

CATALOGUE  
OF THE  
ALUMNI,  
from 1834 to 1901, Inclusive,  
OF THE  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
Tulane University of Louisiana,

FORMERLY 1834-47 Medical College of Louisiana,  
1847-84 Medical Department, University of Louisiana.

CONTAINING

1. Historical Summary.
2. Alphabetical List of all Graduates in Medicine.
3. Alphabetical List of all Graduates in Pharmacy.
4. Duration of the Official Services of all Lecturers, Instructors and Demonstrators.
5. Chronological Table of Professors since 1834.
6. Table of the Number of Students and Graduates Annually.

N. B.—INFORMATION OF THE PRESENT POST OFFICE ADDRESSES, OF THE DEATHS, ETC., OF GRADUATES SOLICITED.



THE CHARITY HOSPITAL OF LOUISIANA,  
Tulane Avenue, between Howard and Locust Streets, New Orleans.  
(Two squares from the Buildings of the Med'l Dept.)

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## ALUMNI CATALOGUE

OF THE

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

OF THE

## TULANE UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA,

1834-1901 INCLUSIVE.

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## Historical Summary.

The Medical College of Louisiana, organized September, 1834, began its first session January, 1835, with eleven students; was chartered April 2, 1835, and in March, 1836, issued the first degrees in medicine or science ever conferred either in Louisiana or the Southwest; October 20, 1838, the Faculty resolved to confer diplomas also in pharmacy and, in March, 1839, issued the first M. Pa. degree.

The founders of the college in 1834 were the six following: Doctors Thos. Hunt, Professor of Physiology and Anatomy; Jno. Harrison, Adjunct and Demonstrator of Anatomy; Augustus H. Cenas, Professor of Midwifery; Chas. A. Luzenberg, Professor of Surgery, who resigned January 28, 1837; T. R. Ingalls, Professor of Chemistry, who resigned February 25, 1836; and E. B. Smith, Professor of Materia Medica. Professor Smith withdrew before the first session began and Dr. Ed. H. Barton, who served the college during the first six years, filled the vacancy; and Dr. Warren Stone discharged during the first session the duties of Professor Harrison, who was disabled by sickness. Drs. James Jones and Jno. L. Riddell were chosen Professors in 1836 to fill vacancies by resignation. Of those now named the professors, who by the length and value of their services, did most to establish the college and gain reputation for it, were as follows:

Prof. A. H. Cenas, who served 27 of the years between 1834 and October 30, 1865. He died January 10, 1878.

Prof. Jno. Harrison, who served 15 years, 1834 to March 13, 1849, when he died.

Prof. Thos. Hunt, who served 20 of the years between 1834 and May 20, 1867, when he died.

Prof. James Jones, who served 37 years, March 2, 1836, to October 10, 1873, when he died.

Prof. J. L. Riddell, who served 29 years, October 13, 1836, to October 7, 1865, when he died.

Prof. Warren Stone, who served 38 years, January, 1835, to April 22, 1872, when he resigned. He died October 10, 1873, the most famous surgeon New Orleans has had.

In 1845, a Constitutional Convention, influenced chiefly by members of the Medical Faculty, ordained the University of Louisiana, and adopted as its medical department, the Medical College of Louisiana. The Legislature did not execute the Convention's decree to organize the University until February 16th, 1847, by Act No. 49, which was re-enacted March 15th, 1855, by Act No. 320. The University of Louisiana was converted into the Tulane University of Louisiana, July 5th, 1884, by Act No. 43, which repealed various sections of Act 320 of 1855. The legal rights of the Medical Department are established specially by the two above Acts of 1855 and 1884,\* and every one of Louisiana's six Constitutions from 1845 to 1898, provides for the Medical Department. The University of Louisiana began its career in 1847 with the Medical College of Louisiana as its sole established Department, and this was followed in the same year by the organization of a Law Department.

The Tulane Medical Department is, of Medical Colleges existing in the United States in 1901, the oldest in the Southwest, the fourth in age founded south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers and the fifteenth in the United States. In the number of students it ranks among the first twelve of the 122 regular medical colleges enumerated in the last Annual Report (1898-9) of the United States Commissioner of Education. These colleges had in said year 21,401 students and 4314 graduates; the number of students in these numerous colleges varied from 14 to 938; fifty of these colleges had fewer than 100, 87 fewer than 200, and 107 of them fewer than 300 students.

### Donations and Buildings.

Our college has been the recipient of donations, without which it could not have gained its present usefulness and prosperity. This aid has come from the following five different sources: In 1843 Louisiana permitted the Medical Faculty to erect the first building it ever owned, on a lot belonging to the State, on two conditions; first, that the members of the faculty should give their services to the Charity Hospital without pay, the State having previously paid \$2400 per annum for such service, and, second, that one beneficiary student from every parish should be admitted annually for the next ten years, and this was extended in 1853 to ten years more. The first condition has always been fulfilled, and the second condition was certainly fulfilled for the twenty years, and, as is believed, for thirty years. The number of students increased from 38 in 1843, to 100 in 1846.

\*Act No. 108, of 1892, in regard to the legal rights of Medical Department in the Charity Hospital, is also very important.

The building of 1843 was occupied until 1847, when it was surrendered to the University for the Law Department and the Medical Department was given a much larger building on a contiguous lot, whereon were erected, in 1898, the Crescent and Tulane Theatres. This building cost the State \$40,000, and, in addition, the State gave to the Medical Department, from 1850 to 1858, \$43,500 for museum, apparatus and repairs. Of the \$80,500, thus contributed by the State, war and time have left nothing except the lot, now the property of Tulane University, and the museum, still the property of the Medical Department. However, the immediate result of the State's liberality was the gradual increase of our students from 100 in 1846, to 276 in 1858; and this increase would have been much greater but for the fact that during these eleven years there occurred five of the worst epidemics of yellow fever that ever desolated New Orleans.

In 1884 the University of Louisiana became the Tulane University of Louisiana. Since then the administrators have contributed in many ways to the welfare of the Medical Department, and if they have failed to do far more that might well be done, this has been due to the imperative need of all of their inadequate income to establish an efficient Collegiate Department.

Since 1886 the Medical Faculty, besides paying all of the constantly increasing expenses, has appropriated to improvements \$17,500, derived from fees that, in less fortunate years, were used to remunerate inadequately the members of the Faculty.

In 1894 Dr. A. B. Miles bequeathed to the Medical Department \$10,000, a pathetic reminder of his devotion to his alma mater, and a very sad and inadequate substitute for the very valuable services that death deprived him of the power to confer as our most efficient and popular Professor of Surgery. Professor Miles gave to the college eighteen years of official service, ten years as a Demonstrator of Anatomy (May 16, 1875, to April 14, 1885), seven years as Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics (June 16, 1886, to April 11, 1893), and one year as Professor of Surgery. These services ended with his death, August 5, 1894, when forty-two years of age.

The fifth and only other financial aid given to our college was by far the most important ever contributed. Without it the educational progress that has been and will yet be made would have been impossible. May 9, 1891, the wife of Dr. T. G. Richardson, our valued professor (April 19, 1858, to February 15, 1889),\* our honored dean (October 6, 1865, to June 1, 1885), donated a sum sufficient to erect a new building, greatly superior in all respects to the old one, and especially in providing all of the laboratories that have become indispensable to medical education and that the old building could not supply. A sufficient sum to equip these admirable laboratories was also given. The administrators took possession of the lot assigned by the State in 1847 to the Medical Department, and, in its place, provided, at an expense of \$35,000, a much ampler and better site for the new building. This was completed and occupied in September, 1893, and will continue, for very many years to come, to be exceptionally well adapted to its purpose. The services of Edmond Souchon, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, in supervising, on behalf of the faculty, the erection of this building, were exceedingly valuable.

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\*T. G. Richardson, M. D., Professor of Surgery, disabled by sickness, resigned. He died May 26, 1892.

## Charity Hospital.

While the professors, graduates and students of the Medical Department have most notably contributed to the great usefulness and repute of the Charity Hospital, yet the superiority, popularity and welfare of the college is so dependent on the use of this hospital that every improvement of it increases the educational advantages of the college. These improvements have been in recent years so numerous that reference will be made to those only that have most obviously contributed to its educational value.

February 2, 1885, the Ambulance Service was organized and the excellent Ambulance building was completed in 1886.

Two admirable buildings for Out-Door Clinics were erected in 1892, so that now the number of the sick seeking relief at the hospital and educationally utilizable amounts annually to about 10,000 indoor and 20,000 outdoor patients.

As early as 1844 a large amphitheatre for surgical operations and for lectures was erected in the Charity Hospital, at an expense of \$5000, half of which was contributed by our faculty. But this building became unfitted for its purpose, chiefly because of its ill adaption to the requirements of modern sanitary science, and especially of what is commonly termed "antiseptic surgery," one of the greatest of the numerous boons bestowed on suffering humanity by medical science. In 1895 a new amphitheatre, one of the best in the world, accommodating more than 400 students, was erected on the site of the old amphitheatre, at a cost of \$44,130, of which \$3000 were contributed by our faculty. The benefits to the diseased and injured, and also the educational advantages of this building, are incalculable.

In 1899 the Milliken Memorial Hospital, accommodating over 200 afflicted children, was erected as an annex to the Charity Hospital. For this unexcelled building the profoundest gratitude, not only of the people of this city and State, but also of the faculty of our Medical Department, is due to Mrs. D. A. Milliken.

No city, less populous than New Orleans, can possibly supply such a vast amount of material (30,000 sick annually) for prosecuting the study of medicine in all its branches, and it is difficult to find such an amount, as convenient for educational purposes, even in cities of far larger population, for, in these, the sick are usually distributed in a number of smaller hospitals. Since 1847 the law of Louisiana provides that "the Medical Department of the University shall, at all times, have free access to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans for the purpose of affording their students practical illustrations of the subjects they teach." These students have, therefore, free access without paying any hospital fees, and this provision of the law has always been interpreted in all other particulars so liberally by the administrators that there is very surely no medical college which possesses superior advantages for that *practical* instruction indispensable to prepare students for successful professional life. For such instruction it is imperative that there should be convenient and numerous opportunities, *at the bedside of the sick*, to study all the diseases and accidents flesh is heir to, and also abundant material for the study of normal and morbid anatomy. For the study especially of the diseases of the Southwest, and also of the negro race, there is no field comparable to that furnished by the Charity Hospital, nor can there ever be until the Southwest is provided with a more populous city than New Orleans.

## Educational Progress, Calendar of.

1834-1866. There was too little progress to deserve record.

1867. A Lecturer and Clinical Instructor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear was first appointed.

1868. Since 1834 no students had been examined except candidates for graduation; these only once and every one by every professor, in rotation, in the "green room," and all the examinations of any one candidate were completed in about one hour and a half. Greater time and care was first given in 1868, since when examinations have gradually become much more numerous and exacting.

1868-9. Students and especially candidates for graduation were for the first time divided into sections or clinical classes for special instruction at the bedside in the wards of the Charity Hospital, and chiefs of clinics were first appointed to aid the professors in giving clinical instruction.

1879. The annual session was lengthened from the four months that had prevailed since 1834 to four and a half months.

1881-2. Hygiene was first taught. And examinations were for the first time given on the primary branches to students who had completed the second year and who volunteered to take said examinations.

1886. A Lecturer and Clinical Instructor of Diseases of the Skin was first appointed.

1887. A pharmaceutical laboratory for pharmacy students was established and a demonstrator for said laboratory was appointed.

1888. Female students were first admitted to the pharmaceutical laboratory but not to the full course in pharmacy until 1894.

1889. A laboratory of histology and bacteriology was established, but a course therein was not obligatory until 1893. A demonstrator for this laboratory was first appointed.

1890. One Lecturer and Clinical Instructor of Physical Diagnosis and another on Diseases of Children were first appointed.

1891. One Lecturer and Clinical Instructor on Minor Surgery and a second on Physical Diagnosis were appointed.

1893. The new building was completed and occupied with its excellent and well-equipped laboratories of pharmacy, chemistry, practical anatomy, microscopy and operative surgery.

An educational qualification for admission was for the first time required of all students entering a medical college for the first time after September, 1893. The minimum qualification was a second grade teacher's certificate of a superintendent of education.

Attendance on three instead of two annual sessions was made obligatory on such students. (N. B.—The American Medical College Association had required three annual sessions in 1891.)

The annual session, which had been gradually lengthened since 1878, from four to five and a half months was increased to six months.

Medical jurisprudence was first taught.

One course in the Laboratories of Chemistry, Microscopy and Operative Surgery was made obligatory in addition to the two previous courses of dissection and of clinical medicine in the hospital wards.

A Demonstrator and an Assistant Demonstrator of the Chemical Laboratory, an Assistant Demonstrator of Histology, etc., and a Demonstrator of Operative Surgery were appointed.

1894. Female students were for the first time admitted to the full course in Pharmacy; and Mrs. Eliza Rudolf, the first woman admitted in 1888, was the first to receive, in 1895, a degree from the Medical Department. There have been (1888-1901) of female pharmacy students 18, on 11 of whom the degree in pharmacy has been conferred. A second and a third Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy were appointed.

1896. An Assistant Demonstrator of the Chemical Laboratory, and an Assistant Demonstrator of Operative Surgery were appointed.

The Library was reorganized and replenished and has been annually improved; so that it has become a very valuable library of reference, especially for students and teachers. It now contains 3210 bound volumes and 890 pamphlets of superior value, carefully accessioned and card-catalogued; in addition to 1738 bound books and many pamphlets of less value (duplicates, etc.), in an annex to the library.

The laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry was very greatly improved by the addition of many valuable modern physical and chemical instruments and apparatus.

1897. A simple diploma in English was substituted for the antiquated and fulsome diploma in Latin of 1834 to 1897.

1898. A Demonstrator of Obstetrics and a second Assistant Demonstrator of Histology and Bacteriology were appointed.

1899. Attendance on four annual sessions became obligatory on all students entering a medical college for the first time after January 1st, 1899. (N. B.—The American Medical College Association required attendance on four annual sessions in 1895.)

The minimum educational qualification for admission was increased from a second to a first grade teacher's certificate of a superintendent of education.

An additional course in both the chemical and the microscopical laboratories was required of all students attending the four-year course.

An instructor was appointed to assist the Professor of Physiology, Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy.

1900. An instructor was appointed to assist the Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

1901. An additional instructor of Minor Surgery was appointed by the Professor of Surgery.

1885-1901. During these sixteen years there have been the following increases: The number of special studies in or branches of medicine taught have been increased from eleven to sixteen; the laboratories from two to five, and the obligatory courses therein from four to nine; the number of teachers from nineteen to forty-one; the number of persons on the faculty's pay-roll from five to twenty-seven; the annual expenses have been quadrupled; and the number of candidates for graduation who fail to pass are five times more than prior to 1865, and more than twice as many as from 1880 to 1886.

## Students and Graduates.

A table at the end of this pamphlet records the number of students and graduates of every year, 1834-1901. The number has been notably influenced chiefly by the following favorable causes: The ability, fidelity and popularity of many of the professors; the improvement of educational advantages in college and hospital; donations by the State and by Mrs. Ida A. Richardson; the general increase of the population, education and wealth of the Southwest; and the number has been unfavorably influenced by the increased educational requirements and expense imposed on students; by financial panics, "hard times," "short crops" of and inadequate prices for especially cotton and sugar; by yellow fever epidemics and quarantines, and by the political conditions due to civil war, 1861-65. Some of these influences, not elsewhere considered, deserve notice.

Of the professors who have died and have not been previously referred to, the following four deserve mention, because of their exceptional reputations and the length and value of their services, viz.:

Prof. S. M. Bemiss, who served eighteen years, June 15, 1866, to November 17, 1884, when he died.

Prof. Frank Hawthorn, who served nine years, May 20, 1867, to February 24, 1876, when he died.

Prof. Jos. Jones, who served twenty-eight years, July 30, 1868, to February 17, 1896, when he died.

Prof. Saml. Logan, who served seventeen of the twenty-one years, May 18, 1872, to January 12, 1893, when he died.

The influence of increased educational requirements and increase of fees on the number of students is illustrated by the following facts:

In 1893 our students numbered 420, then the three instead of the two-year course was required; thereafter the number decreased to as few, in 1895, as 340 and it was not until the seventh year that our annual losses were fully regained by the attendance of 426 students in 1903. The six intervening years (1893-99) were unfavorable, in that "hard times" prevailed; there was war one year, and, worse still, there were for three years quarantines against yellow fever. If the coming years have no such evils in store, the maximum number of the students who ever attended, now on the decline, in consequence of the requirement of the four instead of the three-year course, and without reasonable hope of increase until 1902-3, will probably be regained in less than seven years.

Although no medical student has ever died of yellow fever during a collegiate session, none the less this disease has most unfavorably influenced the number of students attending. The great epidemic of 1867 was followed by a decrease of 28 per cent., due chiefly, if not wholly, to this cause.

The civil war and its consequences most notably influenced the attendance of students. From 1834 to 1859 the number increased from 11 to 276 by normal growth. There then occurred during the next three years an abnormal increase to 404 students in 1861, due to the political and sectional hostility that induced Southern students to abandon Northern colleges. War came and our patriotic students became soldiers in such numbers that the 404 students of 1861 were reduced to only 94 in 1862. Our doors were then closed until 1865, for, during the



three intervening years, all of our students and all of their teachers, not too old for service, were Confederate soldiers.

From 1865 to 1885 the number of our students ranged from 230 to as few as 105 in 1875, about which time culminated the tyrannical and monstrous evils of the "reconstruction government," based on the negro, the immigrant carpet-bagger and the domestic scalawag and upheld by the victors for the spoliation and humiliation of the vanquished South. This execrable government was overthrown by the people of Louisiana in 1876, when prosperity began to return to the State and to the Medical Department. From 1875 to 1900 our students gradually increased from 105 to 426, but it required twenty-eight years to recover from the abnormal conditions resulting from war and politics, for it was not until 1886 that our college had fairly regained the number of students that had attended in 1858.

Although the medical department has existed 67 years, it has held only 64 annual sessions, its doors having been closed by war, 1863-5. During these 64 sessions, the number of students have varied from 11 in 1835 to 426 in 1900; the total number annually registered were 13,574, an average of 212 students per session.\* Many of these, who would have gone elsewhere to study, have been retained in this city; many have been attracted from other parts of Louisiana, and so many from other States that our students usually come now from never less than fifteen States. The profits annually derived from these students by this city and State have probably greatly exceeded all the money ever donated to or invested in the college, which has unquestionably been, merely from its financial aspect, a profitable investment for the people of New Orleans and of Louisiana.

The graduates now number 3841, viz.: 3515 in medicine, and 326 in pharmacy. However, 70 graduates have secured degrees both in medicine and pharmacy, hence the number of individuals graduated has been 3771. The addresses of 2331 of these are known, 618 are reported or known to be dead, and consequently a star (\*) is appended to their names, and there remain 822 of whom nothing is known; many of these are probably dead. Information as to them is earnestly solicited.

Of the present 351 physicians whose names are published in the City Directory of New Orleans, 302 are graduates of the Medical Department, as also are a very large proportion of the physicians of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas. These graduates are now to be found from Canada to Mexico and the Philippines, and from Alaska to Florida and Cuba. They have filled and are now filling medical offices in the Army, Navy and Marine Hospital Service of the United States, and the medical offices of many States, cities and counties, such as members and officers of boards of health, members of medical examining boards, surgeons of hospitals, superintendents of asylums, coroners, etc. Many have been professors and teachers in medical colleges, and many more have been legislators, mayors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, etc. The record of a roll of such honors would be a very long one, for, in all places and offices, our alumni have gained enviable reputations and have thus maintained and increased the fame of their alma mater.

The patriotism of our graduates, as well as of our students, was conspicuous

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\*The annual average during the past eleven years, 1891-1901, has been 390, by far the greatest in the history of the college.

in the war between the States—1861-65. There were one thousand and eighty-four graduates to March, 1862, and, therefore, to 1866, since the war closed the doors of the Medical Department during the three sessions succeeding 1861-62. In 1871 information was obtained from only two hundred and seventy graduates, and as to only four hundred and twenty-seven of the thousand and eighty-four graduates. This meagre information showed that two hundred and forty were in the military service of the Confederate States, and one hundred and seventy of these as medical officers. The fate of thirty-eight of these deserves permanent record as a part of the roll of honor of our alumni.

Thirteen were killed in battle, viz.: Drs. B. Y. Egan, L. M. Graves, Jas. Harper, C. W. Humphreys, D. H. McEacham, A. H. Moore, W. C. Murphy, J. B. W. Penrose, A. S. Pickering, Jno. Sims, Jno. Taylor, F. M. Traylor and J. W. Wright. Three died of wounds received in battle, viz.: Drs. W. W. Brown, J. J. Little and J. M. McCary. Sixteen "died in service"; some of wounds, some in prison, etc., viz.: Drs. Wade Allen, L. M. Austin, W. L. Bridges, J. H. DeVotie, C. M. Dougherty, R. A. Felton, M. W. Goldsby, W. V. Harris, D. F. McInnis, V. V. Madden, N. B. Moss, J. J. Oatis, Saml. Parker, Harry Percy, J. E. Sutton, Francis Whicher and G. L. Witherington. Five were permanently disabled by wounds received in battle, viz.: Drs. W. J. Finch, J. D. Harrell, Paul Lawrence, Hy. Snow and A. P. Sparkman.

That the above list presents only a fraction of the honorable but distressing truth is sufficiently proved by the fact that it was derived from information as to only four hundred and twenty-seven of one thousand and eighty-four graduates.

The recent war with Spain, which began April 21st, 1898, and ended August 12th, 1898, made comparatively little demand on the patriotic ardor and martial capacity of our country and yet sufficed to justify the belief that no other medical college can surpass if equal our own in the number of graduates who entered military service, and there gained distinction for themselves and for their alma mater.

Information has been secured of fifty-five of our graduates (more than fifty of these having been medical officers) and of sixteen of our undergraduates who served during the war. There were probably many more, of whom information is solicited. From many sources most gratifying evidence has come of the valuable and highly appreciated services rendered by these sons of our college, and many of them gained the enviable distinction of special commendation from the highest official sources.

The following facts are requisite to the appreciation of the comparative prominence of our graduates in the war: There were about 125,000 doctors and 122 regular medical colleges in the United States; the Surgeon General, U. S. A., appointed from all the States about 650 so-called "contract surgeons," thirty of whom were our graduates; there were only twenty "contract surgeons" at the battles around Santiago, and seven of these were our graduates. It should be added that medical officers most familiar with tropical diseases and immune to yellow fever were in special demand.

The names of the fifty-five doctors, our graduates, who volunteered and served are as follows:

Doctors: J. N. McLean, C. T. Pollard, of Alabama; R. M. Enders, of Arkansas; R. T. Burr, of California; U. S. Bird, C. B. McKinnon and F. R. Maura, of Florida; J. G. Jarrell, of Georgia; J. F. Archer, H. L. Bauer, E. R. Bragg,

H. J. Combel, J. E. Davis, M. W. Hamilton, B. H. Kittrell, J. R. Tackett, R. L. Turner and S. Winchester, of Mississippi; F. J. Combe, C. G. Cook, F. C. Ford, A. B. Kennedy, H. C. McClenahan, R. E. Nicholson, B. Smith, W. W. Walker and D. D. Wells, of Texas; R. L. Williams, of Virginia; T. Y. Aby, F. E. Artaud, A. H. Butler and R. F. Jones, of Louisiana (outside of New Orleans), and from this city, R. P. Ames, J. J. Archinard, W. W. Calhoun, F. J. Chalaron, T. S. Dabney, L. De Poorter, J. R. M. Dillon, F. R. Dolson, J. F. Dunshie, H. J. Dupuy, L. J. Genella, H. B. Gessner, H. P. Jones, J. A. Jumel, G. B. Lawrason, M. H. McGuire, R. O. Marcour, P. Mazzuri, H. E. Ménage, W. E. Parker, W. M. Perkins, J. A. Tabor, C. H. Tebault, Jr., and L. V. Lowe, a master of pharmacy.

The undergraduates in medicine thus far known to have been in service were the following: A. B. Brown, L. C. Chamberlain, J. M. Fornaris, A. B. Granger, B. McM. Hall, J. Heidingsfelder, B. J. Herrington, J. E. Lay, Jr., R. F. Smither, A. R. Sholars, H. W. Thompson, P. L. Thibaut, H. J. Warner, McD. Watkins, H. D. Webb and P. Wilson, M. Ph. Most of these 16 undergraduates served as hospital stewards, 11 of them have since been graduated and their names are to be found in the list of Alumni. The sole fatality reported, of both students and graduates, was the lamentable death by disease of Buford J. Herrington, of Mississippi, a student of decided merit and a man of great worth.

The present Alumni-Catalogue of 1901 is the fourth one published. The first one was issued in the May Number, 1861, of the *New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal*; the second, an exceptionally elaborate one was published in 1871, in pamphlets long since out of print; the third was published in 1888 in pamphlets and in the Annual Catalogue of the Tulane University. The first three were compiled solely by the undersigned, and this the last one by him and the Dean's Secretary, Mr. O. C. Belfield. Much time and great labor have been given to secure accuracy, but perfection cannot be attained in any compilation requiring the recording of so many names and dates, and the author will be grateful to any one who may indicate any errors and thus contribute to improving a future edition.

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D.,

Dean of the Medical Department.

*New Orleans, La., July, 1901.*

**Duration of Official Services of all Lecturers, Instructors and  
Demonstrators.**

*Lecturer on Clinical Medicine—*

JOHN C. P. WEDDERSTRANDT, M. D., October 25, 1856 to April, 1858.  
L. M. LAWSON, M. D., July 6, 1860, to March, 1861.

*Lecturer on Obstetrics—*

STANFORD E. CHAILLÉ, M. D. October 30, 1865, to April 30, 1866.

*Lecturer on Physiology—*

ERNEST S. LEWIS, M. D., 1866-67.

*Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear—*

BOLLING A. POPE, M. D. January 20, 1867, to April 1, 1869.

*Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye—*

VICTOR GRIMA, M. D. 1873 to April 18, 1877.

EDWARD HARRISON, M. D. 1877 to 1884.

*Lecturer on Diseases of the Eye and Ear—*

STIRLING D. KENNEDY, M. D., April 12, 1884; resigned March 29, 1890.

WILLIAM COOK AYRES, M. D., April 9, 1890; resigned April 13, 1892.

EDWARD WYNN JONES, M. D., since April 13, 1892.

*Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin—*

HENRY WM. BLANC, M. D., March 29, 1886; resigned June 27, 1891.

ISADORE DYER, M. D., since April 13, 1892.

*Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis—*

LOUIS FAVROT REYNAUD, M. D.. April 30, 1890, to April 11, 1893, when  
elected Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

HENRY BAYON, M. D., April 2, 1891, to September 28, 1894, when elected  
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY LEWIS, M. D., April 17, 1893, to May 7, 1898, when elected  
Demonstrator of Obstetrics.

JOHN BARNWELL ELLIOTT, JR., M. D., since September 28, 1894.

GEORGE S. BEL, M. D., since November 19, 1898.

*Lecturer on Diseases of Children—*

JEFFERSON DAVIS BLOOM, M. D., April 9, 1890; resigned November 2, 1894.

ERASMUS DARWIN FENNER, M. D., since November 2, 1894.

*Lecturer on Minor Surgery—*

LUTHER SEXTON, M. D., since April 2, 1891.

*Demonstrator of Obstetrics—*

HAMPDEN SIDNEY LEWIS, M. D., since May 7, 1898.

*Instructor in Physiology, Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy—*

RALPH HOPKINS, M. D., since November, 1899.

*Instructor in Materia Medica and Therapeutics—*

JAMES BIRNEY GUTHRIE, M. D., since November, 1900.

*Laboratory of Practical Anatomy—*

WARREN STONE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, January, 1835, to July  
27, 1836.

WHITMAN WILCOX, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1837-8.

GEORGE MORGAN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1839-40.

VINCENT A. DROUILLARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1840-41.

JOHN F. EUSTIS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, 1842-44.

YVES RENÉ LEMONNIER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, October 23,  
1844, to 1853.

CORNELIUS C. BEARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 19, 1853, to 1856.

SAMUEL CHOPPIN, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 19, 1853, to 1856.

GILBERT S. VANCE, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, July 3, 1856, to  
December 30, 1857.

STANFORD EMERSON CHAILLÉ, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, March 20,  
1858, to March 29, 1867.

WILLIAM CHARLES NICHOLS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, March 20,  
1858, to April 1, 1869.

CHARLES JASPER BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 20, 1867,  
to May 24, 1872.

CHAS. HURST KELLY, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, April 29, 1869, to March 31, 1870.

JOHN MERRILL CULLEN, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, April 29, 1869, to 1872.

EDMOND SOUCHON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 24, 1872, to May 17, 1876.

ALBERT B. MILES, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 16, 1875, to April 14, 1885.

RUDOLPH MATAS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy, April 14, 1885, to September 28, 1894, when elected Professor of Surgery.

AUGUSTUS MCSHANE, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator, 1885 to September 28, 1894.

HENRY BAYON, M. D., Demonstrator since September 28, 1894.

ALBERT J. BLOCH, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator, September 28, 1894; resigned April 19, 1897.

SIDNEY PHILIP DELAUP, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator since September 28, 1894.

MARION SIMS SOUCHON, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator since September 28, 1894.

JOHN FREDERICK OECHSNER, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator since April 19, 1897.

*Pharmaceutical Laboratory—*

ABRAHAM LOUIS METZ, M. Ph., M. D., Instructor of Practical Pharmacy, October 15, 1887, to April 18, 1896, when elected Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence.

THOMAS ANDREW QUAYLE, M. Ph., M. D., Demonstrator of Pharmaceutical Laboratory, April 22, 1896, to November 16, 1900, date of death.

ADAM WIRTH, M. Ph., appointed Acting Demonstrator of Pharmaceutical Laboratory on death of Dr. Quayle; elected Demonstrator of Practical Pharmacy for Session of 1901-2, May 4, 1901.

*Microscopical Laboratory—*

PAUL EMILE ARCHINARD, M. D., Instructor since April 11, 1893.

OLIVER LOUIS ANTHONY POTHIER, M. D., Assistant Instructor since April 11, 1893.

JOHN JOSEPH ARCHINARD, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator since May 26, 1897.

*Chemical Laboratory—*

ABRAHAM LOUIS METZ, M. Ph., M. D., Instructor of Chemical Laboratory since April 11, 1893.

THOMAS ANDREW QUAYLE, M. Ph., M. D., Assistant Instructor of Chemical Laboratory, April 11, 1893, to April 22, 1896.

HAMILTON POLK JONES, M. D., and OTTO LERCH, M. D., Assistant Demonstrators of Chemical Laboratory since April 22, 1896.

*Laboratory of Operative Surgery—*

WARREN STONE BICKHAM, M. D., Demonstrator, April 17, 1893; resigned May 7, 1898.

HERMANN BERTRAM GESSNER, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator, April 22, 1896; Demonstrator since May 7, 1898.

THOMAS FARRAR RICHARDSON, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator, May 7, 1898; resigned March 1, 1899.

WILLIAM MARTIN PERKINS, M. D., Acting Assistant Demonstrator, March 1, 1899; Assistant Demonstrator since May 8, 1899.

## Professors and Deans of Every Year Since 1834.

(N. B.—The Sessions of 1834-5, 1890-1, etc., are designated by 1835, 1901, etc.)

	1 Prof. Chemistry.	2 Prof. Anatomy.	3 Prof. Physiology and Pathological Anat- omy.	4 Prof. Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
1835	T. R. Ingalls	J. H. Harrison, "Adjet"	Thos. Hunt	E. H. Barton
1836	W. B. Powell	W. Stone	J. H. Harrison	J. M. Mackie
1837	J. L. Riddell	" "	" "	" "
1838	" "	" "	" "	" "
1839	" "	" "	" "	" "
1840	" "	G. A. Nott	" "	Harrison and Riddell
1841	" "	" "	" "	E. H. Barton
1842	" "	J. H. Harrison	" "	S. W. Ruff
1843	" "	A. J. Wedderburn	" "	" "
1844	" "	" "	" "	W. M. Carpenter
1845	" "	" "	" "	" "
1846	" "	" "	" "	" "
1847	" "	" "	" "	" "
1848	" "	" "	" "	" "
1849	" "	" "	" "	" "
1850	" "	" "	T. Hunt	G. A. Nott
1851	" "	" "	" "	" "
1852	" "	" "	" "	" "
1853	" "	" "	" "	" "
1854	" "	" "	" "	" "
1855	" "	" "	" "	" "
1856	" "	" "	" "	" "
1857	" "	J. C. P. Wedderstrandt	" "	" "
1858	" "	J. C. Nott	" "	" "
1859	" "	T. G. Richardson	" "	" "
1860	" "	" "	" "	" "
1861	" "	" "	" "	" "
1862	" "	" "	" "	" "
1863	} No sessions. ... }	} No sessions. ... }	} No sessions. ... }	} No sessions. ... }
1864	J. W. Mallet	T. G. Richardson	T. Hunt	G. A. Nott
1865	" "	" "	" "	" "
1866	" "	" "	" "	" "
1867	" "	" "	S. E. Chaillé	F. Hawthorn
1868	Jos. Jones	" "	" "	" "
1869	" "	" "	" "	" "
1870	" "	" "	" "	" "
1871	" "	" "	" "	" "
1872	" "	" "	" "	" "
1873	" "	S. Logan	" "	" "
1874	" "	" "	" "	" "
1875	" "	" "	" "	" "
1876	" "	" "	" "	E. S. Lewis
1877	" "	" "	" "	" "
1878	" "	" "	" "	T. J. Heard
1879	" "	" "	" "	J. B. Elliott
1880	" "	" "	" "	" "
1881	" "	" "	" "	" "
1882	" "	" "	" "	" "
1883	" "	" "	" "	" "
1884	" "	" "	" "	" "
1885	" "	" "	" "	" "
1886	" "	E. Souchon	" "	J. F. Y. Payne
1887	" "	" "	" "	A. B. Miles
1888	" "	" "	" "	" "
1889	" "	" "	" "	" "
1890	" "	" "	" "	" "
1891	" "	" "	" "	" "
1892	" "	" "	Physiology, Hygiene and Pathological Anatomy. S. E. Chaillé	" "
1893	" "	" "	" "	" "
1894	Chemistry and Med. Jurisprudence.	" "	" "	" "
1895	Jos. Jones	" "	" "	L. F. Reynaud
1896	" "	" "	" "	" "
1897	A. L. Metz	" "	" "	" "
1898	" "	" "	" "	" "
1899	" "	" "	" "	" "
1900	" "	" "	" "	" "
1901	" "	" "	" "	" "

## Professors and Deans of Every Year Since 1834.

(N. B.—The Sessions of 1834-5, 1890-1, etc., are designated by 1835, 1901, etc.)

	5 Prof. Theory and Practice of Medi- cine.	6 Prof. Surgery.	7 Prof. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.	DEANS.
1835	J. M. Mackie	C. A. Luzenberg	A. H. Cenas	Thos. Hunt
1836	E. H. Barton	" "	Ingalis and Jones	C. A. Luzenberg
1837	" "	Luzenberg and Stone	Jas. Jones	E. H. Barton
1838	" "	W. Stone	" "	" "
1839	" "	" "	" "	" "
1840	Jas. Jones	" "	A. H. Cenas	" "
1841	" "	" "	" "	J. H. Harrison
1842	" "	" "	" "	Jas. Jones
1843	" "	" "	" "	J. H. Harrison
1844	" "	" "	" "	" "
1845	" "	" "	" "	A. H. Cenas
1846	" "	" "	" "	W. M. Carpenter
1847	" "	" "	" "	A. J. Wedderburn
1848	" "	" "	" "	" "
1849	" "	" "	" "	Jas. Jones
1850	" "	" "	" "	G. A. Nott
1851	" "	" "	" "	" "
1852	" "	" "	" "	" "
1853	" "	" "	" "	Thos. Hunt
1854	" "	" "	" "	" "
1855	" "	" "	" "	" "
1856	" "	" "	" "	" "
1857	" "	" "	" "	" "
1858	" "	" "	" "	" "
1859	" "	" "	" "	" "
1860	" "	" "	" "	" "
1861	" "	" "	" "	" "
1862	" "	" "	" "	" "
1863	} No sessions .....	} No sessions .....	} No sessions .....	} No sessions .....
1864				
1865				
1866	Jas. Jones	W. Stone	A. H. Cenas	F. G. Richardson
1867	S. M. Bemiss	" "	Jas. Jones	" "
1868	" "	" "	" "	" "
1869	" "	" "	" "	" "
1870	" "	" "	" "	" "
1871	" "	" "	" "	" "
1872	" "	" "	" "	" "
1873	" "	T. G. Richardson	" "	" "
1874	" "	" "	" "	" "
1875	" "	" "	F. Hawthorn	" "
1876	" "	" "	" "	" "
1877	" "	" "	E. S. Lewis	" "
1878	" "	" "	" "	" "
1879	" "	" "	" "	" "
1880	" "	" "	" "	" "
1881	" "	" "	" "	" "
1882	" "	" "	" "	" "
1883	" "	" "	" "	" "
1884	" "	" "	" "	" "
1885	J. B. Elliott, (Leet.)	" "	" "	" "
1886	J. B. Elliott	" "	" "	S. E. Chaille
1887	" "	" "	" "	" "
1888	" "	" "	" "	" "
1889	" "	" "	" "	" "
1890	" "	S. Logan	" "	" "
1891	" "	" "	" "	" "
1892	" "	" "	" "	" "
1893	" "	" "	" "	" "
1894	" "	A. B. Miles	" "	" "
1895	" "	R. Matas	" "	" "
1896	" "	" "	" "	" "
1897	" "	" "	" "	" "
1898	" "	" "	" "	" "
1899	" "	" "	" "	" "
1900	" "	" "	" "	" "
19 1	" "	" "	" "	" "

### Duration of the Official Services of the Present Professors of 1901.

S. E. CHAILLÉ, Demonstrator of Anatomy, etc., March 20, 1858, to March 29, 1867, since when Professor of Physiology, etc.

J. B. ELLIOTT, SR., since April 14, 1877.

E. S. LEWIS, Lecturer on Physiology, 1866-7, Professor since May 16, 1874.

R. MATAS, Demonstrator of Anatomy, April 14, 1885, to September 23, 1894, since when Professor of Surgery.

A. L. METZ, Demonstrator of Pharmaceutical Laboratory, October 15, 1887, and Demonstrator of Chemical Laboratory, April 11, 1893, to February 19, 1896, since when has been Professor of Chemistry, etc.

L. F. REYNAUD, Lecturer and Clinical Instructor Physical Diagnosis, April 30, 1890, to April 11, 1893, since when has been Professor of Materia Medica, etc.

EDM. SOUCHON, Demonstrator of Anatomy, May 24, 1872, to May 17, 1876, and has been Professor of Anatomy since March 31, 1885.

### Number of Matriculates and Graduates for Every Year Since 1834.

(N. B. The Sessions of 1834-5, 1890-1, etc., are designated by 1835, 1891, etc.)

	No. of Students.	NO. OF ALUMNI.					No. of Students.	NO. OF ALUMNI.			
		M. D.	H. M. D.	M. PH.	TOTAL.			M. D.	H. M. D.	M. PH.	TOTAL.
1835	11					1866	185	85			85
1836	16	12	2		14	1867	230	71		1	71
1837	22	8			8	1868	166	44	1	2	47
1838	26	9			9	1869	190	73		1	74
1839	27	7	1	1	9	1870	225	73			74
1840	22	2			2	1871	206	69		3	72
1841	26	9			9	1872	163	58		2	60
1842	34	10			10	1873	178	46		5	51
1843	38	6			6	1874	140	49		11	60
1844	65	13		1	14	1875	105	89		2	41
1845	38	15	1		16	1876	120	44		6	50
1846	100	19			19	1877	128	30		5	35
1847	166	29			29	1878	182	55		10	65
1848	163	30		1	31	1879	147	32		18	50
1849	140	28		2	30	1880	193	49		16	65
1850	175	35		2	37	1881	204	41		9	50
1851	188	40		2	42	1882	217	56		8	64
1852	186	43		1	44	1883	212	74		8	82
1853	218	70		2	72	1884	212	62		8	70
1854	190	52			52	1885	223	64		7	71
1855	223	54		1	55	1886	266	67		11	78
1856	223	67			67	1887	267	57		14	71
1857	258	64		1	65	1888	305	73		10	83
1858	276	68			68	1889	330	78		14	92
1859	333	96		1	97	1890	373	93		10	103
1860	402	112		1	113	1891	407	105		13	118
1861	404	133		1	134	1892	415	96		13	109
1862	94	32			32	1893	420	94		10	104
						1894	377	100		11	111
						1895	341	74		14	88
						1896	379	68		9	77
						1897	377	83		17	100
						1898	344	86		10	96
						1899	388	85		11	96
						1900	426	110		9	119
						1901	414	114		10	124
Total to 1862	4,119	1,063	4	17	1,084	Totals, 1866-1901	9,455	2,447	1	309	2,757
1863 } 1864 } 1865 }	No Sessions.				Grand Totals, 1834-1901	13,574	3,510	5	326	3,841	