SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

Female Medical College

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

1866-67.
SEVENTEENTH

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF THE

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

North College Avenue and 22nd St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE SESSION OF 1866-67.

PHILADELPHIA:
JAS. B. RODGERS, PRINTER, 52 AND 51 NORTH SIXTH STREET.
1866.
CORPORATORS.

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T. MORRIS PEROT.

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N. M. LEAVELL, M.D.,
Demonstrator of Anatomy.

H. RYLAND WARRINER, Esq.,
Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence.

A. PRESTON, M.D., Dean,
148 N. Eleventh Street.
E. H. CLEVELAND, M.D., Secretary,
Woman's Hospital.

*This chair, now vacated, will be filled before the opening of next session.
## STUDENTS.—TERM OF 1865–6.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>RESIDENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lucy M. Arnold</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary A. Bassett</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eliza J. Chapin</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary Conyngham</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca J. Cole</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachel A. Dickey</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emma C. Ewing</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary E. Fonerden</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Furnas</td>
<td>Ohio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth A. French</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary Hoover</td>
<td>Indiana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Delila S. Irish</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jennie M. Kirkpatrick</td>
<td>Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mary E. Mann</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emeline Moses</td>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mary B. Moody</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euthanasia S. Mead</td>
<td>California</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hattie E. Preston</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Etta Payne</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances A. Rutherford</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Sarah T. Rogers</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* E. H. Stroud</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettie A. Smith</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Esther Smith</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nancy C. Smith</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anne M. Smith</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>Lizzie A. Sanders</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ella T. Stevens</td>
<td>New York</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sarah Taylor</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
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<td>Harriet A. Wyke</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte T. Woodruff</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth C. Warrington</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Taking a partial course.
ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, will open on Monday, the Fifteenth of October, 1866, and continue five months.

In issuing this announcement, the Corporators and Faculty deem it proper to give a brief history of the progress of the College and the cause it represents.

The Charter of Incorporation of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, was granted by the Legislature of the State, March 11th, 1850.

The idea, at the time, was a novel one. One courageous woman had but recently received a diploma from the Medical College, of Geneva, New York, and this innovation upon time-honored usage, discussed throughout the country, was received by many thoughtful persons as the initiation of an extensive social movement.

Nearly two months after the incorporation of this College, a "Female Medical Education Society," which had been previously formed in Boston, received a Charter from the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the purpose of providing for the education of "Midwives, Nurses, and Female Physicians." *

Our College, the first in the world regularly organized

* The New England "Female Medical Education Society," commenced its school with two Professors, but in 1852, it increased the number, and in 1856, it received a full College Charter, under the title of the New England Female Medical College.
for the instruction of women in the various departments of learning taught in the best medical schools, opened its first session October 12th, 1850, with a Faculty of six Professors—regular practitioners, and graduates of regular schools.

During the early years of its existence, the College struggled with many difficulties.

The opposition of medical men, the unavoidable imperfections of a new organization, the lack of pecuniary means, and the necessity of long years of toil caused some of the early friends of the Institution, who had not counted the cost, to grow weary in the labor.

Changes occurred in the Faculty, and the College sustained an irreparable loss in the death of one of the most capable and devoted of its Professors, Dr. David J. Johnson.

The harmony of the movement was early interrupted; and an institution called the Penn Medical College of Philadelphia, at which both men and women attended, sprang up and continued its sessions a number of years.

But amid all difficulties, sustained by the profound conviction that the cause is right and must succeed—that the study and practice of medicine are adapted to woman's nature, that the profession and the world need her, and that her entrance into this fitting and enlarged sphere of virtuous activity, is the harbinger of increased happiness and health for her and for the race, the Corporators and Faculty have patiently continued their work.

The session which has just closed, has been attended by a larger class of regular students than any former one, and the Seventeenth Annual Announcement is issued under circumstances more hopeful and encouraging than have before existed.

* The Penn Medical College was discontinued in 1864.
In giving this brief history, we would not conceal the fact that it has been impossible in this early stage of the movement to secure to ladies all the educational advantages which are accessible to men. But many obstacles have already been removed, and clinical facilities have increased from year to year.

Notwithstanding many noble exceptions among medical men in this city, professional opposition, taking at last an organized form, has hitherto prevented the general hospitals and dispensaries of Philadelphia, from being available, to any considerable extent, to our students and graduates.

Some of these, proceeding slowly and cautiously, but perseveringly, aided by personal friends among physicians, gradually qualified themselves for extended practice; and after the establishment of the New York Infirmary,* some of our students, from year to year, availed themselves of the advantages of that institution—entering it as resident students and medical assistants, or attending its clinics, as well as several large dispensaries and hospitals, which, in that city, had been opened to their visits.

But the demands of the cause in this city, induced the founding of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. This institution, organized in connection with the College, and supported by the generous contributions of a few devoted friends of the cause and of humanity, went into operation October, 1861; the resident physician being a graduate of this School, who, to her available clinical advantages at home, had added the experience of a year's residence in La Maternité, Paris.

*The New York Infirmary for Women and Children, under the supervision of Doctors Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, was organized as a Dispensary in 1854. Three years later the in-door department was opened. The distinguished and lamented Dr. Valentine Mott was one of the consulting physicians.
The Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, with more than two thousand patients treated annually in its several departments, gives invaluable advantages in practical medicine to the Students of this College. Two or three of these reside in it during each year: its Dispensary is open to all the members of the class, and quite a number of them have boarded in the Hospital during the college sessions.

The New England Hospital for Women and Children,* in Boston, has also added to the advantages of our students and graduates, several of whom, in the capacity of medical assistants, have resided in it during the past two years. The New York College of Pharmacy has also admitted our students to all its privileges.

In referring to the condition of the cause, we frankly admit that women as well as men have assumed the office of physician, who have not been qualified either by nature or education for its duties. It is only an occasional woman, as it surely is an exceptional man, who is especially appointed by nature for the vocation of medicine.

The aim of this College, however, is to elevate, not lower, the standard of medical education and of the profession. The effort is, not to send out many graduates, but to render those who go forth, well qualified to sustain themselves and the cause, and the Faculty have found it necessary to increase the stringency of their regulations, and to exact a fuller preparation from candidates for graduation.

Seventy-one students have received the diploma of the Institution since its inception, and about four times that number have matriculated and attended its lectures.

*The New England Hospital for Women and Children was organized in 1862. Its resident physician is Dr. Lucy E. Sewall; Dr. Marie E. Zakrzewska and Dr. Horatio R. Storer, are respectively, the attending physician and surgeon.
Three of the chairs of the College are filled by its graduates; and many more now occupy honored and profitable positions in their respective localities, as successful practitioners of medicine. The general testimony of these is that the best physicians meet them freely and kindly in consultation, and that they find abounding interest and enjoyment in their professional labors. Instead of the strain and unrest of a false position, they realize the deep satisfaction of a congenial and ennobling occupation.

Quite a large percentage have been the daughters, sisters, or wives of physicians, and thus have not only possessed facilities for study, but have been able to commence practice at home, receiving aid from those interested in their welfare, and giving it in return.

A few have made their practice largely a consulting or office practice.

Still others in their professional capacity have entered seminaries of learning, hospitals, or other establishments, where they receive good remuneration: and the demand there is for the services of medical women as teachers and lecturers upon sanitary subjects, evinces that the possession of a sound medical education is already appreciated in the community as an instrument of power and a means of extended usefulness. Indeed, the whole evidence shows that, if to thorough medical knowledge, a woman unites high moral qualities and practical good sense, a full and glorious career is open before her, and success is already assured.

A portion of our graduates, who have not attempted to become practitioners, bear witness, that amid household duties, surrounded by those they love, they regard the time and labor given to medical studies, as among the best investments of their lives.

A few ladies of superior culture, not attempting to go
through the regular course of medical study, have, from
time to time, attended the lectures on one or more of the
branches taught in this College, as a part of their general
education, and a means of fitting themselves more fully
for domestic and social usefulness; and in the widening
field of activity and duty opening to American women, we
believe that an increasing number will avail themselves of
such opportunities for acquiring a knowledge alike interest-
ing, important, and practically available.

While the work has been developing in our own country,
the needs of society have been forcing it into notice across
the waters. In London, the public papers inform us that
"Miss Garrett has lately been admitted to practice as a drug-
gist.* She went through the usual course, five years' ap-
prenticeship, a preliminary examination in Arts, and two
professional examinations, each comprising five subjects.
It is said of Miss Garrett that her examination was par-
ticularly brilliant, and that the Chairman of the Apothec-
caries complimented her upon her attainments, expressing
a wish that all men were as well prepared."

The Ladies' Sanitary Association of England has for
years been scattering its penny tracts broad-cast over the
kingdom, instituting lectures upon hygienic subjects, and
sending capable women into the dwellings of the poor, to
teach them how to cook, ventilate and make homes healthful
and attractive. Following upon the extensive labors of
this association, we find that a "Ladies' Medical College"
was opened in London, Oct. 3d, 1864, under the auspices of
a Female Medical Society, which had been formed previously
for the avowed object of "promoting the proper education
and employment of superior women in the practice of Mid-
wifery, and the diseases of women and children." The

* Apothecaries in England are licensed to practice medicine.
College commenced with two lecturers—one on midwifery and the diseases of women, the other on general medical science.

That this is the blade before the ear,—the initiation of a movement which in its development will secure to English women a full education in all the mutually dependent and related branches of medicine, we cannot doubt.

In France, where Madame Boivin and Madame Lachapelle so ably illustrated some branches of the science, that they have been quoted as authorities by the profession ever since, the education of women for certain departments of practice has long been a governmental arrangement; and more than one student of our College has entered that great Hospital in Paris, where young women from the different departments of France, under the supervision of Madame Alliot, a successor of Madame Lachapelle, are trained for the practice of midwifery in their respective localities.

By a letter from Paris we are informed that “a French woman, having passed the Baccalaureate, has recently requested permission to study medicine as a whole, in France. This, the faculty at Montpelier refused. She then sent her request to the Ministre de l'Intérieur at Paris. He accedes, but on the condition that she will only practice in Algeria, whence she comes.”

The tidal waves of this movement, rolling eastward, have also reached Russia. Within a few months a medical officer in the Russian service, visited the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to obtain information in reference to the medical education of women in America. He had been requested by the Emperor to institute the inquiry in consequence of the application of a dozen or more respectable Russian ladies for admission into the Medical College at St. Petersburg.

Through another channel we learn “that at this present
moment there are two Russian ladies regularly admitted at the Medical University in Zürich, Switzerland—one of the best Universities in Europe.”

Thus we perceive that this movement is almost co-extensive with civilization. It has evidently occurred in the ripeness of time as a result of the growth of society: it is clearly a necessity of the age, that cannot be stopped or put aside.

What modifications it may yet induce in the state of medical practice, we cannot tell. But, as in all social movements where man and woman co-operate, the general standard has been refined, ennobled and enlarged, so we fully believe that the science and art of medicine will be made more complete and beneficent through the insight and knowledge of woman.

REGULATIONS FOR GRADUATION.

The candidate must be not less than twenty-one years of age, and must possess respectable literary attainments. She must have been engaged in the study of Medicine three years, one of which must have been passed in some hospital, or two of which must have been spent under the supervision of some respectable practitioner of Medicine. She must have attended two courses of lectures on each of the following subjects: Chemistry and Toxicology, Anatomy and Histology, Materia Medica and General Therapeutics, Physiology and Hygiene, Principles and Practice of Medicine, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and must also have taken two courses of instruction in Practical Anatomy.

The two courses of Lectures must have been attended in different years, and one at least in this College.

The application for the degree must be made six weeks before the close of the session.
The candidate at the time of application must exhibit to the Dean evidence of having complied with the above requisitions. She must also present the graduation fee and a thesis on some medical subject of her own composition and penmanship.

In addition to the above requirements, the Faculty claim the right to refuse examination to a candidate on the ground of what they deem to be moral or mental unfitness for the profession.

**TERMS.**

**THE FEES ARE AS FOLLOWS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>First Year.</th>
<th>Second Year.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professors' Tickets, each</td>
<td>$12 00</td>
<td>$84 00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$84 00</td>
<td>$84 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practical Anatomy</td>
<td>5 00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Graduation Fee</td>
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<td>30 00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

No fees for lectures after the Second Session.

Whole cost for two or more courses of Lectures and Graduation

$208 00

For the encouragement of capable and well-educated women whose means will not allow of the usual expenditure, six students will be admitted annually, on the payment of twenty dollars for the session—exclusive of the demonstrator's and graduation fees. Such arrangements will be strictly confidential, and no distinction in point of courtesy and attention will be made between the beneficiary and other students.

Ladies wishing to be received on this basis, must forward to the Dean, at least thirty days before the opening of the Session, applications in their own handwriting, accompanied by satisfactory testimonials as to character, age, qualifications, and want of means. The applicant must be not less than twenty, nor more than thirty-five years of age. The successful candidate will be duly notified.
Board can be obtained either at the Hospital, or in some other place convenient to the College.
Communications should be addressed to
MRS. E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.,
Woman's Hospital, North College Avenue, Philadelphia.

COMMENCEMENT.
The Fourteenth Annual Commencement was held at the College on Saturday, March 17th, 1866, when the Degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by the President, T. Morris Perot, Esq., upon the following named ladies:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>STATE</th>
<th>SUBJECT OF THESIS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eliza J. Chapin</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Chloroform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth C. Warrington</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Hemorrhoids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet A. Wylie</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>The Human Face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte T. Woodruff</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The VALEDICTORY ADDRESS was delivered by MARK G. KERR, M.D., Professor of MATERIA MEDICA and GENERAL THERAPEUTICS.

TEXT BOOKS.
The following Text Books are recommended by the Faculty:
*Practice of Medicine.*—Watson's Lectures, Wood's Practice, Williams' Principles of Medicine.
*Chemistry.*—Fowne, Booth, Silliman.
*Physiology.*—Carpenter, Dalton, Draper, Todd and Bowman.
*Anatomy.*—Sharpey & Quain, Grey, Leidy.
*Obstetrics.*—Cazexau, Bedford, Smith, Meigs, Hodge.
*Surgery.*—Miller's Principles and Practice, Smith's Surgery.
*Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*—United States Dispensatory, Pereira's, or Dunglison's Materia Medica.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Subject of Thesis</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charlotte G. Adams</td>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>Lactation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anna N. S. Anderson</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>General Physiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harriet Adams</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Digestion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucy M. Abbott</td>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>Pregnancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Julia A. Beverly</td>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>Ferrum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth H. Bates</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Best means of preserving Health</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lucinda R. Brown</td>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>Digestion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth P. Baugh</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Phthisis Pulmonalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. Annette Buckel</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Insanity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Mary M. Bailey</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>The Blood—cause of its circulation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hannah W. Brinton</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Rheumatism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Emeline Horton Cleveland</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Carbon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Collins</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Frances Amelia Cook</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Phthisis Pulmonalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eliza J. Chapin</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Chloroform</td>
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<td>Frances V. Davies</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Pneumonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Dyson</td>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>Uterine Hemorrhage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susanna H. Ellis</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Influence of the Nervous System on</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Hannah W. Ellis</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Parturition [Respiration]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minna Elliger</td>
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<td>Almira L. Fowler</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>History of Chemistry</td>
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<td>Rebecca L. Fussell</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Relations of Body and Mind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruth A. Gerry</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Anaesthetics</td>
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<tr>
<td>Angenette A. Hunt</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>Malaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Debbie A. Hughes</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>The True Physician</td>
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<tr>
<td>Susanna Hayhurst</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Carcinoma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henrietta W. Johnson</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Poisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marie W. Jones</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Functions of the Skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah E. Kleckner</td>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>Sleep</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Deceased.
Hannah E. Longshore, Pennsylvania, Neuralgia.
Anna M. Longshore, Pennsylvania, Electricity.
N. M. Leavel, Ohio, Typhoid Fever.
Maria Minnis, New York, Medical Jurisprudence.
Augusta R. Montgomery, New York, Medical Education of Women.
Orie R. Moon, Virginia, Mutual relation between Cardiac and Pulmonary Disease.
Elizabeth S. Mollen, Pennsylvania, Infancy.
Sarah J. McCarn, New York, Nervous System.
Jerusha M. McCray, Indiana, The Physician, Nature's Priest and Medical Diagnosis.
Ann Preston, New York, Asphyxia.
Lucy M. Petersilla, North Carolina, Hygiene.
Susan Parry, Pennsylvania, Uterine Displacements.
Maria W. Porter, Pennsylvania, Women as Physicians.
Jane Payne, New Jersey, Treatment of Infants.
Eliza F. Pettingill, Pennsylvania, The Ovaries.
Mary C. Putnam, New York, Thee ad Lienis Officium.
Margaret Richardson, Massachusetts, The Human Brain.
Laura J. Ross, Maine, Ansemia.
Mary J. Reynolds, Wisconsin, Anaemia.
Aurelia F. D. Raymond, Massachusetts, Iodine.
* Martha A. Sawin, Massachusetts, Insanity.
* Elizabeth G. Shattuck, Pennsylvania, Insanity.
Mary E. Smith, New York, Insanity.
Mary J. Scarlett, Pennsylvania, Insanity.
M. Almira Stratton, Pennsylvania, Insanity.
Dora A. Sweezy, Michigan, Insanity.
* Eliza L. S. Thomas, Ohio, Insanity.
Amelia Tompkins, New York, Insanity.
Anita E. Tyng, Massachusetts, Insanity.
Catherine J. Underwood, New York, Insanity.
Emily A. Varney, Vermont, Insanity.
Phila O. Wilmarth, Massachusetts, Insanity.
Phebe Wilson, Pennsylvania, Insanity.
Elizabeth C. Warrington, New Jersey, Insanity.
Charlotte T. Woodruff, New York, Insanity.
Harriet A. Wylie, Wisconsin, Insanity.

* Deceased.