

training of nurses, the chief resident physician to be a woman." This was the second hospital charter granted in America, which provided for the education of hospital-trained nurses (the first being the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, in 1854).

Mr. J. P. Crozier of the Upland Institute, Chester, suggested, on April 17th, that the proposed hospital use part of that institute (a religious training school for men) if they would settle in Chester. But on May 1st the founders outlined an agenda to govern their meetings, and at that same meeting they decided that their hospital venture, if it were to accomplish its various purposes, must be in Philadelphia. Money must have been contributed because "it was deemed necessary to have a treasurer" and that treasurer bonded.

Then summer came and a series of "no quorum" attempts at meeting. But business was evidently carried on legally by those most interested. Then, everybody hunting for it, a house was finally secured at a rental of three hundred dollars a year, and the first meeting in the new home was held September 5, 1861. "Ann Preston, M.D., informing this meeting that Dr. Cleveland had returned safely from her studies in Europe."

Then a seal was approved and ordered engraved at a cost of ten dollars. A matron engaged, with the privilege of having a niece live with her. Salary set at \$150 a year. Dr. Cleveland was appointed resident physician at a salary of \$250 a year, if accompanied by her husband; \$300, if not so attended.

Necessary repairs and resignations seem to have complicated the next meeting, and one wonders whether the resignations were because the husbands of that day thought it was taking too much of their wives' time from home cares! House-cleaning, buying scrubbing brushes or getting them donated, begging soap, house cloths, etc., filled the Minutes—and the weeks! Then comes publication in city papers, that "Mrs." Cleveland was home and the hospital to be opened.

The purposes according to the charter were three big aims—"The Treatment of Diseases of Women and Children," "Clinical Instruction for Medical Students," and the third, very new

and original at that time, "The Practical Training of Nurses!"

On September 13, 1861, comes the first mention of a request that the struggling hospital should open its doors to the homeless "Female Medical College," which had closed the year before because of hard times and no building available. The Hospital Managers finally granted the use of the first floor rooms at the hospital free for two years, on condition that the college install a wash basin in the cellar for hospital use. In addition, it was arranged that the college have also a fourth floor back room, and further developments indicated that the secluded fourth floor back room was to be the dissecting room! Think of it!

The furnishing of a hospital. A member reports that "Amos Hilborn will supply the best pillows, 1½-pound size for ninety cents; hair mattresses for \$4.50; husk mattresses at \$2.50, the latter with cotton tops, \$2.75." Dr. Cleveland added a brother to the hospital "family"; board not to exceed \$3.50 a week.

Carpets! That hospital had to have carpets, and fitted-to-the-room carpets. Rag carpets seem to have been the cheapest and could be bought for 33 cents the square yard. Meetings were held, carpet thread and needles contributed, and these managers became busy sewers, making and fitting carpets closely to the edges of each room. Stairs also must be carpeted, and this, too, was done.

With the "Female Medical College" occupying the first floor, and with the hospital purposes clearly outlined, women medical students began to ask to come in as boarders, as it was considered expedient for students to live in the hospital to be associated with illness and suffering. This was acted upon and encouraged. One graduate asked to come as interne "at a reduced board, and later none at all." With these increasing activities, a committee was appointed to draw up rules and regulations for "hospital boarders."

All the Philadelphia newspapers were notified of this opening of a woman's hospital by women, and were invited to "come and see." The *Bulletin* was the only paper to respond, sending a reporter to visit this great venture