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## Medical Education in Dallas, 1900-1910

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Data are here presented to supplement, amplify, and in some matters to correct the incidental historical content of Carl Moyer's interesting address on "Medical Education in Dallas"<sup>1</sup>, written originally for radio presentation. He sets forth in vigorous fashion problems of present-day medical training, and particularly those of the local medical school, of which he was Dean. He spoke with such authority on current problems and achieved his major purpose so well that his historical side-glances, in many respects erroneous, might be uncritically accepted by students of medical history. Moyer's purpose was not historical and his data were probably taken from biographies published within the past decade.<sup>2</sup>

My purpose is exclusively historical. It is to present data drawn from contemporary records relating to the nine (not two) Dallas medical schools projected during the decade ending 1910, with some notice of the medical training of men concerned with them.

All of them were originally proprietary schools; and they ranged in quality and reputation from the University of Dallas (later Baylor University College of Medicine) and Southwestern University (later Southern Methodist University) College of Medicine to the egregious but short-lived Gate City Medical College of 1910 (*see* 9, 9a, below.) Below is given a list of these schools in order of their appearance, to be followed by detailed discussion of each.

<sup>1</sup>Carl Moyer, "Medical Education in Dallas." (*Dallas Medical Journal*, 37, 38-40, March, 1951.)

<sup>2</sup>Probably from Charles M. Rosser, *Doctors and Doctors ...*, 139-61, 1941; and Booth Mooney, *More Than Armies; the Story of Edward H. Cary, M.D.*, 51-73, 1948.

LIST OF MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN DALLAS, 1900-1910, WITH LOCATIONS  
(*vide* Worley's Directory for each year)

- 1 UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS, 1900-1903. Locations: 1900 (n.r.), 1901, 1902, 292 Commerce (1306 Commerce); 1902-03, 435-37 S. Ervay (1407-09 S. Ervay) changed (1903) to ...
- 1a BAYLOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, 1903+-. Locations (in Dallas): 1903-1907, 435-37 S. Ervay (1407-09 S. Ervay); beginning with the 1907 Directory, at the familiar Junius/College streets location.
- 2 DALLAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1900-1904. 1900 (n.r.), 1901, 1902, 228 S. Ervay (600 S. Ervay); 1903, Cranfill Building, cor. Elm & Akard (1501 Elm); 1904, 319 Commerce (1323 Commerce); 1905 (n.r.)
- 3 PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS, 1902-1908. Locations: 1902 (n.r.); 1903, 1904, 1905, Oram Building, 348 Elm (1516 Elm); 1906, 479 Commerce (2015 Commerce); 1907, sw. cor. McKinney & Highland (2115 N. Akard); 1908, (n.r.)
- 4 BELL'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1903-1905. Locations: 1903 (n.r.); 1904, 1905, 398 Elm (1704 Elm), name changed (1905) to ...
- 4a COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS OF DALLAS, 1905-1908. Locations: 1905, 1906, 110 N. Ervay [this was the same building as 1704 Elm, above, but opening on Ervay]; 1907, 169 Floyd (2635 Floyd); 1908, 121 Richardson Avenue (1717 Richardson); 1909 (n.r.)
5. SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1903-1911. Locations: 1903, (n.r.), 1904, 333 Elm (1501 Elm); 1905 to 1911, present Hall Street (1420 Hall.) *Note:* This college was first informally projected early in 1903 as the "Texas College of Physicians & Surgeons" by Drs. F. A. Bell, John O. McReynolds, Henry K. Leake, and Jesse M. Pace. [*Not* 4a, above.] Name changed in 1911 to ...
- 5a SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1911-1915. (Location throughout existence at the 1420 Hall Street number.)
- 6 ECLECTIC MEDICAL & SURGICAL UNIVERSITY, 1905. Location: 1905, Cranfill Building, cor. Elm & Akard (1501 Elm.)
- 7 UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, 1906. Held no sessions; extinct.
- 8 DALLAS POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL. Incorporated 11 April, 1910, by Drs. Joseph H. Reuss, John M. Neal, Samuel E. Milliken, Oscar M. Marchman, and Matthew M. Smith. Held no sessions? Extinct.
- 9 GATE CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Texarkana), 1902-1908.
- 9a GATE CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Dallas), 1910. Location: 766 S. Ervay (2700 S. Ervay.)

Locations arranged by Streets

1501 Elm	Dallas Medical College, 1903 Southwestern University Medical Department, 1904 Eclectic Medical & Surgical University, 1905
1516-18 Elm	Physio-Medical College of Texas, 1903-1905
1704 Elm	Bell Medical College, 1904, 1905 College of Physicians & Surgeons, 1905, 1906
1306 Commerce	University of Dallas, 1900, 1901, 1902
1323 Commerce	Dallas Medical College, 1904
2015 Commerce	Physio-Medical College of Texas, 1906
600 S. Ervay	Dallas Medical College, 1901, 1902
1407-09 S. Ervay	University of Dallas, 1902, 1903 Baylor University College of Medicine, 1903-1907
2700 S. Ervay	Gate City Medical College, 1910
2115 N. Akard	Physio-Medical College of Texas, 1907
1717 Richardson	College of Physicians & Surgeons, 1908
2635 Floyd	College of Physicians & Surgeons, 1907

(And, of course, the familiar College Street and Hall Street locations of the Baylor and Southwestern University-Southern Methodist University medical schools.)

### THE BEGINNINGS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN DALLAS

Dr. C. M. Rosser in his autobiography<sup>3</sup>, and Mooney in his life of Dr. Edward H. Cary<sup>4</sup>, give attention to the tempestuous early efforts to establish a medical school in Dallas. Of the two accounts, that of Rosser is by far the more detailed; but both leave much to be desired. Memories over the years are treacherous, and it is easy to fall into *ex parte* views that lose none of their stridency with the passing of time.

That the opposition to the establishment of the school was strong and determined, there is no doubt. Whether it was "based primarily on the love of the *status quo*" among Dallas physicians, or whether it was due to "a certain narrowness of vision" in Dallas medical circles, or whether it was largely due to professional and personal jealousies are questions that might once have been satisfactorily answered, but hardly now. Possibly all three factors were involved. I insert here a list of the opponents to the founding of the medical college in 1900, listed by medical college, and year graduated:

<i>University of Arkansas</i>	Otis L. Williams, 1872
William Hale, Sr., 1889	Walter R. Stovall, 1878
<i>College of P. &amp; S., Baltimore</i>	Jesse B. Shelmire, 1883
Scurry L. Terrell, 1895	Hugh L. McLaurin, 1884
Frank J. Hall, 1897	William C. Burke, 1884
<i>Beaumont Hospital Medical College</i>	Wade J. Lane, 1886
John B. Smoot, 1888	Edwin J. Reeves, 1893
Elbert Dunlap, 1896	Thomas B. Fisher, 1896
<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i>	Knight W. Field, 1900
Richard W. Allen, 1872	<i>University of Louisville</i>
Raleigh William Baird, 1896	Albert Addison Johnston, 1856
<i>Chattanooga Medical College</i>	Leland T. Bohannon, 1870
Charles S. Wilkerson, 1899	James Thomas Wells, 1891
<i>Columbia University</i>	<i>Marion-Sims Medical College</i>
James H. Smart, 1891	Martin E. Taber, 1898
Joseph Wilbur Bourland, 1895	<i>Missouri Medical College</i>
Whitfield Harral, 1895	Alexander M. Elmore, ?1862
<i>Denver College of Medicine</i>	George W. Swaim, 1885
Edwin A. Means, 1892	<i>University of Nashville (see Vanderbilt)</i>
<i>Ft. Worth University College of Medicine</i>	<i>New Orleans School of Medicine</i>
William Hale, Jr., 1896	Ewing L. Thompson, 1861
<i>Galveston Medical College</i>	<i>University of Pennsylvania</i>
David R. Porter McDermett, 1870	Stephen D. Thruston, 1854
<i>Jefferson Medical College</i>	<i>University of Texas</i>
Rufus Whitis, 1884	James E. Williams, 1896
<i>Kentucky School of Medicine</i>	<i>Transylvania University</i>
Henry K. Leake, 1869	LaBaume Elliott, 1849
Newton H. Bowman, non-grad.	<i>Vanderbilt University</i>
<i>Keokuk College of P. &amp; S.</i>	James Malachi Coble, 1887
Adolph J. Lengel, 1882	James A. Thornhill, 1889
<i>University of Louisiana (Tulane, post 1884)</i>	Dero E. Seay, 1896
Jesse Mercer Pace, 1858	<i>University of Virginia</i>
Rufus G. Williams, 1870	Sampson Eagon, 1857

<sup>3</sup>Rosser, 1941, 189-61.

<sup>4</sup>Mooney, 1948, 51-73.

The above list was compiled from that given in the Dallas *Morning News* of Aug. 19, 1900, p. 20, col. 2. Dr. Henry K. Leake, as chairman of a committee to memorialize Mayor Ben E. Cabell against the establishment of a medical school in Dallas presumably wrote the memorial. Other members of the committee were Drs. S. D. Thruston, J. B. Smoot, S. Eagon, and R. W. Baird. Of the 44 remonstrants who opposed the organization of the medical college, 13 had taken their M.D. degrees before 1876; 7 in the decade 1876 to 1885; 12 in the decade 1886 to 1895, and 10 in the years 1896 to 1900. Drs. Allen, Elliott, Johnston, Leake, and Thruston had been practitioners in Dallas at least as early as 1878, and among other elder members of the profession, Eagon, Elmore, Pace, and Thompson had long been in practice here. It is possible that their opposition influenced some of the younger members of the profession against the proposed college. Many of these younger men (and older ones, too) knew at first hand what meager training an inferior and ill-equipped medical school could offer. Graduates of the University of Louisiana and its successor, Tulane, were solidly against the establishment of the medical school. While seven graduates of the University of Louisville occupied chairs in the new medical college when founded, three other graduates opposed its establishment. Alumni of other medical colleges were divided; thus Bellevue Hospital Medical College's graduates Allen and Baird were opposed to, and Titterington and Cary were for, the college. The first two years of the college were not harmonious; it was not until Cary became Dean, in the spring of 1902, that internal stresses lessened.<sup>5</sup>

A comparison of the training or medical school origin of the members of the two groups — the one in opposition to, and the other favoring the college — may be made by comparing the two tables given. It is probable that the opponents sincerely distrusted the leadership of the founders of the college, and feared that the University of Dallas might become another of those nondescript, leaderless, inferior medical schools that quickly rose, flourished, dwindled, and died, or became diploma mills. That the school founded did not become such was due to a leadership far-seeing, diplomatic, and on occasion ruthless.

<sup>5</sup>Rosser, 1941, 156-57; Mooney, 1948, 56.

## SOME EARLY PROFESSORS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

<i>Beaumont Hospital Medical College</i>	Vernando P. Armstrong, 1876
Elbert Dunlap, 1896	Samuel E. Milliken, 1887
<i>Bellevue Hospital Medical College</i>	Charles M. Rosser, 1888
Jesse B. Titterington, 1897	J. H. Florence, 1889
Edward H. Cary, 1898	Arthur C. Bell, 1891
<i>University of Berlin</i>	<i>Memphis Hospital Medical College</i>
Berthold E. Hadra, 1866	Albert F. Beddoe, 1894
<i>University of Berne</i>	<i>University of Nashville</i>
Theodore L. E. Arnold, 1875	Samuel Hollingsworth Stout, 1842
<i>Johns Hopkins University</i>	<i>New York University Medical Department</i>
Henry Ludwig Ulrich, 1901	Lawrence Ashton, 1885
<i>Long Island College Hospital</i>	<i>Tulane University</i>
David Davidson, 1898	Thomas B. Fisher, 1896
<i>University of Louisville</i>	<i>Vanderbilt University</i>
James M. Inge, 1874	Joseph P. Becton, 1890
Jacob Edward Gilcreest, 1876	

## 1. UNIVERSITY OF DALLAS, 1900-1903.

## 1a. BAYLOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, 1903+

Charter filed with the Secretary of State of Texas, Sept. 15, 1900. Purpose: the teaching of the theory and practice of medicine and surgery, and allied sciences, and the formation and operation of a polyclinic for the instruction of practitioners of medicine and surgery; and the formation and operation of separate departments for the teaching of dentistry and pharmacy. Capital stock, \$3000. Incorporators: Samuel E. Milliken, J. B. Titterington, and Lawrence Ashton.

The organization came out of a number of circumstances. On August 16, 1900, a meeting to organize a medical school was held in the City Hall, pursuant to a call by the mayor of Dallas, Ben E. Cabell. The organization was effected (over the protest of some 44 medical practitioners) by a minority of some 15 physicians. The proponents of the new medical school set up a committee of five physicians and three laymen, who were empowered to select and secure a board of directors; and these prospective directors were given the power to select a faculty.<sup>6</sup>

The remonstrant majority of Dallas physicians published their protest in the *Dallas Morning News* of August 19 (p. 24, col. 2.) The first faculty of the University of Dallas medical department included Drs. Vernando P. Armstrong, Lawrence Ashton, Joseph P. Becton, Albert F. Beddoe, David Davidson, Elbert Dunlap, Jacob Edward Gilcreest (president), Berthold E. Hadra (vice-president), Samuel E. Milliken, Charles M. Rosser, Samuel Hollingsworth Stout, and Jesse B. Titterington.<sup>7</sup> The installation of the faculty and

<sup>6</sup>Rosser, 1941, 146.

<sup>7</sup>*JAMA*, 35, 1164, 1900.

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 35, 1288, 1900.

the opening of the college took place on Oct. 30, 1900<sup>8</sup>; the first class (of 15 members) received their degrees on April 18, 1901.<sup>9</sup>

The executive committee of the faculty consisted of Drs. Ashton, Titterington, Milliken, Rosser, and Armstrong. During Christmas week of 1900, the three first-named staged a faculty insurrection which resulted in a later reorganization of the faculty, and subsequently the organization and chartering of the Dallas Medical College, *q.v.*<sup>10</sup> In 1902, after the fire (*infra*), overtures were made by the University of Dallas to the former insurgents, now in control of the Dallas Medical College, looking to a merger of the two colleges. To that end, on May 24, 1902, an unanimous action was taken by the University of Dallas trustees again to place Milliken and Titterington (Ashton had died on March 6, 1902) on the board of directors of the university. This agreement to consolidate turned out to be unilateral, however; for the stockholders of the Dallas Medical College, meeting a week later, repudiated the idea of a merger, and elected an entirely new faculty, including the dean.<sup>11</sup>

The University of Dallas opened in 1900 in a leased building, the former Temple Emanu-El, located on a small hill at 292 Commerce Street (now 1306 Commerce), and sessions were held here until Feb. 4, 1902, when a fire started in the building and destroyed its east half. Fortunately, the west part of the building was damaged but slightly, and the library and much of the apparatus uninjured. The whole building, however, needed extensive repairs. Mayor Cabell tendered the City Hall auditorium to the faculty for use as a temporary lecture room, and the Dallas Medical College offered the use of its laboratory facilities until the damage occasioned by the fire could be repaired.<sup>12</sup> On March 18, 1902, the University of Dallas held its second commencement in the auditorium of the new Carnegie Library, and conferred degrees on 19 candidates.

In June, 1902, the property at 435-37 S. Ervay (1407-09

<sup>8</sup>*Ibid.*, 36, 1484, 1901.

<sup>9</sup>Rosser, 1941, 156-57.

<sup>10</sup>*JAMA*, 38, 1694, 1902.

<sup>11</sup>*Dallas Morning News*, Feb. 5, 1902, p. 10, col. 4.

<sup>12</sup>Clara E. McCain, *Schools of Baylor University in Dallas* [Master's Thesis, Southern Methodist University, 1946], p. 13; Elbert Dunlap, "A short history of Baylor University College of Medicine". (*The Messenger of Theta Kappa Psi*, 28, 35-43, 1931.)

S. Ervay) was purchased for \$15,000, and remodeled<sup>13</sup>; and on Oct. 4, 1902 the university opened in the new location. There it remained until 1907, when it moved (as the Baylor University College of Medicine) to College (now Hall) Street, near the corner of Junius. On June 10, 1903, at a stockholders' meeting of the University of Dallas was consummated the affiliation with Baylor University of Waco, and the institution became the Baylor University College of Medicine.<sup>14</sup>

The proposal to unite the Dallas Medical College with the University of Dallas had failed, owing to the opposition in the medical profession of Dallas. The former college continued for another year and finally merged in 1904, after the graduation of its fourth class, with the Baylor University College of Medicine.<sup>15</sup> Dr. Edward H. Cary had become the dean of the Baylor college in 1902; and to him, more than to any other man, was due the adoption of a four-year graded course, the raising of admission standards, the elevation of instruction, and the continuation of the college through the difficult early years.

In the spring of 1904, Dr. C. M. Rosser transferred his "Good Samaritan Hospital" on Junius Street to the board of trustees of the projected "Texas Baptist Memorial Sanitarium."<sup>16</sup> This later was to become, as Baylor Hospital, the affiliated hospital of the medical school. Progress in building the sanitarium was slow; although plans were started in 1904, the building (costing nearly a half-million dollars) was not opened for public inspection until Oct. 14, 1909<sup>17</sup>, and the formal opening took place a month later, on Nov. 13. The adjoining medical school building, Ramseur Hall, had been

<sup>14</sup>Dunlap, 1931, 41.

<sup>15</sup>It has been several times stated that the Dallas Medical College was "merged" with Baylor University College of Medicine in 1904. Her alumni were not "adopted" by Baylor, however, as were those of Southwestern University-Southern Methodist University and of the Fort Worth schools of medicine. While it also has been stated that Southern Methodist University medical department "merged" with Baylor, this is incorrect. Her alumni several years after the closure of the medical school were "adopted" by Baylor, but there was no merging of the two schools. I make this note in correction of statements frequently made.

<sup>16</sup>*JAMA*, 42, 383, 1904.

<sup>17</sup>*Ibid.*, 53, 1650, 1909.

<sup>18</sup>*Ibid.*, 53, 1299, 1909.

<sup>19</sup>The first number represents the total number of students, and the second number the graduates, of the session ending with that year. (Thus, "1901" refers to the session of 1900-1901.)

occupied for the first time at the opening (Sept. 29, 1909) of the tenth session of the college.<sup>18</sup>

*Students and Graduates, 1901-1910*: 1901 (81/15)<sup>19</sup>, 1902 (98/19), 1903 (66/3), 1904 (68/14), 1905 (132/36), 1906 (70/8), 1907 (57/6), 1908 (62/11), 1909 (53/16), 1910 (67/9).

*Teaching Staff, 1901-1910*: 1901 (10+13),<sup>20</sup> 1902 (10+13), 1903 (n.r.), 1904 (18+17), 1905 (18+18), 1906 (19+10), 1907 (20+10), 1908 (35, total), 1909 (35, total), 1910 (n.r.)

*Years in Course, and Weeks in Year*: 1901 (4,26),<sup>21</sup> 1902 (4,26)<sup>21</sup>, 1903 (n.r.), 1904 (4,26), 1905 (n.r.), 1906 (4,27), 1907 (4,30), 1908 (4,30), 1909 (4,?), 1910 (n.r.) [Data from *JAMA*, 51, 593, 1908, and *Educ. Repts.*]

## 2. DALLAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1900-1904.

On Sept. 15, 1900, the Dallas Polyclinic Hospital at 228 S. Ervay (600 S. Ervay) was chartered with a capital stock of \$3000. Incorporators were Drs. Samuel E. Milliken, Jesse B. Titterington, and Lawrence Ashton. On Jan. 22, 1901, the Dallas Medical College (operated during 1901 and 1902 at the Polyclinic) was chartered, with the above also as incorporators. Capital stock was \$3000, which was later (Nov. 14, 1903) increased to \$6000, to provide for a medical dispensary. This college was founded by seceders from the University of Dallas, after the abortive uprising led by Milliken, Titterington, and Ashton, during Christmas week of 1900. The property of the University of Dallas was seized by them, the institution renamed "Dallas Polyclinic Medical College"; hence the claim (Polk, 1902, p. 2467) that the college was organized in 1900. Injunction proceedings (Jan. 1, 1901) quashed the revolt, and this led to the organization of the Dallas Medical College under the Jan. 22, 1901 charter. The college, in that year, was made the medical department of Trinity University, then at Tehuacana. Prominent professors in the medical school, during its short life, were Drs.

<sup>20</sup>The first number represents full professors; adjuncts, assistants, and demonstrators are represented by the second number.

<sup>21</sup>The data here are from the *Annual Reports* of the U.S. Commissioner of Education (hereafter abbreviated "*Educ. Repts.*") The data marked here are certainly erroneous. Until the session of 1902-1903, the University of Dallas was a two-year school. (See Rosser, 1941, 158.) Dr. S. O. Hayes (*The Baylor Monthly*, 4 (5), p. 7, 1928) is fantastically wrong in his statements that the pioneer University of Dallas medical college "was in advance of its day", and that the requirements in 1900 "were the same as in 1928."



Arthur C. Bell, Peyton L. Campbell, Hugh L. McNew, Samuel E. Milliken, Jesse B. Titterington, and Lawrence Ashton. J. B. Titterington acted as the first dean, with Samuel E. Milliken as chief of staff of the Polyclinic Infirmary.

In 1902 an attempt was made to merge the Dallas Medical College with the University of Dallas (*supra.*) The proposed consolidation, favored by Milliken and Titterington, was rejected at a meeting (May 31, 1902) of the stockholders of the Dallas Medical College, and Milliken and Titterington were relieved of their connection with the college, and went over to the University of Dallas. Drs. John C. Armstrong, Franklin U. Painter, Peyton L. Campbell, James E. Wilson, and Hugh L. McNew were elected members of the board of trustees of the Dallas Medical College; and Dr. Painter was elected president, Dr. McNew dean, and Dr. Wilson secretary.<sup>22</sup> In the reorganization, there was added to the faculty the staff of St. Paul's Hospital [founded 1897.]

With the reorganization of the Dallas Medical College, a change of location was necessary, from 228 S. Ervay (600 S. Ervay) to the Cranfill Building, corner of Akard & Elm streets (1501 Elm), and in 1903 to 319 Commerce (1323 Commerce.) The college closed in 1904, by merger with the Baylor University College of Medicine (1a, *supra.*)<sup>23</sup>

*Students and Graduates of the Dallas Medical College, 1901-1904:* 1901 (51/8), 1902 (91/10), 1903 (213/29), 1904 (245/25).

*Teaching Staff of the Dallas Medical College, 1901-1904:* 1901 (10+8), 1902 (17+13), 1903 (15+10), 1904 (10+8).

*Years in Course, and Weeks in Year:* 1901 (4,26), 1902 (4,24), 1903 (4,24), 1904 (4,26). [Data from *JAMA*, 51, 593, 1908, and *Educ. Repts.*]

### 3. PHYSIO-MEDICAL COLLEGE OF TEXAS, 1901-1908.

Chartered June 29, 1901, capital stock \$5000, incorporated by three graduates of the Physio-Medical College of Indiana, Indianapolis (Drs. Pinckney Holt, 1885; Robert L. Spann, 1894; and Ray B. Wright, 1897.) Dr. Holt was president until 1907, when he was succeeded by Dr. L. H. Painter. The first class was graduated in 1902, and a class was graduated each subsequent year (except 1904) through 1908, when the

<sup>22</sup>*JAMA*, 38, 1694, 1902.

<sup>23</sup>See note 15, *supra.*

college was merged with the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical, in Chicago. Dr. R. L. Spann remained the secretary-treasurer of the college throughout its existence.

The following are some of the members of the faculty during the existence of the college: Drs. J. M. Thurston, P. Holt, J. M. Massie, W. A. Thomas, R. O. Braswell, Alfred Ahman, R. L. Spann, J. I. Baker, A. D. Swink, C. C. Perrin, L. Morgans, Victor Guggenheim, and Charles Kennedy.<sup>24</sup>

*Student Body, and Graduates, 1902-1908*: 1902 (20/3), 1903 (20/3), 1904 (21/0), 1905 (42/5), 1906 (47/11), 1907 (44/2), 1908 (38/4). [*JAMA*, 51, 593, 1908.]

No data are available as to size of Staff in the college in the various years.

#### 4. BELL'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1903-1905.

##### 4a. COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS OF DALLAS, 1905-1908.

Charter of Bell's Medical College was filed with the Secretary of State of Texas on Jan. 25, 1904, capital stock \$3000, incorporators: Arthur C. Bell, J. R. McCarty, and Struther S. Ball. M. F. McFadden was president, Dr. Arthur C. Bell, dean, Dr. S. S. Ball, secretary, and R. C. Bell, treasurer. The dean, a graduate of the University of Louisville (1891), had come to the University of Dallas from the Gross Medical College in Denver; and had been, in succession, professor of pathology, histology, and physiology at the University of Dallas; professor of the practice of medicine, materia medica, and therapeutics at Dallas Medical College; and now was dean of the faculty, and professor of the principles and practice of medicine, clinical medicine, materia medica, and therapeutics at Bell's Medical College and its successor, the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Dallas. [*See, also, 9a, infra.*] On Feb. 13, 1905, the name of the college was changed to the second title.

*Students and Graduates, 1904-1908*: 1904 (72/14), 1905 (72/14), 1906 (95/18), 1907 (103/23), 1908 (78/13). [*JAMA*, 51, 593, 1908 gives no data for that year; the data offered are those in *Educ. Rept.* for that year.]

<sup>24</sup>Dr. R. L. Spann shortly before his death gave to the Dallas Historical Society a blank Physio-Medical College diploma, on which, for the record, he transcribed the names and chairs of the faculty (as far as he could remember them) over the years 1901 to 1908.

*Teaching Staff, 1904-1908*: 1904 (14+6), 1905 (12+5), 1906 (25+5), 1907 (n.r.), 1908 (19, total).

*Years in Course, and Weeks in Year*: 1904 (4,26), 1905 (4,24), 1906 (4,27), 1907 (n.r.), 1908 (4,28). [*Educ. Repts.*]

5. SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE, 1903-1911.

5a. SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1911-1915.

This college was organized informally early in 1903 by Drs. F. A. Bell, John O. McReynolds, Henry K. Leake, and Jesse M. Pace, as the "Texas College of Physicians and Surgeons."<sup>25</sup> During the spring of 1903, trustees of Southwestern University at Georgetown, desiring to embark on medical education, sent a committee over the State to investigate existing medical schools for possible affiliation. The committee approached Dr. Rosser of the University of Dallas medical school, then seeking affiliation with Baylor University; but commitments had already been made which later resulted in the transfer of the University of Dallas school to Baylor.<sup>26</sup> The men interested in the projected Texas College of Physicians & Surgeons were induced to establish their school as the medical department of Southwestern University; and on June 19, 1903, the board of trustees of the university approved the recommendation of their committee.<sup>27</sup> I can find no charter in the office of the Secretary of State at Austin, and surmise that the medical college operated under the general charter of Southwestern University. It retained this name until April 14, 1911, when the name was changed as indicated above.<sup>28</sup> The first class was graduated in 1904, and each year subsequently, until the medical school (in its successor) was closed on June 4, 1915.<sup>29</sup> In 1904, Dr. McReynolds donated the site at present 1420 Hall Street; the corner stone of the college building was laid April 3, 1905,

<sup>25</sup>JAMA, 40, 1732, 1903.

<sup>26</sup>McCain, 1946, p. 15; see, also, Dr. John O. McReynolds, in *Texas Christian Advocate*, Sept. 22, 1910, p. 6.

<sup>27</sup>This committee consisted of I. W. Clark, John R. Nelson, James Campbell, Horace Bishop, H. A. Bourland, and R. S. Hyer (regent of Southwestern University.)

<sup>28</sup>John Edward Blair, *The Founding of Southern Methodist University* [Master's Thesis, Southern Methodist University, 1926], chap. vi [unpaged.]

<sup>29</sup>Minutes of the Board of Trustees of Southern Methodist University, p. 114. (June 4, 1915.)

and the building (cost, about \$50,000) was formally dedicated at the opening, Oct. 3, of that year.<sup>30</sup>

*Students and Graduates, 1904-1910*: 1904 (38/11), 1905 (48/14), 1906 (85/4), 1907 (68/9), 1908 (63/4), 1909 (68/9), 1910 (61/17). [Data from *JAMA*, 51, 593, 1908; *Educ. Repts.*, 1909, 1910.]

*Staff, 1904-1910*: 1904 (30+8), 1905 (18+11), 1906 (17+15), 1907 (15+15), 1908 (n.r.), 1909 (30, total), 1910 (n.r.)

*Years in Course, and Weeks in Year, 1904-1910*: 1904 (4,26), 1905 (4,30), 1906 (4,28), 1907 (4,30), 1908 (4,30), 1909 (4,?), 1910 (n.r.)

#### 6. ECLECTIC MEDICAL UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS, 1905.

Incorporated under the above name, Oct. 2, 1905, with Drs. Archibald Keathley, Shadrach Burton, and W. M. Lambert as incorporators. [Polk, 1906, p. 1954 has the name "Eclectic Medical & Surgical University, Dallas", but Worley, 1905, as above.] Located (1905-06) in the Cranfill Building, 1501 Elm (which had been vacated the previous spring by the Southwestern University Medical College).

Polk's Register for 1906 lists this school as incorporated, and gives the name of its dean, Archibald B. Keathley. There is no mention of the school in the 1908 issue of Polk. Worley's 1905 Dallas directory lists the college, at the above address; but no later directory lists it. Keathley took his M.D. degree (1899) at the long extinct and unrecognized Independent Medical College of Chicago; in 1901 he took an *ad eundem* degree from the Twentieth Century Physiomedical College of Guthrie, present Oklahoma. In 1903 Keathley took a second *ad eundem* degree of M.D. — this time from the Gate City Medical College of Texarkana (*v.* 9, *infra.*) The first two "colleges" having been suppressed, Keathley used his Gate City medical degree as his basis of licence to practice.

Earnest attempts have failed to elicit information of the "Eclectic Medical & Surgical University." In 1903 the "Keathley Private Hospital for Women" was at present 1907 N. Washington Street; and from 1904 to 1914, as the "Keathley Private Sanitarium for Women" or the "Oak Grove Maternity Home", it was located at present 3421-23 State Street. This was near the corner of State Street and

<sup>30</sup>*JAMA*, 42, 779, 1904; 43, 1127, 1905; 45, 1177, 1905.

present Central Expressway. About 1911 the hospital passed into the hands of Dr. Hilliard Johns Yarbrough; he conducted it until negro encroachments into that area in late 1914 or early 1915 closed it.

Keathley was (*vide* Polk, 1906) a former president of the Texas State Botanic Medicine Association. He called himself (Polk, 1902) a Physio-Medical physician; in 1906, a "regular." As to the faculty personnel of the Eclectic school, I have no data. The following declared Eclectic physicians of Dallas and vicinity *may* have constituted the faculty:

*Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine & Surgery, Chicago*  
John W. Carroll, 18807  
*Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati*  
John H. Mitchell, 1861  
William Deatheredge, 1886

Geno S. Lincoln, 1889  
*Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania*  
David T. Morgan, 1857  
Shadrach Burton, 1871  
*Georgia Eclectic Medical College*  
William J. Bell, 1879

#### 7. UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE & SURGERY, 1906.

In the 1912 edition of the *American Medical Directory* (p. 45), the following statement is made: "University of Medicine and Surgery, Dallas. Organized 1906. Held no sessions. Extinct." Contemporary comment in the *JAMA* (47, 214, 1906) notes that "the University of Medicine and Surgery of Fort Worth has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5000." I find that Charter 15,916 for the "University of Medicine and Surgery, Fort Worth" was filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Texas on June 20, 1906. Its capital stock was \$5000, and the incorporators were S. Ferguson, Robert E. Chitwood, M.D., and H. L. Prichard, all of Dallas. No record is given of how much of the capital stock was paid in, nor are any amendments to the charter recorded. Worley's Directory for 1906 gives "H. L. Prichard" as a member of the Brown-Prichard Optical Co. of Dallas, and "Sheldon Ferguson" as a teacher [not in the 1907 directory.] Chitwood was a physician (Polk, 1908), but no data are given as to his training. The "University of Medicine & Surgery" is not listed in Worley's Directory for either 1906 or 1907. Probably the projected college was not organized.

#### 8. DALLAS POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL & HOSPITAL, 1910.

On Jan. 1, 1910, at a meeting of physicians of Dallas, a plan was outlined for the establishment of a post-graduate medical course. The committee in charge comprised Drs. Joseph Henry Reuss, John M. Neal, Oscar M. Marchman,

Matthew M. Smith, and Samuel E. Milliken. (*JAMA*, 54, 624, 1910.) A charter was filed with the Secretary of State of Texas on April 11, 1910. Incorporators: J. H. Reuss, John M. Neal, Samuel E. Milliken, Hugh W. Peck, Matthew M. Smith — all of Dallas. (*JAMA*, 54, 1555, 1910.) I have found no documentary evidence to show that this medical school ever was organized. Worley's directories for 1910 and 1911 give no mention of it.

9. GATE CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Texarkana), 1902-1908,

9a. GATE CITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Dallas), 1910.

The 1912 edition of the *American Medical Directory* notes that what in 1902 became the Gate City Medical College in Texarkana, was the outgrowth of the medical department of Sulphur Rock College, at Sulphur Rock, Independence County, Ark. This is supposed to have been organized in 1898, but to have had no graduates. The Gate City Medical College & School of Pharmacy filed its charter with the Secretary of State of Texas on May 11, 1903; capital stock \$50,000, of which 10% was paid in. Incorporators: J. A. Dodd and C. I. Decker of Texarkana, and J. E. Woods of Bogota, Texas. The college graduated its first class in 1903, and graduated a class each subsequent year, including 1908, when it became extinct. "In 1910" [correctly, 1909], its dean, John William Decker (Sewanee Medical College, 1900) moved the "college" to Dallas, established himself in a small hospital of 20 beds at 766 S. Ervay (2700 S. Ervay), and became associated with Dr. A. C. Bell [see 4, 4a, *supra*]. Dr. Decker launched through the mails a wide advertising campaign of the "Gate City Medical College in Dallas", and in December of 1910 was caught selling diplomas. He was indicted for fraudulent use of the mails, and convicted (May, 1911) in the U.S. District Court in Dallas, and sentenced to 15 months in prison at Fort Leavenworth.

*Students and Graduates of the Gate City Medical College, 1903-1908*: 1903 (123/26); 1904 (84/26), 1905 (109/28), 1906 (158/40), 1907 (n.r.), 1908 (n.r.)

*Staff, 1903-1906*: 1903 (10+?), 1904 (10+10), 1905 (11+4), 1906 (11+4).

*Years in Course, and Weeks in Year*: 1903 (4,26), 1904 (4,30), 1905 (4,30), 1906 (4,30). [Data from *Educ. Repts.*]

The August 15, 1907 issue of the *Arkansas Medical Journal*

(fide *JAMA*, 49, 1385-86, Oct. 19, 1907) made a scathing exposé of the work of the Gate City Medical College, which it dubbed little more than a diploma mill. On the basis of an investigation made, it published the following charges: the school had practically no educational requirements for admission, no anatomical laboratory, no required dissection of the cadaver, no adequate hospital facilities for clinical work. It made false representations in its catalogues regarding equipment and facilities, it "gave lectures by mail, for which credit was given", and many of its operations suggested fraud. The *Arkansas Medical Journal* demanded revocation of the college's charter. Unfortunately, this was not done. Following the *JAMA*'s exposure, the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners in November, 1907, withdrew recognition of the school and its graduates. All competent critics spoke of the dean in blistering terms.

As stated above, Decker moved to Dallas sometime in 1909.<sup>31</sup> During the summer of 1910, he extensively circularized the Southern states, setting forth the facilities, etc., of his college. (*JAMA*, 56, 839, 1911.) For a fee of \$50.00 the attorney of the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, not a physician nor ever a student in a medical college, secured a pre-dated [1909] M.D. diploma, and a specialist's certificate on the diseases of women and children. The case was tried in the Federal District Court in Dallas on Jan. 19-21, 1911, and resulted in a disagreement of the jury; a later trial (May 10-11) resulted in conviction and the term of 15 months in Federal prison.

Decker's "college" (which consisted of one small room with a tattered manikin, a dilapidated skeleton, a blackboard, table, and two chairs) was located in his 20-bed hospital at "766 S. Ervay" (2700 S. Ervay). In his work of teaching he was associated with Dr. Arthur C. Bell (*see* colleges 4, 4a, *supra*), as his single colleague. (*Texas State Medical Journal*, 6, 256, 257, Feb., 1911; *Dallas Times-Herald*, Jan. 19, 20, 21, 1911).<sup>32</sup> During the trial it developed that the school

<sup>31</sup>A letterhead of the "college", with a partly-printed date-line shows it to have been printed before 1910.

<sup>32</sup>The second trial was covered inadequately by the *Dallas Times-Herald* of May 10, 11, and 12. In the second trial, Dr. Arthur C. Bell, a witness for Decker, was fined for contempt of court. Twice he had been cautioned against "side-remarks" to the examining prosecutor; when he made a remark of like tenor to the Court, he found himself in contempt.

actually had six pupils: two from Arkansas, two from Oklahoma, and two from the piney woods of east Texas. One of his pupils testified that he was taking post-graduate work, having received his diploma of M.D. after seven months' attendance on the school while it was being operated by Decker at Texarkana. This pupil held a verification license to practice medicine in Texas. Another pupil, who was taking lectures on diseases of the eye, testified that there were no eye clinics, or other facilities for teaching the anatomy of the eye, but that the professor [Bell] had told the class to bring some eyes to the next lecture for demonstration. He failed to state where the eyes were to come from.<sup>33</sup>

The "undergraduate profession" of the state [physicians who lacked an M.D. degree] had been well circularized, and it was not known how many diplomas had been sold in this manner. Decker testified to having burned the remainder of a batch of 50 blank diplomas recently received from the engravers, immediately after his arrest. The diploma offered in evidence at the trial set out the "fact" of full attendance, and had a wonderful array of names signed up as the faculty. The Government was not able to discover anything of the personnel of the faculty, none of the pupils having met any but Decker and Bell. The diploma was predated two years, which, the dean explained, would lend the appearance of additional experience. The Latin diploma, it was further explained, "would fool 'em; that's why we print 'em in Latin."<sup>34</sup>

Dr. Bell continued, during the year 1912, in charge of the private hospital at 2700 South Ervay.<sup>35</sup> After his term in prison, Decker lived in various locations in south Dallas until 1927. He disappeared from the Dallas directory in 1928.

A scrutiny of the 1912 edition of the *American Medical Directory* showed that most of the Gate City Medical Col-

<sup>33</sup>*Texas State Medical Journal*, 6, 256, Feb., 1911. The first sentence of the article reads: "The Gate City Medical College, formerly of Texarkana, and the College of Physicians & Surgeons, formerly of Dallas, have been united under the name of the former, and is located in Dallas."

<sup>34</sup>*JAMA*, 56, 839, 1911.

<sup>35</sup>*American Medical Directory*, 3d edition, 1912, p. 1190. Bell, last at Ardmore, Okla., in the *American Medical Directory* of 1929, is listed "address unknown" in 1931, and disappeared from the *Directory* in 1934.

<sup>36</sup>Fifty percent of the 1903 and 1904 graduates of this college were still in practice in 1912; and 46% and 73% of those graduated in 1905 and 1906, respectively. Twenty-six of the graduates of the 1907 class were still in practice in 1912.



lege's graduates (who had survived in practice to that date) were located in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and east Texas.<sup>36</sup>

In 1910 appeared the famous Flexner report on Medical Education in the United States and Canada. It was sponsored and published by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. This report, with a candor that was both devastating and salutary, dealt with all the medical schools that had survived the first decade of the twentieth century. The three medical schools of northern Texas—Fort Worth School of Medicine, Baylor, and Southwestern University College of Medicine—came in for unsparing criticism. Like many other medical schools, our two Dallas schools fell, in the judgment of Flexner, beneath the minimal standards of progressive medical schools. Entrance requirements, low attendance, lack of resources, inadequacy of laboratories, want of libraries, inadequate clinical facilities, lack of clinical laboratories in the hospitals open to the students, the lack of dispensaries in connection with medical schools or hospitals—all came in for criticism. "It is indeed stretching terms", said Flexner, "to speak of laboratory teaching in connection with [their] laboratory branches." No post-mortems were claimed by any of the north Texas medical schools. Contagious diseases were taught didactically, not clinically. All teachers were busy practitioners who gave their services to medical education; "the compensations of the teachers were titles."

The Texas Medical Practices Act of 1907 defined a reputable medical school as one "whose entrance requirements are as high as those adopted by the better class of medical schools of the United States, whose course of instruction shall embrace not less than four terms of five months each." This was distinctly in advance of the two-year requirement of the University of Dallas medical college, whose work was ungraded, and extended over but 26 weeks to the term (if we can trust the report sent in to the U.S. Commissioner of Education.) In 1906-07, Baylor extended the term to 30 weeks. The Southwestern University Medical College started its first year (1903-04) with a 26-weeks' term. This was extended in its second year to 30 weeks, and maintained at that length (with the exception of the year 1905-06) until the end.

This again was a great advance over the standards

of earlier medical education in the United States. The Willoughby Medical College of Ohio (later replaced by the Starling Medical College) is a case in point. It began its first session on Nov. 3, 1834, and closed its 16-week session on March 3, 1835. Seven professors and three adjunct professors — all practitioners — made up the faculty. "No evidence has been found to show that these ten men had had any previous experience in independent medical school teaching, although some had been assistants when medical students, and others had taught private pupils. Some were very young men, and not all of them were graduates in medicine."<sup>37</sup> Of these ten members of the faculty in 1834-35, four are definitely known *not* to have had a medical degree, two more are very doubtful, and only four indulged an earned M.D. degree.

Some fifty years later, in a historical account of the College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University, the physiologist-President John C. Dalton<sup>38</sup> speaks with pride of the fact that in 1888, as an innovation, entrance examinations are now required, "showing a fair proficiency in English, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, such as is usually demanded for graduates in academies." Furthermore, the course had been extended to *three* years (and the term lengthened), the last year being devoted to "practical subjects and clinical work." The old preceptorial method had required three years' work under a practitioner, when his preceptor, if satisfied, gave his pupil "his parchment" — a license to kill or cure. If the neophyte desired a medical degree, attendance on "two full courses [of 16 weeks each] of lectures in a regularly chartered or incorporated medical college" was required. The teaching of the two years was repetitious; it was also entirely didactic. Clinical experience, putatively, was to be gained under the preceptor.

In the United States and Canada, said Flexner in his report, there had been produced in a little more than a century, some 457 medical schools, many, of course, short-lived, and perhaps 50 still-born (mostly fraudulent). Nearly all of the early medical schools were proprietary, without ideals,

<sup>37</sup>Waite, F. C., "An historical sketch of the Willoughby Medical College (1834-1847)," in *The Ohio State University College of Medicine ...*, Blanchester, Ohio, Brown Publishing Co., 1934 (pp. 35-43.)

<sup>38</sup>Dalton, John C. *History of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New York ...*, 1888, 192-94.

without funds, without laboratories, without clinical facilities — no one regretted their ultimate passing.

Fifty years ago, there were some 159 medical schools in the United States. This number included 126 "regular-" [non-sectarian], 22 Homeopathic, 9 Eclectic, and 2 Physio-Medical schools. Twenty-five years later (1928) there were but 79 medical schools, including but two Homeopathic and three Eclectic. The sects were on their way out. Now in 1951, almost twenty-five years later, we have 72 four-year medical schools, and eight "half-schools" (schools that give but the preclinical years of the medical course.) But I proceed by parenthesis.

In 1910, moreover, the number of students taught, and the income-levels, were in many cases far below the minimum for efficiency. Flexner's report showed that among the *four-year* colleges that year, one medical school had fewer than ten students; nine had from 10 to 25; 17 from 26 to 50; and 10 had from 51 to 75. As to income, derived from fees only, he gives budgets, with the following distribution at the lower levels:

- 1) 5 colleges, with a fee-income of less than \$1500
- 2) 11 with fees more than (1), but less than \$3000
- 3) 14 with fees more than (2), but less than \$4500
- 4) 8 with fees more than (3), but less than \$6000
- 5) 9 with fees more than (4), but less than \$7500
- 6) 5 with fees more than (5), but less than \$9000

Ten thousand dollars of income was considered the irreducible minimum for even the least pretentious teaching of the art of medicine, to say nothing of its science. By this standard, both the Baylor and the Southwestern University medical colleges fell short of efficiency, since their estimated fee-incomes were \$7735 and \$7150, respectively, and they had no other source of income.