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## Appendix

Walter Dyson

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## APPENDIX

### A

Washington D. C.  
10th January 1868

My dear Sir :

Believing it to be essential that Students entering upon a course of lectures in any Medical School should have had, at least, one years preparatory instruction in the office of some practicing physician, I propose, in view of the anticipated opening of the Medical Department of Howard University to form a class for private instruction and fit them for the course of lectures commencing next October,-should the College open by that time, provided I can obtain a sufficient number of names to justify me in so doing. I would be willing to commence with half a dozen or even four, but would like to have ten or twelve.

Should the idea meet with your approbation and that of the Board of Trustees, you would much facilitate the formation of the class, by giving my efforts some kind of Official Sanction and by referring applicants to members of the Board for private preceptors to me at my office, No. 397 New York Ave. Cor. of 13th St.

I should be pleased to hear any suggestion which the Board may have to make on the subject.

Hoping that some action may be taken soon with reference to my proposition,

I am Sir :

With Much Respect  
Your Obt. Servant  
Jos. Taber Johnson

Rev. B. Sunderland D. D.  
Presdt. Pro. Tem.  
Board of Trustees of  
Howard University  
Washington  
D. C.

### B

Washington, D. C.,  
6th May, 1868

The Medical Department of the Howard University met at Dr. Reyburn's office on I street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, this day at 10 A. .M., Dr. Sunderland, the President pro tem of the University, in the chair. A quorum of the Faculty being present, the meeting organized and chose Dr. J. T... Johnson temporary Secretary. Dr. Loomis stated the business of the meeting to be the election of officers and a delegate to represent the Medical Department of Howard University in the National American Medical Association now in session in this city, and nominated Dr. Johnson for that position, who was unanimously elected on the first vote. The election of Dean and permanent Secretary

were, upon motion, postponed until the next meeting. Upon motion the meeting adjourned to meet in this same room at 9 A. M., on the 7th May.

(Signed) Jos. Taber Johnson, M. D.  
Secretary.

H.U.M.D., 7

C

CALENDAR

For 1868 - 1869

1868

Sept. 16 \_\_\_\_\_ Fall Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.  
Nov. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Opening of Medical Department \_\_\_\_\_ Thursday.  
Dec. 21-23 \_\_\_\_\_ Examinations.  
Dec. 23 \_\_\_\_\_ Fall Term ends \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

1869

WINTER VACATION, (Two Weeks)

Jan. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.  
March 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Close of the Medical Department \_\_\_\_\_ Monday.  
March 29-31 \_\_\_\_\_ Examinations.  
March 31 \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Term ends \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

SPRING VACATION, (One Week)

April 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Spring Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday,  
June 23-25 \_\_\_\_\_ Written examinations.  
June 28-30 \_\_\_\_\_ Oral examinations.  
June 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Anniversary exercises \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

SUMMER VACATION, (Eleven Weeks)

For 1869 - '70

1869

Sept. 15 \_\_\_\_\_ Fall Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.  
Oct. 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Medical Department begins its  
session \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.  
Dec. 20-22 \_\_\_\_\_ Examinations.  
Dec. 22 \_\_\_\_\_ Fall Term ends \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

WINTER VACATION, (Two Weeks)

1870

Jan. 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.  
March 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Medical Department closes its  
session \_\_\_\_\_ Tuesday.  
March 28-30 \_\_\_\_\_ Examinations.  
March 30 \_\_\_\_\_ Winter Term ends \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

SPRING VACATION, (One Week)

April 6 \_\_\_\_\_ Spring Term begins \_\_\_\_\_ Wednesday.

The two days - - Monday and Tuesday - - immediately preceding the opening of each term, are devoted to the examinations of candidates for admission to the University.

Howard University, 1868-92, *Catalogues and Reports*.

D

Washington, D. C.  
August 1869*President and Board of Trustees of Howard University*

Gentlemen:

I have the honor of submitting the following report of the Dean of the Medical Department of Howard University.

This being the first report from this Department the following historical sketch of its inception and organization is in place.

In the records of the Board of Trustees we find that on Tuesday, Nov. 20th, 1866, at a meeting "relating to an Institution for training preachers (colored) with a view to service among the freedmen" the Reverend Dr. C. B. Boynton Chm. Rev. B. F. Morris, and Rev. D. B. Nichols were appointed a committee on organization.

The duty of making the Report having been assigned to Rev. D. B. Nichols he drew it in view of establishing a Theological Seminary and closed with the following resolution;

"Resolved, In view of the pressing demand of the southern field that we proceed immediately to organize a Board of Instructors in the Howard Theological Seminary under the following temporary programme of Instructors viz.

Rev. C. B. Boynton	Professor of Theology
Rev. D. B. Nichols	Professor of Biblical Literature
Rev. B. F. Morris	Professor of History and Church Polity.
Rev. J. W. Alvord	Professor of Homilitics and Pastoral Theology."

A day or two before presenting this report to the meeting the Rev. Mr. Nichols handed it to Dr. Silas L. Loomis and requested him to examine it and make such suggestions as might assist the enterprise. Dr. Loomis acceded to the request and proposed that in view of the correspondence to be had with the colored preachers after leaving the Seminary, that they should be instructed in letter-writing, composition, and grammar, which might be included in a Chair of English Literature. Dr. Loomis also proposed that as these colored preachers would often be called to visit the sick it would be of vital importance that they should be able to give Medical Advice and that suitable instruction might be given by establishing a Chair of Hygiene and Natural Theology. Rev. Dr. Nichols approved the suggestions, modified his report as to include the above named Chairs and also added the Chair of Sacred Music, making the report read as we find by the records of the 2nd meeting as follows; viz.

"Resolved - - - In view of the pressing demand of the southern field that we proceed immediately to organize a Board of Instructors in the Theological Department of the Howard Normal and Theological Institute under the following temporary programme of Instructors viz.

Rev. C. B. Boynton	Professor of Theology
Rev. D. B. Nichols	Professor of Biblical Literature

Rev. B. F. Morris.....	Professor of History and Church Polity
Rev. J. Kimball.....	Professor of English Literature
Rev. J. W. Alvord.....	Professor of Homilistics and Pastoral Theology
Dr. Silas L. Loomis.....	Professor of Hygiene and Natural Theology
_____	—Professor of Sacred Music”

This resolution was unanimously adopted and embodies the beginning of the Medical Department of Howard University.

At the Third meeting held Dec. 18th 1866, on motion of Senator Pomroy the several professors named in the report of the committee of organization were unanimously elected.

At the fourth meeting in which the idea of a complete university was embodied in the name on motion of Dr. Silas L. Loomis, Drs. Loomis and Barber and Rev. D. B. Nichols were appointed a committee to consider a plan for the organization of a Medical Department and this committee submitted a written report establishing a Medical Department at the next meeting which was unanimously adopted and on motion of General O. O. Howard the following Professors were elected.

Silas L. Loomis MD.....	Professor of the Practice of Medicine
Hiram Barber MD.....	Professor of Materia Medica and Jurisprudence
S. Read Ward MD.....	Professor of Anatomy

At the sixth meeting Professors Loomis and Barber on motion of General O. O. Howard were elected a committee to represent the interest of the Medical Department before Congress.

Thus far all action was preliminary and before the acceptance of the Charter of Howard University granted by Congress.

At the second meeting after the organization of Howard University Professor Silas L. Loomis was elected a Delegate to the American Medical Association and also to the Convention of Medical Colleges of the United States to be held in Cincinnati.

At these meetings the Medical Department of Howard University was first brought before the world and acknowledged a place among the Medical Institutions of the country.

On May 6th 1867 the first step was taken to complete the organization of the Medical Department of Howard University by General O. O. Howard who moved that Professor Silas L. Loomis MD. Professor Hiram Barber MD. Professor Robert Reyburn MD. S. Read Ward MD. and Jos. Taber Johnson M.D. be nominated and the nomination be referred to a special committee. Passed unanimously.

June 17, 1868 Rev. D. B. Nichols submitted a written report recommending the following professors for election viz.

Hiram Barber M.D.....	Professor of Mat. Med. and Jurisprudence
Silas L. Loomis M. D.....	Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology
Jos. Taber Johnson M. D.....	Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children,

and on motion of General O. O. Howard the following name was also recommended, viz., Robert Reyburn M. D. Professor of Surgery.

These reports were received, adopted, and the several professors unanimously elected by ballot.

At the 26th meeting on motion of Gen. O. O. Howard it was voted that Drs. Loomis, Barber, Reyburn and Johnson professors elect of the Med. Dept. of Howard University be requested to propose a plan for the organization of the Med. Dept. of Howard University and submit the same for the consideration of the Board and that all previous committees on this subject be discharged.

At the next meeting Dr. S. L. Loomis submitted a full written report which was accepted and referred to a special committee which committee reported it back without amendment and it was unanimously adopted. It provides that the Medical Department of Howard University may (consist) of

A Medical School with nine Professorships

A Pharmaceutical School with four Professorships

A General Hospital with Surgical, Medical and  
Obstetrical Wards and a Dispensary.

The Medical School was immediately organized by electing Professor Silas L. Loomis Dean and Professor Joseph Taber Johnson Secretary. An appropriation of \$1200 was called for, for the purpose of purchasing apparatus which was granted Sept. 21, 1868, and Dr. Alexander T. Augusta M. D. was elected Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Professor Hiram Barber M. D. having resigned his Chair and Professor L. C. Loomis M. D. having been elected to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopy the first course of lectures was opened on the 5th of November with an Address by Lafayette C. Loomis M. D.

There were eight students who were remarkably punctual in their attendance upon the Lectures seven were colored and one white, Mr. Bennit of Brooklyn, N. Y. Every Professor has frequently had occasion to express his surprise that the daily careful examinations of each student has shown an actual advancement in professional education not equalled by any Class heretofore under their instruction.

This course of lectures was full, and less difficulty was experienced from the necessary arrangements attendant upon founding a new Medical School than was expected.

The apparatus and material for the Chair of Materia Medica was complete. It was selected by an experienced druggist with a special reference to making the best Cabinet of Materia Medica in the United States. All the glass apparatus for the Chairs of Chemistry and Materia Medica was made to order and is very clear and pure merely being especially adapted to experimental purposes.

It is believed that if the remaining chairs are furnished with equal skill and care, this college will possess an apparatus excelled by few if any Medical Institutions.

The Hall for Lectures was very conveniently arranged and the Medical Faculty can do no less than to express their obligation to the Board of Trustees for their promptness in furnishing every facility and convenience for establishing a Medical School that they have desired.

Our first course of Lectures passed with greater satisfaction to the Faculty and Students than in our most sanguine hopes we had anici-

pated. The name of Alexander T. Augusta M. B. was presented and accepted for the honorary Degree of M. D.

Since the close of this 1st Course of Lectures March 1st, 1869, we have been engaged for the coming year. The faculty has been enlarged by the election of Professors Bently, Palmer, Strong, and Purvis and Faculty meetings are held the second Monday of each month a full record of the same being kept by the Secretary. At these meetings all the Professors are called upon by the Dean to report the condition of his Chair, state his wishes, and make such suggestions for the action of the Faculty as his experience and observation shall demand for the best interests of the Class or the Department. Thus the Dean and every member of the Faculty is cognizant of the working and condition of the Medical Department at all times.

I would suggest to the Board of Trustees that they require the Sect. of each Department of the University to forward within twenty-four hours after every regular or special faculty meeting a full abstract of the doings of the same to the President merely placing him in possession of the actual proceedings of each Department of the University and that these reports be filed for reference.

All the necessary appropriations for the coming year have been made and are in the hands of the several Professors for the purpose of purchasing the necessary apparatus. Our new College Building than which there is none superior is ready for occupancy and we have nothing at present to ask of the Board of Trustees.

We were represented in the American Medical Association in 1868 by Professor Joseph T. Johnson and in 1869 by Professor Robert Reyburn.

Our prospects for the coming year are very promising and placing our faith in that Providence which has so significantly blessed our efforts to establish the Howard University on the broad basis of humanity we confidently look forward to a coming year of prosperity in the Medical Department of Howard University.

Respectfully submitted,

SILAS L. LOOMIS

Dean of Med. Dept. of H. U.

### E

#### *Romish Priests Among the Freedmen.*

BY REV. W. D. SIEGFRIED.

Rome is not slow to estimate the importance of the freedmen politically, as citizens, voters, legislators, etc. Efforts are undoubtedly making to obtain a hold upon and wield them politically. But, of course, everything must be done by Rome under the guise of religion. The State must be reached through the Church. Already it is patent to every observer in the South, that far greater favor is shown to the colored people in Catholic than in Protestant churches among the whites. In many places, while all access and participation is denied colored people in white churches, even of the same denomination, among Protestants - - every Sunday presents the scene of white and colored Catholics bowing at the same altar and sharing the services of the same Priest. This will not be without its effect upon the colored people, as it certainly is not without its impression upon the observer. Whatever favor will do, thus, will be on

the side of Rome. Whatever influences a cold discarding course of feeling and conduct by the whites will exert upon the colored people, will be against Protestantism. And the writer has known this latter feeling to be carried so far as to result in the ejection of colored children from a white mission school, in the suburbs of a city, organized, professedly for the purpose of benefiting the outcast, neglected children. Not so with Catholics. Thus, already, a strong hold is obtained upon the colored people in the initiatory steps of Romish progress among them.

There is a lamentable degree of superstition among the masses of the colored people. All this is strangely mingled with their religious views and exercises. It is, of course, the result of that great ignorance in which slavery kept them in the past. During the dark reign of slavery, many negroes, imported from Africa, and thrust upon Southern Plantations, among the native blacks, brought their heathenish ideas and customs with them. Superstitutions of the rudest and darkest kinds, were wrought into their whole nature; they knew and practiced nothing else. Even professedly Christian masters were indifferent to the efforts of these things. To the scarcely less heathenish masses of "field-hands," these African superstitions and practices possessed at least the charm of novelty, and were adopted by many who conform to them today, and pride themselves in being strangely different from others around them! One of the most difficult of all our labors among them, is to win them away from superstitutions, and "mysteries," in which many have gained desired notoriety.

All this love of the marvelous, of superstition, of mystery, will be easily available for the purposes and practices of the Romish Priests, and their religion, and will make their subjects an easier prey.

There is, among the colored people, a marked and proverbial love of display, of tinsel, and ornament. The imagery, the drapery, the beauty of the altar, the robed priest, the curtained confessional, etc., will not be without the alluring effect. . . .

True, there is another side to this question. There are reasons why many of the colored people of the South, especially the more intelligent will be hard to win over to Catholicism. They are proverbially fond of singing, and of devotional exercises, in which they can express themselves, and take an active part. Their fondness for this, singing, speaking, hearing, and all that will rouse up and gratify their warm emotional nature, will go far to protect them from the formality of Romanism. This is not adapted to the habits and tastes of the colored people. They are fond of "heart experiences," an earnest spirituality in their religion, and thus will be harder to win over to anything else. These considerations somewhat relieve the anxiety which is felt by all interested in the welfare of the freedmen, and who are watching the efforts of Rome to victimize them. Still there is danger, and cause for grave apprehensions. - - Baptist Weekly.

The American Missionary

January 1873, 16-17.



## F

## HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Medical Department

Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1874

To the President and Trustees of Howard University, the Annual Report, of the Dean of the Medical Department, for the year ending June 1874, is hereby respectfully submitted; as follows:

The early part of the year now closing was fraught with events and circumstances exceedingly embarrassing, and discouraging, to the members of the Medical Faculty, and very damaging to the Medical School. The act requiring the various professors to resign their positions, and leaving it optional with them to accept office and perform duties with little or no prospect of remuneration, for their services, was indeed, disheartening to all; but it served to show who were the false, and who were the true friends of the University and its principles. All its friends realized that something must be done to protect the treasury of the University, but few only, really understood how difficult it was to find competent men, willing to assume the duties and responsibilities of managing a Medical School, without compensation, and at the same time having their private practice damaged by the popular prejudice, which still exists, among the medical profession at least, against those who are connected with this institution. Four of the chairs of instruction became vacant early in the year, by these and other influences; the chair of Surgery by the resignation of Professor Robert Reyburn; the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine, by the resignation of Professor P. H. Strong; the chair of Obstetrics, by the resignation of Prof. J. Taber Johnson; and the chair of Chemistry by the withdrawal, or dismissal of Professor Wm. C. Tilden. Efforts were also made at this time by the enemies of the Medical School, and by those who had hitherto claimed to be its friends, to have the lectures suspended; and the hope was evidently entertained, that the School would cease to exist. Discouragements were thrown around those physicians, who were solicited to fill the chairs; and several, who at first consented to be candidates, declined, under this pressure, to accept the positions tendered them. But after much effort, we were successfull, and exceedingly fortunate, in being able to present to your board for election, the names of Dr. N. F. Graham as Professor of surgery, Dr. J. B. G. Baxter as Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, and Dr. D. S. Lamb as Professor of Materia Medica, that chair having become vacant by the transference of Prof. Purvis to the chair of Obstetrics; and we were equally fortunate in having Mr. F. T. Clarke, as Universtiy Professor of Chemistry.

The Medical Faculty thus constituted, have acted in perfect harmony among themselves, and they have exerted their best energies for the welfare of the students and for the interests of the University, and I think I may safely say, that they have given a better course of instruction during the past season, than has been given in any former year since the school has been organized.

The medical students have been industrious and persevering in their efforts to gain knowledge: their deportment has been correct, and their

proficiency good, when we consider the early training or rather want of training to which most of them have been subjected. The number of students in attendance has been small, only about twenty-four. This was caused, in part at least, by the disturbed and uncertain condition of the school, in the early part of the year; our circular was not out and it was not generally and certainly known, that we should have a course of lectures till late in summer.

Another cause of the small number of Medical Students, as compared with those of other departments, is, that unlike the law department, we have no well paid professor whose duty it is to look after the interests of the school the year round, and to solicit students from abroad, and to assist them in procuring situations by which they could defray a part or all of their expenses; nor are the Medical Students, like the Theological Students, admitted without charge of tuition.

In view of the fact that many young men who are desirous of studying medicine are prevented from so doing by pecuniary embarrassment, the Medical Faculty are unanimous in recommending that all fees for lectures be abolished and that any regular student properly qualified, who pays a matriculation fee of *ten dollars* shall be permitted to attend all the lectures free of cost, and that the graduation fee be fixed at *thirty dollars*. They believe that such an arrangement would secure a larger number of students, and thus extend the usefulness of the Institution in carrying out its benevolent designs, and at the same time it would afford yourselves, and us, a better *argument*, in going before the country to ask aid for the complete endowment of the University or its particular professorships.

At the close of the course of lectures *nine* students having completed the prescribed course of study, presented themselves for examination for the Degree of Doctor of Medicine, only six of whom ~~passed the~~ required examination; these six were recommended for graduation, and received their diplomas at your hands. The three others were recommended to continue their studies for another full year.

As clinical instruction is absolutely necessary for medical students, it must be obvious to you all, that some hospital or large dispensary must be accessible to the professors and students of this school. The Freedmen's Hospital affords the only chance, and that is now managed by persons inimical to our school. The necessity for a change in the administration of its affairs is too obvious to need comment.

In regard to the compensation paid to the medical professors, I have to say, that it has been very meagre, compared with the services which they have rendered. They have received only *two hundred and ninety dollars* each, for the year. Yet they have worked on faithfully, hoping for better days to come. But in order to keep them together, and to secure from them the time, the attention, and the study, requisite for a thorough course of lectures, it will be necessary for you to secure to them some fixed and definite amount of compensation.

I present herewith the resignation of J. A. Sladen, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy. This gentleman has served you with fidelity and ability and he resigns his position only because he is quite sure that he will not be in the city, during the next medical course. J. P. Bogue M. D. who has acted as assistant demonstrator, is respectfully recommended for the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy for the coming year.

Prof. Phineas W. Strong of Buffalo has served this Institution with ability for several years, and only resigned his position because his pecuniary circumstances would not permit him to come so far to attend to its duties without certain compensation. I take pleasure in recommending him for election as Emeritus Prof. of the Principles, and Practice of Medicine.

All of which is respectfully submitted

G. S. Palmer M. D.

Dean Med. Dept.

The faculty respectfully recommend that extraordinary efforts be made to fully endow one professorship at least, so that the services of one professor may be entirely devoted the year round, to the interests of this department. (This note was found in the report by Editor)

## G

### FACULTY AND TRUSTEES

In the beginning the relationship which existed between the Board of Trustees, the Faculty, and the Student Body of Howard University was very intimate.

Among the Incorporators were six prospective members of the Faculty, namely, Charles H. Howard, Danforth B. Nichols, Hiram Barber, E. W. Robinson, H. F. Bascom and Silas L. Loomis. In addition to these six, the financial agent of the Board of Trustees, who later became the Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, were also members of the Faculty. The Student Body was also closely connected with the Board of Trustees. The first five students were the children of E. W. Robinson and D. B. Nichols, two Trustees.

Time and the statutes of the Board of Trustees gradually broke up this intimate relationship. In 1868 Hiram Barber resigned from his professorship; in 1869 C. H. Howard resigned from his professorship; and in 1869 E. W. Robinson died. In 1872 Silas L. Loomis resigned his professorship; and in 1873 the Board of Trustees passed a resolution that "No salary shall be paid to any person as teacher, instructor or professor who is a member of the Board of Trustees." Thereupon D. B. Nichols, W. F. Bascom, and Anzi L. Barber resigned their professorships.

E. Whittlesey, on June 30, 1872 resigned from the Treasurership of the University, but continued as professor until 1873. C. H. Howard, who resigned as a professor in 1869 continued as a Trustee to 1908.

In 1875 when the Board of Trustees was about to elect W. F. Bascom, Dean of the Law Department, it re-enacted its resolution of 1873 to the effect; that no teacher or professor could receive pay if a member of the Board of Trustees. Thereupon Bascom resigned from the Board of Trustees to become Dean and Professor in the Law School.

As early as 1870, it became very evident that the presence on the Board of Trustees of members of one Faculty, created in the minds of the members of the other faculties the feeling that they were at a disadvantage in matters before the Board. The professors of law were especially grieved at the fact that professors in the School of Medicine received higher salaries than they. The School of Law had no members of its faculty on the Board of Trustees. The School of Medicine, the College, and School of Theology had members upon the Board of Trus-

tees. Two resolutions were presented to the Board on March 7, 1870; (1) "Your committee would suggest that no member of the Faculty be hereafter a member of the Trustee Board of Howard University. (2) "That each department of the University be represented by some member of the faculty chosen by the branch which he represents, with a voice, without vote, except when the Board of Trustees elects to go into secret session." The Board of Trustees considered these resolutions and finally resolved, "That hereafter each faculty and the Normal and Preparatory Departments be requested to send a member of the same as a delegate to all meetings of the Board" (March 7, 1870.) Three years later January 27, 1873 the Board decided that the Deans of the different departments should be invited to attend meetings of the Board and participate in its discussions upon matters relating to their respective departments, but not to have a vote. In January 1875, the Board resolved that "No person be allowed to attend the meetings of the Trustees except members of the Board unless specially invited."

From 1875 to the present time, the only organic connection between the Faculty and the Board of Trustees has been the President of the University. In June 1874, the Board voted that, "The officers of the Board shall consist of a President, who shall also be President of the University . . .", that is to say, the President of the Board of Trustees is Ex-Officio President of the University. On May 28, 1878, the President of the Board, who was Ex-Officio President of the University, became the President of the University and Ex-Officio President of the Board. Today 1929 the President of the University may or may not be a member of the Board. He is, however, in most cases elected to membership. He very seldom fills the position of chairman of the Board, just as he very seldom teaches although since 1875 he has been a member of the Faculty of the College Department, since 1913 a member of all faculties except medical and since 1915 a member of the medical faculty. From 1869-1875 the President of the University was "president" ex-officio of each faculty. He presided in the absence of the Dean.

While the Faculty as a whole has no connection with the Board of Trustees other than that through the President, any member or members of the Faculty may at any time communicate with the Board of Trustees on matters pertaining to the interest of the University. But, in his own behalf, since the administration of President Thirkield, a member of the Faculty may not procure political assistance to convince the Board.

Walter Dyson.

## H

### THE DEAN

The duties of the Dean are found in the minutes of the Board for September 19, 1869 and in the report of the President for 1872. Upon the recommendation of President O. O. Howard, the Board voted September 19, 1869, that "There shall be elected annually by the Faculty of each Department, except the Normal and Preparatory Department, a Dean, whose duty it shall be to preside at the meetings of each faculty in the absence of the President of the University, and to perform such other duties as shall be prescribed by the general rules and by the By-

Laws of the Department. The Principal of the Normal and Preparatory Department shall be its presiding officer."

In his report of 1872 the President was more explicit. He enumerated the duties of the Dean as follows: "first, to get into communication with students before coming and giving information; second, to help them work with payments adequate to take them on in the Institution when they come with little or no means; third, to see that they have the privileges promised. It is a true proverb, he adds, that what is everybody's business is nobody's business, so that I thought that concentration and energy would be given each department to organize as I have suggested."

From 1869 to 1903 the School of Medicine elected annually a dean. In fact, the medical faculty elected its first Dean May 7, 1868. On May 26, 1903, the Trustees voted "that all the present Deans be formally appointed as such by this Board." The School of Law or the School of Religion has never elected a dean. This happened more by accident than by design. Law and Religion were in the beginning one-man departments. The man appointed to teach was also appointed Dean.

The secondary departments never elected their presiding officers.

The Faculty of the College, however, did enjoy the privilege of electing its Dean until 1889. At a meeting of the Board January 15, 1889 a committee of five was appointed to make a study of the "curriculum of study in each department and the method of carrying out the same with the greatest harmony, and efficiency, including the term of service, and mode of appointment of Dean of the department." On May 28, 1889 this committee reported as follows: "After a full consideration of this last item in the resolution, we have agreed to recommend, first, that the Dean of the College shall be appointed by the Trustees of the University (and not by the Faculty and not in rotation as has been usually done) to serve during the pleasure of the Trustees. Second, we recommend that the Dean, when thus appointed, shall receive an addition of \$100.00 to his regular salary."

The report of the Committee was adopted. The Dean of the College was voted \$100.00 in addition to his regular salary. The College Faculty lost a privilege which it had enjoyed for twenty years.

About a year later (1891) the Board of Trustees decided that the extra \$100.00 which the Dean of the College was receiving, was without merit.

A "Communication was received January 13, 1891 from Professors Cummings and Cook stating that as heads of Departments their duties were greater than those of the Dean of the College Department whose salary was \$100.00 per year greater, and suggesting that these matters be equalized. Voted to refer the letter to the Executive Committee for report as to the merits of the case."

At the Board meeting May 26, 1891 "it was voted that hereafter the Dean of the College Department receive no more salary than the other professors - - to wit \$1500 per year."

But, some time between 1891 and 1908 the \$100.00 was again added to the salary of the Dean of the College. The report of the Committee which recommended the additional \$100.00 and the minutes of the Board do not give a reason for the additional salary.

However the Dean of the College was receiving \$100.00 extra in 1908

Walter Dyson

I

ALEXANDER T. AUGUSTA

The Medical Department of Howard University was organized by the election of three members of its faculty in the early part of May, 1868, and in the month of September a fourth professorship was filled. . . . In September, also, Dr. Alexander T. Augusta, a distinguished colored physician of Washington, was elected as Demonstrator of Anatomy. Dr. Augusta is a gentleman of decided abilities, and is thoroughly educated in his profession. He is a native of Norfolk, Virginia, free-born, and served his apprenticeship as a barber in that city, subsequently working as a journeyman at his trade. In his boyhood he learned by stealth to read a little, and subsequently acquired, while working at his trade, some additional knowledge. At a later period he read medicine for a time in the office of a respectable physician in Philadelphia, but he could get no access to the medical college of that city by reason of his color. He went to California to get some money to prosecute his purpose, and was highly successful. On his return he made another effort to find entrance to a Medical College, and was repulsed both in Philadelphia and in Chicago. He finally went to the University of Toronto, and was cordially welcomed to the Medical College of that very distinguished institution, second to no university in British America, and after some half a dozen years of laborious academic, classical as well as professional study he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, with the full honors of the college. During the war he was a surgeon in the army, and while stationed at Savannah, Georgia in charge of a hospital in that city, he was repeatedly associated in professional relations with medical gentlemen of the first eminence in that city, who treated him with uniform courtesy. They often came to his hospital to observe cases interesting to the profession, and to join with him in uncommon surgical operations; facts honorable alike to both parties. Dr. Augusta is the only colored gentleman connected with the medical faculty, so far as it has yet been organized, and for this reason, as well as for the essential interest which marks his career, reference is here made unto him. It is a suggestive fact that after such struggles to gain access to a medical school for his own culture, he should thus be called as a teacher in the first school of medical science founded for his race in America."

Executive Documents 1869-70, 251-252.

Among the first Negro doctors in Washington, D. C.

- 1865—Bowen, Anthony; 85 E. South
- 1865—Freeman, Robert T.; 342 M North
- 1866—Brooks, Geo. W.; 223 E South
- 1866—Johnson, Wm.; 169 D South
- 1868—Augusta, A. T.; 402 14th West
- 1868—Purvis, Chas. B.; 372 11th West
- 1868—Tucker, A. W.; 395 B South
- 1870—Wormley, James Jr.; 320 I North