence Earnest
Brewster, Bert Marion
Bribach, Eugene John
Brossard, Pierre Mayerie
Chalkley, A. Judson, A.M.
Cline, Harry X.
Cook, Jerome Epstein
Doran, Paul Rimer
Fildes, Vernon Sylvester
Fischel, Walter, A.B.
Goodman, Dan Carson
Gregg, Arthur Mitchell
Griffith, Harry Malvin, Ph. B.
Guggenheim, Louis Kaufman
Hale, Jesse Wilbert
Hamilton, Buford Garvin
Hastings, James Barnard
Hawkins, George Giles
Hayward, Joseph William
Hirsch, Albert
Hooss, Charles Henry Albert
Huelsmann, Leo C., A.B.
Jacobs, Max William, A.B.
James, Jasper Milton
Kern, Bert Chamberlain
Klenk, Charles Leonard
Knewitz, Otto
Kress, Clarence Cameron
Lane, George Garfield
Lightner, Oscar Newton
Lincoln, Harry F., Jr.
Lumley, Zoda D.
McAnis, Leon Clifford, Ph. B.
McKnelly, Charles Everett, A.B.
McMillan, Paul D.
McMurdo, William Wilford
McNutt, James Carson, A.B.
Minton, William Henry
Moore, Sherwood
Nalley, Thomas J. Jr.
Nettles, Frank Henry, Ph. G.
Park, George M.
Riess, John Turk
Schlernitzauer, Robert A.
Senseney, Eugene Towner, A.B.
Sheahan, Edwin L., A.M.
Shields, Daniel Francis
Smith, Seth Paine
Strode, Robert Caldwell
Thomas, Earl
Thompson, Henry Herbert, B. S., A.M.
Van Meter, Eugene B.
Vonnahme, Conrad Benedict
Wilson, Elisha Hall Gregory
Wilson, Robert Manton
Wobus, Reinhard, E.
Wright, Chauncey Goodrich, B.Sc.
Zell, Augustine M.

Class of 1906

Bell, Robert Hamilton
Bird, James Bowdon
Boren, Albert James
Bowman, John Clark
Cantrell, Ira Jones
Clark, Edward Spencer, A.B.

Cockrell, Eugene Peyton, Ph. B.
Colvart, Greene Washington
Dames, Alphouse Ferdinand
DuMars, Eliot Callendar
Duncan, Fred Wallace
Ellery, William Linton
Engleman, Oscar R.  
Engleart, Victor Ignatius, Ph.G.  
Esselbruegge, Fredrick Charles  
Evers, Emil Thomas  
Gallagher, John Francis  
Glaser, Martin Joseph  
Gray, John Worth  
Gundlach, Arthur  
Harrell, Henry Jackson  
Henske, Andrew Clemens, A. B.  
Hyndman, Charles Elihu  
Jones, Edward Barter  
Khoury, Mitri Fidad  
Kirby, Henry Hodgen  
Kniseley, Harry Bertram  
Knott, Albert William  
Lawler, Thomas Augustus  
Leslie, Walter Logan  
Lipsitz, Samuel Theodore  
Martin, Samuel Preston, Jr.  
McPheeters, Samuel Brown, A. B.  
Zelle, Fredrick Francis, A. B.  

Class of 1907  

Bartels, Leo George  
Bassett, Charles Wallace  
Bowles, John Anderson  
Clark, Hiram Jackson  
Cook, William Henry  
Cordoumier, Louis Joseph  
Courtright, John Leslie  
Crow, George Blaine  
DeLong, William Allen  
Dixon, Charles Hall  
El Gazelle, Rhadad S.  
Freels, Arthur McDonald  
Fronsk, Martin George  
Gipson, Emmett Herbert  
Gray, Robert Quincy  
Hill, Lawrence Henry  
Holland, Estill Donan  
Jameson, Charles Howard  

Jones, Walter Matthew  
Lammon, George Bruce, B. S. D.  
Luckey, Frank Seymour  
Ludwigs, Gustav Anton John  
Gyde-Lund, Herluf  
MacLean, S. M.  
McCubbin, James Burlington  
Merwin, Edgar G.  
Middlebrooks, George Fred  
Monroe, Lee Elsworth  
Nash, Cleve Comby  
Newman, Percy B.  
O'Reilly, William  
Patterson, Jacob Bruce  
Paul, Burton Earl  
Pernoud, Flave Gentry  
Poston, Harry Prewitt  
Ragland, Dallas Case

---

Reinhardt, Gustav H.
Rich, William Lafayette
Robinson, Leonard Hughes
Royston, Grandison Delaney
Sale, Lewellyn
Schwenginger, Edward Alexander
Shadid, Michael
Sparling, Arthur Marion

Spivy, Raymond Mills
Story, James Goree
Sutter, John Ritter
Tillmans, Charles Samuel Johnson
Vineyard, Paul
Woodson, Thomas D., A. B.

Abaza, Sayid Bahgat
Abbey, William L., Jr.
Archer, Perry Clifford
Barry, James Joseph, Jr.
Barter, Angus J., A. B.
Bassett, Charles Wallace
Bechtold, Fredrick William
Black, Grover Cleveland
Blackard, William James
Brand, Eli Thomas
Brandt, Benjamin
Breedlove, John Chisholm
Briggs, Guy Young
Burdick, Jesse Jerome
Chapman, William D.
Davis, Frank L.
Dew, Walters Albert
Ducy, Delmer R.
Duncan, George Washington
Fisheal, Ellis, A. B.
Goodpasture, Lloyd E.
Gore, Victor Maurice
Gossard, Cary Thomas
Gundelach, Charles Armin
Hall, John Randolph
Hardy, Bert William
Helmy, Daud
Hempelmann, Theodore Carl
Herskovitz, Samuel
Hertel, Garfield Eugene
Hewitt, Walter Roy

Hill, Halbert Rowland
Mcburney, A. Dana
Hurd, Phelps Grant
Jennings, Perry Wells
Kerwin, William
Keal, George Matthew
Klocke, Frank William
Kuegel, William A.
Lozi, Abdel Rahman
McCoy, Gurley Curtis
Moore, William Day
Olds, Wilson Albert Jr.
Prichard, James Eugene
Raeder, Oscar Jacobus
Rich, Harry
Sandperl, Harry
Sheets, John S.
Smith, Henry Joseph
Schmitt,
Stahl, Elmer Phillip
Stone, Charles Allen
Sturgis, Walter Edward
Suggett, Finis Clifford
Strother, George Homer
Suzuki, Tsukasa
Tilles, Randall Solon
Viley, Leland Peck, Jr., A. B.
Wall, Harry Monroe
Westermeier, George Washington
Young, Henry McClure, A. B.
Zaki, Yousef
Class of 1909

Arbuckle, Millard Filmore
Barrow, James William
Bradley, Francis Timothy
Brooks, Theodore Frewitt
Burchart, Selman
Castlen, Charles Ruby
Cayo, Ernest Patrick
Chamberlain, Ray Webster
Chapin, John Endicott
Chilton, Frank Nifong
Clark, Ira Rose
Coffin, Ernest Linwood
Cooke, Edward Patrick
Davis, William Divine
Denny, Leonard Halleck
Dorfler, Morris Edwin
Elliot, Carey Baker
Gardner, Charles C.
Gibbs, Harry Werneker
Hoberecht, Carl Albert
Hogan, Robert Edward
Horst, Otto Carl
Howell, John F. O.
Kleinschmidt, Harry
Landree, James Clifford
Lincoln, Cicero Lee
McAuliffe, Percy Jeremiah
McGinnis, Clive Sidney
McNulty, John Benjamin
Macklin, Lurin Patrick
Margulis, Abraham A.
Marshall, Harley
Nugent, Jesse Thomas
Paschall, Jesse E.
Potts, John
Press, Maurice Jerome
Pugh, Walsie Newton
Quade, Cma H.
Seabold, John Albert
Sewing, Arthur H.
Stone, Archibald Redd
Taylor, Thomas Wilfrid
Thaler, William H.
Theodoreff, Christy
Tuholske, Lister H.
Von Schrader, Alleyne J.
Weintraub, S. A.
Weiss, Richard S.

Class of 1910

Blackburn, Porter D.
Bourke, Timothy S.
Burns, Stanley Sherman
Callaway, Luther Marvin
Cowdlin, Frederick Putnam
Craig, Harry F.
de Haan, Adrian John
Deppe, Arthur H.
Dickerson, Cecil Harrod
Everhardt, Frank Henry
Fay, Harold William
Fordyce, Claude Powell
Frank, Walter Emile
Freh, Lee Orville
Garrison, Isaac L.
Griesbaum, Philip
Grancwayne, Terrence P.
Hagler, Frederic
Hamlin, Joseph Reagan
Hardaway, Robert Morris
Harmon, Charles Frederick
Hawkins, James Clinton
Howland, Jew Winsor
Kaplan, Maurice I.
Keim, John Philip
Kimzey, Logan G.
Knecht, Louis Bernard
Lamb, Harvy Denamore
Lamb, Leonard Lucius, Jr.
Lhamon, Ruskin M.
Lorton, Thomas S.
Lucky, Horace L.
Lutterloh, Pearlie Watson
Maclay, James Gilbert
Ming, Charles Morris
Morrison, Claude Edward
Moskop, Peter George
Muller, Carl J.
Muller, Moritz Hugo
Petit, Julian C.
Pickett, Claude Wildine
Price, Elwyn Gene
Ramzy, Abdul Aziz

Wier, Thomas Frank

Class of 1911
Leuward, James
Like, Otto
McManus, Frank Paul
Mestermacher, Louis H.
Meyer, Alphonse Herman
Muller, Moritz Hugo
Neulen, Ernest Nelson
Penney, David Litchfield
Pringle, John A.
Rolfing, Walter Alfred
Smith, Oda Oscar
Smith, Richard Cecil
Vickery, Aden C.
Wagers, Arthur James
Wilson, John
Winkel, Alfred Herman

Class of 1912
Alford, Leland Barton
Bowles, Thomas Kinsey
Brandes, Harry August
Burdiick, Charles Henry
Citrico, William Farvey
DeGeris, Charles Francis
Empson, Roy George
Enst, Edwin C.

Evans, Harry Troy
Ewerhardt, Paul J.
Fillmore, Rollin S., Jr.
Flury, John Albert
Forward, Charles Pulford
Gillpin, George Sseley
Gorham, Frank De Vore
Greditzer, Harry Gus

29 Ibid., 1910-1911, pp. 298-299.
Greer, Joe Madison
Hall, Stanley Mountjoy
Heuer, Scott
Judge, Ivan Bonner
Klippel, Bernard William
Lucke, Eugene Milton
Lutz, Anthony Leo
McClung, Cyrus B.
Magee, Otto Kent
Mitchell, Ernest
Murphy, John P.
Mutschmann, Louis F.
Niess, Leonard
Norris, Samuel Reily

O'Bannon, William Neville
Proctor, Carter Atwater
Proetz, Arthur Walter
Reid, Wells Cook
Schnell, Benjamin C. C.
Schulz, A. P. Erick
Schumaker, Charles Henry
Slaughter, Theron Hart
Smith, Merrill Neville
Van Raalte, Martin
Watkins, George Lancaster
Weaver, Theodore Walker
Whiteside, Edgar Busibius
Wood, Visscher Vivian

Class of 1913

Bell, Dolphus Harrison
Bigg, James Brown
Burger, Floyd Amsler
Darnes, Leslie Dorse
Elloe, Lawrence David
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Gibbs, Fred Le'Grande
Goodrich, Harold Arrott
Hanson, William Ludwig
Hennerich, Joseph Paul, Jr.
Horst, Walter William
Horn, George Edwin
Johnston, Meredith Rutherford
Joseph, Raymond John

Kettlekamp, Fred Oscar
Kilian, Leo Julius
Kopelowitz, Jonas Clarence
Koppenbrink, Walter Edwin
Larimore, Joseph William
McKelvey, Samuel Wheeler
Perrings, Fred Selby
Rodenheiser, Edwin William
Sante, LeRoy
Schwarz, Otto Henry
Sevin, Omar Richard
Slocumb, Leith Hollinshead
Thompson, Preston
Wagenbach, William

Class of 1914

Abbott, Frederick Book
Arnold, Carl Anderson
Bredick, Joseph Francis
Denison, Walcott
Gesell, Robert Albert
Gilbert, Allan Arthur
Jackson, John Dee

Kettlekamp, George David
Maxwell, Herbert Spencer
McKittrick, Ora Francis
McLarney, John Thomas
Moody, Ellsworth Euri
Smith, David English
Snider, Samuel Harrison
Wyatt, Harrison Lee

31 Ibid., 1912-1913, pp. 335-336.
32 Ibid., 1913-1914, p. 379.
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### Geographical Distribution of Students, 1891-1914 (continued)

| States and Territories | 1891 | 1892 | 1893 | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1897 | 1898 | 1899 | 1900 | 1901 | 1902 | 1903 | 1904 | 1905 | 1906 | 1907 | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| California             | 1    | 1    | 2    | 2    | 2    | 1    | 1    | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Louisiana              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 2    | 2    | 2    | 1    | 1    |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Oklahoma               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Tennessee              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Minnesota              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| New York               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| North Dakota           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Michigan               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Virginia               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Pennsylvania           |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Idaho                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| New Mexico             |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Mississippi            |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Montana                |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Maryland               |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Massachusetts          |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
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33 Compiled from the Washington University Catalogues, 1891-1906, 1905-1914; Quarterly Bulletin of the Medical Department of Washington University, 1907-1909.
1814 Lucas Place
Medical Department of Washington University
1892 - 1915
Washington University Hospital, 1904-1914 (left) and St. Louis Polyclinic Hospital and Dispensary, 1899-1914 (right).
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