

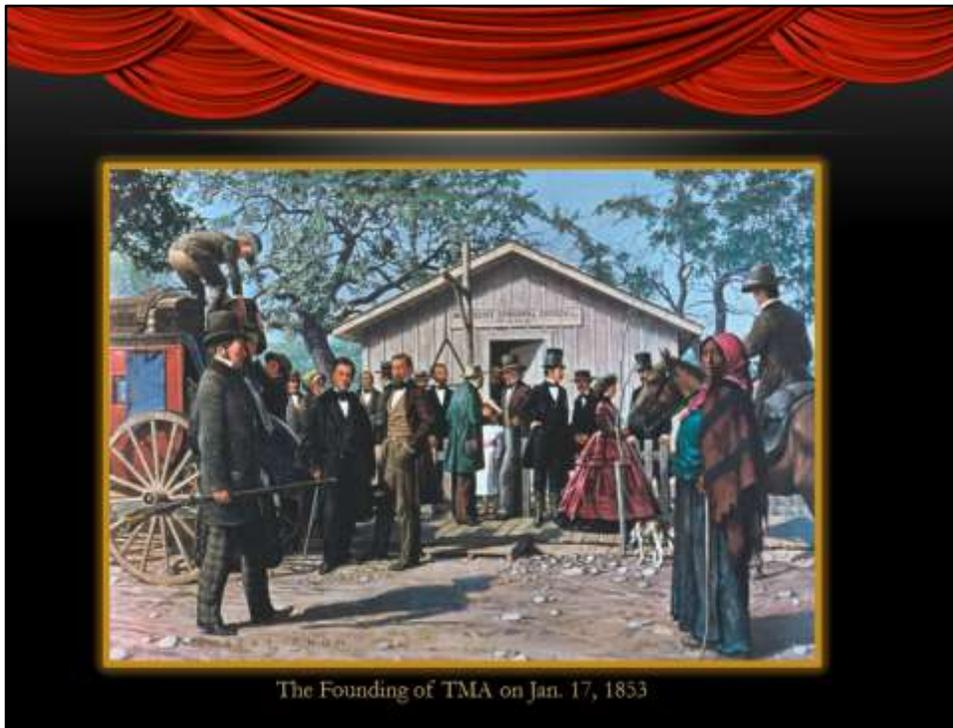
TEXAS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

# PRESIDENTS

1853-1903



Physicians. Care. for Texas.

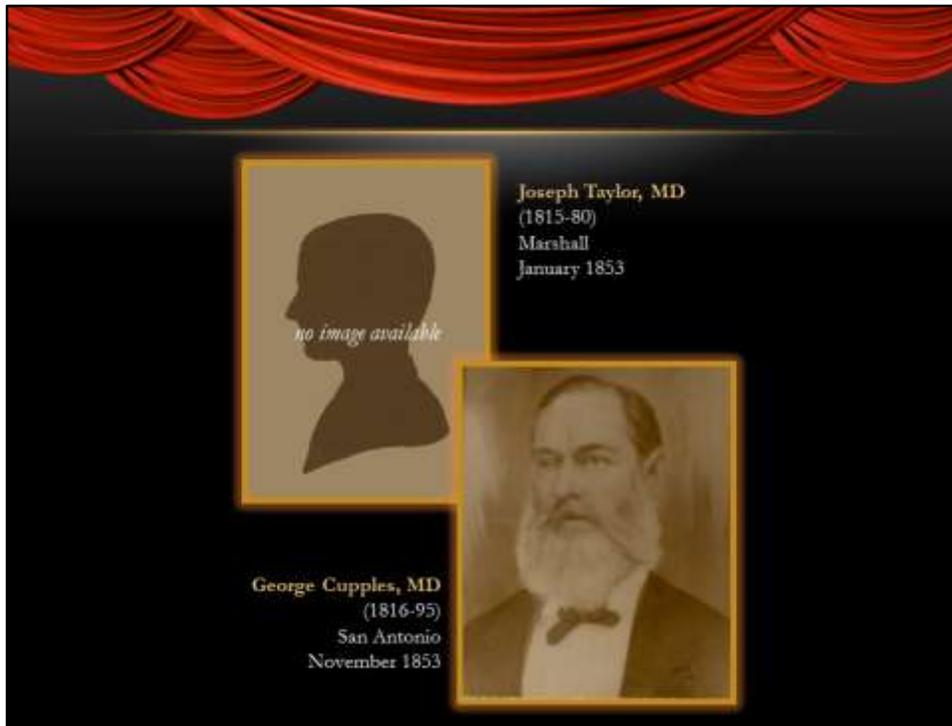


In late 1852, Travis County physicians published a notice in the *Texas State Gazette* that called for physicians to organize a state medical association. This was six years after the founding of the American Medical Association in 1847 in New York City.

Thirty-five pioneering physicians from around the state gathered at the Methodist Church in Austin on Jan. 17, 1853. The meeting ended Jan. 19 with Joseph Taylor, MD, of Marshall and a member of the Texas Legislature elected president. The second meeting in Austin, on Nov. 14, 1853 emphasized county organization by recognizing the Bexar County Medical Society and the Travis County Medical Society. George Cupples, MD, of San Antonio was elected president.

The doctors would not meet again until 1869. They were confronted with vast distances, the threat of Indian attacks, the upheaval of the Civil War, and limited transportation.

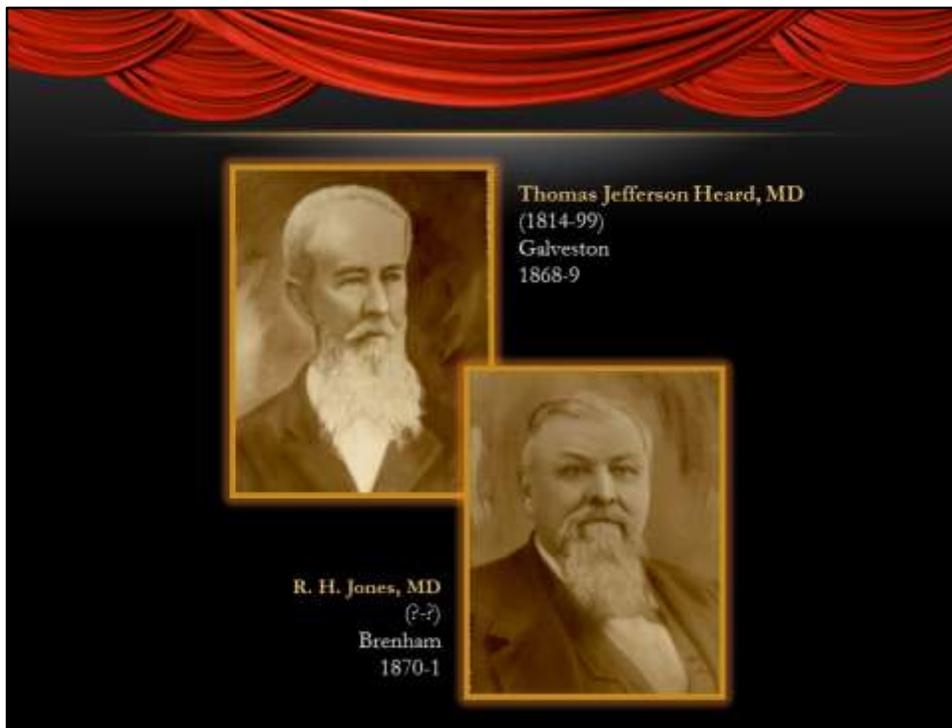
County medical societies reemerged soon after the Civil War, but the state medical association did not regroup until the Washington County physicians issued a circular in 1869 encouraging Texas physicians to meet. On June 15, 1869 at the leading hotel in Houston 28 physicians representing eleven counties gathered without benefit of the earlier records to write a constitution and by-laws. Thomas Jefferson Heard, MD, of Galveston was elected president.



## Founding Leadership

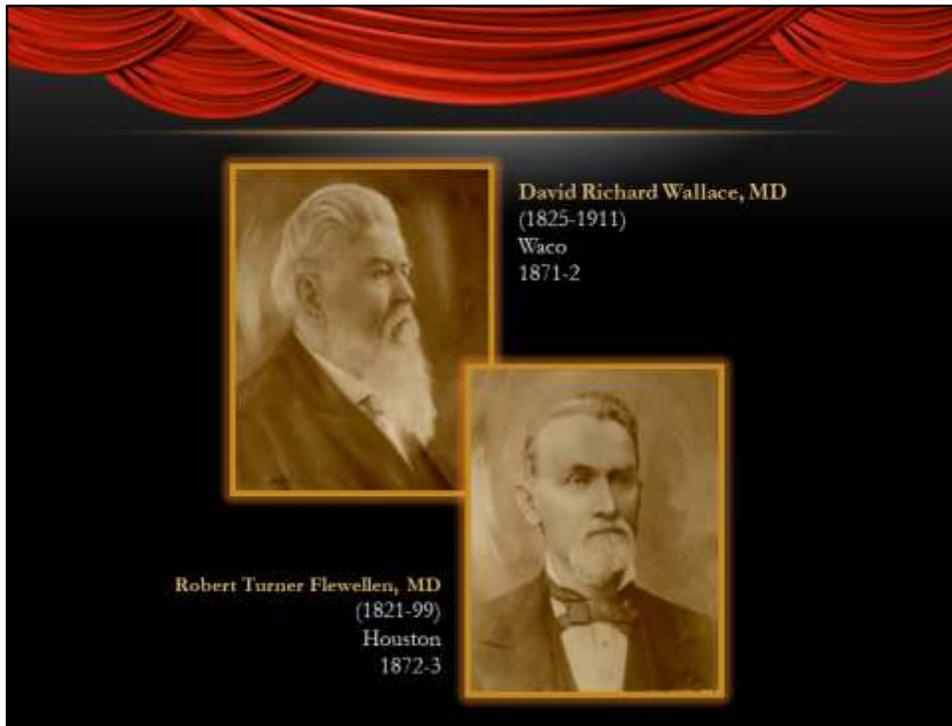
**Joseph Taylor, MD**, (1815-80) was representing Marshall in the Texas Legislature as a member of the House of Representatives (1850-53) when he attended the first organizational meeting in Austin. Born in South Carolina, Dr. Taylor had practiced medicine in Georgia before opening his practice in Marshall in the late 1840s. During the Civil War, Dr. Taylor was medical officer with the First Regiment of Texas Riflemen at Fort Mason. After the war, he opened a medical practice in Shreveport, La., where he was elected mayor.

**George Cupples, MD**, (1816-95) attended both 1853 organizational meetings in Austin. He had practiced medicine in San Antonio since 1844, having already served as a Bexar County commissioner and president of the Bexar County Medical Society. Dr. Cupples came to Texas after Ashbel Smith, MD, (another TMA founder) recruited him in Paris, France, while representing the Republic of Texas. In 1850, Dr. Cupples was the first Texas physician to use an anesthetic (chloroform) during surgery. During the Civil War, he became inspector of the Cavalry Corps in the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederacy. He is the only physician to serve two separate terms as TMA president. He is the first immigrant to lead TMA. His second term and later achievements are on slide 8.



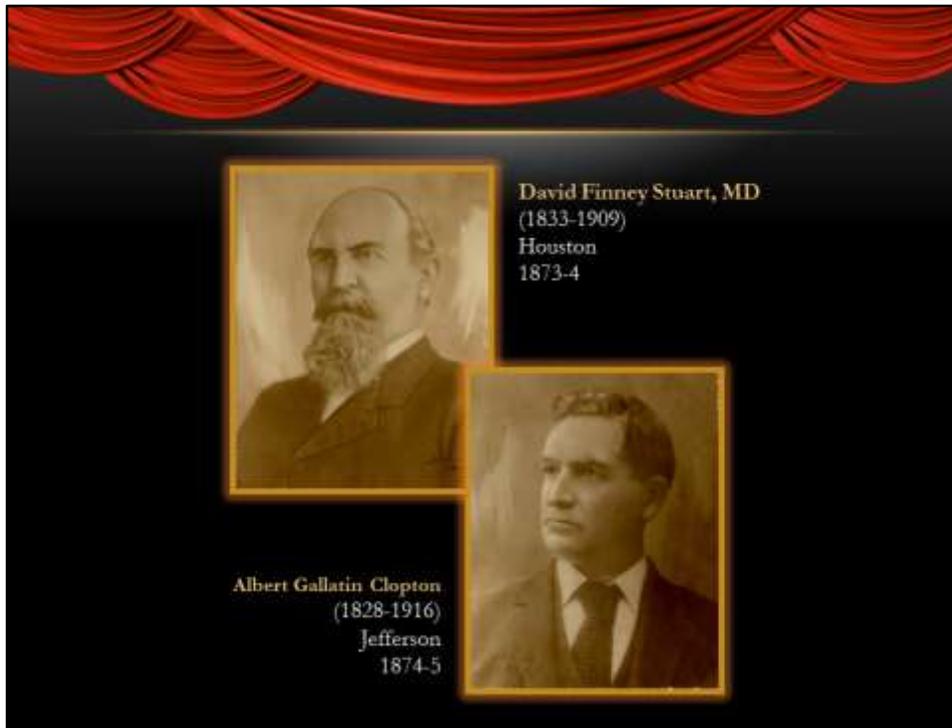
[1868-9] **Thomas Jefferson Heard, MD**, (1814-99) opened his medical practice in Washington on the Brazos in 1837. In 1857, he relocated to Galveston, where he became professor of theory and practice of medicine at Galveston Medical College. Dr. Heard also was chair of therapeutics at the Medical College of New Orleans (later Tulane). In his 1870 address to members, Dr. Heard called for a state medical college and a state medical journal. Born in Georgia, his medical degree was from Transylvania University at Lexington, Ken.

[1870-1] **R.H. Jones, MD**, (?-?). The TMA Archives has limited records for Dr. Jones and seeks more information. He was a prominent physician in Brenham when he joined other Washington County physicians in the 1869 call to organize. Dr. Jones practiced in Brenham through 1881. In February 1893, *Daniel's Texas Medical Journal* reported: " Dr. R.H. Jones, late of Washington county, Texas, who killed Col. G.W. Veal in Dallas, last fall, as alleged, for raping, twenty years ago, the woman who afterwards became and is now Mrs. R.H. Jones; and who was on the 3d of February, convicted of murder in the first degree and was given a life sentence, was the second President of the Texas State Medical Association." In 1898, Dr. Jones was among six former presidents named honorary members. He is last listed in TMA *Transactions* as attending the 1902 annual meeting.



[1871-2] **David Richard Wallace, MD**, (1825-1911) was the father of psychiatric medicine in Texas. As superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, he modernized the treatment and care of the mentally ill, unlocking the chains that earlier treatments prescribed and offering recreation and physical therapy at the state asylum and later at the Terrell State Asylum. He limited his Waco private practice to mental and nervous disorders. Dr. Wallace had come to Texas in 1854 to chair the Greek and Latin Department of Baylor University at Independence and practice medicine. The North Carolina native graduated from the Medical College of New York. He is buried in Waco, and his life-size statue faces the life-size statue of his best friend, Gov. Richard Coke, who dominated Texas politics 1874-95.

[1872-3] **Robert Turner Flewelling, MD**, (1821-99) attended the 1869 organizational meeting from Washington County. Dr. Flewelling was a state representative in the eighth Texas Legislature, and in the ninth legislature he was chair of the Military Affairs Committee. After his term as TMA president, Dr. Flewelling relocated to Houston and represented Harris County in the 16th Texas Legislature, where he served with Ashbel Smith, MD, on the State Asylum Committee and the Public Health, Vital Statistics, and Texas History Committee. He secured passage of a bill for the charter of a medical school in Texas. He served as professor of anatomy and trustee of the Texas Medical College and Hospital in Galveston. Born in Alabama, Dr. Flewelling obtained his medical degree from the University of New York.



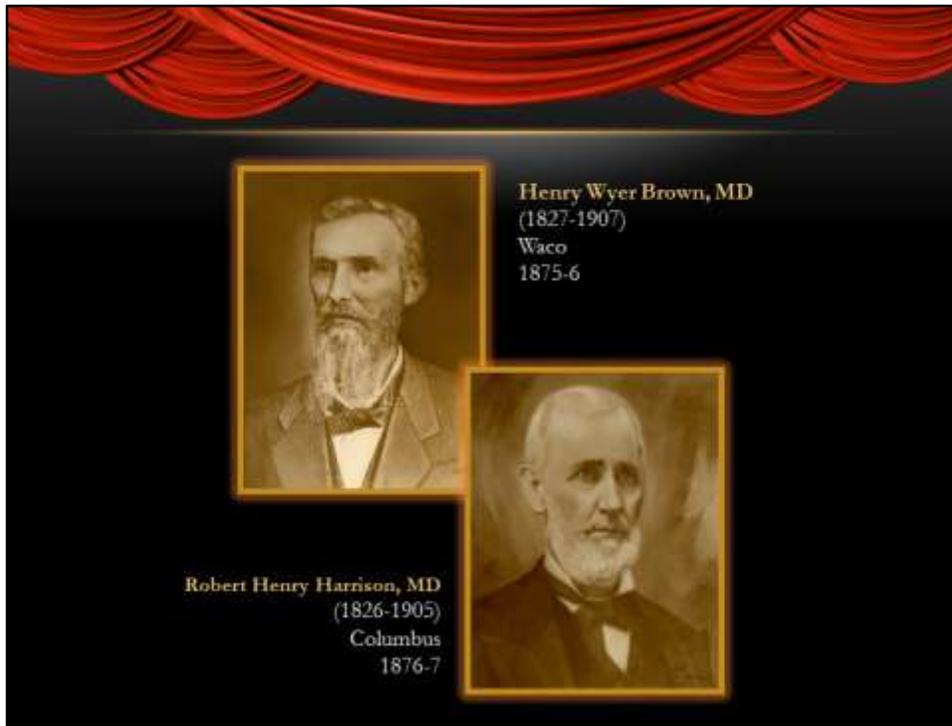
David Finney Stuart, MD  
(1833-1909)  
Houston  
1873-4

Albert Gallatin Clopton  
(1828-1916)  
Jefferson  
1874-5

[1873-4] **David Finney Stuart, MD**, (1833-1909) attended the 1869 organizational meeting from Harris County. The West Virginia native settled in Texas in 1850. He earned a degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and Medical College of Louisiana before returning to practice medicine in Washington County. He was serving the Confederacy as assistant surgeon when he was captured at Arkansas Post and imprisoned at Camp Douglas, Ill. A prisoner exchange placed him with the Army of Tennessee. He founded the Houston Infirmary in 1874 and in 1878-95 was president of Texas Medical College and Hospital in Galveston when it was merged with The University of Texas Medical Branch. Dr. Stuart was chair of the Houston Board of Health during several yellow fever epidemics. He practiced medicine with his brother-in-law, George Clark Red, MD, and later his nephew, TMA President Samuel Clark Red, MD.

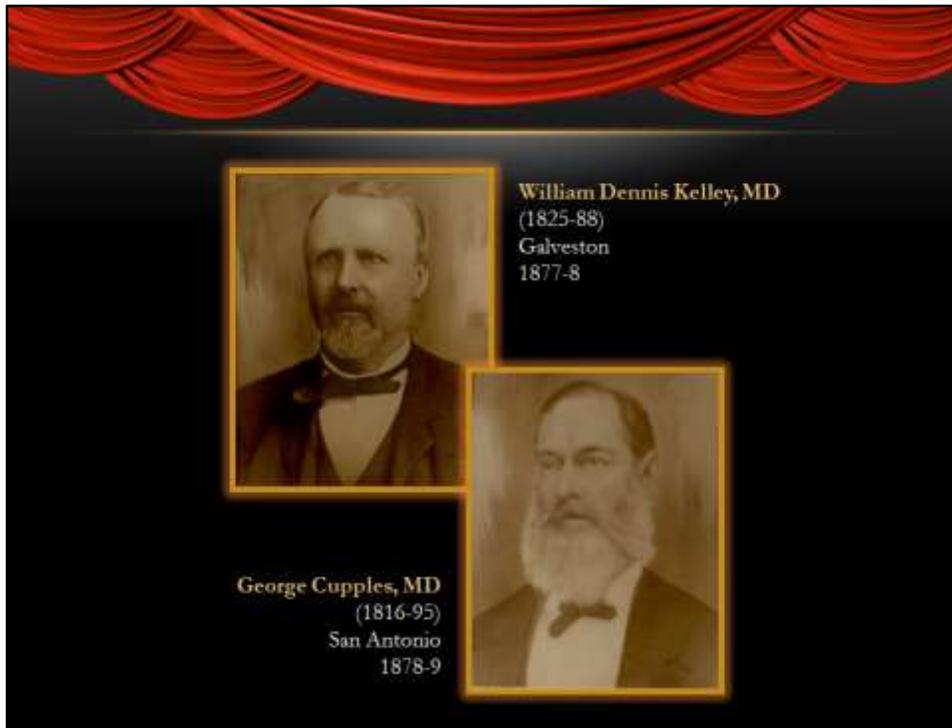
[1874-5] **Albert Gallatin Clopton, MD**, (1828-1916) came to Cass County in 1854 to practice medicine. When the Civil War broke out, he was in Jefferson, where he joined Hood's Texas Brigade serving first as a soldier, then as medical officer. In 1886, the noted orator delivered the eulogy for TMA founder Ashbel Smith, MD. Dr. Clopton, a Georgia native, earned his medical degree from Tulane. He taught physiology at The University of Texas Medical Branch and in 1891 was president of the East Texas Medical Association. His presidential address celebrated the value of meeting with other physicians. He recalled his early years, when because mail delivery was uncertain, few medical journals were available, and there was no chance

to meet with others to discuss and compare symptoms and treatments in Texas. He applauded the discovery of Bright's disease of the kidneys, the discovery of chloroform as an anesthetic, and the value of the microscope. He was the son of Alford Clopton, MD.



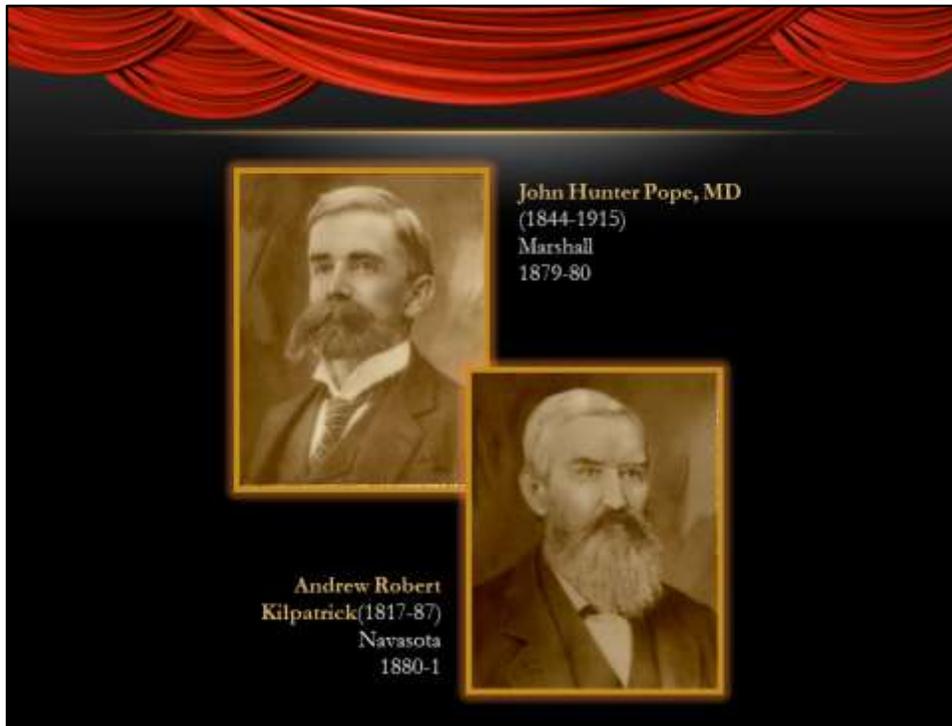
[1875-6] **Henry Wyer Brown, MD**, (1827-1907) came to McClennan County after the Civil War. In 1874, he was president of the Waco Medical Association. During his presidential address, Dr. Brown continued the demand for a state medical school and spoke of the need for a state board of health. The Georgia native practiced medicine in his home state after graduating from the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He co-founded Atlanta Medical College and served as a professor of chemistry and anatomy. During the Civil War, he was superintendent of hospitals in Georgia. In 1894, he was vice president of the American Medical Association.

[1876-7] **Robert Henry Harrison, MD**, (1826-1905) came to Columbus in 1869 and was among those who reorganized TMA in Houston that year. Columbus was a railway hub, and Dr. Harrison managed its hospital for railroad employees. Columbus also endured repeated yellow fever epidemics. After the Galveston Hurricane of 1900, Dr. Harrison treated survivors without charge to thank Galveston residents for their earlier help during those epidemics. The Georgia native grew up in Tennessee, where he practiced medicine both before and after serving in the Confederate Army, including two years as a prisoner of war in Illinois.



[1877-8] **William Dennis Kelley, MD**, (1825-88) came to Indianola in 1853 and relocated to Galveston after the Civil War. During that conflict he had served as a division surgeon and later managed the Confederate hospital at San Antonio. In Galveston, he was president of the Board of Health and the Galveston Medical Society. He also taught physiology at the Texas Medical College and Hospital in Galveston. In his presidential address, Dr. Kelley warned of the dangers of quack medicine and bemoaned the failure of the Texas Legislature to appropriate funds for a state board of health. Born in Tennessee, Dr. Kelley earned his medical degree from the University of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Dennis Kelley, MD.

[1878-9] **George Cupples, MD**, (1816-95) was not present at the annual meeting of his presidency due to illness, but he continued to positively influence the practice of medicine and the progress of TMA, and to serve patients until his final illness the year of his death. In 1886, as chair of the Special Committee on Surgery, Dr. Cupples presented the first report on surgery in Texas. It analyzed 4,293 surgical operations, the majority performed not in hospitals but “under the most difficult circumstances” and with sometimes primitive tools. Dr. Cupples last represented Texas medicine in 1893 at the Pan-American Medical Congress in Washington, D.C. He helped found the West Texas Medical Association.

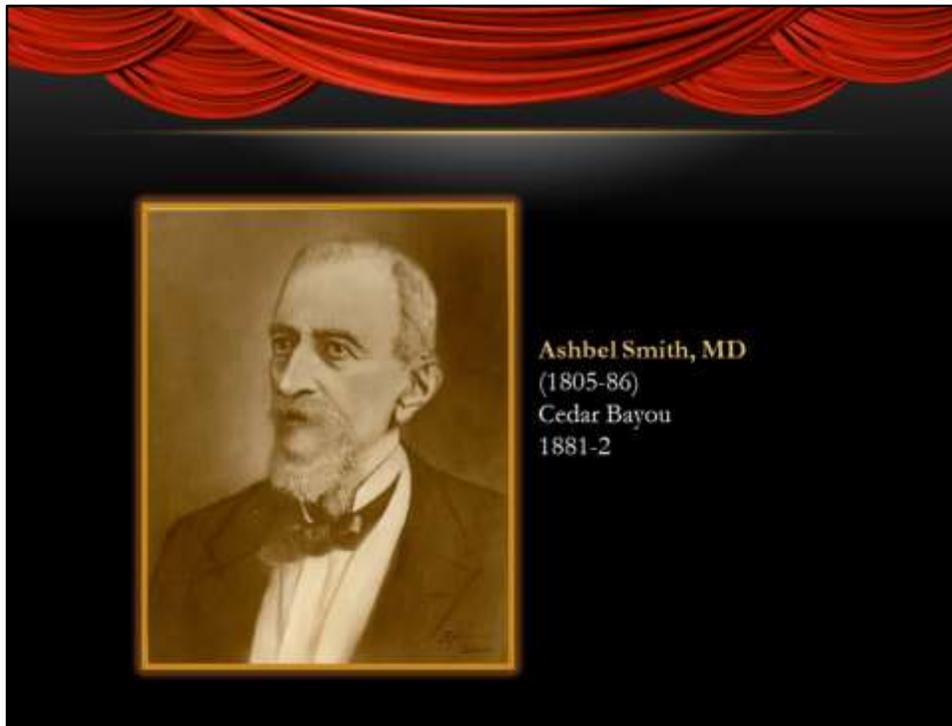


John Hunter Pope, MD  
(1844-1915)  
Marshall  
1879-80

Andrew Robert  
Kilpatrick (1817-87)  
Navasota  
1880-1

[1879-80] **John Hunter Pope, MD**, (1844-1915) came to Marshall from Georgia with his parents at age 12 and opened his medical practice there in 1871. He is credited with medical leadership in many areas: advocating for the then-controversial theory of infectious disease, the importance of the hypodermic syringe in medicine, and the need for medical records. As president, he saw to it that editions of *TMA Transactions* would be bound and indexed. Dr. Pope also served as a member of the National Board of Health, an entity created by Congress to oversee public health in 1879 and disbanded by Congress in 1883 due to political opposition. He served in the Confederate Army and was severely wounded at the Battle of Chickamauga. He earned medical degrees from the University of Virginia and Tulane.

[1880-1] **Andrew Robert Kilpatrick, MD**, (1817-87) came to Texas in 1863 after the Union Army destroyed plantations and freed slaves in Concordia Parish, La. He settled in Anderson County with his family and former slaves, then moved to Navasota. A naturalist and talented author of numerous articles on medicine and such varied subjects as the Cherokee alphabet, he was a strong advocate for a state board of health and immunization. Dr. Kilpatrick kept journals (one is in the TMA Archives) and contributed meteorological reports to the Smithsonian. In his presidential address, he warned against the dangers of adulterated food. The Louisiana native obtained his medical degree from the Augusta Medical College in Georgia. He was the son of James H.T. Kilpatrick, MD.



[1881-2] **Ashbel Smith, MD**, (1805-86) attended both 1853 TMA meetings in Austin and the 1869 organizational meeting in Houston. He reached the Republic of Texas in 1837 and was soon a confidant of Sam Houston. Among the most knowledgeable physicians of his generation, Dr. Smith has been called the father of both the Texas Medical Association and of The University of Texas.

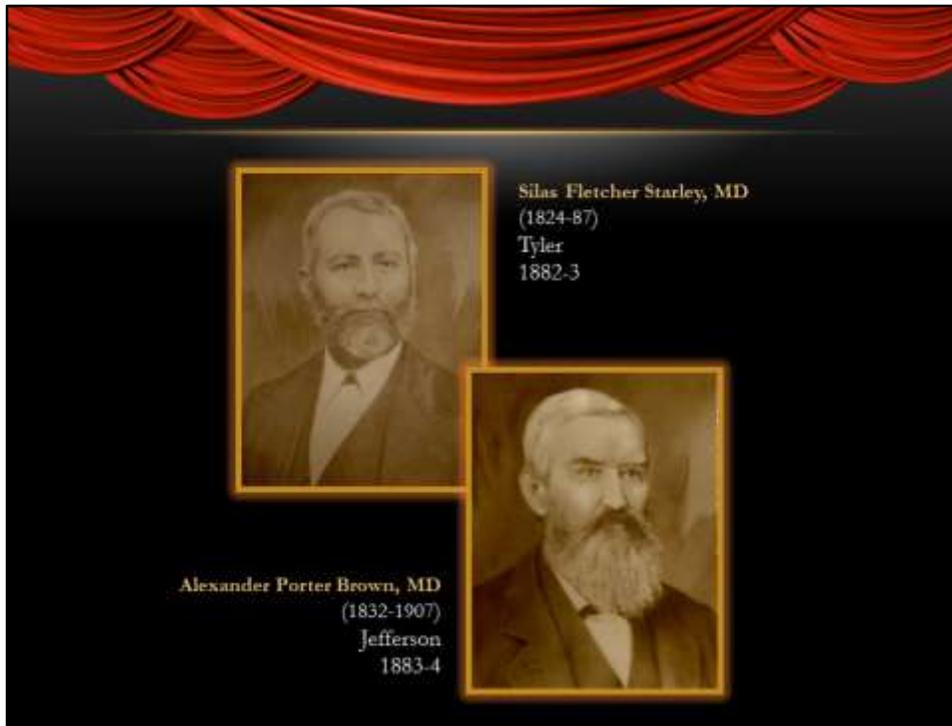
He served the Republic of Texas as its first surgeon general. He was secretary of state in the first Houston administration and minister to England and France in the second Houston administration. During the 1839 yellow fever epidemic in Galveston, Dr. Smith wrote the first medical pamphlet in Texas, *An Account of the Yellow Fever Which Appeared in the City of Galveston, Republic, in the Autumn of 1839, with Cases and Dissections*.

Dr. Smith strongly opposed secession, but once Texas joined the Confederacy he established the Second Texas Infantry. He participated in the Mississippi Valley campaign until wounds from the Battle of Shiloh forced him to return to Texas.

Dr. Smith served in the Texas House of Representatives in the sixth, 11th, and 16th legislatures representing Houston and Galveston. Among his many interests was promoting advanced education for all. In that capacity, Gov. Richard Coke named him one of three commissioners overseeing establishment of an "Agricultural and Mechanical College for the Benefit of Colored Youth" (now Prairie View A&M)

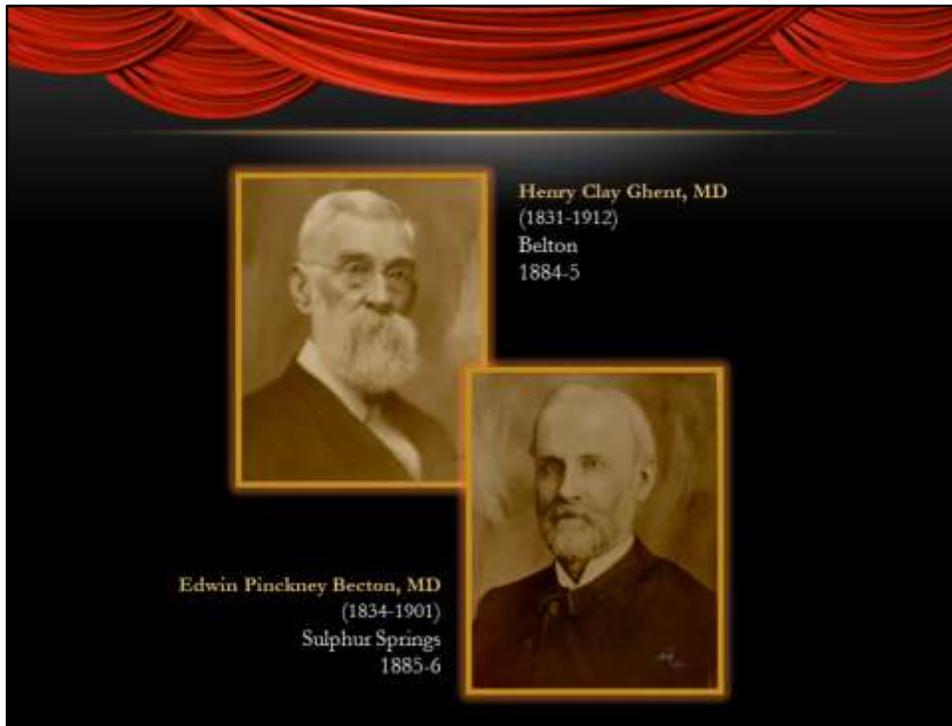
authorized by the legislature. In 1881, Dr. Smith was named first president of the Board of Trustees of The University of Texas. He visited Yale, Vanderbilt, and the University of Virginia to see how an outstanding university functioned, paying particular attention to the University of Virginia because he admired Thomas Jefferson.

The Connecticut native graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Yale. He studied medicine there and in Paris, France, then considered the seat of advanced medical knowledge. He is buried in the Texas State Cemetery.



[1882-3] **Silas Fletcher Starley, MD**, (1824-87) came to Nacogdoches from Alabama with his parents at age 11. He contributed articles to *TMA Transactions* on such subjects as the treatment of tumors and his experience with the ovariectomy. During his presidential address, Dr. Starley noted that the Texas Legislature needed to enact laws that better protected the public from quackery. After graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, he practiced medicine in Cherokee County, Springfield, Fairfield, Corsicana, and Tyler.

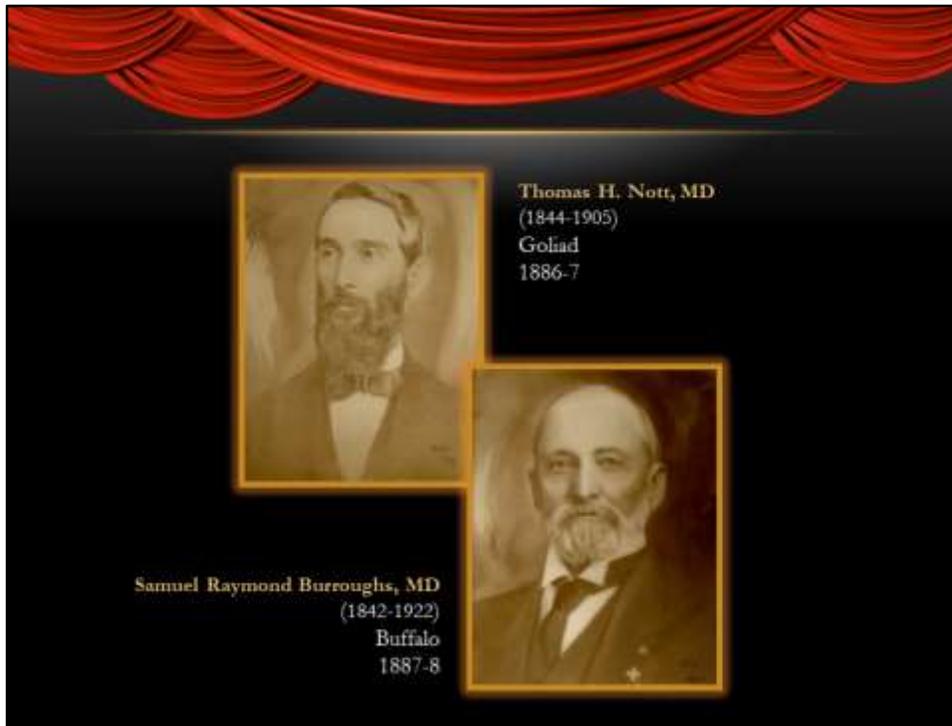
[1883-4] **Alexander Porter Brown, MD**, (1832-1907) came to Jefferson in 1870 after the Louisiana native obtained his medical degree from Tulane. He later relocated to Fort Worth. He contributed articles to *TMA Transactions* on such subjects as bowel complaints and a variety of surgical procedures. During the annual meeting, Dr. Brown spoke of the need for a library and museum. He also suggested that a school of nurses be established in the medical department of The University of Texas.



[1884-5] **Henry Clay Ghent, MD**, (1831-1912) settled in Port Sullivan in Milam County in 1866. He represented the counties of Brazos, Burleson, and Milam in the House of Representatives in the 13th Texas Legislature. Dr. Ghent was chair of the Committee to Investigate State Asylums and also served on the Special Committee on a bill regulating the practice of medicine. In 1873, Dr. Ghent moved to Sulphur Springs, where he continued to practice almost to the day of his death. He was president of the Bell County Medical Association, president of the Central Texas Medical Association, and vice president of the American Medical Association, 1885. Born in South Carolina, he obtained his medical degree at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Before coming to Texas, he served four years as a brigade surgeon in the Confederate Army of Alabama.

[1885-6] **Edwin Pinckney Becton, MD**, (1834-1901) came to San Augustine with his family in 1841. He was an assistant surgeon in the 22nd Texas Regiment during the Civil War. He later represented Hopkins, Hunt, and Wood counties in the House of Representatives of the 12th Texas Legislature. The 12th Provisional Legislature met in February 1870 to ratify three amendments to the U.S. Constitution, thereby allowing Texas to be readmitted to the Union in March 1870. The 13th amendment abolished slavery, the 14th amendment established civil rights for all, and the 15th amendment established voting rights for men. Dr. Pinckney was one of five House members on the Passage of 14th and 15th U.S. Constitutional Amendments Committee. In the first called regular legislative session, Dr. Pinckney served on the committee that visited

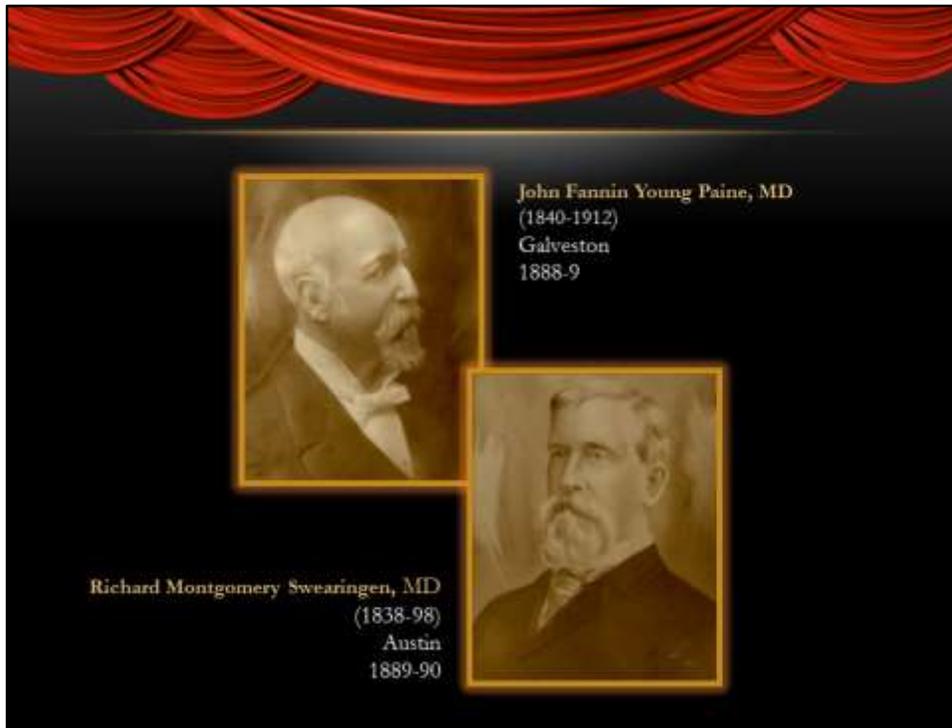
and inspected the state lunatic asylum. In 1874, he moved to Sulphur Springs, where he remained until appointed superintendent of the State Institute for the Blind in 1895; he was serving in that capacity when he died. The Tennessee native graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Tennessee. In his address as president of TMA, he commended Texas physicians for their leadership in “laying the foundation of constitutional government in our beloved State” and their strong advocacy for public education. His son, Joe Becton, MD, would also serve as president of TMA; they were the first father-son pair to do so.



[1886-7] **Thomas H. Nott, MD**, (1844-1905) was born in South Carolina. He graduated from Long Island Hospital College, Brooklyn, 1874, and furthered his studies at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1880. He was a Confederate surgeon during the Civil War, and he served on the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners. His first listing as a TMA member is in Rockport in 1878, but he settled in Goliad. During his presidential address, Dr. Nott questioned the purity of medicines sold in drug stores and the unethical promotion of patent medicine by some physicians. He warned against the overuse of mercury, opium, and quinine. He also opposed physician advertising. He was the son of Rufus A. Nott, MD.

[1887-8] **Samuel Raymond Burroughs, MD**, (1842-1922) was 3 when his parents reached Sabine County from Alabama. While he was studying at Mound Prairie Institute in Anderson County, the Civil War began. He joined Hood's Texas Brigade until captured at Chickamauga. As a prisoner of war at Camp Douglas, Ill., he was put in charge of the prison dispensary because he could read Latin. After the war, he studied at Galveston Medical College, where he later taught as chair of chemistry and medical jurisprudence. After practicing in Houston, he moved to Leon County, where he founded the Leon County Medical Association. He was a member of the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners. In a lengthy presidential address, he compared medical regulation in several states, with special praise for laws in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Minnesota. He favored a national quarantine system and stressed the

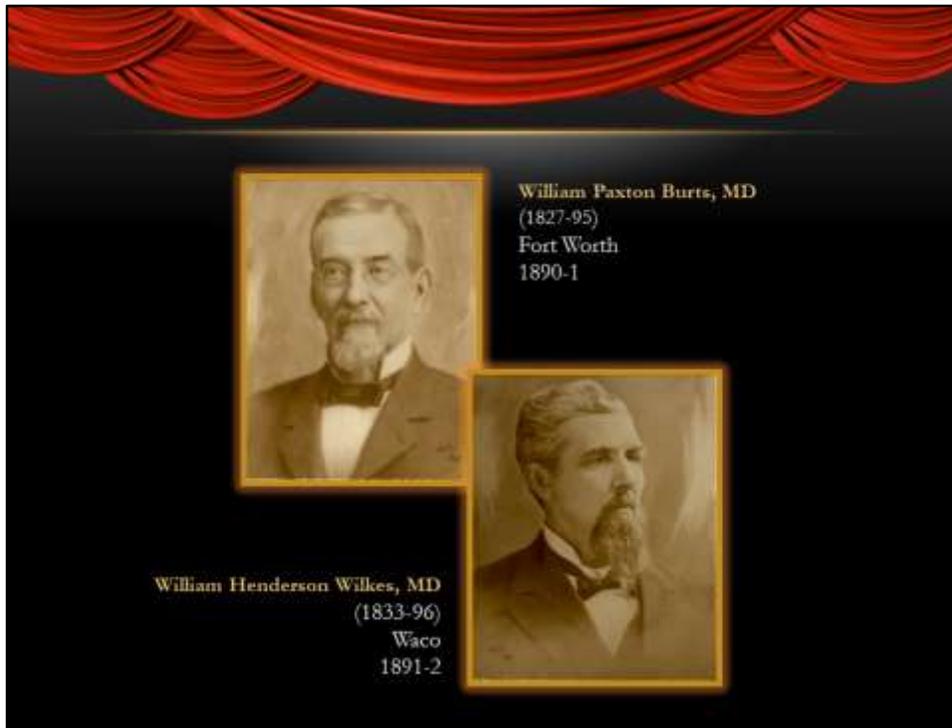
importance of sanitation laws to preventive medicine.



[1888-9] **John Fannin Young Paine, MD**, (1840-1912) came to Ennis in 1873 from Mobile, Ala. The first dean and professor of obstetrics and gynecology at The University of Texas Medical Branch began his medical teaching career at the Texas Medical College and Hospital in Galveston in 1876 and remained a leader in medical education until retiring in 1910 due to failing health. He was considered the prime force in the fundraising campaign for John Sealy Hospital. His presidential address emphasized the importance of public health and prevention. He noted that of the 24,735 deaths reported in the 1889 census, 10,227 of those deaths could have been prevented. He used this example to support a public health service in Texas. The Civil War interrupted Dr. Paine's own medical education, which began at the University of Pennsylvania but was completed at Tulane. The Louisiana native served the Confederate Army as both a field surgeon and a staff surgeon.

[1889-90] **Richard Montgomery Swearingen, MD**, (1838-98) came to Washington County in 1848 from Mississippi with his parents. He had entered New Orleans School of Medicine when the Civil War began. Though opposed to secession, he felt it was his duty to join the Confederate Army. After the war, he completed his medical studies in New Orleans. Returning to Washington County, he was soon confronted with the 1867 yellow fever epidemic that engulfed Southeast Texas, claiming thousands of lives and decimating Chappell Hill. Dr. Swearingen used the knowledge gained during that epidemic when he joined other Austin physicians who journeyed to Mississippi to aid sufferers during its massive yellow fever epidemic in 1878. This

led President Rutherford B. Hays to place him on the Yellow Fever Commission, which became the National Board of Health. Dr. Swearingen served several terms as the state health officer of Texas. He also served as president of the Austin School Board.

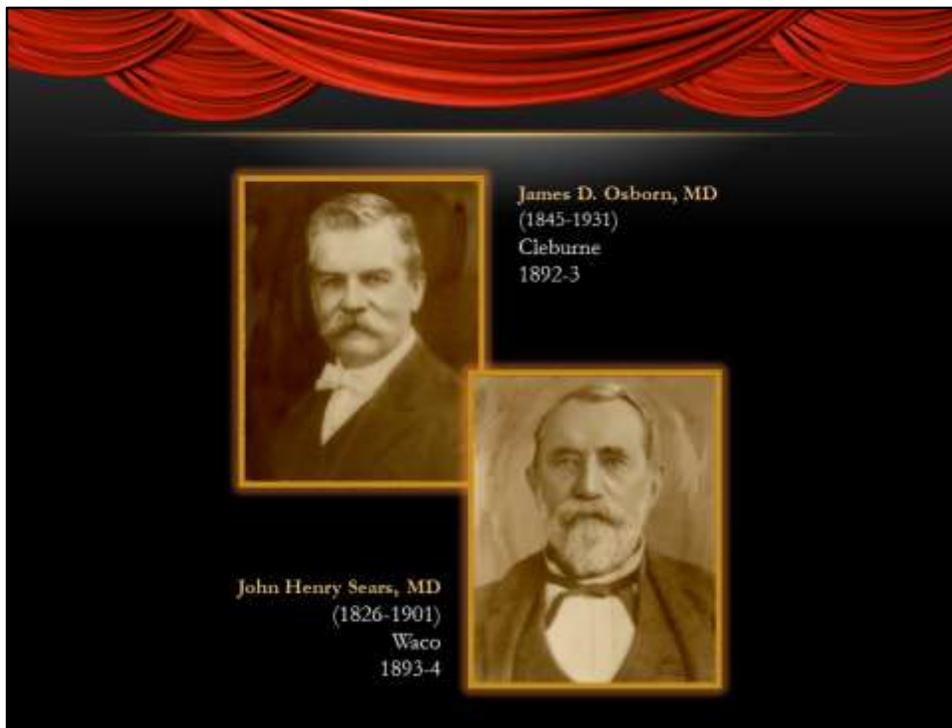


William Paxton Burts, MD  
(1827-95)  
Fort Worth  
1890-1

William Henderson Wilkes, MD  
(1833-96)  
Waco  
1891-2

[1890-1] **William Paxton Burts, MD**, (1827-95) came to Fort Worth from Virginia in 1858 to practice medicine. He was president of the Fort Worth and Tarrant County Medical Society. After Fort Worth incorporated, he was elected its first mayor. Dr. Burt's presidential address lauded the importance of scientific investigation and the microscope, with praise and commentary on the discoveries of Charles Darwin and the philosophy of Thomas Huxley. The Tennessee native earned his medical degree from Geneva Medical College in New York.

[1891-2] **William Henderson Wilkes, MD**, (1833-96) opened his medical practice in Waco in 1868. Originally from Tennessee, the graduate of the Medical Department of Nashville was with the Tennessee Infantry during the Civil War and was a prisoner of war at Fort Donalson in Indianapolis. Dr. Wilkes later served as an alderman in Waco and was half owner and editor of the *Waco Daily and Weekly Telephone*. He was twice president of the Medical Examining Board of the 14th Judicial District. In his presidential address, he spoke of medical progress in the past 35 years with acceptance of such diagnostic tools as the stethoscope, otoscope, laryngoscope, ophthalmoscope, and thermometer.

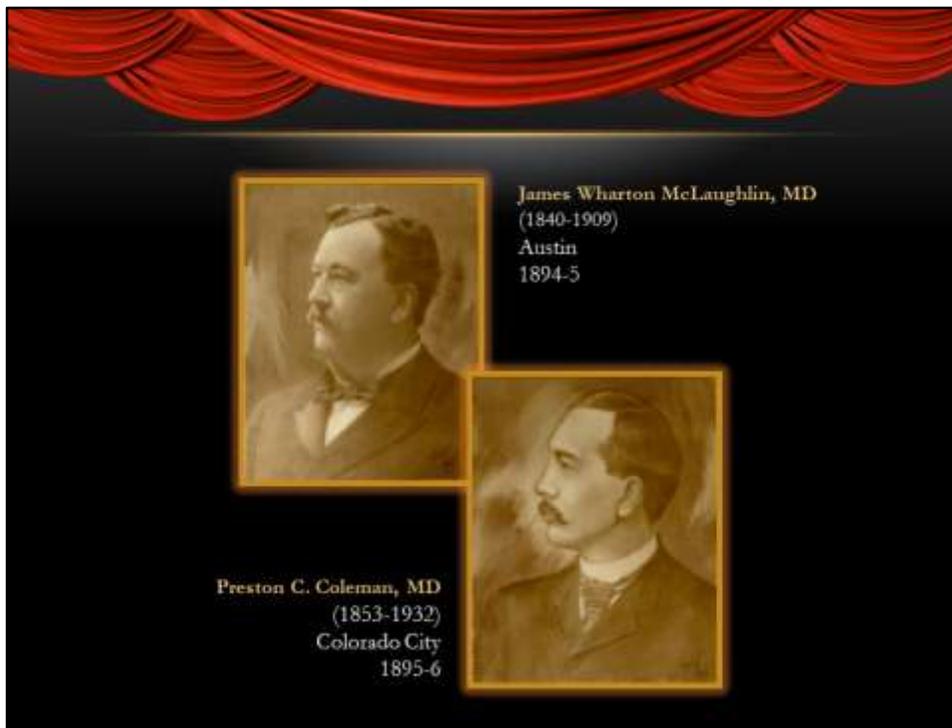


James D. Osborn, MD  
(1845-1931)  
Cleburne  
1892-3

John Henry Sears, MD  
(1826-1901)  
Waco  
1893-4

[1892-3] **James D. Osborn, MD**, (1845-1931) came to Dallas in 1875 but soon left to open his medical practice in Cleburne. During his term as president, he emphasized collaboration between individuals and also between county societies and the state medical association. Dr. Osborn proposed that all county health officers collect vital statistics monthly and forward the information to the state medical association. He promoted county medical societies and suggested each provide reports of their activities at the annual state medical association meeting. He was the son of T.C. Osborn, MD, and earned his medical degree from the University of Virginia.

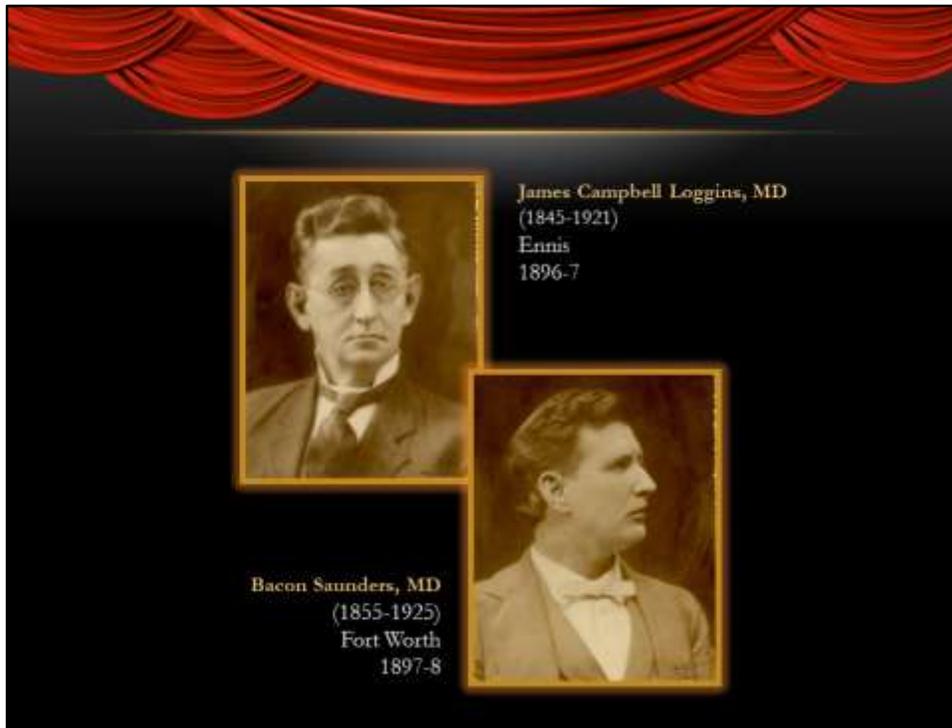
[1893-4] **John Henry Sears, MD**, (1826-1901) came Texas in 1848 to teach school in Brazoria County. He left to earn a degree from South Carolina Medical College and returned to Port Sullivan, Texas, in 1852 to practice medicine. When the Civil War broke out, the then-Waco resident became a surgeon in the 32nd Texas Calvary. In 1866, Dr. Sears was a founder of the Waco Medical Association, serving repeatedly as its president. He also was a founding member of the Central Texas Medical Association. His presidential address contained stories about the challenges faced by pioneer doctors practicing medicine in Texas.



[1894-5] **James Wharton McLaughlin, MD**, (1840-1909) settled near Columbus after the Civil War. He came to Austin in 1869 as a recent graduate of Tulane. While serving as professor of medicine at The University of Texas Medical Branch, he convinced the regents during a meeting in Galveston to fund a needed, modern laboratory. Dr. McLaughlin was explaining the value of a modern laboratory when a regent asked to see it. Said Dr. McLaughlin, “Gentlemen, you are now in the Clinical Laboratory of the University, and you behold all of our splendid equipment.” He led the Travis County Medical Society, Austin District Medical Society, and the Texas Academy of Sciences. Born in Ohio, Dr. McLaughlin joined the Confederate Army because he believed in states’ rights. He first studied medicine with his uncle, C.D. McLaughlin, MD.

[1895-6] **Preston C. Coleman, MD**, (1853-1932) came to Colorado City, a cattle shipping center in the Texas Panhandle, in 1883. He provided strong leadership to organized medicine, public education, and the surrounding communities almost to the day of his death. Dr. Coleman, whose medical practice consisted of a more-than 100-mile region that he served on horseback, was called the father of Texas Tech University because he chaired the first gathering of communities interested in bringing higher education to the region. He was on the board of trustees of Austin College in Sherman for 16 years, equal to the years he presided over the Mitchell County school board. The Tennessee native graduated from the medical department of the University of Nashville. In his presidential address he spoke both of the value of the country doctor and new advances in medicine and public health. He was the son

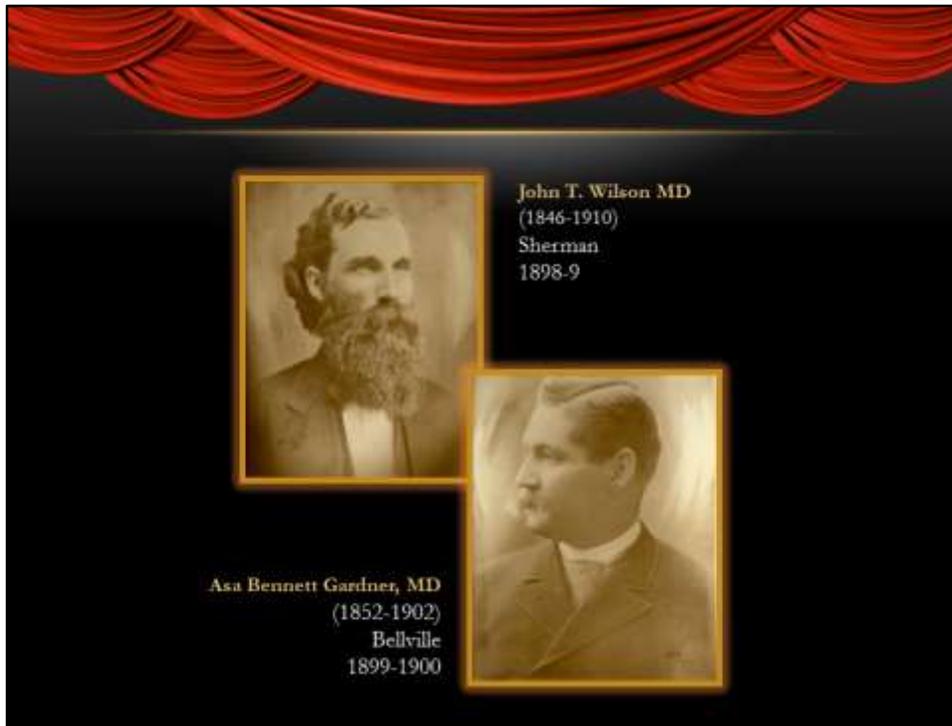
of W.P. Coleman, MD.



[1896-7] **James Campbell Loggins, MD**, (1845-1921) was born the day Texas was admitted to the Union. He was 5 when he came with his parents to Texas from Alabama. At age 15, he joined Hood's Texas Brigade of the Confederate Army. Captured at Gettysburg, he was a prisoner of war in Delaware until he escaped by swimming the Delaware River to rejoin his unit. He earned his medical degree from Tulane and settled in Ennis. Dr. Loggins led his county medical society and also served as alderman, chief of the fire department, and mayor of Ennis. He was chief of the Confederate Home in Austin until he resigned due to ill health. In his presidential address, Dr. Loggins spoke of the need for stronger laws regulating medicine, saying the laws in New York were the best and laws in Texas among the worst and that this was "hurtful to both the public and the medical profession."

[1897-8] **Bacon Saunders, MD**, (1855-1925) was 2 when his parents settled in Dallas from Kentucky. He practiced in Bonham and Fort Worth. He founded the Medical Department of Fort Worth University and was dean when it merged with the Medical Department of Texas Christian University. When that medical department closed, he became a professor in the Medical Department of Baylor University in Dallas. He was a founder and second president of the Texas Surgical Society. He also founded the North Texas Medical Association and was a member of the International Surgeon's Association and Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association. He graduated from the University of Louisville School of Medicine. His presidential address considered

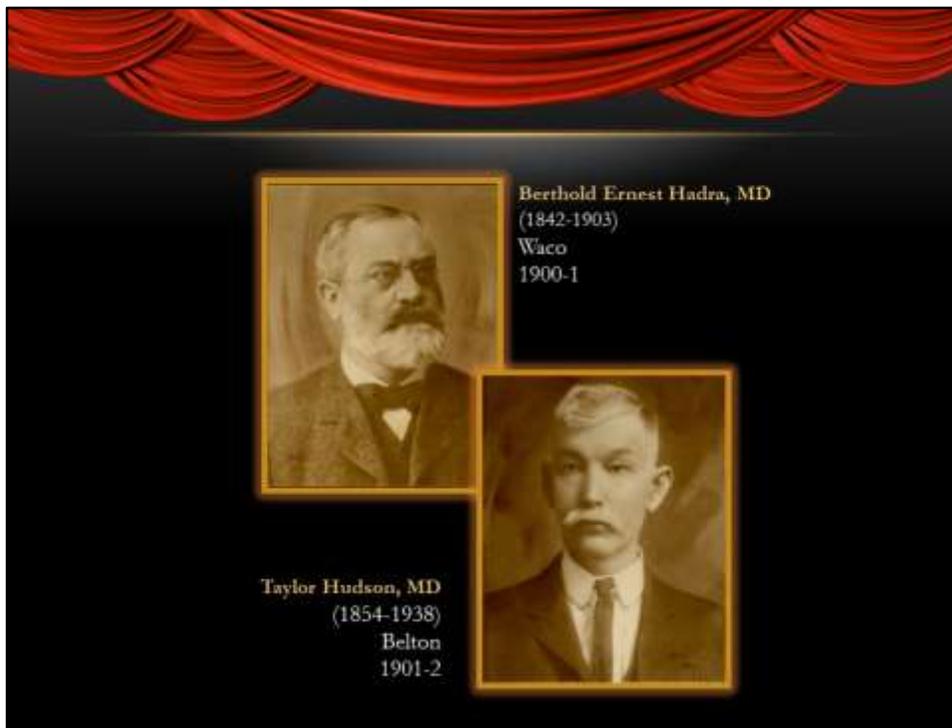
the fact that no doctor had all the answers to a medical problem and could not perform miracles, as was frequently expected by sufferers. He was the son of John Smith Saunders, MD.



[1898-9] **John T. Wilson MD**, (1846-1910) arrived in Sherman in 1876 after practicing medicine in Missouri. Specializing in the treatment of insanity and mental disorders, he was superintendent of the Texas Hospital for the Insane in Austin and later in Terrell. He provided leadership to the TMA Legislative Committee as the state association sought approval for a state health department and vital statistics bureau. Dr. Wilson represented Texas in reviewing proposed federal legislation in 1906 that resulted in passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act. Born in Maryland, he joined First Maryland Battery of Artillery as a private in the Confederate Army. Captured in 1864, he was briefly at Fort McHenry in Baltimore until a prisoner exchange. He was with General Lee at Appomattox when the Civil War ended. Afterwards, he earned a medical degree from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia. In addition to his support for medical regulation and public health initiatives, Dr. Wilson expressed support for training for new mothers in well baby care and advanced education for women while decrying the “misapplied demands of fashion” that women endured.

[1899-1900] **Asa Bennett Gardner, MD**, (1852-1902) came to Bastrop County in 1874 after graduating from the Medical Department of the University of Kentucky. He later relocated to Bellville. During his presidential address he spoke of the need for Texas to join other states in leading the fight to reduce deaths by the largest killer, tuberculosis, by establishing a sanitarium for sufferers of tuberculosis. In his presidential address, Dr. Gardner encouraged all members to contact candidates to

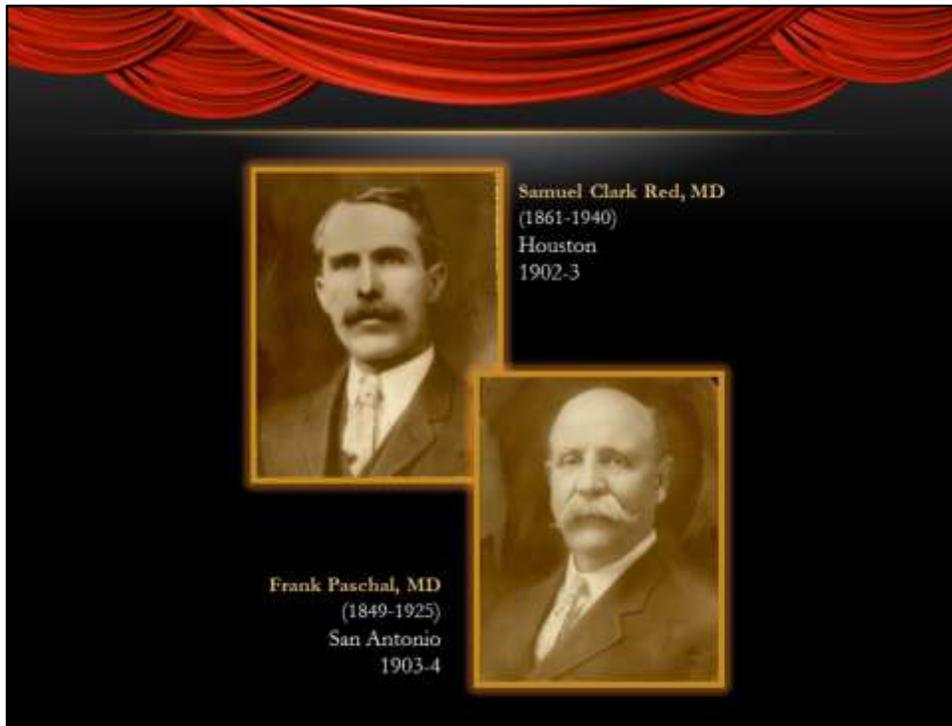
the state legislature and encourage passage of a state board of health and the state collection of vital statistics. He also pointed out a medical school he described as a diploma mill in San Antonio that should be investigated and closed down as a fraud.



[1900-1] **Berthold Ernest Hadra, MD**, (1842-1903) reached Texas in 1870 after completing service with the Prussian Army. He was one of the first in Texas to use the microscope as a diagnostic tool. He practiced medicine in Austin, San Antonio, Waco, Galveston, and Dallas. He was chair of surgery at Texas Medical College and Hospital in Galveston and was head of the surgical department of Southwestern University in Dallas when he died. He was a regent at The University of Texas with Ashbel Smith, MD. Dr. Hadra was internationally known for his surgical skills and authored significant medical articles, such as “Lesions of the Vagina and Pelvic Floor,” which can be found in the TMA Archives. Born in Breslau, Prussia, he received his medical degree from Berlin University. Dr. Hadra’s presidential address considered the differences in training between his native Germany and his adopted land, with particular emphasis on differences between doctors and lawyers.

[1901-2] **Taylor Hudson, MD**, (1854-1938) came with his parents in 1855 from Alabama to San Saba, where his father opened a medical practice. After the Civil War, the family moved to Belton. After graduating from Louisville Hospital Medical College he joined his father in practicing medicine there and founded the Bell County Medical Society. In his presidential address he described the “national dangers” of a materialistic age (and) one of the astounding paradoxes of history that an age of materialism always produces an age of superstition and quackery. He bemoaned the “dense ignorance of the masses in regard to all things pertaining to true medical

science, and their faith in the efficiency of patent nostrums.” He was the son of John W. Hudson, MD.



[1902-3] **Samuel Clark Red, MD**, (1861-1940) was born in Washington County, the first TMA president born in Texas. His presidential file contains a Red family history that identifies him as the “first and only graduate of the Academic Department of the University of Texas on the initial commencement day, June 17, 1885.” The university had opened its doors in 1883, and Samuel Clark Red entered as a junior after previous study at Austin College in Sherman and at Washington and Lee University in Virginia. After graduating from Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia in 1887, he joined the medical practice of his uncle, former TMA president David Finney Stuart, MD, of Houston. Dr. Red was a charter member of the Harris County Medical Society and twice president. His obituary described him as the “first Houston doctor town to operate an x-ray machine, the first to perform an appendectomy and to repair hernia surgically and the first local doctor to bring ambulance service to Houston.” He was also credited as the first to use diphtheria antitoxin. For 17 years he served on the Houston School Board and for several years was president. He also served as health officer of Harris County. He was the son of George Clark Red, MD.

[1903-4] **Frank Paschal, MD**, (1849-1925) began the study of medicine under the tutelage of TMA founder George Cupples, MD, in San Antonio in 1868. He went on to graduate from Louisville Medical College in Kentucky. After graduation, the San Antonio native practiced medicine in his home town for six months before moving to Mexico to practice in Chihuahua, then Monterrey. He resumed his medical practice in

San Antonio in 1892 and was soon leading the ultimately successful effort to establish a state tuberculosis sanitarium. He also led the 1903 reorganization of TMA. In his presidential address, Dr. Paschal called for the collection and preservation of documents and artifacts relating to the history of medicine in Texas.