FIFTEENTH

ANNUAL CATALOGUE

AND

REPORT

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COLLEGE AT NO. 10, EAST CANTON STREET.

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES,
AND TO BE HAD GRATUITOUSLY AT THE COLLEGE.
1863.
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ACTS OF INCORPORATION.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY.

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows: —

Sect. 1. — Timothy Gilbert, William I. Bowditch, and Samuel Gregory, their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation, by the name of the Female Medical Education Society, for the purpose of providing for the education of Midwives, Nurses, and Female Physicians; with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, restrictions, and liabilities, set forth in the forty-fourth and thirty-eighth chapters of the Revised Statutes.

Sect. 2. — Said corporation may hold, for the purpose aforesaid, real estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars, and personal estate not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

Passed to be enacted. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG, Speaker.

House of Representatives, April 29, 1850.

Passed to be enacted. MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

April 30, 1850. — Approved. GEO. N. BRIGGS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX.

AN ACT TO CHANGE THE NAME OF THE FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION SOCIETY TO NEW-ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE, AND TO RE-ORGANIZE THE SAME.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by authority of the same, as follows: —

Sect. 1. — The name of the Female Medical Education Society shall hereafter be New-England Female Medical College.

Sect. 2. — All the government and business of said College shall be conducted by a Board of Trustees, consisting of twenty members. The present Directors — to wit, John S. Tyler, Benjamin G. Clark, Samuel R. Sewall, Adam W. Thaxter, jun., Dexter S. King, John F. Jewett, and Samuel Gregory — shall be Trustees till others are chosen in their stead.

Sect. 3. — At the first meeting of the above-named seven Trustees of said College, they shall choose thirteen persons to complete the Board of Trustees. When the number of twenty is thus completed, they shall be divided by lot into five classes of four each, whose terms of office shall successively expire in one, two, three, four, and five years; and, at the end of each year, four Trustees shall be chosen for five years, the choice to be made by the sixteen Trustees remaining in office.

Sect. 4. — The Trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring from any cause in their Board; to elect a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and such other officers as they may consider necessary; to make By-laws; to appoint Professors, who shall constitute a Medical Faculty; and to confer the usual degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Sect. 5. — This act shall take effect as soon as the same shall have been accepted at a meeting of the Female Medical Education Society, called for the purpose; of which meeting, notice shall be given by said Directors, by publishing a call for the meeting, in not less than three of the newspapers printed in Boston, at least six days before the meeting.

Passed to be enacted. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, May 27, 1856.

Passed to be enacted. ELIHU C. BAKER, President.

May 28, 1856. — Approved. HENRY J. GARDNER.
TRUSTEES.

CHARLES DEMOND, Esq., President .... BOSTON.
WILLIAM CUMSTON, Esq. ............. "
STEPHEN G. DEBLOIS, Esq. ...........
MICAH DYER, Jr., Esq. .............. "
SAMUEL GREGORY, M.D., Secretary .... "
Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH ............ "
DEXTER S. KING, Esq. ............... "
Rev. EDWARD N. KIRK, D.D. ............ "
JOHN J. NEWCOMB, Esq. .............. "
CURTIS C. NICHOLS, Esq., Treasurer .... "
Rev. JOSEPH W. PARKER, D.D. ......... "
GEORGE M. RANDALL, D.D. ............ "
Gen. JOHN S. TYLER .................. "
Rev. EMERSON DAVIS, D.D. ............ Westfield.
Hon. JOHN BATCHELDER ............... Lynn.
Ex-Gov. JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS .......... Augusta, Me.
Ex-Gov. MATTHEW HARVEY ............. Concord, N.H.
Ex-Gov. RYLAND FLETCHER ............ Cavendish, Vt.
Ex-Gov. WILLIAM W. HOPPIN .......... Providence, R.I.
Rev. JOHN P. GULLIVER ............... Norwich, Conn.
FACULTY.

CHARLES DEMOND, Esq., President.
STEPHEN TRACY, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
FRANCES S. COOKE, M.D., Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.
STEPHEN TRACY, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
MARY R. JENKS, M.D., Professor of Anatomy.
SARAH W. SALISBURY, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry.

MARY R. JENKS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

FRANCES S. COOKE,
Dean of the Faculty.
Office at the College.
STUDENTS.

TERM OF 1862-63.

CALISTA H. CLEMENT
MARY A. HALL
SUSANNA M. HART
ELIZABETH HILL
REBECCA F. H. HILL
REBECCA A. HOWARD
ELEANOR E. HAYE
AMANDA M. HUBBARD
MARY O. A. HUNT
SOPHIA C. JONES
ELIZABETH KIMBALL
SARAH P. LILLIE
EVELINA R. MAINS
MINERVA C. MERIAM
MARIA A. MESERVEY
AMANDA M. PATTERSON
AURELIA F. DANFORTH
CYNTHIA SMITH
ANTOINETTE P. WILLIAMS

TERM OF 1863.

SUSANNA MILLER HART
REBECCA FRANCES HOWARD HILL
MARY OLIVE ANN HUNT
SOPHIA CARLTON JONES
MARIA ANTOINETTE MESERVEY
MARY HARRIS THOMPSON

GRADUATES.

CLASS OF 1863.

SUSANNA MILLER HART
REBECCA FRANCES HOWARD HILL
MARY OLIVE ANN HUNT
SOPHIA CARLTON JONES
MARIA ANTOINETTE MESERVEY
MARY HARRIS THOMPSON

THETFORD, VT.
TYNGSBOROUGH.
BOSTON.
WARWICK.
CHICAGO, ILL.
AUBURN.
ROXBURY.
MANCHESTER, N.H.
ROXBURY.
SOUTH READING.
HOPEFIELD.
BATH, ME.
GALENA, ILL.
BANGOR, ME.
WAUKESCA, ILL.
SPRINGFIELD.
MIDDLEFIELD.
CHARLESTOWN.
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<th>Name</th>
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<td>Sophronia Fletcher</td>
<td>1854</td>
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<td>*Lucy A. B. Harris</td>
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<td>Sarah Abigail S. Wetherbee</td>
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<td>Susanna Miller Hart</td>
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<td>Rebecca Frances Howard Hill</td>
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<td>Mary Olive Ann Hunt</td>
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<td>Sophia Carlton Jones</td>
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<td>Maria Antoinette Meservey</td>
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<td>Mary Harris Thompson</td>
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* Deceased.
ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TERM.

The Sixteenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday in November, 1863, and continue seventeen weeks.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at the College, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

The Graduating Exercises will take place at the College, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on the Wednesday closing the Term, March 2, 1864.

FUTURE ANNUAL TERMS.

To save the necessity of inquiry from year to year, it is here stated, that the future Annual Terms will, as at present, commence uniformly on the first Wednesday of November, and continue seventeen weeks.

FEES.

Matriculation fee, $3. Fee to each of the five Professors, $10. Demonstrator's fee, $5. Graduation fee, $20.

INSTRUCTION DURING VACATION.

Students are required to study under the direction of some respectable practitioner of medicine, who will certify to their studies. They can receive instruction from any of the Professors; and can, if they desire, recite at the College Rooms' and thus have the benefit of the apparatus and library.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Requirements for Admission and Graduation.

Applicants for admission must satisfy the faculty that they are of unexceptionable moral character, and that they possess a good preparatory education. The candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must have pursued medical studies, under the direction of a respectable practitioner of Medicine, for three years, including the time of attending Medical Lectures, certificates of which studies will be required; and must have attended two full Courses of Lectures, one of which must have been in this College. The candidate must sustain a satisfactory examination in all the branches taught in the Institution; and, at the time of application for the Degree (to be made at least three weeks before the close of the term), she must present the Graduation Fee, and a Thesis, written in her own hand, on some medical subject. The Thesis must be read and defended before the faculty, if required; and it will be retained in the archives of the Institution, or published if thought advisable. Should any candidate withdraw her application for a Degree, or be rejected at the final examination, the Thesis and Graduation Fee will be returned.

Applications of Students.

Persons wishing to enter the Institution as medical students, or to obtain any information respecting the course of instruction, should apply, personally or by letter, to the Dean.

Free Scholarships.

The Wade Scholarship Fund affords aid to a number of students, without restriction as to the State or country of their residence. Application can be made, personally or by letter, to the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, accompanied by written recommendations, from two or more responsible persons, as to the applicant’s age, character, education, and need of assistance. Scholarship students are required to pay the matriculation and the graduation fee; and it is expected that students who are aided by the funds of the Institution, will, if qualified to do so, graduate from this College, unless there are reasons, satisfactory to the Trustees, for exceptions to this general understanding.

Any person, or a number of persons, associated for the purpose, who may pay to the College the sum of one hundred dollars, will have the right to send one student to the Institution, free of further expense for fees to Professors and Demonstrator during her course of education, whether she attends two or more annual terms.

Board.

Board can be had in the city for $3 to $5 a week, according to accommodations. Students, who desire it, will be assisted in obtaining suitable boarding-places.

Lectures open to Other Ladies.

Any lady, desirous of obtaining physiological, sanitary, and curative knowledge, can procure a ticket to the regular course of lectures of any one or more of the Professors, at the price paid by the students, — $10 for each course.
NURSES.

Nurses of the sick can attend such of the lectures as will aid them in understanding their important and responsible duties; and, should there be a sufficient number to form a class, a special course will be given to them. A Registry of the names of those wishing places is kept at the College. No charge is made to Nurses or to the Patrons for the benefits of the Registry.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The office of the Treasurer, Curtis C. Nichols, Esq., is at the Boston Five-cents Savings Bank, 38, School Street; where bills can be presented for payment, and donations to the funds of the Institution will be received.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The office of the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, is at the College, No. 10, East Canton Street; where he may usually be found at 9 o'clock, A.M., and 2 o'clock, P.M. He will furnish, to those applying, copies of the Annual Catalogue and Report, and any desired information respecting the College; and, as he acts as financial agent, will receive subscriptions and remittances to the funds of the Institution.

FREE DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

A Free Dispensary for Women and Children is open daily (Sundays excepted) at the College, from 9 to 10, A.M.; where gratuitous advice and medicine are given to those who apply.

FEMININE FORM OF TITLE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, Oct. 7, 1863, after due consideration of the subject, the following vote was passed: —

Whereas, The public convenience and the cause of female medical education will, as we believe, be promoted by the adoption and use of the distinctive feminine title for female physicians: therefore, —

Voted, That hereafter the style and title of the Diplomas conferred by the New-England Female Medical College be that of "Doctress of Medicine," equivalent to the Latin term Medicine Doctrix; which the initials M.D., when employed by this College in relation to women, will represent.

As the Female Medical Colleges in Boston and Philadelphia, the only ones yet in operation, now agree in conferring the feminine form of title, it is hoped, that, as other medical institutions may be opened for women, they will adopt a like course; and that, by the authority of the Colleges (whose province it is to lead in such matters) and by public usage, in accordance with our Lexicographers and Grammarians, it may soon, and for all time to come, be settled, that, as relating to the medical art, the title, Doctor, signifies a gentleman of the profession; and Doctress, a lady physician.
Among the events of the past year of most interest to those engaged in promoting the cause of female medical education is the addition of another female medical college to those already in operation. In April last, the Legislature of New York incorporated the "New-York Medical College for Women," to be located in the city of New York. The ladies associated in the management of the college speak as follows in their published circular:

"The corporators have been stimulated in their efforts to carry out the beneficent intentions of the projectors of this institution by the conviction, that the sufferings of women from the derangements peculiar to their organization are liable to be misunderstood, on account of the relation usually existing between the patient and the physician, which does not permit that thorough investigation of symptoms essential to their proper treatment; and that this evil connected with the employment of physicians of the opposite sex, in the treatment of the diseases of women, will continue to exist so long as purity and delicacy shall be recognized as the crowning excellences of the female character. Recognizing the fact that there exists in society an imperative demand for female physicians, and a growing conviction that women should be educated to meet it, the Legislature has granted a special charter for a college in which women desirous of entering the profession, but excluded from the existing schools of medicine, may receive instruction in all the branches of medical science."

There are now three female medical colleges in the country, chartered, by Legislative enactments, with all the powers and privileges of the medical institutions for young men,—the New-England Female Medical College in Boston, established in 1848; the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, opened in 1850; and (now about opening) the New-York Medical College for Women,—which we cordially welcome as an auxiliary in our work, hoping it may do efficient service in the common cause. We also hope ere long to see, as we doubtless shall, another in some prominent Western city; and others still, by virtue of Northern valor and intelligence, springing up in the Southern sections of the country.
As to the implied complaint, if such were intended, in the New-York circular, that women are excluded from the existing schools of medicine, we do not sympathize with that. We consider the establishment of separate medical colleges for women as indispensable; for the same regard to propriety which is providing female physicians for female patients must forbid the promiscuous congregating of young men and young women for the pursuit of anatomical, obstetrical, and medical knowledge and hospital practice.

The question of the education and employment of women as physicians has been warmly discussed in England for two or three years past. The London "Lancet," the leading medical journal of Great Britain, while justly condemning the idea of "mixed classes" of medical students, says, "There is no objection to the admission of females to practise among women and children, if they provide the means of qualifying themselves to do so."

In accordance with this idea, there is an organization in London aiming at the establishment of a female medical college. There is yet no institution of the kind, except in the United States; although women have long been educated as obstetrical practitioners in the various continental countries of Europe, in schools provided by their respective governments.

As the advancement of the general education of women has an important bearing on their success in this special department of learning and usefulness, we rejoice that the young women of our country are soon to have the advantages of an institution founded on as broad and liberal a scale as that of the best colleges for young men. In 1861, it was announced to the public that Matthew Vassar of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., had devoted four hundred thousand dollars to the founding of a college for young women. It was incorporated by the New-York Legislature, in January of that year, as the "Vassar Female College." The extensive and commodious buildings are far advanced toward completion; and the institution is to be opened for pupils in September, 1864. As the founder of the first fully endowed female college in the world, Mr. Vassar has taken an independent and advanced position in human progress, which places him far above those who follow the beaten track of educational benefactors in founding institutions for the male part of society alone.

As the views of a sagacious and philanthropic man, who has for a number of years carefully considered the question of woman's
education and position, are of more than ordinary value, we take the liberty to make an extract from a letter from Mr. Vassar to the Secretary, under date of Feb. 14, 1862, in which his ideas of woman as a physician are presented:

"Referring to my brief note of the 9th inst., I have now to acknowledge copies of your Eighth and Twelfth Annual Reports of the New-England Female Medical College; also 'Letter to Ladies, in Favor of Female Physicians,' &c.; all of which I have perused with satisfaction; and it gives me pleasure to find, that my views on the subject of which they treat are so much in harmony with your published sentiments.

"It is a little remarkable, in this enlightened era, how the human mind is trammelled with old prejudices, and all efforts in a wide step at progress denounced as fanatical. Job was about right when he told his poor comforters, 'that no doubt wisdom would die with them.' Is there any good reason why the female should not receive as high a standard of mental culture, in certain departments of knowledge, as males enjoy? Nothing but prejudice and custom, as you justly observe, hinders this. Woman is capable of higher elevation in her sphere than the notions of society have hitherto tolerated; and these deprivations are resulting in her degradation, especially in our large cities, which have drawn within their vortex so many thousands of young, intelligent females, seeking honorable employments.

"Is it not cruel, therefore, to impose a large share of intelligence upon any class, and then deny them the possibility of its practical benefits? Does it not aggravate their condition? 'If ignorance is bliss, it were folly to be wise.' Knowledge must have its appropriate aliment to subsist upon. Woman in the sphere of medical practice, especially among her own sex, is a happy idea, and ought not to be denied to her; and I fondly hope to live to see the day when she will occupy also a place in the refined arts and professions suited to her capacities and moral delicacy, as some of her sex are enjoying in the literary world."

The trustees of the Vassar College have sent out a publication, presenting their plan of organizing the institution, and their proposed course of education, and inviting "generous criticism and friendly suggestions" in relation to the same. Without speaking of their general system of instruction, we desire so far to accept this invitation as to make a suggestion upon a single point that falls naturally within our sphere of action and of interest as trustees of a female medical college.

The trustees of the Vassar College justly lay special stress upon the importance of the physical training and the preservation of the health of young women. In speaking of their professors and of their female teachers, they say, "One of the teachers should possess a
thorough scientific and practical knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene; and should have entire charge of the health of the students, except when the services of a physician are needed. She should also superintend the exercises and amusements of the pupils, the other teachers being required to lend their cheerful co-operation."

Now, our suggestion is, that the lady-teacher of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and superintendent of the health and recreation department, be a physician, a thoroughly qualified physician, and have charge of the young ladies in sickness as well as in health. She would thus be better qualified as a teacher of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and as a superintendent of the exercises and amusements of the pupils; and, moreover, a female physician, as must be obvious to all, would possess a great advantage over a male physician, in a position like this, in her knowledge and experience as a woman, and also in the greater freedom of communication with her patients in investigating the symptoms and causes of disease, and would therefore the better understand the case. This, with the fact that she could more properly and conveniently treat special cases, would render her more successful than a male physician could be; and again, residing and mingling constantly with the pupils, she could detect the earliest symptoms of failing health and threatened disease, and thereby prevent sickness, and, it may be, save life. Whereas a gentleman-physician, outside of the institution, would hardly be called in till the case became serious, and perhaps past being benefited by medical skill. There could, of course, be consulting physicians, of longer experience in the profession than women have yet had, who could be called in council, if needed.

The idea that has been presented is very well expressed in a letter of the late Hon. Thomas H. Benton to the trustees of this college in 1857, in which he remarks, "I think a matron-physician should be attached to every seminary for the education of girls. Their own knowledge and experience would tell them when to make inquiries; and their motherly character would enable them to draw out revelations (before it should be too late), on which future health, or life itself, might depend."

Another consideration in favor of honoring a woman with the position of physician to the institution (whether she be the same person as the teacher of anatomy or not) is this: The Vassar College is to give women a liberal education, and confer upon them the degree of "Mistress of Arts." The question arises, What are they
to do with this extended education, when acquired? It is not expected, we presume, that they will compete with men in the legal or the clerical profession: so that the medical is the only one of the three learned professions practically open to them. That the exercise of the healing art among her own sex and children is a very appropriate sphere for woman, cannot be questioned; and that she has the capacity for it must be admitted, or else we must concede that she is unequal to the attainment of a liberal education; a fact that would be fatal to the complete success of the Vassar College.

Fortunately we are able to point to a successful experiment of the kind in one of the very best institutions for young ladies in the country,—the Mount-Holyoke Female Seminary, at South Hadley. For the past two years and a half, a graduate of this College has been the resident physician in that seminary, filling also the position of teacher of anatomy, physiology, and hygiene, and superintendent of the health of the pupils,—numbering, at the present time, three hundred and forty. In her anatomical lectures, she is now aided by a manikin and other illustrations, which it is proposed to have at the Vassar College. The experiment has, in every respect, worked admirably, and especially in the preservation of the health of the young women. Gentlemen-physicians, older in the profession, have kindly offered to come in for consultation, if needed; and the managers of the seminary would be very unwilling to give up their present successful arrangement, and return to their former unsatisfactory system.

In view of these considerations, and from an earnest desire for the highest degree of success for their noble institution, we respectfully express the hope, that the trustees of the Vassar College may adopt a similar plan; which, as we believe, will be alike beneficial to their institution and to the cause of woman's elevation.

But to return to the subject of female medical education: It may be remarked, that, though its progress has been slow and gradual, much more has been accomplished than appears to the casual observer; and, what is more important, the public sentiment has been educated to the idea, so that the results will now be more rapidly developed.

When this institution commenced, in 1848, there was not a graduated female physician in the country. There are now about two hundred and fifty; and they are distributed over twenty-one of our States, the District of Columbia, and Canada. Their progress will
be observed; their influence, thus widely extended, will be felt; and large numbers will follow their example, especially now that scores of thousands of females are left by the war to their own independent exertions for support.

And, as if to prepare the way for women to enter the profession, some thousands of physicians have been called from their home-practice by the demands for their services in the armies of the country. Many of these will never return, many will come back with shattered health, and many more will be needed in military hospitals for a generation to come. Had the war and its effects been foreseen by the projectors and patrons of the female medical enterprise fifteen years ago, they could hardly have initiated any thing better adapted to the present condition and wants of American society.

And here we are reminded of the important services of women themselves in soldiers' hospitals. A number of the graduates of this College have been thus engaged, as doubtless have many other of the two hundred and fifty female physicians of the country. The following article, from the Boston "Daily Journal" of the 25th of March last, relates to one of our graduates:

"TRIBUTE TO A NOBLE WOMAN. — The subject of the following tribute, Almira Fifield, M.D., of Valparaiso, Ind., died in the hospital at Paducah, Ky., on the 8th instant, in the twenty-ninth year of her age. She was a highly intelligent and a devoted Christian woman, possessed of warm sympathies, and an earnest purpose to do good; to accomplish which purpose, she selected the vocation of physician. After preparatory study, she entered the New-England Female Medical College in Boston in 1857, and graduated, in 1859, with honor to herself and to the institution; during her connection with which, her quiet and studious deportment, and her amiable and Christian character, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. We copy the following paragraph from the Chicago 'Tribune':

"'A Martyr Fallen. — When the history of the war shall be written, the name of woman will shine conspicuous on its pages. Not only men have labored and died to secure our liberties, but many true and patriotic women have toiled and laid down their lives also. Miss Almira Fifield, from Valparaiso, sank under labors for the sick and wounded soldiers in Hospital No. 1 at Paducah. Her death was the result of congestive chills, after skilful and continuous labors in different hospitals for many months; from all of whose surgeons she received testimonials of the highest character. Having had a thorough medical education, she devoted her talents and acquirements so faithfully and modestly to the soldiers' benefit, that only her skill discovered her profession, as she held
the position alone of female nurse, under the Chicago Sanitary Commission. Such self-abnegation claims admiration. God's eye witnesses, though men know it not. May her mantle fall on many, and her death bring forth a glorious harvest for the good of those for whom she died!'

"The Valparaiso 'Republic' of the 19th instant says, 'The funeral services of Miss Almira Fifield were performed at the Methodist Church last sabbath; Rev. Mr. Smith, of the Valparaiso Male and Female College, preaching the sermon. The house was filled to overflowing. The estimable lady was endeared to the hearts of hundreds of friends.'"

Had Miss Dix and Miss Nightingale possessed a medical education, who can doubt that it would have been of great service to them in their philanthropic and benevolent labors, and of great benefit to those to whom they have ministered? Many women of like qualities and of eminent position will hereafter doubtless obtain a medical education, from the desire to gratify their benevolent impulses and to benefit their race.

And as time moves on, and the standard of female education rises, the higher, of course, will be the qualifications that women will bring into the profession. This may be said, without at all detracting from the general excellence of the women, who have nobly come forward as pioneers, and set an example for others to follow; and again, the more mature and liberally endowed our female medical colleges become, and the better they are provided with hospital-practice, the more extended and thorough will be their system of education, as has been the case with medical colleges for young men.

These considerations should serve to relieve any impatience of friends, and soften any harsh criticisms that others may be disposed to make, because perfection has not already been attained, while the cause and its institution are yet in their infancy.

The education of nurses is a most important object, as all will allow. Many of the students of our College, who have not obtained a full medical education, have turned their knowledge to a good account in this department of usefulness. A Registry is kept at the College for the accommodation of nurses, and persons needing their services.

A Free Dispensary for Women and Children is open at the College, in which gratuitous advice, treatment, and medicine are furnished; thereby benefiting persons needing such aid, and affording the students opportunities for observation and practice.
The trustees return their thanks to John L. Hunnewell for gifts of his valuable medicines for the use of the Dispensary; and add, that donations of medicines from other manufacturers or dealers will be very acceptable.

The College has a small library, which the trustees would be glad to have increased by any donations of books that booksellers, physicians, or other persons may be disposed to make.

The following-named books have been presented to the College by the Secretary: - Donnegan’s “Greek and English Lexicon,” Goodrich’s “Greek Grammar,” Jacobs’s “Greek Reader,” Homer’s “Iliad,” Ainsworth’s “Latin Dictionary,” Adam’s “Latin Grammar,” Jacobs’s “Latin Reader,” Stoughton’s “Virgil,” Adam’s “Roman Antiquities,” Anthon’s “Lemprier’s Classical Dictionary” (two volumes).

The trustees return their acknowledgments to J. Sullivan Warren, for having, for a number of years past, afforded the students of the College the pleasure and the benefit of visiting the Warren Museum of Natural History, containing the skeleton of the gigantic mastodon, and other rare curiosities.

The trustees are also under special obligations to the City Missionary Society, for having, through the courtesy of its Superintendent, Deacon Andrew Cushing, been permitted to hold their meetings in the society’s room, No. 16, Tremont Temple.

In regard to the financial condition of the College, it is somewhat improved from last year. It then had liabilities to the amount of $2,500: now, beyond the means of meeting them, they do not exceed $1,500. As this amount is due to the professors, present and past, who need the same, it is hoped that the friends of the institution will soon enable us to meet these claims. The expenses of the coming year, by paying the professors a very inadequate remuneration, will be about $2,500. The income of the Wade Scholarship Fund, of $20,000 in value, will probably be $1,000 or $1,200. This, with the receipts from students, will cover about half of the expenses of the year. The balance will need to be obtained by collections. The receipts from tuition-fees are small, from the fact that most of the students are persons of limited means, and come as scholarship students. Fifteen of our last class had been teachers; not a vocation in which women can accumulate very much, as all are aware.

The trustees, with grateful remembrance of the testator, take pleasure in acknowledging a bequest of $1,500 or more, by the will
of the late John Pickens of Roxbury, deceased in May last; a portion of which amount has already been paid over by the executors, Messrs. James Read and John A. Hanson.

The College labors under great disadvantages in not having a building of its own, expressly adapted for its purposes. It now occupies a hired dwelling-house. Four years ago, an effort was made, as our patrons are aware, to purchase of the city the Lying-in Hospital Estate (building and land) on Springfield Street. Not at first succeeding, however, in the raising of funds to a sufficient extent to meet the annual payments, and the war at length arising, with all of its uncertainties and discouragements, the city government, though kindly offering to extend the time of payment, at the request of the trustees, released them from the engagement, and resumed possession of the property. The trustees paid $5,000, and had the use of the spacious building, for the double purpose of a College and a hospital department, for nearly four years; thus virtually paying a moderate rent, and benefiting the city treasury to that amount.

Had the property been retained to the present time, the Institution might doubtless have realized an advance of some thousands of dollars by selling the forty odd thousand feet of land, and used the avails in purchasing a lot elsewhere; but, as the city will save what the College missed, perhaps an equivalent favor may come in another manner.

One consideration that had weight in the matter of relinquishing the effort to carry through the purchase was, that, after the contract was entered into, the city government decided on erecting a Free City Hospital (now nearly completed) on Harrison Avenue, fronting Worcester Square; and it was considered very important, looking at the present and the distant future, that the College should, if possible, be permanently located in the immediate vicinity of that hospital, in order that its students might have convenient access to the female wards, to assist in the care of the sick, and to acquire practical knowledge of their duties as physicians, as the Harvard Medical School is, for similar reasons, located near the Massachusetts General Hospital. As this would supersede the necessity of establishing and maintaining a hospital-branch of our College for the clinical instruction of its students, that department was discontinued.

The city owns vacant land about the new hospital; and it is of the first importance, as must be obvious to every one, to secure a
site there for a building, before the land is otherwise disposed of and beyond our reach. It is believed that the city government would sell to the College a lot, of liberal size, at a very low rate, considering the fact of the increased and increasing value of the land which the College surrendered to the city, the educational and charitable objects of the institution, the benefits it will confer upon the public at large, and the advantages the hospital itself may derive from the intelligent services of the students as assistants in the care of the sick in all coming time.

The first thing is to get a sufficient amount pledged for this specific purpose. A movement to that end has not fairly commenced; but about a thousand dollars have been promised preparatory to starting a subscription-paper,—which the Secretary will present to some of our citizens.

Persons, however, who receive this Report, and are disposed to aid in making up this sum, will confer a favor by signifying, by letter or otherwise, the amount they are willing to pledge. The following is the form of the paper to be used:

"NEW-ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. Subscriptions for purchasing a Building-lot. — We, the undersigned, considering it very desirable and important that the New-England Female Medical College should be permanently located near the new City Hospital, in order that its students may have convenient access to the female wards, to assist in the care of the sick, and to acquire practical knowledge of their duties, agree to pay to the said College the sums affixed to our names, to be exclusively applied to purchasing of the city of Boston a suitable building-lot in the vicinity of said City Hospital; it being expressly understood, that no subscription is to be called for, unless such purchase shall be made, nor until the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars shall have been subscribed for the purpose by responsible persons."

It would seem that that sum might be made up at once for such an object. A little of Mr. Vassar's liberality, and high appreciation of woman's abilities and claims, will soon accomplish this object, and, indeed, any other measure for the liberal founding of this pioneer institution.

As co-laborers with the Patrons of the New-England Female Medical College, the Trustees respectfully present to them the foregoing Report.

Per order.  

SAMUEL GREGORY,  
Secretary.
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$2,847.57

Boston, Sept. 2, 1863.

I have examined the above account, with vouchers, and find all correct.

Boston, 30th September, 1863.

CURTIS C. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

JOHN J. NEWCOMB, Auditor.
DONORS.
WHO HAVE PAID TWENTY DOLLARS OR MORE.

ARINGTON.
Loud, Alden S.
ANDOVER.
Dove, Mrs. Helen.
Stowe, Calvin E.
Stowe, Mrs. H. Beecher.
Tracy, Stephen (M.D.)
ASHLAND.
Rockwood, Dexter.
BARRE.
*Smith, John.
BOSTON.
Adams, Adoniram G.
Adams, Charles P.
Adams, Paul.
Adams, William.
Amory, Charles.
Amory, Thomas C.
Amory, William.
*Appleton, Nathan.
*Appleton, Samuel.
Akins, Isaiah.
Bacon, Thomas C.
Bacon, Mrs. Thomas C.
*Baldwin, Mrs. Aaron.
Barnard, George M.
Barnes, Thomas P.
Barclott, Levi.
Bates, Benj. E.
Blanchard, John A.
Blanchard, Mrs. Joshua P.
Blanchard, Wm. E.
Bond, George Wm.
*Bowditch, Nathaniel I.
Bowditch, William I.
Bowers, George P.
Bowman, Abner H.
Brooks, Peter C.
Brown, Wm. S. (M.D.)
Bullard, Mrs. Wm. S.
Burnham, T. O. H. P.
Burr, C. C.
Burr, Henry.
Cabot, Henry.
Chadwick, C. C.
Cheever, James.
Cheever, Mrs. James.
Cheeney, Mrs. Ednah D.
*Chleereing, Jonas.
Child, Daniel F.
Clark, Benjamin C.
Cooke, Frances S. (M.D.)
Cotton, Joseph.
Cotton, Miss A. W.
Crane, Samuel D.
Crowell, Nathan.
Cunningham, Frederic.
Dabney, Charles W., Jr.
Damon, Samuel G.
Dana, Charles B.
Dana, Mrs. Samuel.
Dane, Francis.
Dean, Mrs. Dr. Oliver.
Denison, John N.
Donahoe, Patrick.
Drury, Gardner F.
Eaton, Charles F.
Eaton, William.
Eaton, William.
*Eldridge, Oliver.
Emmons, Mrs. Nathl. H.
Endicott, William.
Everett, Mrs. Otis.
Farwell, Asa.
Fenno, James W.
Fessenden, Charles B.
Flanders, Henry.
Fletcher, Sophronia (M.D.)
Foster, John.
Fowler, M. Field.
Frothingham, Mrs. N. L.
Galloupe, Charles W.
Gay, Phineas E.
Gilbert, Samuel.
Gilbert, Timothy.
Gilbert, Mrs. Timothy.
*Goodnow, John.
Gove, John.
*Grant, Moses.
Green, Mrs. Wm. B.
Greene, Mrs. Benjamin D.
Gregory, Samuel (M.D.)
*Hall, Henry.
Hall, Jonathan P.
Hammonwy, Augustus.
*Herman, Leopold.
Hill, Jeremiah.
Homer, Sidney.
Hovey, George O.
Howe, Jabez C.
Howes, Frederick.
Hunnewell, H. H.
Hunt, Wellington L. G.
Hyde, George B.
Jackson, Edmund.
Jackson, Mercy B. (M.D.)
Jameson, Wm. H.
Johnson, Samuel.
Jones, Frederick.
Jones, Josiah M.
Keep, N. C. (M.D.)
Kimball, Aaron.
Kimball, Daniel.
Kimball, J. B.
King, Rev. Thomas Starr.
Kirk, Rev. E. N. (D.D.)
Knight, Wm. H.
Kuhn, George H.
Lawson, Mrs. Edwin.
Lawrence, Amos A.
Lee, James, Jr.
Little, James L.
Littlehale, Miss H. P.
Loring, Mrs. Francis C.
Mackay, Robert C.
Mackay, T. B.
*Manning, Uriah.
Manning, Uriah, Jr.
Matthews, Nathan.
May, Mrs. John.
May, Mrs. Samuel.
*Meriam, Levi B.
Merritt, Mrs. Jerome.
Messenger, George W.
Miner, Mrs. A. A.
Nash, Nathaniel C.
Newcomb, John J.
Nichols, Mrs. Mary.
Nourse, Joel.
Parkman, Miss Mary J.
Parks, John A.
*Pearson, John H.
Pierce, Thomas W.
*Perkins, Thomas H.
Perry, Mrs. Nathaniel.
*Phillips, Jonathan.
*Pleman, C. Gayton.
Pope, E. P.
*Porter, George E.
Pratt, Joseph.
Quincy, Mrs. Josiah, Jr.
Quincy, Thomas D.
Raymond, Edward A.
Read, James.
*Richards, Reuben.
Robie, Miss H.
Robinson, Christopher.
Robinson, Shadrach.
Rolfes, Enoch C. (M.D.)
Ropes, William.
Ruggles, George H.
Safford, Mrs. Daniel.
Sears, David.
*Shattuck, Lemuel.
Shaw, Gardiner Howland.
Shaw, Mrs. Gardiner H.
*Shaw, Robert G., Jr.
Shaw, Mrs. R. G.
Skinner, Francis.
Smith, Henry.
Smith, Stephen.
Snow, David.
Standish, James.
Stevens, Mrs. Paran.
Stone, Rev. A. L. (D.D.)
Straight, Mrs. Rev. F. W.
Straw, Milton A.
Thaxter, Adam W.
Thaxter, Mrs. Adam W.
Thaxter, Mrs. Adam W., Jr.
Tilden, George W.
Tirrell, Albert.
Townsend, Elmer,
Trull, John.
Tudor, Frederic.
Tudor, Mrs. Frederic.
Wales, Thomas B.
Warren, Samuel D.
Warren, Samuel D.
Waterston, Robert.
Welch, Francis.
Weld, Mrs. Wm. G.
Weld, Mrs. Wm. F.
Whitney, Edward.
Wilkins, John H.
Wilkins, Mrs. John H.
Winslow, George.

BRAINTREE.

Morrison, Alvira.
*Philbrick, Samuel.
Philbrick, Mrs. Samuel.

CAMBRIDGE.

Colby, Mrs. Harriet J.
*Congdon, Joseph.
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**DONORS OF THE PAST YEAR.**

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FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

The June number of the "National Quarterly Review," New York, contains an able and candid article on "Woman, her Influence and Capabilities;" from which we extract the following paragraph: —

"Lastly, but by no means least, are the conspicuous and much-criticised 'female physicians.' We believe them to be the most efficient and proper practitioners with their own sex; and we hope the time may come when the care of female patients will be left chiefly, if not exclusively, with female physicians. But — and here we meet one of the most formidable obstacles in the whole range of female education — the road that leads to it is steep, and the proud Parnassus of their dreams, as yet, well-nigh unattainable. It is neither right nor safe that they should be allowed to practise without full opportunities for study and observation; and these we do not believe can be obtained until there are medical colleges exclusively for them, and female hospitals, where female students can perfect themselves by observation and practice. The initiation has already been taken. There are two or three female medical colleges scattered over the country. That they have great obstacles to contend with, is undoubted; but they struggle on with praiseworthy energy; and, as they are able to break down conventionalities, their sphere will naturally increase, though the process is slower than in almost any other department of female labor. Where much has already been accomplished, much more may be hoped for; and we can only trust that their reward will be proportioned to the merits of their cause."

FOUNDING OF PROFESSORSHIPS. — Ten thousand dollars is the sum required to found a professorship. The endowment of one (the Wade Professorship) has been provided for. There are five more that need to be founded.

FORM OF A BEQUEST TO THE COLLEGE. — I give and bequeath to the New-England Female Medical College, incorporated by the Massachusetts Legislature, and located in Boston, the sum of $ , to be applied in promoting the educational and charitable objects of said Institution.