

## Reform Medical Colleges to 1915 (Botanic, Thomsonian, Physio-Medical, Homeopathic, and Eclectic)

No.	Name of School	Years	Location	Comments
1	Reformed Medical College of the City of New York	1826-1840	New York City	Eclectic. Opened on Eldridge Street by Wooster Beach (1794-1868) under title of U.S. Infirmary. Name changed in 1829 to Reformed Medical Academy and in 1830 to Reformed Medical College of the City of New York. First sectarian medical college in the United States. Graduates received elaborate certificate in lieu of a diploma. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents. Unchartered.
2	Reformed Medical College of Ohio	1830-1840	Worthington	Eclectic. Better known as the Medical Department of Worthington College or simply as Worthington Medical College. First chartered sectarian medical college in the United States. Staffed by faculty of the Reformed Medical College of the City of New York led by John J. Steele and later by Thomas Vaughan Morrow. Distinguished itself from Thomsonism. Official organ was <i>Western Medical Reformer</i> . Closed as a result of resurrection riot in 1839 and lost charter in 1840. Morrow continued to instruct students at Worthington until 1842.
3	North American Academy of the Homeopathic Healing Art	1835-1841	Allentown, Pa.	Homeopathic. Founded in 1835 and incorporated in 1836. Teaching was entirely in German. Extinct around 1841. Last meeting of the Directors was in 1842.
4	Botanico-Medical College and Infirmary	1836-1839	Columbus	Independent Thomsonian. Founded by Alva Curtis and operated without a state charter. Was organized contrary to Samuel Thomson's bias against the establishment of medical schools. Became intellectual center for the Independent Thomsonians. Later known in eastern states as physiopathists and in the Middle West as physio-medicals. Incorporated in 1839 as the Literary and Botanico-Medical Institute of Ohio.
5	College of Medicine, Botanic	1836-1846	New York City	Botanic. Founded by Isaac S. Smith, whose father, Elisha Smith, was author of <i>The Botanic Physician</i> (1830) and founder of the New York Association of Botanic Physicians. When Elisha died, his efforts were taken up by Isaac who organized reform physicians around a medical college. School affected by dissension's among faculty. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents. Extinct about 1846.
6	Literary and Botanico-Medical Institute of Ohio	1839-1869	Columbus; Cincinnati (1841)	Independent Thomsonian. Formerly Botanico-Medical College and Infirmary of Alva Curtis. First chartered Thomsonian medical college and the first with the word "botanic" in its official name. Chartered as the Literary and Botanico-Medical Institute of Ohio. Moved from Columbus to Cincinnati in 1841. By 1845, the college was advertising itself as the University of the Literary and Botanico-Medical College of the State of Ohio at Cincinnati. In 1847, school divided into a Literary and Scientific Department under Alva Curtis and a Medical Department under Joseph Brown, E. M. Parritt, E. H. Stockwell, J. A. Powers, and R. C. Carter. The Medical Department became known as the Physopathic Medical College of Ohio. When Curtis broke with Brown and Stockwell, he amended the charter to form the Physio-Medical Department of the Literary and Scientific Institute in 1851. The <i>Botanico-Medical Recorder</i> was his official organ. In 1854, Curtis brought William H. Cook to Cincinnati to be dean of college. Official organ became the <i>Physio-Medical Recorder</i> . Cook became displeased with Curtis's handling of diplomas and left to establish his own Physio-Medical Institute in 1859. Curtis's college declined and school's charter expired in 1869.
7	American Medical College of Ohio	1839-1857	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Founded by L.E. Jones and friends of T.V. Morrow. Intended to rival the Eclectic Medical Institute. Ended for lack of funds and students. Merged into the Eclectic Medical Institute in 1857.

				Jones reinstated on faculty of the Eclectic Medical Institute.
8	Southern Botanico-Medical College	1839-1884	Forsyth, Ga.; Macon, Ga.	Independent Thomsonian. Founded by Lanier Bankston and soon became battleground between Independent Thomsonians and eclectics. Moved to state capital at Macon in 1845. Changed name in 1854 to the Reform Medical College of Georgia thereby reflecting the dominant influence of eclectic thinking within the faculty. Closed in 1861 due to Civil War and revived in 1874 at Macon as the College of American Medicine and Surgery (eclectic). Moved to Atlanta in 1881 where it united in 1884 with another institution and adopted the name Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery. It was the first sectarian medical college in the South.
9	Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati	1842-1845	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Organized by Thomas Vaughan Morrow following repeal of charter for Worthington Medical College. Provided course of lectures at the Hay Scales House at Sixth and Vine Streets. Unchartered. Immediate predecessor of the Eclectic Medical Institute which was incorporated March 10, 1845.
10	Eclectic Medical Institute	1845-1910	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Successor to Worthington Medical College which removed to Cincinnati in 1843 and reopened as the Reformed Medical School of Cincinnati. In 1845 it was chartered as the Eclectic Medical Institute. First use of the word "eclectic" in the name of a medical college. Also first medical school in America to accept women for study and graduation in medicine. Offered a medical degree in homeopathy for one year. Absorbed the American Medical College in 1857 and the Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery in 1859. Name changed to Eclectic Medical College in 1910. Coeducational since 1871. School dissolved in 1939 and charter surrendered in 1942. Last class graduated in 1939. Official organ was the <i>Eclectic Medical Journal</i> . The first and the last eclectic medical school in the United States.
11	Alabama Medical Institute	1845-1846	Wetumpka	Independent Thomsonian. Chartered by secessionist faculty who left the Southern Botanic-Medical College. Gave one session from November 1845 to February 1846 and then closed. Too many of Alabama's botanical advocates preferred to receive their education in the North.
12	Worcester Medical School	1846-1859	Worcester	Independent Thomsonian before becoming eclectic. Opened in 1846 by Calvin Newton as a physio-medical branch institution under the degree authority of the Southern Botanico-Medical College in Macon, Georgia. School changed its name to Worcester Botanico-Medical College in 1847. Newton's <i>New England Medical Eclectic and Guide to Health</i> was the official organ of college. Arrangement abrogated and made with the Scientific and Eclectic Medical Institute of Virginia in Petersburg. Reorganized as New England Botanico-Medical College in 1849 and then as the Worcester Medical College in 1851 when it secured its own charter. Gained affiliation with Syracuse Medical College in 1852. Conferred first degree of M.D. upon a woman (Dr. Lucinda Hall) in New England. The school went on hard times and suspended its classes after moving to Chapman Hall in Boston in 1856. Closed doors in 1859.
13	Memphis Institute	1847-1851	Memphis	Eclectic. Charter granted to William Byrd Powell who, disappointed with the direction taken at the Botanico-Medical College of Memphis, organized a college to include teaching in arts, science, law, and medicine. Powell occupied the chair of cerebral physiology. Faculty consisted of Powell, R.S. Newton, Z. Freeman, and J. Milton Sanders. Suspended in 1851.
14	Botanico-Medical College of Memphis	1847-1861	Memphis	Independent Thomsonian. Incorporated as the Memphis Institute by Michael Gabbert and James Seaver. Its official organ was the <i>Southwestern Medical Advocate</i> edited by William Byrd Powell. Originally Thomsonian but came under influence of eclectics. Took name of Eclectic Medical Institute of Memphis in 1859 and closed in 1861, a victim of the resinoid craze and the financial consequences stemming from the Civil War.
15	Scientific and Eclectic Medical Institute of Virginia	1847-1851	Petersburg	Independent Thomsonian. Short lived due to strenuous disagreements between Thomsonian and eclectic factions within the faculty. Moved increasingly to eclectic philosophy. Unable to maintain enrollments. Closed in 1851.
16	Medical School of Fredonia	1847-1848	Fredonia	Eclectic. Organized by Stephen H. Potter and Orin Davis. Moved in 1848 to Rochester, taking the name of Eclectic Medical Institute of New York. Unchartered.
17	Physopathic Medical College of Ohio	1847-	Cincinnati	Physio-medical. Organized by faculty of the Literary and Botanico-Medical College of Ohio in 1847

		1880		when school separated its Literary and Scientific Institute from its department of medicine. Medical department included Joseph Brown, E. M. Parritt, E.H. Stockwell, J.A. Powers, and R.C. Carter. Represented themselves as the heirs of the Medical Department of the Literary and Botanico-Medical College of Ohio. In 1851 it repudiated the principles of Thomson, condemned the practice of steam and puke, and severed all ties with Alva Curtis. The <i>Physio-Medical Recorder and Surgical Journal</i> was the school's official organ.
18	Eclectic Medical Institute of New York	1848-1849	Rochester	Eclectic. Formerly the Medical School of Fredonia in New York. In 1848 it moved to Rochester, taking the name Eclectic Medical Institute of New York. In 1849 it merged with the Randolph Eclectic Medical Institute and moved to Syracuse, becoming the Central Medical College of New York that in 1850 became the Rochester Eclectic Medical College. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents. Unchartered. Espoused eclectic medical philosophy.
19	Eclectic Medical College	1848	Louisville	Eclectic. Chartered by Legislature in 1848. Extinct.
20	Randolph Eclectic Medical Institute	1848-1849	Rochester	Eclectic. Organized in 1848. A year later it merged with the Eclectic Medical Institute of New York and moved to Syracuse, becoming the Central Medical College of New York. In 1850 it became the Rochester Eclectic Medical College. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents.
21	Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania	1848-1869	Philadelphia	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1848 and lectures commenced same year. First class graduated in 1849. In 1869 it united with Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and took the latter title. Became Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in 1885.
22	Boston Female Medical College	1848-1874	Boston	Eclectic. Founded by Samuel Gregory. Chartered in 1850 as New England Female Medical College. Original faculty was eclectic and then homeopathic faculty became dominant in the 1860s. Merged in 1874 into the Medical Department of Boston University.
23	American Reform Medical Institute	1849-1850	Louisville	Eclectic. Initiated by Dr. A.H. Baldrige who left the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in protest when it established a chair of homeopathy. Faculty included both eclectic and botanic physicians. Closed after two sessions.
24	Worcester Medical College	1849	Worcester	Independent Thomsonian before becoming eclectic. Organized in 1849 as New England Botanico-Medical College; reorganized in 1852 as Worcester Medical College, Eclectic. Moved to Boston in 1857 and to Worcester in 1858. Extinct in 1859. Revived in 1914 as Middlesex College of Medicine and Surgery.
25	Rochester Eclectic Medical College	1849-1852	Rochester	Eclectic. Organized at Syracuse in 1849 as the Central Medical College of New York by the union of the Eclectic Medical Institute of New York with the Randolph Eclectic Medical Institute. In 1850 it moved to Rochester and became the Rochester Eclectic Medical College. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents. Extinct by 1852.
26	Central Medical College	1849-1850	Syracuse; Rochester	Eclectic. Chartered and formed as a result of merger of Randolph Eclectic Medical Institute and the Eclectic Medical Institute of New York. Adopted policy of coeducation in 1849. Graduated second woman (Dr. Lydia Folger Fowler) in U.S. with degree of M.D. Serious dissension among faculty caused trustees to dismiss many. In 1850 it became Rochester Eclectic Medical College. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents.
27	Western College of Homeopathic Medicine	1849-1857	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1849 and lectures commenced in 1850. First class graduated in 1850. Named changed in 1857 to Western Homeopathic College; in 1870 to Homeopathic Hospital-College and absorbed the Homeopathic Medical College for Women. In 1894 it became the Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery. In 1898 it joined Cleveland Medical College (Homeopathic) to form Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College.
28	Thomsonian College	1850-185?	Barbourville, Ga.	Independent Thomsonian. Unchartered. Extinct.
29	Syracuse Medical College	1850-1855	Syracuse	Eclectic. Organized in 1850 by dismissed professors of Central Medical College. Absorbed Central Medical College in 1852. Not recognized by the New York Board of Regents. Extinct by 1855.

30	Female Medical College of Pennsylvania	1850-1852	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Difficulty in securing faculty for a women's college led do several irregulars (eclectics) appointed among the first professors. Name changed in 1867 to Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Eclectic influence did not remain long. Eclectic faculty moved to the New England Female Medical College of Samuel Gregory.
31	New England Female Medical College	1850-1874	Boston	Eclectic. Formerly Boston Female Medical College founded by Samuel Gregory. Original faculty were eclectic and then homeopathic faculty became dominant in the 1860s. Merged in 1874 into the Medical Department of Boston University.
32	Physio-Medical Department	1851-1869	Cincinnati	Physio-medical. When Curtis broke with Brown and Stockwell, he formed the Physio-Medical Department of the Literary and Scientific Institute in 1851. The <i>Botanico-Medical Recorder</i> was his official organ. In 1854, Curtis brought William H. Cook to Cincinnati to be dean of college. Official organ became <i>Physio-Medical Recorder</i> . Displeased with Curtis's handling of diplomas, Cook left and established his own Physio-Medical Institute in 1859. Curtis's college declined and school's charter expired in 1869.
33	Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia	1850-1864	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Organized by doctors Thomas Cooke, James McClintock, Joseph Sites, Henry Hollemback, and P. F. Sweet. First term held in spring of 1851. Its official organ was the <i>American Medical and Surgical Journal</i> . Merged with Penn Medical College to become Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, thus dropping the term "eclectic" from title.
34	Metropolitan Medical College of the City of New York	1852-1862	New York City	Mixed. Organized in 1852 at 68 East Broadway. So constituted that both eclectics and physiopaths served as trustees and faculty. Principal leader of college was Isaac Miller Comings. Credibility of college undermined when faculty agreed to give diplomas to first-term matriculants as well as to some individuals who were not students at all. William H. Cook resigned in protest. Ultimately dominated by the more liberal eclectics. Charter revoked in 1862. Diplomas not recognized by the New York Board of Regents.
35	American Medical College of Ohio	1852-1857	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Founded by Dr. L.E. Jones and A.H. Baldrige in opposition to the Eclectic Medical Institute. Also included S.H. Potter and E.H. Stockwell from the Syracuse Medical College. Continued until 1857 when it merged with Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery (1856-1859).
36	Penn Medical College	1853-1881	Philadelphia	Mixed. Incorporated in 1853 and lectures commenced same year. Established by Dr. Joseph S. Longshore and his associates and named for William Penn. Founded on principles of eclecticism, homeopathy, and the chrono-thermal system of Samuel Dickson of London. Nearly one third of graduates were women. Adopted a "progressive education" curriculum that was graded. Merged with the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1864. Name changed to Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Suspended from 1867 to 1874. Extinct 1881.
37	American College of Medicine	1853-1880	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Founded by Mr. Joseph S. Fisher as rival to the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Held but a single term of lectures and then suspended for lack of financial support. Reorganized in 1858 to become two associate institutions: Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania (diploma mill) under Dr. John Buchanan; and American College of Medicine under William Paine. American College of Medicine sold in 1865 to become Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Engaged in selling diplomas.
38	Independent Medical School of Philadelphia	1854	Philadelphia	Homeopathic. Chartered in 1854 and prospectus provided by Constantine Hering and Adolph Lippe. Never organized.
39	Homeopathic College of Vermont	1854	Vermont	Homeopathic. Never organized by the Vermont State Society.
40	Reform Medical College of Georgia	1854-1874	Macon	Eclectic. Formerly Southern Botanico-Medical College. Eclectic in philosophy. Closed in 1861 and revived in 1874 at Macon as College of American Medicine and Surgery.
41	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital	1855-1922	Chicago	Homeopathic. First Class graduated in 1860. In 1904 college absorbed Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.
42	Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery	1856-1859	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Created from schism in the Eclectic Medical Institute and became a serious competitor. Incorporators included Joseph R. Buchanan, William Sherwood, James C.C. Holensshade, John King, C.H. Cleaveland, and others. Its official organ was the <i>College Journal</i> . In 1859 it merged with the

				Eclectic Medical Institute.
43	Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania	1856-1880	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Diploma mill owned by John Buchanan
44	Botanic Medical College	1857-1861	Memphis	Independent Thomsonian. In 1859 reorganized as the Eclectic Medical Institute and became extinct in 1861.
45	Western Homeopathic Medical College	1857-1864	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1857 and lectures commenced in 1859. First class graduated in 1860. No sessions held between 1861 and 1864. Reopened in 1864 as Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.
46	Western Homeopathic College	1857-1870	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Formerly Western College of Homeopathic Medicine. Became the Homeopathic Hospital-College in 1870.
47	American College of Medical Science	1858	New York	No information available.
48	Eclectic Medical Institute	1859-1861	Memphis	Eclectic. Formerly the Botanico-Medical College of Memphis whose faculty were invited to join the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. All but James Conquest Cross and William Byrd Powell left. Following loss of the founding faculty to Cincinnati, the Memphis Institute took name of Eclectic Medical Institute of Memphis. Closed in 1861. Extinct.
49	Physio-Medical Institute	1859-1885	Cincinnati	Physio-medical. Organized by William H. Cook, editor of the <i>Physio-Medical Recorder</i> , and formerly of the Syracuse and Metropolitan Medical Colleges in New York. Competed with the Physio-Medical College of Alva Curtis who, in his later years, became involved with selling diplomas. Stopped classes in 1862 because of Civil War and resumed in 1863. College closed in 1885 and Cook moved to Chicago with several of the faculty where he opened the Chicago Physio-Medical Institute.
50	Homeopathic Medical College of the State of New York	1860-1869	New York City	Homeopathic Incorporated in 1860 and lectures commenced same year. First class graduated in 1861. Assumed title of New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1869; New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1887; New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1909; and New York Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1936.
51	Brooklyn Academy of Medicine	1861-1888	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Eclectic. Charter revoked.
52	Michigan School of Homeopathy and Surgery	1863	Detroit	Homeopathic. Extinct.
53	New York Medical College for Women	1863-1866	New York City	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1863. First class graduated in 1864. Assumed title of New York Medical College and Hospital for Women in 1866. Became extinct in 1918.
54	Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri	1864-1909	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Reorganized in 1882 and absorbed Hering Medical College and St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons. Became extinct in 1909.
55	Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery	1865-1880	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Incorporated in 1853 as the American College of Medicine in Pennsylvania and the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1856 became the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Title changed in 1865 to Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery. Extinct in 1880.
56	Eclectic Medical College of the City of New York	1866-1913	New York City	Eclectic. Incorporated by special act of the New York Legislature. Its president was William F. Havemeyer, former mayor; succeeded by Alexander Wilder in 1868. The <i>New York Eclectic Medical Review</i> , begun in 1866, was the official organ of the college.
57	New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	1866-1918	New York City	Homeopathic. Formerly New York Medical College for Women.
58	Georgia Eclectic Medical College	1866-18??	Atlanta	Eclectic. School did not begin in earnest until 1877 because of effects of Civil War. Recognized by the National Eclectic Medical Association in 1881.
59	American University of Pennsylvania	1867-1880	Philadelphia	Eclectic. Incorporated in 1867 and extinct by 1880. Begun as branch of Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania (John Buchanan) under pretense of educating African-Americans. Diploma mill.
60	Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia	1867-1885	Philadelphia	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1867 and lectures commenced the same year. Classes graduated in 1868 and 1869. Merged with the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869 and kept

				name. Became Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia in 1885.
61	Homeopathic Medical College for Women	1868-1870	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1868 and opened the same year. Only one session held. Merged with the Homeopathic Hospital-College in 1870.
62	Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery	1868-1908	Chicago	Eclectic. Name was chosen in honor of Dr. John Hughes Bennett (1812-1875) of Edinburgh whose reform tendencies were celebrated by eclectics. Its principal founders were Doctors John Forman, Anson L. Clark, H.K. Whitford, Robert A. Gunn, and Herod D. Garrison. Title of Bennett Medical College assumed in 1909, dropping "eclectic" from its title. Absorbed the Illinois Medical College and the Reliance Medical College in 1910. In same year, it affiliated with Loyola University becoming its medical department. In 1915, Bennett Medical College passed under the complete control of Loyola University. Official organ was the <i>Chicago Medical Times</i> .
63	St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons	1869-1882	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Formed in 1869 from faculty of the Alumni Association of Homeopathic Colleges of Missouri. Held two sessions. Suspended in 1871 and revived in 1880. Consolidated with Hering Medical College and the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1882.
64	New York Homeopathic Medical College	1869-1887	New York City	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1870. Formerly Homeopathic Medical College of the State of New York. Became New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital in 1887.
65	Boston University School of Medicine	1869-1918	Boston	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1869 and lectures commenced in 1873. First class graduated in 1874. Merged with the New England Female Medical College in 1874. Became non-sectarian in 1918.
66	Homeopathic Hospital-College	1870-1894	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Merged with Homeopathic Medical College for Women in 1870. First class graduated in 1871.
67	Central Michigan Homeopathic Medical College	1871-1873	Lansing	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1871 and opened the same year. Also called Michigan Homeopathic College. Held only one session. Became extinct in 1873.
68	Eclectic Medical College of New Jersey	1871-188?	New Jersey	Eclectic. Faculty finally appointed in 1888 but misunderstandings between trustees and professors brought repeal of incorporation.
69	Homeopathic Medical College of Detroit	1872-1899	Detroit	Homeopathic. Suspended in 1876. Reorganized in 1899 as Detroit Homeopathic College. Extinct by 1912.
70	Pulte Medical College	1872-1910	Cincinnati	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1872 and lectures commenced same year. First class graduated in 1873. Merged in 1910 with the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College to form the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College.
71	Homeopathic College	187?-1874	Buffalo	Homeopathic. No information available. Extinct prior to 1874.
72	St. Louis Hahnemann Medical College	1873-1874	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Graduated one class of four students. Extinct by 1874.
73	Homeopathic Medical College of St. Louis	1873-1883	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Suspended after 1875. Extinct since 1883. Fraudulent.
74	American Medical College of St. Louis	1873-1910	St. Louis	Eclectic. Included Doctors George C. Pitzer, Edwin Younkin, Albert Merrell, John W. Thrailkill, W.V. Rutledge, and George H. Field. Dissension ensued and Dr. Field procured a separate charter in 1874 for the American Medical University that became rival institution. Official organ was the <i>American Medical Journal</i> . Dropped eclectic affiliation in 1910. In 1911, it absorbed Barnes Medical College to become the Medical Department of the National University of Arts and Sciences. Suspended operations in 1919.
75	National University of Arts and Sciences Medical Department	1873-1918	St. Louis	Eclectic. Organized in 1873 as an eclectic college with the title American Medical College. First class graduated in 1874. Dropped eclecticism in 1910. In 1911 the Barnes Medical College was merged into it. Became the National University of Arts and Sciences Medical Department in 1912. Suspended operations in 1918.
76	Physio-Medical College of Indiana	1873-1909	Indianapolis	Physio-medical. Founded by George Hasty, a graduate of the Physio-Medical Institute at Cincinnati. Graduated 10 to 12 students annually, with at least one woman in each class. First class graduated in 1874. Known among supporters as the "mecca of physio-medicalism." Became extinct in 1909.
77	University of Michigan Homeopathic	1873-	Ann Arbor	Homeopathic. Created by special appropriation of Michigan Legislature in 1873-74. Lectures

	Medical College	1922		commenced in 1875 and first class graduated in 1877. Abolished by Board of Regents in 1922.
78	American Medical University	1874-1883	St. Louis	Eclectic. Organized by George H. Field who left the American Medical College of St. Louis. Title change a year later to St. Louis Medical College. Rejected by the Board of Health of the State of Missouri in 1883.
79	St. Louis Eclectic Medical College	1874-1883	St. Louis	Eclectic. Extinct 1883.
80	Physio-Eclectic Medical College	1876-1879	Cincinnati	Physio-medical. Held three terms of instruction and then united in 1879 with the American Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.
81	Alumni Association of Homeopathic Colleges of Missouri	1876-1880	St. Louis	Homeopathic. In 1880 a portion of faculty seceded and revived the St. Louis College of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons that held only two sessions.
82	American Eclectic Medical College	1876-1896	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Organized in 1876. Successor to Physio-Eclectic Medical College. Declared not in good standing by the Ohio State Medical Board in 1896. Last class graduated in 1896. Extinct.
83	Chicago Homeopathic Medical College	1876-1904	Chicago	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1877. Consolidated with Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital in 1904.
84	Georgia Eclectic Medical College	1877-1886	Atlanta	Eclectic. Acquired charter of College of American Medicine and Surgery in 1884. Assumed title of Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery in 1886. Extinct in 1916.
85	State University of Iowa, College of Homeopathic Medicine	1877-1919	Iowa City	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1877 and lectures commenced in same year. First class graduated in 1878. Supported by state tax dollars. Offered a three-year graded course of study. Abolished in 1919.
86	United States Medical College	1878-1882	New York City	Eclectic. Faculty included Benjamin Stow, Robert A. Gunn, Paul W. Allen, Alexander Wilder, A.B. Woodward and others. First eclectic college to introduce a graded course of instruction. Extinct.
87	California Eclectic Medical College	1878-1915	Los Angeles	Eclectic. Organized at Oakland as California Medical College. First class graduated in 1880. Removed to San Francisco in 1887. Suspended operations in 1906. Reorganized at Los Angeles in 1907 and extinct in 1915.
88	Buffalo College of Rational Medicine	1879	Buffalo	Extinct. Fraudulent.
89	Homeopathic College of Physicians and Surgeons	1879-1880	Buffalo	Homeopathic. First and only class graduated in 1880.
90	College of Physicians and Surgeons	1879-1884	Buffalo	Homeopathic. Illegally organized. First class graduated 1881. Charter revoked in 1884.
91	Hering Medical College	1880-1882	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Organized in 1880 and held two sessions. In 1882 united with the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri.
92	Indiana Eclectic Medical College	1880-1890	Indianapolis	Eclectic. Due to dissension in the state, a rival institution, the Beach Medical College, was organized in 1883 as the Beach Medical University. Merged with Beach Medical University in 1884. Suspended operations in 1890 after being disowned by National Eclectic Medical Association but revived in 1895 under title of American Medical College of Indianapolis. It represented the American Association of Physicians and Surgeons, a non-partisan medical organization. Dissension continued and classes suspended in 1895.
93	Michigan Eclectic Medical College	1880-1880	Detroit	Eclectic. Never recognized by the NEMA or by the Eclectic Medical and Surgical Society of the State. Did not go into operation.
94	Eclectic Medical College of Maine	1881-1887	Lewiston	Eclectic. Numerous changes in the faculty and chronic financial problems. Maine Legislature repealed charter following allegations of it being in close relations with the Druidic University at Lewiston whose charter was revoked in 1887.
95	Hahnemann Medical College	1881-1888	San Francisco	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1881 and lectures commenced in 1884. First class graduated in 1884. Name changed to Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco. In 1902 name changed again to Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific. Merged with University of California Medical School in 1915.
96	Curtis Physio-Medical Institute	1881-1900	Marion; Indianapolis	Physio-medical. Founded by Henly James and David B. Snodgrass. School moved to Indianapolis where it graduated classes in 1893 and 1894. Returned to Marion in 1894. Not recognized by the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination. Extinct in 1900.

97	Iowa Eclectic Medical College	1881-1894	Des Moines	Eclectic. Organized as a department within Drake University College of Medicine. First class graduated in 1882. Drake University severed relations with college in 1887 but institution continued to grant degrees until 1892.
98	King Medical College	1883-1889	De Moines	Eclectic. Rival to Iowa Eclectic Medical College. Incorporated by Dr. Oliver H.P. Shoemaker. Denied membership in National Eclectic Medical Association.
99	Women's Medical College of St. Louis	1883-1884	St. Louis	Homeopathic. Organized in 1883 and held only one course of lectures. Extinct by 1884.
100	College of Medicine, University of Nebraska	1883-1887	Lincoln	Mixed. The Nebraska Legislature authorized the establishment of three medical departments: regular, eclectic, and homeopathic. Departments merged in 1887.
101	University of Florida	1883-1886	Tallahassee	Eclectic. With the assistance of Dr. John Kost (former professor in the Reform Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio), a medical department was connected to the institution. Moved to Jacksonville in 1885 and closed in 1886.
102	Beach Medical College	1883-1886	Indianapolis	Eclectic. Merged with Indiana Eclectic Medical College in 1884. Six weeks later seceded and organized Beach Medical Institute which again merged into the Indiana Eclectic Medical College in 1885.
103	Homeopathic Department of the University of Nebraska College of Medicine	1883-1887	Lincoln	Homeopathic. Lectures commenced in 1883. First class graduated in 1884. Extinct by 1887.
104	American Eclectic Medical College of Ohio	1883-1896	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Organized as the successor of the institution of the same name. Extinct in 1896.
105	Beach Medical Institute	1884-1885	Indianapolis	Merged into Indiana Eclectic Medical College, Indianapolis.
106	Chicago Physio-Medical Institute	1885-1911	Chicago	Physio-medical. Founded by William H. Cook who had closed his Physio-Medical Institute in Cincinnati in 1885. In 1891 name changed to the Chicago Physio-Medical College. It 1899 it absorbed the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (Physio-Medical) and took its title. Combined with the Physio-Medical College of Dallas, Texas, in 1908. In 1911 it was absorbed by the College of Medicine and Surgery (Physio-medical).
107	Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia	1885-present	Philadelphia	Homeopathic. Formerly Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. Commenced lectures in 1886. Co-educational since 1941. Dropped required courses in homeopathy in 1945 and discontinued last elective class in 1959.
108	Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College	1886-1888	Minneapolis	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1886 and commenced lectures the same year. Ceased to exist in 1888 and became the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. Supported by the state.
109	Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery	1886-1916	Atlanta	Eclectic. Organized by uniting College of American Medicine and Surgery (1874) and the Georgia Eclectic Medical College (1877). Member of National Confederation of Eclectic Medical Colleges.
110	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	1887-1909	New York City	Homeopathic. Formerly New York Homeopathic Medical College. Later named New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1909.
111	Hahnemann Hospital College of San Francisco	1888-1902	San Francisco	Homeopathic. Formerly Hahnemann Medical College. Name changed in 1902 to Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific.
112	Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College	1888-1902	Kansas City	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1888 and commenced lectures same year. First class graduated in 1889. United in 1902 with Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University to form Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College.
113	College of Homeopathic Medicine and	1888-	Minneapolis	Homeopathic. Absorbed Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College in 1888. First class graduated in



	Surgery of the University of Minnesota	1909		1889. Abolished by Board of Regents in 1909.
114	Lincoln Medical College of Cotner University	1889-1918	Lincoln	Eclectic. With the closing of the departments in the University of Nebraska, the eclectics negotiated with the Nebraska Christian University (Cotner University) for the organization of a medical department.
115	Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons	1890-1894	Indianapolis	Eclectic.
116	Eclectic College of Physicians and Surgeons	1890-1894	Indianapolis	Eclectic. The college was recognized by the National Eclectic Medical Association in 1891. Dissension broke out and sessions suspended in 1894.
117	Cleveland Medical College	1890-1898	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1890 and commenced lectures that same year. First class graduated in 1892. Joined Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery to form Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College in 1898.
118	Post-Graduate School of Homeopathics	1890-1900	Philadelphia	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1890 and commenced lectures same year. Founded by James Tylor Kent and funded by John Pitcairn, founder of Pittsburgh Plate Glass and a leader in the Swedenborgian Church. The school trained thirty physicians over the course of its history and its free clinic treated more than forty thousand patients. In 1900, Kent moved the school to Chicago where he became dean of the Dunham Homeopathic College. In 1903 Dunham merged with Hering Medical College.
119	Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	1890-1907	Baltimore	Homeopathic. Incorporated in 1890. First class graduated in 1892. Co-education established in 1902. Name changed in 1907 to Southern Homeopathic Medical College. Extinct in 1910.
120	National Homeopathic Medical College	1891-1895	Chicago	Homeopathic. Opened at 541 North Halstead Street in 1891. Co-educational. Offered a three-year course of study, each session being six months. First class graduated in 1892.
121	Chicago Physio-Medical College	1891-1899	Chicago	Physio-medical. Formerly Physio-Medical Institute. Reorganized in 1891 and merged into the College of Medicine and Surgery (Physiomedical) in 1899. Located at 605 West Van Buren Street, in the vicinity of Cook County Hospital, Presbyterian Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children, and the West Side Free Dispensary. Moved in 1895 to Milwaukee Avenue.
122	German Homeopathic Medical College	1891-1900	Chicago	Homeopathic. Located at 512-14 Noble Street near Milwaukee Avenue. Lectures commenced in 1891 and given in both English and German. Chartered by Johann Malok. Not recognized. Extinct.
123	German-American Homeopathic Medical College	1892	Chicago	Homeopathic. Chartered by Johann Malok. Fraudulent. Extinct.
124	Hering Medical College and Hospital and Postgraduate School of Homeopathy	1892-1913	Chicago	Homeopathic. Established ostensibly to teach what the founders believed to be the cardinal principles of homeopathy. Relations among faculty were strained. Noted for frequent faculty resignations and factionalism. First class graduated in 1893. Absorbed Dunham Medical College in 1903. Closed in 1913.
125	National Homeopathic Medical College	1893-1896	Washington, D.C.	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1894. Merged into the Washington Homeopathic Medical College in 1896.
126	Southwestern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	1893-1910	Louisville	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1894. Extinct in 1910.
127	Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery	1894-1898	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Formerly Cleveland Homeopathic Hospital College.

128	Wisconsin Eclectic Medical College	1894-1898	Milwaukee	Eclectic. Not recognized by the Wisconsin Eclectic Medical Society; thought to be affiliated with the Health College of Chicago. Never graduated a class.
129	Denver Homeopathic Medical College	1894-1907	Denver	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1896. In 1907 it became non-sectarian as the Westminster University College of Medicine. Changed name in 1908 to Denver College of Physicians and Surgeons. Extinct in 1909.
130	Dunham Medical College and Hospital	1895-1903	Chicago	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1896. Merged with Hering Medical College in 1903.
131	Washington Homeopathic Medical College	1896	Washington, D.C.	Homeopathic. Closed for failure to meet legal requirements.
132	College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University	1896-1900	Kansas City	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1897. Name changed to Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University in 1901. United in 1902 with Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College to form Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College.
133	Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical	1897-1899	Chicago	Physio-medical. Formed by William H. Cook, and others who withdrew from the Chicago Physio-Medical College in 1897. No classes graduated. In 1899 it merged with the Chicago Physio-Medical College to form the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical.
134	Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College	1898-1910	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Formed by union of Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery and Cleveland Medical College. Merged in 1910 with Pulte Medical College to form Cleveland -Pulte Medical College.
135	Eclectic Medical University	1898-1918	Kansas City, Mo.	Eclectic. First class graduated in 1900. Removed to Kansas City, Kan. in 1907. In 1908 it assumed the name Western Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery. Returned to Kansas City, Mo. In 1909 and resumed its first title. Not recognized by the Missouri State Board of Health. Last class graduated in 1918 when it became extinct.
136	Western Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery	1898-1918	Kansas City, Mo.	Eclectic. Organized originally as the Eclectic Medical University. First class graduated in 1900. Removed to Kansas City, Kan in 1907. In 1908 it assumed the name Western Eclectic College of Medicine and Surgery. Returned to Kansas City, Mo. In 1909 and resumed its first title.
137	Missouri Eclectic Medical College	1898-1898	Kansas City, Mo.	Eclectic. Extinct about 1898.
138	Detroit Homeopathic College	1899-1912	Detroit	Homeopathic. Formerly Homeopathic Medical College of Detroit. First class graduated in 1900. Extinct in 1912.
139	College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical	1899-1911	Chicago	Physio-medical. Formed by merger of Chicago Physio-Medical College and Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical. By 1904 it claimed a faculty of 44 and a total registration of 70 students.
140	Twentieth Century Physio-Medical College	1900-1904	Guthrie, Oka.	Physio-medical. The school's dean, H. Warner Newby, advertised "correspondence departments" at Union City, Michigan, and Hatfield, Pennsylvania, where for ten dollars one could purchase shares in the Twentieth Century Health Association. These shares empowered their bearers to obtain diplomas permitting them to practice medicine. Declared fraudulent and charter revoked in 1904. No evidence that classes were ever held.
141	Eclectic Medical College of Indiana	1900-1908	Indianapolis	Eclectic. First class graduated in 1903. Suspended operations in 1908 when recognition withdrawn by the Indiana State Board of Medical Registration and Examination.
142	Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University	1901-1902	Kansas City	Homeopathic. Formerly College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery of the Kansas City University. United in 1902 with Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College to form Kansas City

				Hahnemann Medical College.
143	Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery	1901-1917	Chicago	Eclectic. Organized in 1901 as American College of Medicine and Surgery (Eclectic). In 1902 it dropped its eclectic name and affiliated with the Medical Department of Valparaiso University. Dropped eclecticism in 1905. Assumed title of Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery in 1907. Absorbed the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical in 1911. Purchased by Loyola University School of Medicine in 1917.
144	American College of Medicine and Surgery	1901-1907	Chicago	Eclectic. Eclecticism was dropped in 1905. In 1907 changed name to the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery and became by affiliation the medical department of Valparaiso University in Indiana.
145	Physio-Medical College of Texas	1902-1908	Dallas	Physio-medical. Faculty drawn almost entirely from the Physio-Medical College of Indiana. By 1905 college had 39 students, six of whom were women. Combined in 1908 with the College of Medicine and Surgery, Physio-Medical, of Chicago. Had a 71.4 percent failure rate on state boards. Absorbed by the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery (eclectic) in 1911 and thus ended the 72 year history of physio-medicalism in the United States. In 1917, the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery was purchased by Loyola University School of Medicine.
146	Hahnemann Medical College of the Pacific	1902-1915	San Francisco	Homeopathic. Formerly Hahnemann Hospital College. Merged with University of California Medical School in 1915.
147	Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College	1902-1915	Kansas City	Homeopathic. First class graduated in 1903. Formed by the union of the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College and the Hahnemann Medical College of the Kansas City University. In 1915 name changed to Southwest School of Medicine and Hospital. Held one session under new name. Extinct in 1916.
148	Thomsonian Medical College	1904-19??	Allentown, Pa.	Independent Thomsonian. No evidence that classes were ever held.
149	Eclectic Medical and Surgical University	1905-19??	Dallas	Eclectic.
150	Southern Homeopathic Medical College	1907-1910	Baltimore	Homeopathic. Formerly Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Extinct by 1910.
151	Reliance Medical College	1907-1910	Chicago	Eclectic. Last class graduated in 1910 when it was absorbed by the Bennett Medical College.
152	California Eclectic Medical College	1907-1915	Los Angeles	Eclectic. Originally California Medical College, Oakland. Removed to San Francisco in 1887. Suspended in 1906 and reorganized in 1907. Extinct by 1915.
153	Eclectic Medical University	1907-1908	Kansas City, Kan.	Eclectic.
154	Hospital Medical College	1908-1911	Atlanta	Eclectic. Organized in 1908. Merged with Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery in 1912.
155	New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital	1909-1936	New York City	Homeopathic. Formerly New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital. Renamed New York Medical College and Flower Hospital in 1936.
156	Cleveland-Pulte Medical College	1910-1914	Cleveland	Homeopathic. Formerly Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College. In 1910 absorbed Pulte Medical College. Property transferred to Ohio State University in 1914 to form Ohio State University College of Homeopathic Medicine.

157	Eclectic Medical College	1910-1938	Cincinnati	Eclectic. Formerly the Eclectic Medical Institute. Coeducational since 1871. School dissolved in 1939 and charter surrendered in 1942. Last class graduated in 1939. Official organ was the <i>Eclectic Medical Journal</i> . The first and the last eclectic medical school in the United States.
158	Maryland College of Eclectic Medicine	1912-1915	Baltimore	Eclectic. Organized in 1912 as the Eclectic School of Medicine of Milton University but in 1913 took the title of Eastern University School of Medicine. Changed to Maryland College of Eclectic Medicine in 1914. Its dean was reported as not licensed in Maryland. College not recognized by the Maryland State Board of Medical Examiners and corporation dissolved in 1915. Several diplomas reported sold in subsequent years.
159	Ohio State University College of Homeopathic Medicine	1914-1922	Columbus	Homeopathic. Organized with the property of the Cleveland-Pulte Medical College of Cleveland was transferred to the Ohio State University. Classes graduated from 1915 to 1922. College abolished in 1922 by Board of Trustees.
160	Kansas City College of Medicine and Surgery	1915	Kansas City	Eclectic. An offshoot of the Eclectic Medical University. First class graduated in 1916. Charter revoked 1926 under the name of American Medical University. Closed about 1940.
161	Southwest School of Medicine and Hospital	1915-1916	Kansas City	Homeopathic. Formerly Kansas City Hahnemann Medical College. Held one session. Extinct in 1916.

[Data obtained from *Polk's Medical Register and Directory of North America* (10th ed.; Detroit: R.L. Polk and Co., 1908); "Medical Schools of the United States," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, LI (1908), 594-603; and Virginia Dwyer (ed.), *American Medical Directory* (20th ed.; Chicago: AMA, 1958); Thomas Lindsley Bradford, *Homeopathic Bibliography of the United States* (Philadelphia: Boericke and Tafel, 1892), 466-82).]