1860

Thirteenth annual announcement
of the New-England Female Medical College

Trustees of the New-England Female Medical College

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Boston University
THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

NEW-ENGLAND

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COLLEGE BUILDINGS, SPRINGFIELD STREET.

TERM OF 1860-61.

SPRINGFIELD STREET, BOSTON.

1860.

LIBRARY
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
THE COURSES OF LECTURES.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

Prof. Rolfe will present a concise but comprehensive view of the present state of his department. The first half of the term is devoted to general principles and pathology. The remainder of the course is taken up with a description (as full as the limits will permit) of particular diseases, and the most approved modes of treatment.

TEXT BOOKS.—Wood, Watson, Dunglison.

MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS, AND CHEMISTRY.

Prof. Palmer will devote the first half of his course to explaining the principles of Modern Chemistry by illustrations and experiments. More particular attention will be paid to Organic Chemistry, and those branches of this science connected with Materia Medica and Pharmacy. He will occupy the remainder of the term in giving the natural and commercial history of the most important medicinal agents, illustrating his descriptions by samples of genuine and spurious drugs, drawings, dried specimens, &c.; and will treat of their therapeutic action upon the human system.

TEXT BOOKS.—Materia Medica, Royce; Chemistry, Stockhardt, W. S. Brown.

ANATOMY AND SURGERY.

The instruction in this department, by Prof. Tracy, will be both theoretical and practical; and the course will be illustrated by the usual facilities and by a large collection of apparatus, including manikins, models, and other preparations.

TEXT BOOKS.—Anatomy, Wilson, Grey; Surgery, DuRitz.

OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

These subjects will be fully treated by Prof. Zakrowska; and the students will have whatever advantages the Institution may afford for observation and practice in these departments.

TEXT BOOKS.—Obstetrics, Owings, Tyler Smith, Meigs; Diseases of Women and Children, Meigs, Condie.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

The course of lectures on Physiology and Hygiene, by Prof. Cooke, will embrace the usual topics in this department; and will be illustrated, as far as practicable, by the apparatus of the Institution.

TEXT BOOKS.—Carpenter, Kicke, and Page.

CLINICAL DEPARTMENT.

The College has now a Clinical Department for the accommodation and medical treatment of lying-in and other female patients and children, open to students daily in term-time and through the year. This department includes a Dispensary, open daily to women and children, who receive gratuitous advice and medicine. Graduates of the Institution can at all times have access to this department.

These facilities for instruction and practice offer advantages as ample, it is believed, as can be had at any medical Institution to which females are admitted.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

Applications for admission to the Institution should be made to the Resident Physician, Prof. Zakrowska.

GEORGE EARYAN, M.D. . . . . . Consulting Physician.

BOARD.

Board can be had in the city for $2.50 to $4 a week, according to accommodations. Students who desire it, will be assisted in obtaining suitable boarding-places.

Enoch C. Rolfe, Dean.

Boston, July, 1860.
THE COURSES OF LECTURES.

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TEXT BOOKS.—Materia Medica, Royle; Chemistry, Stockardt, W. S. Brown.

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TEXT BOOKS.—Anatomy, Wilson, Gray; Surgery, Druke.

OBSTETRICS, AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
These subjects will be fully treated by Prof. Zakrzewski; and the students will have whatever advantages the Institution may afford for observation and practice in these departments.

TEXT BOOKS.—Obstetrics, Osborns; Tyler Smith, Meigs; Diseases of Women and Children, Meigs, Condie.

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ENOCH C. ROLFE, Deon.

Boston, July, 1860.
FACULTY.

WILLIAM CUMSTON, President.
STEPHEN TRACY, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
FRANCES S. COOKE, M.D., Waterhouse Professor of Anatomy, and Professor of Physiology and Hygiene.
EDWARD AIKEN, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, and Chemistry.
MINERVA C. MERIAM, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children.
DANIEL D. GILBERT, M.D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence.
ANNA MONROE, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

STEPHEN TRACY, Dean of the Faculty.

DISPENSARY.

ATTENDING PHYSICIANS.
Doctresses Cooke, Meriam, and Monroe.

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.
Doctors Tracy, Aiken, and Gilbert.

HANNAH ANGELINE ARNOLD .......................... 1861.
MARY JANE FLANDERS .......................... 1861.
LOUISA FEARING PARKER .......................... 1861.
ELIZABETH PHILIPS SOMERBY .......................... 1861.
ELIZA LEAVITT STONE .......................... 1861.
LAMOILLE WITHERBY .......................... 1861.

ALIDA CORNELIA AVERY .......................... 1862.
MARY GREEN BAKER .......................... 1862.
HELEN MORTON .......................... 1862.
LUCY ELLEN SEWALL .......................... 1862.
HELEN BAKER WORTHING .......................... 1862.

SUSANNA MILLER HART .......................... 1863.
REBECCA FRANCES HOWARD HILL .......................... 1863.
MARY OLIVE ANN HUNT .......................... 1863.
SOPHIA CARLETON JONES .......................... 1863.
MARIA ANTOINETTE MESERVEY .......................... 1863.
MARY HARRIS THOMPSON .......................... 1863.

MARY LOCKWOOD ALLEN .......................... 1864.
ELIZABETH KIMBALL .......................... 1864.
REBECCA LEE .......................... 1864.

MERCIE BOWES DYER .......................... 1865.
MINERVA CALDWELL MERIAM .......................... 1865.
MARY ELIZABETH DE LONG POPE .......................... 1865.
EMOGENE RAMENLA WINEGAR .......................... 1865.

JULIA MARIA DURFEE .......................... 1866.
MARY ANN HALL .......................... 1866.
ARVILLA B. BAYNES .......................... 1866.
CATHERINE E. U. KIMBALL .......................... 1866.
LEONORA FLETCHER LATHE .......................... 1866.
ANNA MONROE .......................... 1866.
JENNIE FERGUSON SKINNER .......................... 1866.
ANGELINE GILES WITHERBY .......................... 1866.
JULIA ANN WILLIAMS WINSLOW .......................... 1866.

* Deceased.
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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.

In reference to preparatory education, students can enter with or without previous medical study. They are expected to have a good English education, and an elementary knowledge of Latin is very desirable.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TERM.
The Nineteenth Annual Term will commence on the first Wednesday in November, 1866, and continue seventeen weeks.
The Graduating Exercises will take place at the College, at 3 o'clock, P.M., on the Wednesday closing the term, Feb. 27.

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 six Professors, $10. Demonstrator's fee, $5. Graduation fee, $20. The fees (except Graduation) are payable at the commencement of the term.

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.

APPLICATIONS OF STUDENTS.
Persons wishing to enter the Institution as medical students, or to obtain any information respecting the course of instruction, should apply to the Dean; letters being addressed to him at the College.

FREE SCHOLARSHIPS.
The Wade Scholarship Fund affords aid (to the amount of the Fees to the Professors and Demonstrator) to 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 they graduate anywhere, graduate from this College. In case they go elsewhere to graduate, they are required to pay the amount of the aid they may have received.

Any person, or 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 $4 to $6 a week, according to accommodations. Students who desire it, will be assisted in obtaining suitable boarding-places.
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.

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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. The Trustees are desirous to obtain a permanent fund of $20,000, the income of which shall be appropriated to the education of Nurses.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

The office of the Secretary, Dr. Gregory, is at the College, No. 30, Canton Street; where he may usually be found at 9 o'clock, A.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, under the charge of Doctoress Cooke, Merian Monroe, Dispensary Physicians, 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,—the object of the Dispensary being to afford the students opportunities for observation and practice, and to benefit patients unable to pay for advice and medicines.

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.

REPORT.

The study and practice of the healing art have now become recognized branches of female education and employment in our own country, and our example is beginning to be followed in Europe.

Some years ago a letter came to the officers of the College from the Duchess of Fleury, in the kingdom of Sardinia, asking for particulars respecting the plan and course of education in the institution. A medical college for women was opened in London in 1864; and the first graduated doctor in England, having received her degree from one of the examining and licencing corporations of the profession, has recently been installed with much ceremony as physician in a hospital for women and children. A young woman in Paris, having achieved the position of Mistress of Arts, has been allowed by governmental authority to enter upon the attainment of a full medical education. Two ladies have been regularly admitted at the Medical School in Zurich, Switzerland; and some months since a medical officer in the Russian service made particular inquiries in New York in reference to the medical education of women in this country, having been requested to do so by the Emperor in consequence of the desire of ladies in St. Petersburg to obtain a medical education.

There can be no better evidence that female physicians are a natural and legitimate want of society than the ready response to the idea in our own and other countries. The New England Female Medical College, opened in Boston in 1848, is the oldest institution of the kind in existence; and to our city and Commonwealth is due the credit of having initiated this great and philanthropic movement. In no part of the world is there a better held for the success of the enterprise than in New England, for nowhere is there a higher grade of female education.

To show how rapidly one feminine branch of practice is passing into the hands of women, the following instances may be presented. The example may be somewhat extraordinary, but women all over the country are to a greater or less extent engaged in this vocation.
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Mrs. Sylvia Goodwin, of Worcester, died in that city on the 12th of June last, aged fifty-eight years. She commenced the practice of midwifery in 1849, and in the seventeen years during which she continued it, she attended the large number of 3,686 births; the number the first year being 35, and the last year 368, or more than one every day, and the whole making an average of 216 and a fraction for each of the seventeen years. That her success in practice was remarkable is sufficiently evident from the large number of her patrons.

Since the last Annual Report was issued, some publicity has been given to the College by its having been brought before the Legislature of the Commonwealth. The following paper, published as a circular by a special committee of the Board of Trustees, presents a statement of the whole matter, and it is here put into permanent form as a part of this Annual Report.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Statement to its Patrons and Friends.

The Massachusetts Legislature, at its last session, as is well known, in response to certain petitions, instituted an investigation into the doings of the Corporation of the New England Female Medical College. The result of the matter was that, in consequence of a discovered oversight in the election of officers and an alleged misapplication of funds, the Legislature, in accordance with the report and recommendation of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, passed a Resolve declaring the office of Trustees vacant, and creating a new Board.

Before renewing their applications for aid in carrying out the plans and purposes of the corporation, the Trustees deem it proper and necessary to present a statement of the facts and circumstances of the case, that the patrons and friends of the College may understand the matter, and judge for themselves of the transactions in question.

1. The Election of Trustees. According to the act of incorporation four of the Trustees go out annually, and the vacancies are filled by those remaining in office. Five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. At the annual meeting eight years ago there were just a quorum present, including two of those whose term of office was about to expire. The outgoing members were entitled to act upon all business at the meeting except the election of their successors. They did not vote in the election, but were considered a part of the quorum while the election took place. At three other of the nine annual meetings, held under this charter, one of the outgoing members was in like manner considered a part of the quorum; whereas, for the purpose of electing the four Trustees, there should have been a quorum independently of the retiring members.

2. The State Scholarship Grant. In 1854, the Legislature made a grant of $1,000 a year for five years, to pay the tuition fees of forty students annually, from different parts of the State. To provide for the instruction of the classes the Trustees agreed with the Professors to pay them, as part of their salaries, the $1,000 a year as fast as the instalments were received. The full number of students did not apply; but the same provision was made, and at the same expense, as if all had attended; and it was no fault of the Trustees that all did not attend. The list of students was published in the Annual Report of the College, and copies of the Report were furnished to the members of the Legislature; and, though the circumstances connected with the making of the grant were fresh in the minds of many of the members, nobody objected to the payment of the second annual instalment because the full number of students had not attended under the first.

The same course, with the same results, was continued through the five years, the Trustees performing their part of the contract, and receiving all the students who came properly recommended. Though the Resolve granting the aid said nothing either of payments or of Students after the expiration of the five years, the Trustees have continued to receive State scholars, and are ready to admit the small remaining number whenever they apply.

3. The State Grant for other purposes. In 1855, the Legislature made a grant of $10,000, payable in four equal annual instalments, "to be applied," in the words of the Resolve, "in providing a suitable building, library, apparatus, and other necessary furniture and fixtures, and in otherwise promoting the objects of the Society and its institution,—provided an equal sum be raised for the same purpose from other sources."
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3. The State Grant for other purposes. In 1855, the Legislature made a grant of $10,000, payable in four equal annual instalments, "to be applied," in the words of the Resolve, "in providing a suitable building, library, apparatus, and other necessary furniture and fixtures, and in otherwise promoting the objects of the Society and its institution,—provided an equal sum be raised for the same purpose from other sources."
The College was at that time occupying hired apartments, and it was known that it must necessarily continue to do so, at least for the four years while the State grant was in process of payment. The word "providing" was used in the Resolve, so as to leave the Trustees at liberty to hire, purchase or build, according to circumstances.

The legislative committee of the last session do not say, in their report, that this money was used contrary to the terms of the Resolve, but they express the opinion that the Legislature intended to aid in placing the institution on a permanent basis. The last named of the undersigned committee was a member of the State Senate in 1855, and a member of the Committee on Education, to whom the application of the College was referred; and he had special charge of the matter while before the committee and subsequently. His opinion was then, and is now, that the Legislature intended just what is expressed in the Resolve—that the Trustees should provide a permanent building if they could; but provide one at any rate. The College has not, from that time to the present, been without a building for its use; and the outlay in this department of expenditure, since the grant was made, has been about $9,000.

It would have been as gratifying to the Trustees as to any parties to have been able to devote the entire State grant, and the conditional sum, to the purchase or erection of a College building; but the process of collecting the conditional $10,000 was slow, and the financial crisis of 1857 greatly interfered with the raising of funds for two or three years; and the Trustees, who had no other object in view than the best interests of the institution, and no other reward than the satisfaction of aiding a good cause, conducted the affairs of the College according to the best of their judgment, and applied the money as they were fully authorized to do by the legislative Resolve. No part of the State grant was used in paying collecting agents; which the Judiciary Committee say was one of the allegations of the petitioners. The last installment of the grant was paid after an account had been rendered to the State Auditor in reference to the previous installment.

Had an undue proportion of the funds at command been invested in a building, the operations of the institution must have been embarrassed or suspended, and its prosperity seriously injured. But by the course pursued by the Trustees the College has been kept in uninterrupted and successful operation; in consequence of which it has received permanent funds to the amount of $30,000—twice the sum ever granted by the State—and $12,000 more have been left in bequests, which will hereafter be realized. Nor will the result in regard to the building itself be less beneficial, the Trustees having purchased a square of about an acre of land, near the City Hospital, paying $15,000 in cash, and the City donating a like amount of its value. The College will therefore have a better edifice, in a better location than could have been commanded in any past period.

4. The Wade Scholarship Fund. In 1858, Hon. John Wade, of Woburn, left to the College real estate in Boston, of about $20,000 in value. It was left in trust, the net income to be paid over to the College annually, to aid suitable women in obtaining a medical education. The annual income has been received and credited to the Fund, and has gone in with the general funds of the institution. All properly qualified persons who have applied for aid from this source have been received, and the amount of their tuition fees has been charged against the Fund; and interest upon the unappropriated balance has now been credited to the Fund. The same course is pursued by Harvard University, in case of similar endowments. A separate account is kept with each, and the Fund is credited with the income, and interest on any balance in its favor, and charged with the disbursements; but the income is not kept separate from the general funds of the institution; and large balances are now standing to the credit of some of these Special Funds. The same method is pursued by Tufts College, and doubtless by institutions generally, possessing such scholarship endowments.

There is a balance standing to the credit of the Wade Fund; but it will ere long be absorbed by the increasing number of students. As the College has such a foundation as to render its perpetuity and success a certainty, it is of course an entirely competent and responsible party, and will render, in the education of students (for which the endowment was made), a full equivalent for every dollar that has been or may be realized from the Fund.
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It would have been as gratifying to the Trustees as to any parties to have been able to devote the entire State grant, and the conditional sum, to the purchase or erection of a College building; but the process of collecting the conditional $10,000 was slow, and the financial crisis of 1857 greatly interfered with the raising of funds for two or three years; and the Trustees, who had no other object in view than the best interests of the institution, and no other reward than the satisfaction of aiding a good cause, conducted the affairs of the College according to the best of their judgment, and applied the money as they were fully authorized to do by the legislative Resolve. No part of the State grant was used in paying collecting agents; which the Judiciary Committee say was one of the allegations of the petitioners. The last installment of the grant was paid after an account had been rendered to the State Auditor in reference to the previous installment.

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Tuition fees, after they are received by an institution, are properly applied for any purpose; and, as the receipts from the State Scholarship Grant and from the Wade Fund have been tuition money, there has been no misapplication of these funds, but they have been used for their intended and proper purposes.

In the government of the College, for the period of nearly twelve years, was Hon. Samuel E. Sewall, whose legal knowledge will not be questioned, and who has had a large experience in matters of this kind. He aided in preparing the forms of the Resolves, and in obtaining both the grants. He took an active part in counselling and performing the acts connected with the disbursement of the State grants and the Wade money as long as he continued in the Board; and, with this intimate knowledge of the whole matter, he was clearly of the opinion that the Trustees did nothing, while he was one of them, but what was entirely legal and proper in regard to any of these funds. No change in the mode of dealing with these funds has taken place since he left the Board.

These are the transactions that have been called in question. In the matter of the election of Trustees, it is admitted that there was an oversight. But it was a trifling affair; no harm is alleged to have ever resulted from it, certainly no harm was intended; and it is one of the customary matters with the Legislature to legalize acts of corporations performed under circumstances of this kind.

As to the State Scholarship Grant, the Trustees believed then, and now believe, that they had a right to use the money as fast as it was received; and there is nothing in the Resolve intimating any thing to the contrary. Every dollar of the grant was paid to the Professors for instructing the students; and if this was a misapplication of the money, then there was no purpose for which it could be properly applied. The State Scholars did not all come within the limits of the time specified in the Resolve, and the College, in a liberal spirit, has kept its doors open to them ever since. As to the State grant of $10,000, most of it was used for the object first specified in the Resolve — providing a building. No one alleges that the Trustees went contrary to the terms of the Resolve; and certainly they were, from their position, the best judges of what the interests of the institution required. In respect to the Wade Fund, no provision of the will has been violated; nothing unusual has been done; nothing but what is sanctioned by the usage of other institutions.

Whether, therefore, these transactions were such as to justify the Legislature in virtually abolishing the Board of Trustees and reconstructing the corporation, the reader can judge. But, whether just and necessary or not, this action of the Legislature has the same effect as if everything had been legalized and confirmed, as it places the institution upon an unquestioned legal basis. The corporation begins anew, and no occasion remains for referring to the past, should any difference of opinion still be entertained as to any past transaction; and of course there need be no hesitancy in the minds of any who may wish to aid the general funds of the College, or add to its permanent endowments.

The Resolve creating a new Board appointed eight gentlemen, most of whom were, or had been, Trustees, and directed them to meet and choose eight other Trustees, to complete the Board. The legislative committee, as appears from their report, derived from some source the belief that the culpability for the alleged misdoings of the corporation belonged chiefly to the Secretary and General Agent, Dr. Samuel Gregory; and they accordingly placed upon him the chief portion of the blame. But the Trustees who had themselves taken part in directing and performing the acts in question knew this to be an erroneous impression on the part of the able and honorable committee, and an unjust censure of the Secretary; and most of the Trustees appointed by the legislative Resolve readily satisfied themselves of the fact. Accordingly at their first meeting they elected Dr. Gregory with seven others, to fill the Board. The number of Trustees having thus been completed, he presented a petition for an investigation of the charges made against him in the legislative report. The matter was referred to a committee consisting of three of the eight Trustees appointed by the Legislature; none of the committee having acted in the former Board of Trustees.

After a thorough investigation, the committee made a report completely exonerating Dr. Gregory; and he has been, with entire unanimity on the part of the whole Board, reinstated in his position as Secretary and General Agent, and is commended with increased confidence as an earnest, faithful and self-sacrificing
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Since the Treasurer's account was made up (May 29th), the College has received a bequest of $2,000 from the executors of the will of the late Jacob Foss, of Charlestown. This is the seventh bequest left to the institution; and it is hoped that many other wealthy persons may remember it when arranging their last will and testament; especially is the noble example of Mrs. Waterhouse, the foundress of the first professorship, commended to the attention of wealthy ladies. The College has six professorships, one of which is actually, and another prospectively, endowed, with the required amount of $10,000 each. The founding of the four others would go far towards placing the institution upon a self-supporting basis.

The annual expenses, for paying professors, hiring a building, and other purposes, are at present about $4,000; but they must necessarily increase with the growth of the institution. The annual income, from the Wade Scholarship Fund and the Waterhouse Professorship Endowment, is about $1,500; and, as little is derived from lecture fees of students, most of whom need, and receive, free tuition, the College must depend mainly upon the voluntary aid of the public till it is suitably endowed. By observing the difference between the annual expenses and the income from permanent funds, it will be seen that about $2,500 must be raised from other sources for the coming year; and, in addition to this, funds are at the present time needed to meet liabilities, the removal of which has been prevented by the interrupted action of the corporation.

The Secretary will, as heretofore, devote his labors, under the direction of the Board, to the raising of funds, and the general affairs of the College. He receives no commission on any donations or subscriptions he obtains, but is paid by a small salary.

The Trustees, though a part of them were appointed by the Legislature without consultation, believe the College to be a most important public institution, and are therefore willing to give their services in its management and their proportion of aid towards its pecuniary support; and they earnestly solicit the co-operation of the wealthy and benevolent in furnishing the funds, not only for carrying on the College and erecting a building, but for placing the institution upon a liberal and independent foundation; — that, as it is the first of its kind in the date of its origin, so it may be the first in the extent of its endowments and the completeness of its facilities for instruction.

To the patrons of the College the Trustees respectfully present the foregoing Report.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

BOSTON, Oct. 10, 1866.
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SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.
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*Gillbert, Timothy
*Gilbert, Mrs. Timothy
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Goddard, Thomas A.
*Goodnow, John
**Granger, Moses
Green, Maj. Wat. B.
Greene, Mrs. Benjamin D.
Gregory, Samuel (M.D.)
Griffith, Henry N.
*Hall, Henry
*Hall, Jonathan P.
Hart, Jno. T.
Hubbard, Wm. W., M.D.
Hemenway, Augustus
*Herman, Leapald
Hill, Jeremiah
Homer, Sidney
Howe, George F.
Hove, Jacob C.
Howe, Frederick
Howell, Asahel
Hubbard, Charles T.
Hunnewell, H. H.
Hunt, Wellington L. E.
Hunt, W. G.
Hye, George B.
Jackson, Edward
Jackson, Moses B. (M.D.)
Jackson, Wm. H.
Jenkins, Charles E.
Johnson, Samuel
Jones, Frederick
Jones, Joseph M.
Jones, Stephen
Jones, Stephen C.
Jones, Stephen (M.D.)
Jour, H. (D. M. D.)
Jones, Stephen (M.D.)
Johnson, Catherine E. (M. D.)
Johnson, Catherine E. (M. D.)
Kimball, Daniel
Kimball, J. H.
Kimball, Thomas Starr
Kirke, Rev. E. N., (D. D.)
Kirtland, Mrs. Jeremiah
Knight, William H.
Kilby, George B.
Kilby, George B.
Lamson, Mrs. Edwin
Lawrence, Moses A.
Lee, James, Jr.
Little, James L.
Littledale, Miss H. P.
Loring, Charles G.
Loring, Mrs. Frances C.
Love, David
*Love, Robert C.
Mackay, Robert C.
Mackay, T.
*Macdonald, E. W.
*MacIntosh, John A.
*Meanor, Edward F.
*Merriam, Charles
*Merriam, Levi B.
*Merriam, Levi B.
*Merriam, Levi B.
*Messenger, George W.
## DONORS OF THE PAST YEAR.

The following list includes the donations received from Sept. 7 to May 29, the time included in the Treasurer's Account:

<table>
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<th>Location</th>
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