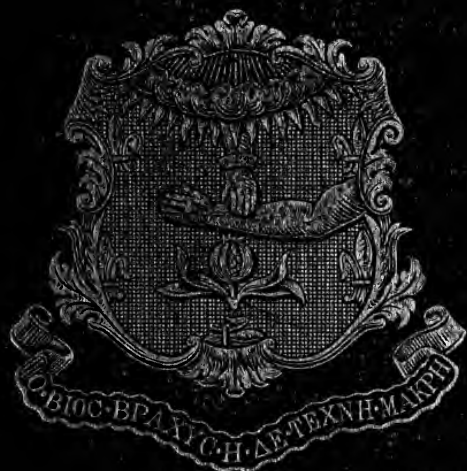


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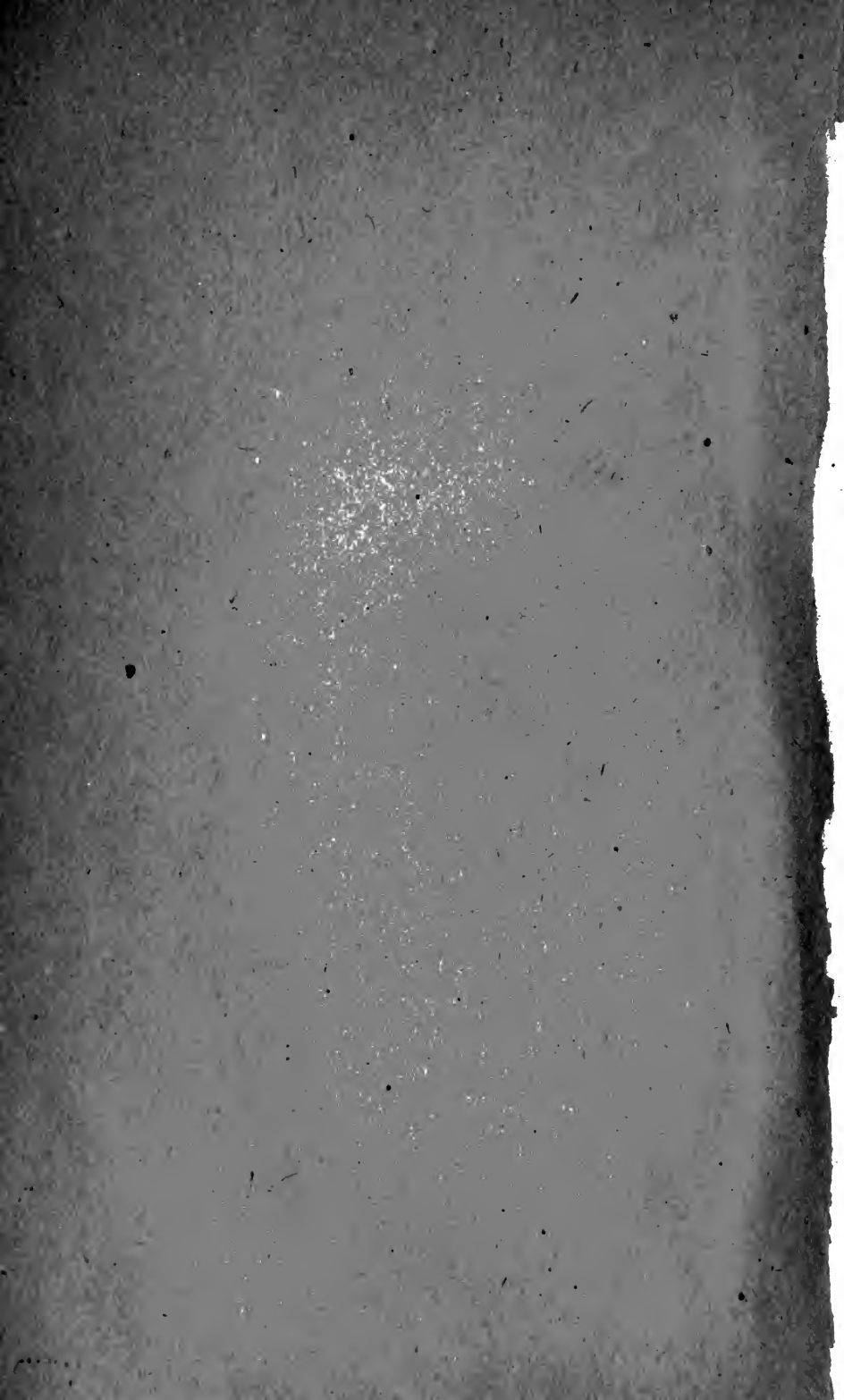


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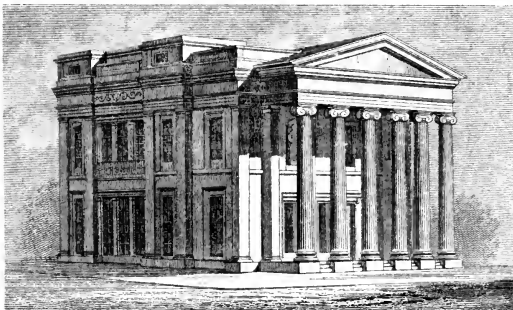
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THE ROLL
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF LONDON;

COMPRISING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ALL THE EMINENT PHYSICIANS, WHOSE NAMES ARE RECORDED IN THE ANNALS,
FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE IN 1518 TO ITS REMOVAL
IN 1825, FROM WARWICK LANE TO PALL MALL EAST.

BY WILLIAM MUNK, M.D., F.S.A.,
FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE, ETC., ETC., ETC.



SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.
VOL. III., 1801 TO 1825.

LONDON:
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R O L L
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF LONDON.

THOMAS ARCHIBALD MURRAY, M.D., was born in Norwich, and was the son of Dr. John Murray, one of the leading physicians in that city. After a good preliminary education at the grammar school of North Walsham, he commenced the study of medicine at the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, under the direction of his father, who was one of the physicians to that institution. He then passed three years at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 4th June, 1796 (D.M.I. de Phænomenis et Natura Morbi ex Submersione oriundi). The ensuing winter he spent in London, attending the hospitals, and more particularly the practice of Dr. Willan at the Public dispensary. In July, 1797, he commenced business at Norwich, but in January, 1800, on the recommendation of Dr. Willan and some other friends, removed to London, and was forthwith elected physician to the Public dispensary. Dr. Murray was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th June, 1801. "This active, intelligent, and promising physician, through whose exertions, aided by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, the London Fever Hospital was established, and to which he was nominated physician, was unfortunately cut off by fever, caught from the first patients admitted into the institution." Dr. Murray died at his house in Gre-

ville-street, Hatton-garden, the 16th March, 1802. He was the author of—

Remarks on the Situation of the Poor in the Metropolis as contributing to the progress of Contagious Disease: with a Plan for the Institution of Houses of Recovery for Persons affected with Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

HALLIDAY LIDDERDALE, M.D., was born in the county of Galloway, N.B., and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1800 (D.M.I. de Morbis Literatorum). He settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th June, 1801. Dr. Lidderdale was chiefly occupied as an obstetric practitioner. He was physician to the City of London Lying-in hospital, and he died in Blandford-square 20th December, 1845.

JAMES CURRY, M.D., was born in the town of Antrim, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 13th September, 1784 (D.M.I. de Humoribus in Morbis Contagiosis Assimilatiōe). On completing his medical education he obtained the appointment of surgeon to an East Indiaman, with the design of practising in Bengal, but the state of his health prevented his doing so, and returning to England he settled at Northampton, where he remained for some years, and held the office of physician to the County hospital. Removing to London, he was, on the 25th June, 1801, admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and on the 10th March, 1802, was appointed physician to Guy's hospital. Dr. Curry is remembered as a shrewd and observant physician. He insisted on the importance of attention to local disorders, as well of function as of structure, and especially to those of the abdominal organs, and his precepts and example led the way to that freer employment of mercurial remedies which characterised English medical practice in the first half of the nineteenth century. Dr. Curry's portrait by Simonam was engraved

by Mills. He died 26th November, 1819, and was the author of—

Observations on Apparent Death from Drowning and Suffocation : with an Account of the Means to be employed for Recovery. 8vo. Lond. 1793.

Examination of the Prejudices commonly entertained against Mercury, as beneficially applicable to the greater number of Liver Complaints, and to various other forms of Disease, as well as to Syphilis. 8vo. Lond. 1809.

A Brief Sketch of the Causes which give rise to the High Price of Grain. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

THOMAS GARNETT, M.D., was born in 1766 at Caster-ton, in the county of Westmoreland, and was educated at Sedberg under Mr. Dawson, a proficient in mathematics, after which he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was a diligent pupil of Dr. Brown, the author of the Brunonian system, and graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1788 (D.M.I. de Visu). Dr. Garnett commenced his medical career at Bradford, co. York, where he delivered lectures on chemistry and natural philosophy, but his success as a physician not proving equal to his expectations, he removed first to Knaresborough, and afterwards to Harrogate. In 1795 he proceeded to Liverpool with the intention of emigrating to America. While waiting for his passage he delivered some lectures there, which met with so much approbation that he relinquished his design of emigrating, and in the following year was appointed professor of chemistry in the Andersonian Institution, Glasgow. On the establishment of the Royal Institution in 1800, Dr. Garnett was invited to deliver lectures there. This brought him to London, and for two seasons he read lectures to numerous and applauding audiences. Dr. Garnett was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1801, but did not long survive, dying 28th June, 1802, at the early age of thirty-six. His portrait by T. Phillips was engraved by S. Phillips. We have from his pen—

Experiments on the Horley Green Spa, near Halifax. 8vo. Bradford. 1790.

Experiments and Observations on the Crescent Water of Harrogate. 8vo. Leeds. 1791.

Outlines of a Course of Lectures on Chemistry. 8vo. Liverpool. 1797.

A Lecture on the Preservation of Health. 8vo. Liverpool. 1797.

A Treatise on the Mineral Waters of Harrogate. 8vo. Leeds. 1799.

Observations in a Tour through the Highlands and part of the Western Isles of Scotland. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1800.

Popular Lectures on the Zoonomia; or the Laws of Animal Life in Health and Disease. 4to. Lond. 1804. This was a posthumous publication for the benefit of his orphan daughters.

FRANCIS HOME, M.D., was a younger son of Dr. Francis Home, a distinguished ornament of the medical faculty in the university of Edinburgh, and the author of an elegant and useful work, the "Principia Medicinæ." He went through the usual curriculum of arts in the college of Edinburgh, and then applied himself to the study of physic. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1800 (D.M.I. de Phthisi), and with the view of joining the army in a medical capacity presented himself for examination at the College of Physicians, London, and was admitted a Licentiate 22nd December, 1801. Almost immediately after this his views of a profession underwent a change. Adhering to the idea of a military life, he relinquished the profession of physic, and joined a regiment of the Guards as an officer. He served with distinguished gallantry from the battle of Fuentes d'Onor to the termination of the war at Waterloo.

THOMAS JAMESON, M.D., a native of Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, but a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 15th January, 1791, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1802. He settled at Cheltenham, and practised there for many years with distinguished success. He was the author of—

A Treatise on the Cheltenham Waters and Bilious Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

Essay on the Changes of the Human Body at its different Ages

the Diseases of each Period, and the Principles of Longevity. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

A Refutation of a Letter from Dr. Adam Neale to a Professor of Medicine of the University of Edinburgh, with a Statement of Ulterior Proceedings to quiet the minds of the Public respecting Cheltenham Waters. 8vo. Cheltenham. 1820.

ALEXANDER PETER BUCHAN, M.D., was born in 1764 at Sheffield, where his father, Dr. William Buchan, the author of "The Domestic Medicine," was then practising. He received his preliminary education at the High school of Edinburgh, whence he was transferred to the university where he completed his classical and commenced his medical studies. Removing, after a time, to London, he attended the lectures of William and John Hunter, and of Dr. George Fordyce, and completed his professional curriculum at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 11th July, 1793 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali). Dr. Buchan was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1802. He was appointed physician to the Westminster hospital in 1813, resigned that office in 1818, but was re-elected in 1820, and died at his house in Percy-street 5th December, 1824, aged 61, and was buried in the west cloister of Westminster abbey. Dr. Buchan published a translation of Daubenton's "Observations on Indigestion and the Efficacy of Ipecacuanha in removing it." 8vo. Lond. 1807. He edited Dr. Armstrong's "Account of the Diseases of Children." 12mo. Lond. 1808, and was the author of—

Enchiridion Syphiliticum, or Directions for the Conduct of Venereal Complaints. 12mo. Lond. 1797.

A Treatise on Sea Bathing, with remarks on the Use of the Warm Bath. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

Bionomia, or Opinions concerning Life and Health, introductory to a Course of Lectures on the Physiology of Sentient Beings. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

Venus sine Concubitu. 12mo. Lond. 1818.

Symptomatology, or the Art of Detecting Disease. 12mo. Lond. 1824.

JOHN SHERWEN, M.D., was bred a surgeon, and was

for some years in the service of the East India company, on leaving which he graduated doctor of medicine, but in what university is not stated in the Annals. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th May, 1802, and practised at Bath. He was a person of extensive and varied attainments, devoted to literature, and was a frequent contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. He was the author of—

Cursory Remarks on the Nature and Cause of the Marine Scurvy. 8vo. 1799.

Introduction to an Examination of the internal evidence respecting the authenticity of certain publications said to have been found in M.S. at Bristol. 8vo. 1809.

ALEXANDER ABERDOUR, M.D., a native of Edinburgh and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrews of 3rd December, 1796, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1802.

WILLIAM PITTS DIMSDALE, M.D., was born at Hertford and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1799 (D.M.I. de Phthisi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1802.

WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M.D., was the eldest son of Mr. George Maton, a wine merchant at Salisbury, and was born in that city the 31st January, 1774. His elementary education was obtained at the Free grammar school of Salisbury, and in July, 1790, he was admitted a commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 30th April, 1794. He was then intended for the church, but with the concurrence of his father, diverted to physic, proceeded A.M. 20th January, 1797, and in the ensuing spring commenced his medical studies by entering at the Westminster hospital and to several of the lecturers in London. He graduated M.B. at Oxford 11th July, 1798, M.D. 15th April, 1801, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1801,

and a Fellow 30th September, 1802. He was Censor in 1804, 1813, 1824. Gulstonian lecturer 1803; Treasurer from 4th April, 1814 to 1820; Harveian orator 1815, and Elect 30th May, 1828. He was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1800, and retained that office until 1808, when his private engagements had become so numerous that he was compelled to relinquish it.

The first few years of Dr. Maton's practice were all but unproductive, and he adopted a system, then not unusual with young metropolitan physicians, that of residing at some popular watering place during the season. Weymouth was selected. Dr. Maton was fond of botany, in the knowledge of which he had been early initiated by his friend, Dr. Pulteney, of Blandford. At Weymouth he had ample leisure to pursue his botanical researches, and his rambles in the neighbourhood attracted general notice. The king and queen were passing the season at Gloucester lodge, and one of the princesses amused herself with botany. A plant not uncommon in that neighbourhood, the arundo epigejos, but unknown to the royal student, was brought to her royal highness, and Dr. Maton, who at the time was strolling with a friend along the esplanade, being mentioned as a person likely to solve the difficulty, was fetched by an equerry and brought by him into the presence of the queen. This introduction to the royal family gave him a name and character at Weymouth highly advantageous to his professional views; and the manner in which George the Third subsequently mentioned his talents secured for him the confidence of many courtly invalids who required medical aid, and led in 1816 to his appointment as physician extraordinary to the queen. When the duke of Kent was attacked with serious illness at Sidmouth in 1820, Dr. Maton was selected to visit his royal highness; and although his efforts failed in saving the life of the duke, his zeal and attention were duly appreciated, and the duchess of Kent without any solicitation on his part appointed him physician in ordinary

to herself and to her royal infant, the princess Victoria. On the death of Dr. Baillie in 1823, he succeeded to much of the practice of that eminent physician, and thenceforward to his own death in 1835 shared with Sir Henry Halford the best business of the town. The latter fifteen years of Dr. Maton's life, brought such a pressure of professional labour upon him, that it became necessary he should devote many weeks of each autumn to relaxation, and a total abstraction from business. About a year before his death he had become the owner of Redlynch house, near Downton, in Wiltshire, where he spent some time during the autumn. But his health was even then failing, and he died at his house in Spring-gardens on the 30th March, 1835. He was buried at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. A monument with the following inscription was soon afterwards erected to his memory in Salisbury cathedral:—

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM GEORGE MATON,
a native of this City.

One of the most eminent physicians of his time in London,
educated at Queen's College, Oxford,
he became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians,
and was honoured with high medical appointments
by his Sovereign and by other branches of the royal family.

Distinguished by extensive knowledge
in philosophy, natural history, and British antiquities,
by his various talents,
his private worth,
his mild and unassuming manners,
he acquired the respect and esteem of every rank in society.

To his kindred he was affectionate and generous;
to his inferiors uniformly kind and considerate;
in his friendship sincere, warm, and constant;
in his charity liberal, without ostentation;
in religion a real as well as a nominal Christian.

He was born 31st January, 1774.

Died 30th March, 1835.

Buried at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London.

“In private life,” writes Dr. Paris, from whose elegant memoir of Dr. Maton* I have condensed this no-

* A Biographical Sketch of the late W. G. Maton, M.D., Lond. 1838.

tice, "no man in his intercourse with society was more agreeable in his manners or more sincere and steady in his friendships; no one more charitable and benevolent in his disposition; his notion of honour was refined to the extent of chivalry; his affection for his relative and kindred was unbounded, and his generosity towards them was only exceeded by the high sense of integrity which occasionally led him to exercise it. Nor should I do his memory full justice were I to pass unnoticed a noble act of beneficence, alike uncommon in the extent of the sacrifice it demanded and in the circumstances which induced it. On the death of his father in 1816, the latter years of whose life had been embittered by protracted bodily sufferings, which had the effect of throwing all his accounts into confusion and arrear, a large unexplained balance was found due from his estate, after applying all his available assets. Dr. Maton's resolution was immediately formed. He prevailed upon every creditor to accept his debt by instalments; and in order that he might faithfully redeem the pledge he had given to them, he annually set apart such a portion of his income as he could spare, after defraying the expenses which were essential to his professional station and appearance. At length he achieved his noble object: he liquidated the debts of his father, and he provided for those who were dependent upon him; but it was through long toil, anxiety, and a secret depression that weighed on his sensitive mind that he accomplished it. I am informed that a sum exceeding 20,000*l.* was for these purposes expended during his life. It would have been strange had not the citizens of his native place justly and gratefully appreciated so noble an act of honourable disinterestedness, and they recorded their sense of his character by a civic memorial. The mayor and corporation presented him with the freedom of the city in a splendid gold box, bearing the following inscription:—

The Mayor
and Commonality of New Sarum

to
 WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M.D.,
 F.R.S., F.A.S., F.L.S.,
 with the freedom of his native city;
 to mark their esteem for his talents and character.
 1827.”

In concluding his memoir of Dr. Maton, Dr. Paris adds: “No one more anxiously desired to divest his profession of every selfish and sordid consideration. He had early enlisted himself under the banner of truth, and sooner would he have forfeited every chance of promotion than have rested his hopes of success on an unholy alliance with the spirit of delusion. It is true that he treated the prejudices of his patients with indulgence and regard, but his professional advancement was never marked by a mean submission or a servile attention to their wishes, nor by an abject homage to their rank or opulence. He won their confidence by a distinguishing sagacity and a prompt judgment, manifested in a manner at once decisive, but unaffectedly courteous and engaging. He maintained this advantage by the success of his treatment and by the warm and active diligence with which he directed it.”

Dr. Maton was an ardent and accomplished botanist, an active fellow and for a long series of years vice-president of the Linnæan Society, and a frequent contributor to its Transactions. By various members of the Linnæan Society and others has the name of Maton been associated with objects of natural history. To antiquarian researches Dr. Maton also devoted some of his time, and contributed largely to the Salisbury Guide and to Hutchins's excellent History of Dorset. He was a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was repeatedly elected into the council. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society, and his name appears on the certificate as one of those who proposed Sir Humphrey Davy for that honour. Besides his contributions to the *Archæologia*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, and other scientific publications, Dr. Maton was the author of—

Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, picturesque

Scenery and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1797.

Pulteney's View of the Writings of Linnæus, with the Life of the Author. 4to. Lond. 1805.

Dr. Maton's portrait is in the college.

JAMES HAWORTH, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and descended from a family of long standing in that county. After a sound scholastic education, he was entered at Brasenose college, Oxford, and proceeded A.B. 14th June, 1786, A.M. 12th June, 1789. In 1791 he was elected a Radcliffe travelling fellow, when he removed to University college, and as a member of that house graduated M.B. 17th December, 1791, M.D. 21st June, 1793. In accordance with the terms of his fellowship, Dr. Haworth spent some years upon the continent of Europe, and even extended his travels to America, being the first Radcliffe fellow who visited the New World. Returning to England, Dr. Haworth settled in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1802, and a Fellow 4th April, 1803. He was Censor in 1804, 1814, Croonian lecturer in 1813, and Harveian orator in 1816. He was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital 6th August, 1802; and retained that office until his death, which occurred at his house in Red Lion-square 2nd May, 1823.

JAMES FRANCK, M.D., born in London, was educated at Pembroke college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1792, M.D. 1802. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1802, and a Fellow 30th September, 1803. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1804, and Censor in 1805. Dr. Franck was an army physician, and died at his house in Hertford-street, Mayfair, 27th January, 1843, being then an inspector-general of hospitals.

RICHARD EDWARDS, M.D., was born in Cornwall, and was the third son of Mr. John Edwards, for many years

the managing partner of the Cornish Copper company. He was educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, and graduated B.C.L. 15th April, 1795; but then changing his line, proceeded A.B. 10th March, 1801; A.M. 19th June, 1801; M.B. 13th May, 1802; and M.D. 14th May, 1802. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1802, a Fellow 30th September, 1803, and was Censor in 1805. Dr. Edwards was an accomplished chemist, and for a time was lecturer on that science at St. Bartholomew's hospital. He returned to his native county about the year 1808, and from that time to his death resided at Falmouth. He died on the 12th September, 1827. Dr. Edwards "united great natural talents and the most varied acquirements. He excelled as a chemist and practical mechanic. His habits were active, industrious, and benevolent; his manners mild and unassuming, and in private life there was a playfulness in his demeanour which endeared him to all his associates."*

JOHN EDMONDS STOCK, M.D., was for some time at Exeter college, Oxford, but having conscientious scruples as to subscription, he left the university without taking any degree. He obtained a degree of doctor of medicine, but from what university I have not been able to discover, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th December, 1803. He practised at Bristol, where his secession in 1816 from the unitarians, with whom he had allied himself, occasioned a great sensation, and led to a correspondence which was made public at the time. Dr. Stock died at the house of his brother-in-law at Tewkesbury, in October, 1835, aged sixty-one. He was the author of—

Medical Collections on the Effects of Cold as a remedy in certain Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

Memoirs of the Life of Thomas Beddoes, M.D., with an analytical account of his writings. 4to. Lond. 1811.

* Gent. Mag., vol. xcvii, pt. 2, p. 471.

JOSEPH SKEY, M.D., a native of Worcestershire, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 25th June, 1798 (D.M.I. de Materie Sanguinis Combustibili), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1803. He died at Baker-street, Portman-square, 18th September, 1866, aged 93, being physician to the forces and inspector-general of army hospitals.

CHARLES TICE, M.D., a native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1802 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1803.

SIR GEORGE SMITH GIBBES, M.D., was born in 1771, and was the son of the Rev. George Gibbes, D.D., rector of Woodborough, co. Wilts. He received his scholastic education at Southampton, under the Rev. Dr. Mant, father of the well-known bishop of that name. When sixteen years of age he was entered a commoner of Exeter college, Oxford, and as a member of that house graduated A.B. 17th February, 1792. Elected to a fellowship at Magdalen college he removed thither, and proceeded A.M. 21st May, 1795; M.B. 6th April, 1796; M.D. 11th April, 1799. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1803, a Fellow 25th June, 1804, and was Harveian orator in 1817. He settled at Bath, where he practised with distinguished reputation and success for a long series of years. In 1804 he was elected physician to the Bath General hospital; in 1819 was appointed physician extraordinary to queen Charlotte, and in 1820 received the honour of knighthood. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Somerset. About 1835 Sir George Gibbes retired from the active exercise of his profession and removed to Cheltenham, whence he withdrew to Sidmouth, and died there on the 23rd June, 1851, aged 80. He was buried in the family vault at Woodborough, and is commemorated by a mural tablet in the church of All Saints, Sidmouth, of

which his son the Rev. Heneage Gibbes* is the present incumbent. Sir George was a fellow of the Royal and of several other scientific and literary societies, foreign and domestic, and contributed several papers to their transactions: he was the author of—

Observations on the Component parts of Animal Matters, and on their Conversion into a substance resembling Spermaceti. 8vo. — 1796.

A Treatise on the Bath Waters. 8vo. Bath, 1800.

Outlines of a New Theory of Medicine. 8vo. Bath, 1815.

JOHN REID, M.D., was born at Leicester, and received the early part of his general education under the Rev. Mr. Holland, of Bolton, co. Lancaster, after which he spent five years at the Dissenters' college at Hackney. Applying himself then to medicine, and acting on the advice of his friend, Dr. Pulteney of Blandford, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1798 (D.M.I. de Mania). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1804, and died at his house in Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, on the 2nd July, 1822. We have from his pen—

An Account of the Savage Youth of Avignon. Translated from the French. 12mo. Lond. 1801.

A Treatise on the Origin, Progress, and Treatment of Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

Essays on Hypochondriasis and other Nervous Affections. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

HENRY CLUTTERBUCK, M.D., was born in 1770 at Marazion, co. Cornwall, and was the fourth son of a solicitor in extensive business in that town. He commenced the study of medicine by an apprenticeship to Mr. Kempe, a surgeon, at Truro, and at the age of twenty-one, came to London, when he entered to the united borough hospitals, and to the lectures of Dr.

* This exemplary clergyman was bred to physic, proceeded M.B. at Cambridge in 1826, as a member of Downing college, and was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1830. Devoting himself to the church, he received ordination, and in 1841 withdrew his name from the College list.

George Fordyce, Dr. Saunders, the elder Mr. Cline, and Dr. Andrew Marshall. In due course he became a member of the corporation of Surgeons, and then settled as a general practitioner in the city. Shortly after this, he commenced the publication of "The Medical and Chirurgical Review," a journal that appeared twice each month; of which he was the projector, editor, and almost sole writer, and which he continued for a period of fifteen years, until 1807, when it was discontinued. Determining to qualify himself as a physician, he relinquished his general practice, and in 1802 proceeded to Edinburgh for one year, but then transferred himself to Glasgow, where he graduated doctor of medicine 16th April, 1804 (D.M.I. quædam de sede et natura Febris complectens). Returning to the metropolis, he established himself in St. Paul's churchyard, and on the 1st October, 1804, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was elected physician to the General dispensary in 1807, and about that time began to lecture on materia medica and the practice of physic. His lectures are said to have been like his writings, plain, forcible, and unadorned; full of practical facts, and with an entire absence of speculation. He delivered three courses on each subject in the year, and commanded a numerous class. His receipts, from this source alone, are said in one year to have exceeded one thousand pounds. In 1809, he sent to the press his "Inquiry into the Seat and Nature of Fever," a work which attracted immediate attention, and established the character of its author as an original thinker, and one of the most energetic practitioners of his time. From this period, Dr. Clutterbuck's reputation and business steadily increased, and he soon took a position among the first physicians in the city. For more than fifty years he was a regular attendant at the meetings of the Medical Society of London, where he was known as a most effective speaker. "He might be considered the model of a debater on medical subjects; never for a moment carried away into statements which he could

not substantiate, and always preserving the full command of his temper, he spoke with a deliberation and with a clearness which have been seldom excelled. The style of his address was rather cautious than energetic, and he was perfect in the choice of his language. Indeed it would be difficult to conceive a more finished composition of words than fell from the deliberate lips of Dr. Clutterbuck in a debate. He was so easy to follow and so clear in his statements that there was no possibility of misunderstanding him, and the shorthand writer who had to take his speech would, if he took it correctly, have no faults in style or composition to correct."* Dr. Clutterbuck continued in the active duties of his profession to the last. He had attended the anniversary meeting of the Medical Society of London, 8th March, 1856. Having heard the oration at Willis's rooms, he left to walk home, and in crossing a street was knocked down by a cab. From the injuries thus received he never recovered. He died at his house in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, 24th April, 1856. He retained his faculties to the last, and was said to have seen patients on the very day he died. In person Dr. Clutterbuck was somewhat above the middle height, and robust in form. His complexion was florid, his forehead massive, his features large. A portrait of him, painted by subscription, for the Medical Society of London, is in the meeting-room of that institution. Dr. Clutterbuck, in addition to the work on fever, which came to a second edition in 1825, was the author of—

An Account of a New and Successful Method of Treating those Affections which arise from the Poison of Lead. 8vo. Lond. 1794.

Remarks on some of the Opinions of the late Mr. John Hunter respecting the Venereal Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

Observations on the Prevention and Treatment of the Epidemic Fever at present prevailing in this Metropolis and most parts of the Kingdom. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

An Essay on Pyrexia or Symptomatic Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

On the Proper Administration of Blood-letting. 8vo. Lond. 1840.

* Lives of British Physicians. 12mo. Lond. 1857, p. 403, *et seq*

Essays on Inflammation and its Varieties. 8vo. Lond.

A brief Memoir of George Birkbeck, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

WILLIAM LAMBE, M.D., was born 26th February, 1765, at Warwick, and was the son of Mr. Lacon Lambe, an attorney practising in that town. After a good scholastic education at the Hereford grammar-school, he was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which society he subsequently became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1786, and was fourth wrangler of his year, A.M. 1789, and M.D. 1802. Soon after taking his second degree in arts, he commenced business at Warwick, succeeding to the practice of his friend, Dr. Landon, who about that time withdrew from the active exercise of his profession. Whilst at Warwick, he made a minute chemical examination of the mineral water at Leamington, the results of which he published in the 5th vol. of the "Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Manchester." Desirous of a wider field for his exertions, he, after a time, removed to London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1803, and a Fellow, 22nd December, 1804. He was Censor in 1806, 1815, 1826, 1828; Croonian lecturer, 1814, 1815, 1816; Harveian orator, 1818; Elect, 30th September, 1828; and Consiliarius, 1839. He died at Dilwyn, whither he had retired, on the 11th June, 1847, aged 82, and was buried in the family vault in the churchyard of that parish.* Dr. Lambe was an

* Neque vero, hoc loco, mihi silentio prætereundus est, quem nuper, gravem annis, amisimus Gulielmus Lambe quippe qui scientiæ chemicæ cultor esset haud spernendus, idem litteris humanioribus bene imbutus, atque medendi certè haud imperitus. Particulas plumbeas in aquis latitantes scite evocavit. Simplex erat et apertus et mores ejus modestissimi, vita integerrima. Quod si paulo inconsultius carnem nobis omnino interdiceret vellet, ignoscendum est tamen. Cuiam enim nocuit? Nemo, quod sciam, illi, de hac re, nisi ipse sibi, dicto fuit audiens. Vale! igitur lenis anima! qualis neque candidior, neque innocentior altera ad plures migravit: neque facile crederem te, in locis piorum lætis, beatisque sedibus, quemquam tibi iratum, veluti Ulyssi Ajacem, esse inventurum: namque irasci tibi vix potuerit aliquis, nisi vero si quis esset ita, plusquam tu ipse, Pythagoræus, ita cibum omnem nitrogenatum perosus, ut

accomplished man, benevolent and kind hearted, his advice and purse being open on all occasions to the sick and needy. "He was eccentric in his manners, and a rigid vegetarian, having for nearly half a century before his death never tasted animal food. He wrote a work to show that almost all diseases, but particularly those of a scirrhus nature, had their origin in the use of animal diet, and in the impure water supplied to the metropolis. He did not, however, insist upon all his patients keeping to a vegetable diet, but he strongly relied upon the necessity of their drinking nothing but filtered water; and he had the model of a glass filter in his consulting room, which he invariably exhibited and described to his patients. Dr. Lambe had never any considerable practice of a remunerative character, and lived for many years a short distance out of town. He had, however, a consulting room in King's-road, Bedford-row, at which he was in the habit of attending three times a week. Never was a poor patient turned from the door at any of the hours of his attendance, and this most benevolent man assisted with money those who without it were unable to obtain the little luxuries necessary in sickness and the medicines he had prescribed."* Dr. Lambe was the author of—

An Analysis of the Leamington Water. 8vo. 1790.

Researches into the Properties of Spring Water, with Medical Cautions, against the use of Lead in Water-pipes, Pumps, Cisterns, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

A Medical and Experimental Inquiry into the Origin of Constitutional Diseases, particularly Scrofula, Consumption; Cancer, and Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

Reports of the Effects of a peculiar Regimen on Scirrhus Tumours and Cancerous Ulcers. 8vo. Lond. 1809.

Additional Reports on the Effects of a peculiar Regimen in cases

tibi succenseret, quod non obsecutus esses Pythagorico illi edicto, ne faba vesceremur. Sed, ut quæramus seria, nonne is beatus, post obitum certe, videtur jure appellandus, cui nihil quisquam, neque fraudis, neque malitiæ, neque vitii, recte objicerit? Oratio ex Harveii Instituto habita die Junii xxiv; MDCCCXLVIII a Francisco Hawkins, M.D. pp. 19—20.

* Lives of British Physicians. 12mo. Lond. 1857, p. 406.

of Cancer, Scrofula, Consumption, Asthma, and other Chronic Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

An Investigation of the Properties of Thames Water. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

ROBERT BATTY, M.D., was born at Kirkby Lonsdale, co. Westmoreland, and received his medical education in London and Edinburgh. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 30th August, 1797, shortly after which he settled in London, commenced practice as an obstetric physician, and on the 30th September, 1800, was admitted by the College of Physicians a Licentiate in Midwifery. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College 22nd December, 1804. Dr. Batty was physician to the Lying-in hospital, Brownlow-street, and was for some years editor of the "Medical and Physical Journal." He died at Fairlight-lodge, Hastings, whither he had long retired, on the 16th November, 1849, aged 86. His portrait by Dance was engraved by W. Daniell.

ALEXANDER LYON EMERSON, M.D., was born in Berkshire 10th May, 1770, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1794 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). In the following year he entered the medical service of the army, and served as physician to the forces in Egypt, Spain, the Cape of Good Hope, &c. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1805, was made inspector of hospitals in 1817, and died at Tunbridge Wells on the 23rd July, 1834, aged 60.

THOMAS BATEMAN, M.D., was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, on the 29th April, 1778, and was the only son of a surgeon in good business in that town. He received his rudimentary education at two private schools, one at Whitby, the other at Thornton; but at neither of them did he give indications of the ability which afterwards distinguished him. He was remarkably silent and reserved, and although punctual in the per-

formance of his tasks at school, evinced no particular pleasure in the pursuit of knowledge, and never opened a book for his own amusement. He passed three years with an apothecary at Whitby, and in 1797 came to London, when he entered to the lectures at the Windmill street school, and to the physicians' practice at St. George's hospital. In the following year he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1801 (D.M.I. de Hæmorrhœa Petechiali). He then returned to London and completed his studies at the Public dispensary, under Dr. Willan, through whose influence he was elected physician to the London Fever hospital, and shortly afterwards physician to the Public dispensary. He maintained the high reputation which that institution had attained under his predecessor, Dr. Willan, as a school of practical medicine, and among his very numerous pupils there were Dr. P. M. Latham, Dr. W. F. Chambers, Dr. Richard Bright, and Dr. Addison. Dr. Bateman was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1805. In that year he joined with Dr. Duncan, jun., of Edinburgh, and Dr. Reeve, of Norwich, in establishing the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal," to which he contributed those Reports on the Diseases of London and the State of the Weather, which first brought him into notice and contributed materially to the establishment of his professional reputation. He also contributed the whole of the medical articles in Rees' Cyclopædia from the letter C inclusive, with the exception of that on the "History of Medicine." In the Medical Reports, as in his attention to cutaneous diseases, Dr. Bateman followed in the footsteps of his friend and colleague, Dr. Willan, on whose illness and consequent departure for Madeira in 1811 he became the chief authority in London on all questions relating to affections of the skin. He proved his qualifications for this position by his well-known and useful "Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases according to the Arrangement of Dr. Willan," which appeared in 1813.

This was followed by the "Delineations of Cutaneous Diseases, exhibiting the characteristic appearances of the principal genera and species, comprised in the classification of Willan, and completing the series of engravings began by that author." 4to. Lond. 1817. The Synopsis became a standard work, was translated into French, German, and Italian, and its fame extended even to Russia, the emperor of which was pleased to desire, through his own physician, that a copy of each of Dr. Bateman's works should be sent to him through the hands of the imperial ambassador in London. His majesty rewarded Dr. Bateman with a diamond ring of a hundred guineas value, and at the same time intimated the imperial pleasure that any future works written by Dr. Bateman should be transmitted in like manner to St. Petersburg. In the year 1815, when Dr. Bateman's professional fame and emoluments were rapidly increasing, his health began to decline. To derangement of the digestive organs and attacks of periodical headache from which he had for some time suffered, was superadded a gradual failure of the sight of one eye, which was regarded as amaurotic. And as the other eye was, also, to a certain degree affected, it was resolved to have recourse to mercury. The general health having been improved by a sojourn of some weeks at the seaside, the plan was commenced early in the year 1817. But it was soon necessary to desist, for he was attacked with mercurial erethism, from which he narrowly escaped with his life; but with a constitution so broken as to limit all his subsequent exertions. Of the distressing train of symptoms Dr. Bateman experienced, he has given a graphic sketch in the ninth volume of the "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions." In the spring of 1818 he resigned his office at the Fever hospital, and in the summer of the following year, that at the Public dispensary, about which time he withdrew from London to Bishop Burton, near Beverley, and eventually to his native town, Whitby, where he died on the 9th April, 1821, in the forty-third year of his age.

Dr. Bateman collected into one volume his Reports on the Diseases of London, 8vo. Lond., 1819, and was the author also of—

A Succinct Account of the Contagious Fever of this Country exemplified in the Epidemic now prevailing in London; with Observations on the Nature and Properties of Contagion. 8vo. Lond. 1818.

A biography of Dr. Bateman appeared in 1826. It was anonymous, but is known to have been written by Mr. J. Rumsey—

“Some Account of the Life and Character of the late Thomas Bateman, M.D., F.L.S., Physician to the Public Dispensary and to the Fever Institution in London.” 12mo. Lond. 1826.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, M.D., was the fourth son of James Johnstone, M.D., a distinguished physician of Worcester, who died in 1802. He was educated at Merton college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 10th October, 1789; A.M. 7th July, 1793; M.B. 9th July, 1793; and M.D. 10th July, 1800. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1804, and a Fellow 25th June, 1805. He delivered the Harveian oration of 1819. Dr. Johnstone commenced business at Worcester, and in 1793 was elected physician to the infirmary in that city, an office which he resigned in 1799, when he removed to Birmingham, where he practised with the most eminent success and reputation for a period of nearly forty years. He was appointed physician to the Birmingham General hospital in 1801, and performed the duties of that office with exemplary diligence for more than thirty years. He resigned his office at the hospital in 1833. Dr. Johnstone died at his residence, Monument-house, Birmingham, on the 28th December, 1836, aged sixty-eight. “With deep professional learning, Dr. Johnstone possessed an acuteness of intellect, an insight into character, a decision of mind, and a kindness of manner eminently valuable in every relation of life, but more peculiarly important in that of a physician. His skill was uniformly acknowledged by his fellow citizens, and indeed throughout the extensive district in which

he practised. The elegance as well as the depth of his scholarship made him the delight as well as the ornament of society, and procured for him the friendship and esteem of many of the most learned and illustrious persons in the empire.* Dr. Johnstone was the author of

An Essay on Mineral Poisons, published in his father's Medical Essays and Observations. 8vo. Evesham. 1795.

Medical Jurisprudence: On Madness, with Strictures on Hereditary Insanity, Lucid Intervals, and the Confinement of Maniacs. 8vo. Birm. 1800.

An Account of the Discovery of the Power of Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion. 8vo. 1803.

A Reply to Dr. James Carmichael Smyth containing Remarks on his Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, and a further Account of the discovery of the power of Mineral Acids in a state of Gas to destroy Contagion. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

But Dr. Johnstone's great work, that by which his name will be transmitted to posterity, was his "Life and Works of Samuel Parr, LL.D.," which appeared in eight volumes octavo in 1828. For forty years he had possessed the friendship and was honoured with the familiar intercourse of that profound scholar, who resided at Hatton, a few miles from Birmingham. Dr. Johnstone's life of his revered friend is "written with great vigour and feeling; it is full of interesting literary anecdote and scholarlike research, and free from that slavish timidity which fears to acknowledge the failings of humanity in the subject of its panegyric. The life of Dr. Parr is a fearless, manly, and noble specimen of biography, putting to shame the meagre attempts of those puny scribblers who have sought to write themselves into ephemeral notice by the celebrity of the great name with which their own may be thus temporarily associated. Dr. Johnstone was not only, by his long intimacy, his liberal politics, and enlarged views, of all men the best qualified; to write the life of his illustrious friend, but by his own taste and learning was enabled to appreciate that of so eminent a man."†

* British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. iii, p. 586.

† Gent. Mag., May, 1837.

ISAAC BUXTON, M.D., was born in London, and was educated for a dissenting minister, in which capacity he officiated for a few years. Devoting himself, however, to medicine, he proceeded to Gottingen, where he studied for several years, and graduated doctor of medicine 12th April, 1802. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1805, and then settling in the city, soon obtained the confidence of a numerous party among dissenters. He was elected physician to the London hospital 9th June, 1807, and resigned that office in 1822. Dr. Buxton was the original proposer, and is regarded as the founder of the Infirmary for Asthma and Consumption, the first institution of the kind in this country. He died at Grosvenor-place, Camberwell, on the 1st July, 1825, and was buried in Bunhill-fields. He was the author of

An Essay on the use of a regulated Temperature in Winter Cough and Consumption. 12mo. Lond. 1810.

JAMES SHAW, M.D., was born at Appleby, co. Westmoreland, and graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 11th May, 1805, being then of middle age. He had attended the medical classes in Edinburgh in 1775, and again for another session in 1804. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1805, and died at his home in Russell-square, 22nd August, 1811, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

SIR JAMES FELLOWES, M.D., was descended from an old and respectable family in the county of Norfolk, but was born in Edinburgh, and was the third son of William Fellowes, M.D., a distinguished provincial physician, who practised for many years at Lincoln, and subsequently at Bath, where he attended the Prince of Wales as one of his physicians extraordinary. The subject of our present notice was admitted to Rugby school at midsummer, 1778, on leaving which he was entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, but having

been elected to one of the Tancred scholarships he removed to Caius college, of which house he subsequently became a fellow on the Perse foundation. He attended the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce and Dr. Andrew Marshall, in London, and then spent some time at Edinburgh. He graduated M.B. at Cambridge in 1797, and during the peace of Amiens travelled with the marquis of Cholmondeley in the capacity of domestic physician to France and Switzerland. He proceeded M.D. 5th July, 1803, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1804, a Fellow 30th September, 1805. He entered the army as hospital assistant, and joined the military hospitals in Flanders under the duke of York in 1794. On the termination of that campaign, he was appointed physician to the forces, and in this capacity proceeded with the fleet under admiral Christian to St. Domingo. In 1804, on the breaking out of the pestilential fever at Gibraltar, he was selected by the physician-general of the army, Sir Lucas Pepys, to proceed thither. In recognition of his services there, his majesty George III in 1809 conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and shortly afterwards he was appointed chief of the medical department of the British army at Cadiz under lord Lynedoch. On Sir James Fellowes' retirement from the service in 1815, being then inspector-general of military hospitals, he was honourably mentioned by the Lords of the Treasury in a minute dated 3rd March, 1815. He died at Langstone cottage, near Havant, the residence of his son, Captain Fellowes, on the 30th December, 1857, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Sir James Fellowes was the author of—

Reports of the Pestilential Disorder of Andalusia, which appeared at Cadiz in the year 1800, 1804, 1810 and 1813; with an account of that fatal Epidemic which prevailed at Gibraltar during the autumnal months of 1804; also Observations on the remitting and intermitting Fever among the Troops after their return from Zealand in 1809. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

CHARLES PRICE, M.D., was the eldest son of the

Rev. Thomas Price, vicar of Merriott, near Crewkerne, in Somersetshire, and was educated at Ilminster and at Wadham college, Oxford, of which house he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 30th June, 1797, A.M. 9th July, 1801, M.B. 25th June, 1802, and M.D. 14th January, 1804. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1804, and a Fellow 30th September, 1805 : he was Censor in 1807, and he delivered the Harveian oration in 1820. Dr. Price was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 19th February, 1807, and resigned that office 16th May, 1815, at about which time he removed to Brighton, where he practised with much reputation, and on the 23rd August, 1832, was appointed physician extraordinary to William IV. Dr. Price died at Brighton 8th September, 1853, aged seventy-seven.

GEORGE GILBERT CURREY, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 1797, A.M. 1800 ; when removing to Oxford he was incorporated on his master's degree, and as a member of Exeter college graduated M.B. 23rd April, 1801 ; M.D. 14th June, 1804. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1804, and a Fellow 30th September, 1805 ; was Censor in 1806, 1816 ; Croonian lecturer 1817, 1818 ; Harveian orator, 1822, and he was appointed Treasurer 26th June, 1820. Dr. Currey was physician to St. Thomas's hospital, to which office he was elected in 1816. On the 18th November, 1822, he was married at Madron church, Cornwall, to Mary, the only child of John Dennis, esq., of Alverton, Penzance, and he died whilst on his wedding tour, at Ivy Bridge, co. Devon, 11th December, 1822.

THOMAS TURNER, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of an opulent West India merchant. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and subsequently at Gottingen, on returning from which he was entered at

Trinity college, Cambridge, and as a member of that house proceeded M.B. 1799; M.D. 1804. He passed the winter of 1796-7 in Edinburgh. Dr. Turner was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1804, and a Fellow 30th September, 1805. He was Censor in 1807, 1817, 1827, 1829; Harveian orator 1822; Elect 24th April, 1829, and Consiliarius in 1836, 1844, 1845, 1846. He was elected Treasurer 23rd December, 1822, in place of Dr. Currey, deceased, and was in that responsible and onerous office during the building of the college edifice in Pall-mall East. His exertions in this capacity were indefatigable, and his management of the pecuniary affairs of the College most judicious. At the first quarterly Comitia after the opening of the new building the assembled Fellows, on the proposition of the President, acknowledged their sense of Dr. Turner's services by the unanimous vote of a piece of plate, which bore the following brief but expressive inscription from the pen of Sir Henry Halford, Bart. :—

Thomæ Turner, M.D.
 Thesaurario Diligenti, Fido, Prudenti;
 Coll: Reg: Med: Londin:
 Socii;
 Novis ædibus extractis,
 D.D.

Dr. Turner was annually re-elected Treasurer for more than twenty years. He resigned that office 25th June, 1845, when, to quote the entry in the Annals, "It was resolved unanimously that a piece of plate of the value of 100*l.* should be presented to Dr. Turner for his long, faithful, and valuable services as Treasurer of the College." Dr. Turner was appointed assistant physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1800, and physician in 1802, which office he resigned in 1816. In 1830 he was gazetted physician extraordinary to queen Adelaide. Sir Robert Peel appointed him a metropolitan commissioner in Lunacy on the first introduction of that commission, which appointment he retained until the Me-

tropolitan Commission was superseded by the present Board of Commissioners in Lunacy, of which he was one of the earliest members, and he retained his seat at that board until his final withdrawal from professional work in 1856. When over ninety years of age, Dr. Turner, in walking early in the evening from his club to his house in Curzon-street, was attacked by a gang of ruffians, garotted, and very hardly handled by them, with the effect, however, of dispersing and permanently curing a large goitre from which he had long suffered, and which had resisted much of more orthodox and milder treatment. This venerable physician, who had long been the father of the College, died at his house in Curzon-street 10th March, 1865, aged ninety-three.

SAMUEL FOTHERGILL, M.D., a native of Yorkshire, and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 6th April, 1802, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1805. He was the author of—

An Account of a Painful Affection of the Nerves of the Face, commonly called Tic Douloureux. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

RALPH BLEGBOROUGH, M.D., was born at Richmond, in the county of York, and was the son of Mr. Henry Blegborough, a surgeon in extensive business in that town. After a sound preliminary education at the grammar school of Richmond, then under the charge of the Rev. Antony Temple, he commenced the study of medicine by an apprenticeship to his father, and continued it at Edinburgh, which he left in 1790, without taking a degree. He was for some years in general practice in London, whereby he realized a competency. He graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 29th December, 1804, and on the 30th September, 1805, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Blegborough died at Brixton-hill 23rd January, 1827, aged fifty-two. He was the author of—

Facts and Observations respecting the Efficacy of the Air Pump Vapour Bath in Gout and other Diseases. 12mo. Lond. 1803.

SAMUEL PETT, M.D., was born in Cornwall; and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1793 (D.M.I. de Colica Pictonum). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1805, and resided at Clapton, where he died from the effects of a dissection wound on the 1st January, 1823.

SAMUEL IRVING, M.D. He was born in the county of Longford, was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrews 27th February, 1796, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1805. He practised at Canterbury.

WILLIAM GODFREY DEANE, M.D., a native of Ireland and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1803 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1805. He commenced practice at Worcester, where he remained for a short time only, when he entered the medical service of the army. In his capacity of physician to the forces, he was with the army in Portugal, and contracting fever in the hospital of Elvas, died there in the latter part of 1809, or beginning of 1810.

ROBERT HOOPER, M.D., was born in London and received his scholastic education under Dr. Rutherford, at Uxbridge; on leaving which he commenced the study of medicine in London, and became apothecary to the parochial infirmary of Marylebone. Shortly after his appointment to that office, he entered himself at Pembroke college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 18th March, 1803; A.M. 28th June, 1804; M.B. 12th July, 1804. Some obstacles being opposed to his further progress at Oxford, he was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrews 16th December, 1805, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1805.

He settled in Savile-row, began to lecture on the practice of medicine, and for many years commanded a numerous class. He devoted much time to pathological anatomy, and accumulated a very valuable collection of morbid specimens. Dr. Hooper was a man of immense industry, a sound practical physician, and a good writer, and was much esteemed by his professional brethren. His *Physician's Vade Mecum* and his *Medical Dictionary* retain their popularity to the present time. He held the office of physician to the Marylebone infirmary, and long enjoyed an extensive and lucrative business. Having accumulated a competency, he retired from practice in 1829, and withdrew to Stanmore, but he died in Bentinck-street, Manchester-square on the 6th May, 1835, in the sixty-third year of his age. We have from his pen—

Observations on the Structure and Economy of Plants: to which is added the Analogy between the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms. 8vo. Oxford. 1797.

The Hygology, or Chemico Physiological Doctrine of the Fluids of the Human Body, from the Latin of J. J. Plenck. 8vo. Lond. 1797.

A Compendious Medical Dictionary. 8vo. Lond. 1798. 7th edition, 1838.

The Anatomist's Vade Mecum, containing the Anatomy, Physiology, and Morbid Appearances of the Human Body. 12mo. Lond. 1798.

Anatomical Plates of the Bones and Muscles reduced from Albinus for the use of Students and Artists. 12mo. Lond. 1802.

Observations on the Epidemical Diseases now prevailing in London. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

The London Dissector. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

Examinations in Anatomy and Physiology. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1807.

The Physician's Vade Mecum, containing the Symptoms, Causes, Diagnosis, Prognosis and Treatment of Diseases. 12mo. Lond.

The Surgeon's Vade Mecum. 12mo. Lond.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Brain, being illustrations of the most frequent and important Organic Diseases to which that Viscus is subject. 4to. Lond. 1826.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Uterus and its Appendages: with illustrations of the most frequent and important Organic Diseases to which those Viscera are subject. 4to. Lond. 1832.

RICHARD PATRICK SATTERLEY, M.D., was born at

Hastings, and was the son of a respectable medical practitioner in that town. After a good classical education at home, he was entered at Caius college, Cambridge, and proceeded M.B. 1799; M.D. 1803. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1805, a Fellow 31st March, 1806, and was Censor in 1809. Dr. Satterley was physician to the Middlesex and to the Foundling hospitals; to the former he was elected in December, 1806, and to the latter in 1809. He retained these appointments until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1815, at Tunbridge Wells, where he was in the habit of residing during the season.

EDWARD NATHANIEL BANCROFT, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of Edward Bancroft, M.D., F.R.S., the author of an Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, and of a work on the Philosophy of Permanent Colours. He received his early education under two of the most distinguished scholars of his age, Dr. Charles Burney and Dr. Parr, and was then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and graduated bachelor of medicine in 1794. In the following year he was appointed physician to the army, and in this capacity served in the Windward Islands, in Portugal, the Mediterranean, Egypt, &c. Returning to England he proceeded doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1804, and then settling in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1805, and a Fellow 31st March, 1806. He was Censor in 1808. Dr. Bancroft was elected physician to St. George's hospital 18th March, 1808, but his health requiring a warmer climate, he resigned that office in 1811, and proceeded to Jamaica in the capacity of physician to the forces. He died there the 18th September, 1842, aged 70, being then deputy inspector general of army hospitals. He was buried in the yard of the parish church of Kingston, and is commemorated on a mural tablet erected by the physicians and surgeons of Jamaica, in the cathedral

church of that place. It bears the following inscription :—

Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M.D., Cantab,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London,
and Deputy Inspector General of Army Hospitals,
(Erected by the Physicians and Surgeons of Jamaica).
Ob. at Kingston 18th Sept., 1842, æt. 70.

Dr. Bancroft's writings "display not only the finished style of the classical scholar, but the acute and accurate reasoning of the logician. His inductions are generally drawn in a strong and masterly manner, and as a polemical writer he uses his pen with much energy and effect in turning the facts or arguments of an antagonist against himself."* He was the author of—

A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, containing Animadversions on the Fifth Report. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

A Refutation of various Misrepresentations published by Dr. McGregor and Dr. Jackson in their Letters to the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

An Essay on the Disease called Yellow Fever, with observations concerning Febrile Contagion, Typhus Fever, Dysentery, and the Plague. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

A Sequel to an Essay on the Yellow Fever, intended to prove by Facts and Documents that the Fever called Bulam, or Pestilential, has no existence as a distinct or a Contagious Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

JOHN DUNCAN, M.D., was born in Aberdeen. He graduated doctor of medicine in his native city 17th October, 1805, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1806. I assume him to be the John Duncan who died at Shrivvers, Horsmonden, co. Kent, on the 26th October, 1855, aged 95.

JAMES LAIRD, M.D., was born in Jamaica, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1803 (D.M.I. de Stomacho ejusque morbis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1806, and

* Authentic Memoirs of the most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons of Great Britain. 2nd edit. 8vo. Lond. 1818, p. 68.

was elected physician to Guy's hospital 11th November, 1813, but resigned his office there on the 14th January, 1824, about which time he withdrew from the practice of his profession and quitted London. Eventually he settled at Bognor, and died about 1840.

JOHN HERDMAN, M.D., was born in Scotland, and received his general and medical education in Edinburgh. He became a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and for some years was in general practice at Leith. On the 12th July, 1800, he graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen, and on the 31st March, 1806, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London. He settled in London, was appointed physician to the City dispensary, and after a time physician to the duke of Sussex. After practising in London for some years, Dr. Herdman relinquished his profession, and having received ordination in the church of England, preached occasionally at Alnwick, Howick, and other adjacent churches. By his marriage with the daughter of C. Hay, esq., of Lesbury, he succeeded to considerable wealth, which he diffused with a liberal hand. Dr. Herdman died at Lesbury, near Alnwick, the 26th February, 1842, aged 80. He was the author of

An Essay on the Causes and Phenomena of Animal Life. 8vo. Edinb. 1795.

Dissertations on White Swelling of the Joints and the Doctrine of Inflammation. 8vo. Edinb. 1802.

Discourse on the Epidemic Disease, termed Influenza. 8vo. Edinb. 1803.

Discourses on the Management of Infants and the Treatment of their Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

A Letter proposing a Plan for the Improvement of Dispensaries and the Medical Treatment of the Diseased Poor. 8vo. Lond. 1809.

JOHN RICHARD FARRE, M.D., was born in Barbadoes, on the 31st of January, 1775, and was the son of Mr. Richard John Farre, a medical practitioner, much respected and extensively employed in that island. He received the best general education the island could sup-

ply, and then commenced the study of medicine under his father, who accompanied him to England in 1792, and entered him a student at the United Borough hospitals. Towards the end of 1793 he became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, his object in doing so being to accompany Mr. Foster, one of the surgeons of Guy's hospital, to the south of France, in the expedition under the earl of Moira, for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of military surgery. He served for three months as hospital mate, but being disappointed in both his objects, by Mr. Foster having declined the appointment of surgeon on the staff, and by the failure of the expedition, he, with the approbation of Sir John Macnamara Hayes, the director of the staff, resigned his situation, and quitting the army, returned to London, to continue his studies. He paid two lengthened visits to Barbadoes, where he practised surgery and midwifery, and in the summer of 1800 finally returned to England. He subsequently spent two years in Edinburgh, graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 22nd January, 1806, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1806, and commenced business as a physician in London. He co-operated with his friend, Mr. John Cunningham Saunders in establishing the Royal London Ophthalmic hospital, of which institution he is justly considered the joint founder. He was appointed physician to that hospital, and for nearly fifty years devoted his best energies to its service. He resigned his office there and retired from practice in 1856. Dr. Farre died 7th May, 1862, aged 87, and is buried at Kensal-green. He left among others, two sons bred to the profession of physic, and both of them Fellows of the College: Frederic John Farre, M.D., the present respected treasurer, during whose tenure of that office, and in great measure through whose energy and perseverance, the building in Pall Mall East has been completely repaired, renovated and ornamented as well internally as externally; and Arthur Farre, M.D., physician extraordinary to the

Queen, and physician accoucheur to the Princess of Wales, who by his recent gift to the College of considerably more than a thousand volumes of books, many of them of much scarcity and value, ranks among the most munificent of the donors to its library.

Dr. Farre's portrait is in the board room of the Ophthalmic hospital. It was painted by Thomas Phillips, R.A., and was engraved in mezzotinto by F. Bromley. Dr. Farre edited the works of his two friends, Dr. J. F. D. Jones and Mr. Cunningham Saunders, viz. :—

A Treatise on the Process employed by Nature in Suppressing the Hæmorrhage from divided and punctured Arteries; and on the Use of the Ligature with Observations on Secondary Hæmorrhage by J. F. D. Jones, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

A Treatise on some Practical Points relating to the Diseases of the Eye, by the late John Cunningham Saunders; with a Short Account of the Author's Life and his Method of Curing the Congenital Cataract. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

Dr. Farre also projected and edited—

The Journal of Morbid Anatomy, Ophthalmic Medicine, and Pharmaceutical Analysis.

and was the author of—

The Morbid Anatomy of the Liver; an Inquiry into the Anatomical Character, Symptoms and Treatment of Certain Diseases which impair or destroy the Structure of that Viscus. Parts I and II. Tumours. 4to. Lond. 1812-15.

Pathological Researches on Malformation of the Human Heart, illustrated by numerous cases, and preceded by some Observations on the method of Improving the Diagnostic Part of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

JOHN JAMES DE ROCHES, M.D., a Swiss, educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1803 (D.M.I. de Humulo Lupulo). He practised for a short time in London, and was physician to one of the City dispensaries. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th May, 1806, and soon afterwards returned to his native city, Geneva, and practised there with distinguished reputation for many years.

CHARLES DALSTON NEVINSON, M.D., was born in London, 23rd November, 1773, and was the son of Mr. Charles Nevinson, a noted apothecary in Savile-row. Dr. Nevinson was educated under Dr. Rose, of Chiswick and Dr. Charles Burney, of Hammersmith. He commenced the study of physic under his father, but soon removed to Cambridge and entered at Emmanuel college, as a member of which he graduated bachelor of medicine in 1799, when he commenced business in London, and on the 21st March, 1800, after a sharp contest was elected physician to St. George's hospital. Dr. Nevinson proceeded M.D. at Cambridge in 1804, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1805, and a Fellow 25th June, 1806. He was Censor in 1809, 1818. He resigned his office at St. George's hospital in 1825, and died at his house in Montague-square on the 12th August, 1846. "Few physicians have ever more thoroughly and extensively secured the confidence of the aristocratic class of patients than Dr. Nevinson. Highly educated, both generally and professionally, and having early the advantage of hospital experience, he was looked up to with respect and deference by most of his juniors in the profession, who consulted him very generally, while his polished and dignified manner, coupled with brilliant conversational powers, made him a constant favourite with most of the patients to whom he had once been introduced. So great was his liberality, that wherever he suspected the means of a patient to be but scanty, no consideration would induce him to take a fee; and this delicacy, perhaps excessive, and no doubt at times misapplied, would occasionally hurt the purse pride of the sick, and now and then give offence to the medical attendant in ordinary. Taking him, however, for all in all, it would be difficult to point out for the imitation of his brethren a more perfect model of the finished gentleman and profoundly skilled physician."*

* Gent. Mag., vol. ii, for 1846.

WILLIAM IRVINE, M.D., was the son of William Irvine, M.D., lecturer on chemistry and materia medica at Glasgow, but was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th June, 1798 (D.M.I. de Epispasticis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1806. He died of fever at Malta, where he was then stationed in his capacity of physician to the forces, on the 23rd May, 1811, aged thirty-five. Dr. Irvine was the author of—

Some Observations upon Diseases, chiefly as they occur in Sicily. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

Letters on Sicily. 8vo. Lond. 1813. A posthumous publication.

ADAM NEALE, M.D., was born in Scotland and educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 13th September, 1802 (D.M.I. de Acido Nitrico). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1806, about which time he was appointed physician to the forces, and in that capacity saw considerable service. He was with the army in the Peninsula, and in his "Letters from Portugal and Spain," 4to. Lond., 1809, has given an interesting account of the operations of the armies under Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley, from the landing of the troops in Mondego Bay to the battle of Corunna. Dr. Neale subsequently visited Germany, Poland, Moldavia, and Turkey, and in 1818 sent to the press a full account of this tour. About the year 1814 he settled at Exeter, but his changes of residence were so frequent that I have difficulty in tracing them. He seems to have remained at Exeter about six years, when he removed to Cheltenham; but after a stay there of a few months only,* returned to Exeter, where he continued

* Dr. Neale's career at Cheltenham was as stormy as it was short, and his conduct there is wholly indefensible. He signalled his advent to that town by the publication of "A Letter to a Professor of Medicine in the University of Edinburgh respecting the Nature and Properties of the Mineral Waters of Cheltenham," 8vo. Lond., 1820, the object of which was to cast a doubt on the genuineness of the waters as served to visitors at the principal and most fre-

until 1824. Dr. Neale became a candidate for the office of physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital on the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Daniell, but was not elected, the family interest of Dr. Granger securing his election by an overwhelming majority. Dr. Neale's name in the College list is thenceforward without an address, and I can only add that he died at Dunkirk 22nd December, 1832. In addition to the works already mentioned, Dr. Neale was the author of—

A Translation of Assalini's Treatise on the Plague, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

Researches to establish the truth of the Linnæan doctrine of Animal Contagions, wherein the Origin, Causes, Mode of Diffusion and cure of Epidemic Diseases, Spasmodic Cholera, Dysentery, Plague, &c., are illustrated by facts. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

Researches on the Natural History, Chemical Analysis, and Medicinal Virtues of the Spur or Ergot of Rye administered as a remedy in certain states of the Uterus. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

ROBERT CALVERT, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Tumoribus Scrophulosis), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1806. He died at Camden Town on the 12th December, 1850, aged 68, being then a deputy inspector of military hospitals. He was the author of—

Reflections on Fever intended to point out the Principles upon which a Systematic and Useful Method of Treatment might be established. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

quented spring. It was soberly answered by an accomplished physician of Cheltenham, Dr. Jameson, in a pamphlet entitled "A Refutation of a Letter from Dr. Adam Neale to a Professor of Medicine; with a Statement of ulterior proceedings to quiet the minds of the public respecting Cheltenham Waters." 8vo. Cheltenham, 1820; and more categorically in the pamphlet "Fact versus Assertion, or Critical and Explanatory Observations on some Erroneous Statements in Dr. Adam Neale's pamphlet on Cheltenham Waters; to which are annexed Directions for Management in the Art of Puffing addressed to a Friend; with Dr. Neale's Confession and the Refutation of Captain Matthews," by W. H. Halpin, jun. 8vo. Chelt. 1820. The controversy was ended by a satirical pamphlet entitled "Hints to a Physician on the Opening of his Medical Career at Cheltenham." 8vo. Stroud. 1820.

GEORGE ALEXANDER MOREWOOD, M.D., was born in Ireland, and graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 21st April, 1806. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1806. Dr. Morewood entered the army, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Bath 24th September, 1859, was physician to the forces.

SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON, Bart., M.D., G.C.H., was born at Beer Ferris, co. Devon, in 1776, and received his early education at a school at Newton Bushel, on leaving which he was placed with his uncle, Mr. Bredall, a respectable surgeon apothecary at Tavistock. He continued his studies at Guy's hospital, and in 1796 settled at Devonport, under the patronage of Dr. Geach, then in extensive private practice there, and surgeon to the Royal Naval hospital at Plymouth, who, in 1797, procured for him the appointment of assistant-surgeon to that hospital, and obtained for him the degree of doctor of medicine, apparently from the university of St. Andrews. In 1803 Dr. Knighton determined to remove to London and commence practice as a physician, but finding on his arrival that his medical education had not been in conformity with the requirements of the College of Physicians, he decided on proceeding to Edinburgh, where he spent two years, and on the 21st April, 1806, was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen.

Dr. Knighton returned to London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College 25th June, 1806. He took the house in Hanover-square previously occupied by Dr. Hallifax, and very soon got into good business, chiefly, but not exclusively, as an accoucheur. In July, 1809, he accompanied the marquis Wellesley in the capacity of domestic physician on that nobleman's embassy to Spain, whence he returned with his noble patient in October. Dr. Knighton then resumed his professional duties, and soon repaired the inconvenience occasioned by his absence, which had fortunately proved of shorter duration than had been anticipated. His

medical position in London was soon established. Indeed it would be impossible in the history of the profession to find another physician who, in so short a space of time, and so early in life, rose to so high an eminence in public favour as did Dr. Knighton. The ready insight into character, profound sagacity, and commanding power over the minds of others, which so remarkably distinguished him, will doubtless explain it.

On Lord Wellesley's retirement from office, he asked and obtained for Dr. Knighton the appointment of physician to the Prince Regent. Some time before this he had become acquainted with Sir John McMahon, by whom he was speedily admitted to terms of intimacy, and they continued on the most confidential footing until the death of the latter, who left Knighton his executor. Among the papers which thus came into his possession were several relating to some private affairs of the Prince Regent. Instead of endeavouring to turn this circumstance to any profitable account, Knighton instantly carried the documents to Carlton-house, and placed them at once, without comment or condition, in the hands of the rightful owner. From that hour may be dated his admission to royal favour; the Prince, struck at once with the importance of the benefit, and with the delicate manner in which it had been conferred, appointed Knighton to an important office in the duchy of Cornwall, on the 1st January, 1813, raised him to the baronetage, and at a later period presented him with the grand cross of the Guelphic Order. Sir William Knighton's medical reputation was now at its zenith, and his business continued very extensive until 1822.

On the elevation of Sir Benjamin Bloomfield (who had succeeded Sir John McMahon in the office of private secretary to the Prince Regent) to the peerage, and his mission to Sweden, Sir William Knighton, who had previously been a frequent visitor, now became an inmate at Carlton-palace, and was invested with the offices of private secretary and privy purse, appoint-

ments which he retained till the death of George IV. From the time of his accepting these appointments he of course wholly abandoned practice, but he still retained his intimacy with several members of his profession, some of whom were indebted to him for many acts of kindness and consideration. Sir William Knighton died at his house in Stratford-place 11th October, 1836, in the sixtieth year of his age, and was buried at Kensal-green. Sir William Knighton "was unquestionably a man of excellent talents, but he was still more conspicuous for his fine sagacity and knowledge of the world. His success in life was remarkable; such was at one time his interest at court that it is quite certain he might have commanded almost anything which the highest influence in the empire could bestow, yet he never showed himself either avaricious or greedy of honours. He was scrupulously punctilious in all the observances and etiquettes of society; but, amid the polish which his manners and his character received from the circumstances into which he was thrown, he still retained unimpaired the impress of his early friendships."* "The Memoirs of Sir William Knighton, Bart., G.C.H., &c., including his correspondence with many distinguished personages," by his widow, lady Knighton, appeared in 1838 in two volumes octavo.

PELHAM WARREN, M.D., was born in London, and was the ninth son of Richard Warren, M.D., F.R.S., one of the most popular and successful physicians of the last century, who died in 1797. Dr. Pelham Warren was educated in the first instance at Dr. Thompson's school at Kensington, and then at St. Peter's, Westminster, whence he proceeded to Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated M.B. 1800; M.D. 2nd July, 1805. He commenced the practice of his profession in London immediately after he had taken his first degree in medicine, and on the 6th April, 1803, was elected physician to St. George's hospital, an office he resigned in April,

* Medical Gazette.

1816, before which period he had already obtained a large share of business, and he subsequently enjoyed one of the largest medical practices in the metropolis. Dr. Warren was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1805, a Fellow 30th September, 1806. He was Censor in 1810; Harveian orator 1826, and Elect 11th August, 1829. On the 24th July, 1830, he was gazetted physician extraordinary to the king, but he declined the honour, as the appointment had been made without previous conference with himself. He died of malignant disease of the liver at Worthing-house, near Basingstoke, 2nd December, 1835, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He had married a daughter of Dr. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, who, with seven children, survived him. He was buried in Worthing church, where there is a tablet with the following inscription from the pen of his friend and schoolfellow, Dr. Bayley, canon of Westminster:—

Near this place lies
Pelham Warren, M.D., F.R.S.,
Membre de l'Institut,
9th son of Richard Warren, M.D.,
and heir of his father's fame and virtues.

He early studied the ancient Masters of the medical art,
and to scientific research added practical experience.
He rose to the highest eminence of his profession.
Gifted with a sound understanding and singular quickness,
he was at once cautious in investigation,
and prompt in decision;
whilst his almost intuitive knowledge of character
commanded the willing confidence of his patients.
An original thinker, an accurate reasoner,
his powers of conversation were heightened
by the animation of his eye
and the play of his countenance.
He was firm in friendship,
he had an honest heart,
a spirit of independence,
and a hand of liberality.
His last illness was borne
with Christian calmness and self-possession,
and his sympathy with the sufferings of others
ceased only with his life.

He died December 2, 1835, aged 57, leaving a widow and seven children to cherish the memory of domestic excellence. But his name will be with those of whom it is written, "Honour a physician with the honour due unto him, for the Lord hath created him."

Dr. Warren was an accurate and careful observer of disease, and a very sound, practical physician. "His character and conduct were well calculated to support the profession to which he belonged. His sentiments were in all respects those of a gentleman; and as he was too independent not to express them when the occasion required, titled impertinence has more than once been overmastered by the caustic bitterness of his retort. His manners were peculiar and not always pleasing, being generally cold and sometimes abrupt. He took a prodigious quantity of snuff, and was plain and untidy in his dress, perhaps to affectation. For many years he appeared to take no more exercise than in walking from his carriage to the sick chamber, and looked much older than he really was; but he had a remarkably keen black eye, which retained its vivacity long after the effects of disease were visible on his countenance. He moved in the highest rank of his profession, and though long in indifferent health, continued to discharge the duties of a very extensive practice up to the accession of the illness which proved fatal to him."* Dr. Warren's portrait (by John Linnell and engraved by him), is at the College. It was presented by his widow in 1837.

RICHARD DUNCAN MACINTOSH, M.D., was born at Islington, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1799 (D.M.I. de Hominum Varietatibus earumque Causis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1806, and practised for several years at Colchester, but eventually removed to Exeter, and died at Dix's Field, in that city 2nd August, 1862, in the eighty-ninth year of his age.

* Medical Gazette, December, 1835.

SIR MATTHEW JOHN TIERNEY, Bart., M.D., was the eldest son of John Tierney, esq., of Ballyscandland, co. Limerick, by his wife Mary, daughter of James Gleeson, esq., of Rathkinnon, in the same county, and was born the 24th November, 1776. He commenced his medical education at the United Borough hospitals under the immediate superintendance of Dr. Saunders and Dr. Babington. In 1798 he was appointed by the earl of Berkeley, to whom he had been recently introduced, surgeon to his lordship's regiment of militia. He passed the session of 1799-1800, and part of 1801 at Edinburgh, but then removed to Glasgow, where he graduated doctor of medicine 22nd April, 1802 (D.M.I. de Variola Vaccina). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1806, and a Fellow 9th July, 1836. In the summer of 1802 he settled as a physician at Brighton, where he was presented by his patron the earl of Berkeley to the Prince of Wales, who soon afterwards appointed him physician to his royal highness's household there. In 1809 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, and on the 28th January, 1816, physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent. He was created a baronet 3rd October, 1818, and in the medical arrangements consequent on the accession of George IV, was gazetted physician in ordinary to the king. He was continued in the same high office by William IV, who on the 7th May, 1831, created him a knight commander of the royal Guelphic order of Hanover. Having no issue, Sir Matthew obtained a second patent of baronetcy dated 5th June, 1834, with remainder to Edward Tierney, esq., of Dublin, then crown solicitor for Ireland. Sir Matthew Tierney died at his residence on the Pavilion parade, Brighton, 28th October, 1845, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a warm advocate of vaccination, to the advancement of which he devoted some of the best energies of a long professional life. He made the acquaintance of Dr. Jenner in Gloucestershire in 1798, whilst surgeon to Lord Berkeley's

regiment of militia, and he carried a practical knowledge of vaccination to Edinburgh, where he obtained the notice of Dr. James Gregory, the distinguished author of the *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, whose eldest son he vaccinated, and thus gained a staunch and powerful advocate to the cause. He selected Cowpock as the subject of his inaugural essay at Glasgow, and on settling at Brighton, he contributed materially to the formation of a Vaccine institution in that town—the first that was established out of the metropolis. Sir Matthew Tierney's only literary effort was on this, his favourite subject—

Observations on Variola Vaccina, or Cow Pock. 12mo. Brighton. 1840.

JOHN O'RYAN, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 27th April, 1791, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th December, 1806. He settled at Waterford.

CHARLES HENRY PARRY, M.D., was the son of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., a distinguished physician, who practised at Bath, and has been mentioned in the previous volume. After a good general education he visited Germany, and in company with S. T. Coleridge and Dr. Clement Carlyon, of Truro, spent a considerable time at the university of Gottingen, and in numerous excursions to various parts of Germany and Scandinavia. He next proceeded to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of Mr., afterwards Lord Brougham, with whom he long maintained a correspondence. After the usual academic residence of three years at Edinburgh, he graduated doctor of medicine there 24th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Synocho Tropico). Dr. Charles Parry was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1806, and settling in his native city, practised there for many years with reputation and success. He was appointed physician to the Bath General hospital in 1818, but

resigned his office there in 1822. Eventually he retired from the practice of his profession, and from Bath to Brighton, where he died 21st January, 1860, but was buried at Weston, near Bath. Dr. Charles Parry was an accomplished physician, and devoted his best energies and some of the best years of his life to the elucidation and confirmation of his father's views, and the publication of a selection from his numerous papers. We owe to his pen—

De Græcarum atque Romanarum Religionum ad Mores formandos vi et efficaciam Commentatio. In concert: civium Acad: Georgiæ Augustæ die iv Junii 1799 ab ord. Ampliss. Philosoph: loco secundo vicitrix pronunciata. Gotting 4to. 1799.

On Fever and its Treatment in general, translated from the German of G. C. Reich. 8vo. 1801.

Additional Experiments on the Arteries of Warm Blooded Animals. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

Introductory Essays to Collections from the Unpublished Medical Writings of the late Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., &c. Roy. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

Collections from the Unpublished Medical Writings of the late Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. Roy. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

He was the author also of "A Memoir of the Rev. Joshua Parry," his grandfather, which was edited after his death by Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Bart.

JOHN FREDERIC LAMPERT, M.D., was born in London, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1804 (*D.M.I. de Frigoris præstantia in Typho Curando*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1806.

HENRY REEVE, M.D., was born in September, 1780, and was the second son of Abraham Reeve, esq., of Hadleigh, in the county of Suffolk, by his wife Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Dr. Wallace, rector of Messing, co. Essex. He had his preliminary education at Dedham, under Dr. Grimwood, and when sixteen years of age commenced the study of medicine under

Mr. Philip Martineau, of Norwich. He proceeded to Edinburgh in 1800, and during his residence there became intimate with Francis Horner and Lord Dacre, and associated with Brougham, Sidney Smith, and others, who in 1802 originated the Edinburgh Review. He contributed to the early numbers of that Review an article on Pinel's "Treatment of the Insane," and a paper "On Population." He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1803 (D.M.I. de Animalibus Hieme Sopitis), and then came to London to continue his medical studies at the Public dispensary under Dr. Willan and elsewhere.

In 1805, at a time when few Englishmen ventured on the continent, Dr. Reeve, in company with his friend and fellow student at Edinburgh, Dr. De Roches, a native of Geneva, set off on a tour, and after some months of wandering found himself at Vienna just as the campaign which ended at Austerlitz had begun. He stayed in Vienna until February, 1806, and returning by way of Dresden and Berlin to Hamburgh, reached England in April. In the course of his travels he saw Napoleon. "The morrow of Austerlitz he had the good fortune to be introduced to Haydn, to be present when Beethoven conducted *Fidelio*, to hear Humboldt relate his travels, and Fichte lecture on his philosophy, and to meet a great number of persons worthy of note at a time when the continent was thought to be entirely closed against English travellers." His notes of this excursion have been recently published by his son,* and to the editor's introduction I am indebted for much in the present sketch.

Dr. Reeve settled as a physician at Norwich in 1806, and on the 12th February, 1807, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He had already associated himself with Dr. Andrew Duncan of Edinburgh, and Dr. Bateman of London, in establishing the

* Journal of a Residence at Vienna and Berlin in the Eventful Winter of 1805-6, by the late Henry Reeve, M.D. Published by his son. Lond. 1877.

Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, to the pages of which he was a frequent contributor. In 1809 he published an English version, enlarged and improved, of his inaugural exercise, under the title of "An Essay on the Torpidity of Animals;" shortly after which he commenced a course of physiological lectures to the medical students at Norwich. He held the appointments of physician to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital, to Bethel, and to the Lunatic asylum. His exertions were indefatigable, and were rewarded by a business which was rapidly increasing till the period when his health, which for some time had been causing anxiety to himself and friends, finally gave way. He consulted many professional friends in London on the nature of the obscure disease from which he was suffering, and visited, first, the coast of Sussex, and then Bath. His symptoms increasing, he retired to his father's house at Hadleigh, and within a few days died there 27th September, 1814, in the thirty-fifth year of his age. The regret which followed at Norwich was great and universal. His loss was lamented in private by those who knew his worth, and by the rich and poor who had experienced his kindness and sympathy in the hour of sickness. Expressions of sorrow and esteem appeared in the public journals, and the Philosophical society, after a warm eulogium on Dr. Reeve's character, adjourned its meeting. He is commemorated by the following inscription on a tablet in the Octagon chapel, Norwich:—

B. M.

Henrici Reeve M.D.

viri

Scientia, ingenio, virtute,
et moribus gratissimis

ornati;

qui artem suam in hac urbe
feliciter exercebat,

donec acri morbo diuturnoque
implicitus,

aliorum tamen commodis
nihilominus inserviens

ipse occubuit,

v id Septembr.

Ann. Chris. clo lœcc xiiil œt: xxxv

Susanna Conjux ejus

H. M. Honorar. P. C.

Dr. Reeve, writes his friend, Dr. Bateman, was "possessed of a vigorous understanding and great acuteness, he had stored his mind with the riches of literature and science, and had highly cultivated his taste. He quickly appropriated the information which reading, observation, or the most casual conversation threw in his way, and as readily brought it into use when occasion required it. Hence his conversation was various and intelligent, tempered by a mildness of voice and manner indicative of gentleness of disposition, yet invariably terse and animated, with a considerable propensity to humour where the subject admitted of it. His unvarying cheerfulness and benevolence gave a charm to every action of his life; it extorted the attachment of strangers and riveted the love of his friends; for it was uniform and unchanged under all circumstances, in the privacy of the domestic circle, in the more general company of friends, in public meetings, and in the midst of his professional labours and fatigues, and it continued to a degree truly remarkable through the whole course of his lingering and painful illness to the very period of its termination."*

JOHN ROBINSON, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1800 (D.M.I. de Urinæ Secretione Suppressa), was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th March, 1807.

ROBERT BREE, M.D., was the son of a medical practitioner in Warwickshire, and was born at Solyhull, in that county. He received his early education at Coventry, was matriculated at University college, Oxford, 6th April, 1775, and proceeded A.B. 10th November, 1778, A.M. 10th July, 1781, M.B. 4th July, 1782, M.D. 12th July, 1791. Immediately after taking the second de-

* Edinburgh Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. xi, p. 261.

gree in arts, he commenced the practice of his profession, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st July, 1781, and, settling at Northampton, was appointed physician to the General infirmary in that town. After a short stay at Northampton, he was solicited by several influential persons to remove to Leicester. He accepted the invitation, and as soon as he was settled, was appointed physician to the Leicester infirmary. Dr. Bree's progress in his new situation was rapid; his reputation spread, and ere long he was in the enjoyment of a large, respectable, and lucrative business. About this time he was attacked with asthma. The paroxysms, despite all the measures he adopted, became so frequent and severe, and were besides so often induced by cold and the anxiety and fatigue of business, that after fully considering his prospect, and the obstacles which his state of health constantly opposed to the performance of his duty, he determined to abandon his profession for a time rather than his hopes of a perfect cure. He withdrew from practice in 1793, and in the following year, with the view of avoiding the tedium of an inactive life, accepted a captain's commission in a militia regiment. His health, under this change of circumstances, rapidly improved; the paroxysms of asthma became less frequent and less severe, and then left him altogether—to return, however, with great severity some thirty years later, and render the latter portion of his life a period of constant suffering, and at times of the most agonising distress. In 1796 Dr. Bree settled at Birmingham, resumed the exercise of his profession, and in March, 1801, was appointed physician to the General hospital in that town. While at Birmingham he published his well-known and valuable treatise, entitled—

“A Practical Inquiry into Disordered Respiration, distinguishing the species of Convulsive Asthma, their Causes and Indications of Cure.” 8vo.

In this work he embodied the numerous experiments

in his own case, gave a more full and complete view of asthma and dyspnoea than had hitherto appeared, and laid down some important therapeutic rules, the practical value of which has been universally acknowledged. This publication established Dr. Bree's reputation, and led to his being consulted by the duke of Sussex, a sufferer, like himself, from asthma. By his royal highness's advice, Dr. Bree removed to London. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1806, a Fellow 23rd March, 1807, was Censor in 1810, 1819, 1830, Harveian orator 1827, and was named an Elect 2nd July, 1830. Dr. Bree withdrew from practice in 1833, and died at his house in Park-square, Regent's-park, 6th October, 1839, aged eighty. Besides the work on asthma above mentioned, which reached a fifth edition, Dr. Bree was the author of a small tract, entitled—

Thoughts on Cholera Asphyxia. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

WARNER WRIGHT, M.D., was born at Norwich, and after a sound, preliminary education in his native city, proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th June, 1798 (D.M.I. de Amaurosi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1807, and a Fellow 30th September, 1836. Dr. Wright practised at Norwich, where he was universally esteemed and respected. He was one of the founders of the Norwich dispensary, and in 1804 was chosen one of the physicians to the Norfolk and Norwich hospital—an office, the duties of which he performed with exemplary kindness and assiduity for a period of thirty-six years, resigning it in 1840. Dr. Wright was for many years the leading physician in Norwich and the county of Norfolk. He was visiting physician to the Norfolk Lunatic asylum and to the Norwich Bethel, and in 1836 was made a magistrate of the city. He died at Norwich 5th March, 1845, in his 70th year.

WILLIAM GORDON, M.D., a native of Sutherland-

shire, and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 12th December, 1806, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1807.

ROBERT ROBINSON WATSON ROBINSON, M.D., was born in Lancashire, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1800 (D.M.I. de Vesicæ Urethraëque Morbis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1807, and practised for several years at Preston, but eventually removed to Manchester. He died 21st September, 1866, aged eighty-nine.

JAMES CLARKE, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1802 (D.M.I. de Syncope Angente). He settled at Nottingham, and in 1804 was appointed physician to the General hospital in that town. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1807. Dr. Clarke contributed to the early volumes of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal a series of valuable Reports on the Weather and Diseases of Nottingham, which were continued to 1811, when his health gave way. He resigned his office at the hospital and removed to Sidmouth, co. Devon, where he practised for a few years and died in April, 1818.

PATRICK MILLER, M.D., was born 21st May, 1782, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Cumnock, Kilmarnock, by his wife, a daughter of Dr. Matthew Stewart, professor of mathematics in the college of Edinburgh. He was educated at Edinburgh under the immediate direction of his maternal uncle, the celebrated Dugald Stewart, and graduated doctor of medicine there on the 12th September, 1804 (D.M.I. de Scarlatina). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th April, 1807, about which time he settled as a physician in Exeter; and in 1809 was appointed physician to the Devon and Exeter hos-

pital. Dr. Miller was elected physician to St. Thomas's Lunatic asylum, near Exeter, in 1822. He died at his residence in Mount Radford, near Exeter, 24th December, 1871, aged eighty-nine, having for many years retired from the practice of his profession.

JOHN COOKE, M.D., was descended from a respectable family settled at Edith Weston, in Rutlandshire, but was born in Lancashire, and educated at a seminary at Northampton, founded by the celebrated Dr. Doddridge, and in high estimation among dissenters. He was originally bred to the ministry, and in that capacity was for a short time at Rochdale and at Preston;* but he soon turned his attention to physic, his study of which was commenced at Guy's hospital, continued at Edinburgh, and completed at Leyden, where he proceeded doctor of medicine (D.M.I. de usu Corticis Peruviani in Morbis non Febrilibus). Settling in London, he was appointed physician to the General dispensary, and on the 18th April, 1784, was elected to the more important office of physician to the London hospital—an institution which he served with great zeal for more than twenty years. Upon his resignation in September, 1807, he received the thanks of all connected with the charity, accompanied by expressions of their deep regret at his departure. Dr. Cooke was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1784, and a Fellow (*speciali gratiâ*) 25th June, 1807. He was Censor in 1811, 1820, Croonian lecturer in 1819, 1820, 1821, and Harveian orator in 1828. He was named an Elect 3rd January, 1832, but on account of ill-health declined the office. In 1799, great alarm was occasioned in the city by the sudden death of two men who had been employed in landing cotton; and a suspicion was engendered that they had imbibed the infection of plague from it. The fears of the government were excited, and the lord mayor was directed to order a searching inquiry into the facts of the case. He applied to Dr. Cooke, who, after a full

* Christian Reformer, N.S., vol. xii, p. 358.

investigation, drew up a report which at once tranquillised the public mind, and showed by the symptoms, the appearances on dissection, and the collateral circumstances of those employed along with the two men in question, that no such malady could exist as that which had excited such alarm. Dr. Cooke was one of the Committee of Fellows appointed to superintend the publication of the Medical Transactions. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies and president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society in 1822 and 1823. He was an accomplished classical scholar, and a passionate lover of Homer, his Glasgow edition of which he had interleaved and enriched with many notes. From declining health he had for some years prior to his death relinquished all practice, and withdrawn in great measure from society. Dr. Cooke died from disease of the bladder, at his house in Gower-street, on the 1st January, 1838. "His manners were those of a gentleman and a scholar, entirely devoid of pedantry, and marked by a kind and proper deference for the opinions entertained by others. Independent in every sense of the word, he was always ready freely to express and manfully to maintain his opinions. An enemy to flattery and little solicitous of popular applause, the course of study pursued throughout his whole life gave to him a tone of mind, a clearness of conception, and a consequent decision of character much to be admired. He mingled largely in the society of men of all ranks, opinions, and pursuits, and all have been proud to consider him as their friend."*

Dr. Cooke was the author of a learned and justly-esteemed work—

A Treatise on Nervous Diseases. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

CHARLES BANKHEAD, M.D., was born at Antrim, and received his early education at Londonderry. His professional studies were pursued at Edinburgh, where he

* Pettigrew's Biographical Memoirs of the most celebrated Physicians and Surgeons. Vol. i.

graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1790 (D.M.I. de Hysteria). Returning to Ireland, he was appointed surgeon to the Londonderry militia, then commanded by the father of the celebrated lord Castlereagh. This served to introduce him to the notice and patronage of that noble family, and by their advice he removed to England. Dr. Bankhead was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807, and about that time commenced business at Brighton. On the 24th February, 1816, he was gazetted physician extraordinary to the prince Regent, and about that time removed to London, and in 1821 was appointed physician extraordinary to the king. Eventually Dr. Bankhead withdrew to Florence, where he practised many years. He died 26th November, 1859, in the 92nd year of his age.

THOMAS BREE, M.D., was born in Warwickshire. He attended the medical classes at Edinburgh in 1788 and 1791, and graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 14th March, 1792. He settled at Stafford, and in 1806 was appointed physician to the County infirmary in that town. Dr. Bree was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807. He resigned his office at the Staffordshire infirmary in 1812, and eventually removed to Hastings. His name is not in the College List of 1828.

GEORGE JOHN OGILVY, M.D., a native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807. He entered the army, was appointed physician to the forces, and died in Portugal whilst in the discharge of the duties incident to his office in 1810, aged thirty.

EDWARD CAMPBELL, M.D., a native of Ireland, who had studied for the four years from 1787 to 1790 at Edinburgh, was on the 29th September, 1791, being

then twenty-five years of age, entered on the physic line at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 5th October, 1792. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807.

THOMAS WALSHMAN, M.D., was born in 1750 at Pendleton, in Lancashire, and was educated at the adjacent town of Clithero, under the Rev. Mr. Sedgwick. He served an apprenticeship of four years to Mr. Entwisle, an apothecary of Haslingden, and then came to London and became a student of the Borough hospitals. He was admitted in due course a member of the corporation of Surgeons, and then commenced business as a general practitioner in Southwark, in which capacity he realised a fortune. He attended the medical classes at Edinburgh during the two sessions of 1805 and 1806, graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 23rd April, 1807, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians the 25th June following. Dr. Walshman then settled at Kennington, and was soon largely employed as a physician in that neighbourhood. He died 2nd April, 1836, aged eighty-six.

ROBERT BARKER, M.D., a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 7th April, 1806, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th November, 1807. He practised at Chester, and was physician to the infirmary in that city. He died 19th July, 1808, aged thirty, and was buried at St. Asaph, but the memorial of him is in St. John's Church, Chester.

JOHN EYRE, M.D., was born in Yorkshire and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1806 (D.M.I. de Vaccina). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1807.

DAVID UWINS, M.D., was born in London in 1780. After the usual course of instruction at the London hos-

pitals, he went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1803 (D.M.I. de Febre Continua). He then returned to London, and for a short time held the appointment of assistant physician to the Finsbury dispensary; but an opening for a physician having presented itself at Aylesbury by the death of Dr. Kennedy, he removed thither. Dr. Uwins was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1807, and after a residence of some years at Aylesbury, returned to London, where he continued in the exercise of his profession until his death, which occurred at his house in Bedford-row, on the 22nd September, 1837, at the age of fifty-seven. Dr. Uwins (wrote one who knew him well)* was of a highly nervous temperament; a little man with a large head, a long, pale, and anxious face, and dressed in the true style of the doctor of the last century. He was an amiable and gentlemanly man, with the highest sense of medical honour and propriety; but "was, without question, the worst speaker, so far as speaking is concerned," writes Mr. Clarke, "I have ever had occasion to report. When he got up to speak, his mind for a moment would seem to desert him, and he would stand with his eyes perfectly closed for half a minute before he could call it back. Then he would splutter out some admirable remarks on the subject under discussion, and would sit down apparently overcome with the effort he had made."† Dr. Uwins' pen was seldom idle. He contributed some of the medical articles to Gregory's Encyclopædia; a series of papers to the Monthly Magazine; and two articles to the Quarterly Review; the one on Insanity and Mad-houses (July, 1816), the other on Vaccination (July, 1818). He also for a time edited the Medical Repository. His separate works are—

Modern Medicine. 8vo. 1806.

Cursory Observations on Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

* J. F. Clarke's Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession. 8vo. Lond. 1874, pp. 234-5.

† Clarke, *ut supra*.

Modern Maladies, and the present state of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1818.

A Compendium of Theoretical and Practical Medicine. 12mo. Lond. 1825.

A Treatise on those Diseases which are either directly or indirectly connected with Indigestion, comprising a Commentary on the Principal Ailments of Children. 8vo. Lond. 1827.

A Treatise on those Disorders of the Brain and Nervous System which are usually considered and called Mental. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

Homœopathy and Allopathy, or large, small, and atomic doses. 8vo. Lond.

TEMPEST COULTHURST, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 1st January, 1807, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th January, 1808.

SIR ARTHUR BROOKE FAULKNER, M.D., was born in Ireland, and was the youngest son of Hugh Faulkner, esq., of Castletown, co. Carlow. After the usual scholastic course, he was entered at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the first degree in arts, and then applied himself to the study of medicine, which he pursued principally at Edinburgh. In 1805 he was incorporated at Cambridge on his bachelor's degree, and in the same year proceeded A.M. as a member of Catherine hall. He was admitted ad eundem at Trinity college, Dublin, and as a master of arts of Dublin was incorporated at Oxford, where as a member of Pembroke college he graduated M.B. 11th July, 1806; M.D. the day following, 12th July, 1806. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 23rd March, 1807, and a Fellow 11th April, 1808. He had early entered the medical department of the army, and passed rapidly through the different grades of that service until he attained the rank of physician to the forces. He served with the army in Spain, Holland, Sicily, and Malta, and on his return from the island last-named was, on the 23rd February, 1815, knighted for his services, when he retired from military life and settled in Cheltenham. Sir Arthur Faulkner was one of the physi-

cians in ordinary to the duke of Sussex. He died at his residence, Evington, near Cheltenham, 23rd May, 1845, aged sixty-six. He was the author of—

Considerations on the Expediency of Establishing an Hospital for Officers on Foreign Service. 8vo. 1810.

A Treatise on the Plague, designed to prove it contagious, with Observations on its Prevention, Character, and Treatment. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

Rambling Notes and Reflections suggested during a Visit to Paris in the Winter of 1826–27. 8vo. Lond. 1827.

Reply to some Clerical Observations taken against his Rambling Notes on the Discipline of the Church, with a Glimpse in passing at St. James's Hall. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

A Letter addressed to the College of Physicians on their Constitution and Charter; with prefatory Observations to the Duke of Wellington. 8vo. Lond. 1829.

A Visit to Germany and the Low Countries in 1829–30–31 and 1833. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1833.

A Letter to Lord Brougham and Vaux, presenting Rambling Details of a Tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy; with some Remarks on Home Politics. 12mo. 1837.

A Letter to the Most Reverend the Archbishop of Canterbury. 8vo. 1840.

GEORGE BIRKBECK, M.D., was born 10th January, 1776, and was the son of a merchant and banker at Settle, in Yorkshire. He received his rudimentary education at a village school in the neighbourhood, and at a fitting age applied himself to the study of medicine, which he pursued first at Leeds, and subsequently in London. He then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he made the acquaintance and secured the friendship of Lord Brougham, Horner, Jeffrey, and others. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1799 (D.M.I. de Sanguine), shortly after which he was chosen to succeed Dr. Garnet as professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian Institution at Glasgow. He performed the duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of the trustees, as well as of his numerous hearers, and he soon instituted a gratuitous course of philosophical lectures for the especial use of the uneducated classes—persons engaged in the actual exercise of the mechanical arts, and whose humble station in

early life had precluded them from the possibility of acquiring even the rudiments of scientific knowledge. These lectures abounded in simple but striking experiments, and were delivered in the most familiar language, so as to adapt them to the taste and capacity of such an audience. In this way he hoped to rouse a taste in the uneducated classes, for rational amusement as well as instruction; with the additional and almost necessary effect of weaning them from vicious habits and frivolous pursuits. Dr. Birkbeck's success in this great undertaking is said to have been complete, and it called forth the most grateful acknowledgments from the parties he thus designed to benefit. In this course of lectures at Glasgow, we see the germ of that larger and more complete system of educating the working classes—Mechanics' Institutions, to which Dr. Birkbeck devoted the best energies of his life. In 1822 he assisted in establishing the London Mechanics' Institution in Chancery-lane, to which he nobly lent three thousand pounds for the erection of a suitable theatre for lectures. He was declared president of that institution, and continued to hold the office till his death.

Dr. Birkbeck quitted Glasgow in 1804, and after having delivered lectures to large and admiring audiences at Birmingham, Liverpool, and Hull, finally settled in London in 1805, and on the 11th April, 1808, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Soon after this he was elected physician to the General dispensary in Aldersgate-street. Of his merits as a practical physician we know little. Dr. Birkbeck died 1st December, 1841. "He was simple, unassuming, and artless in his manners; of unbounded benevolence, and inflexible integrity. He was beloved as well as esteemed by a large circle of private friends; admired, respected, and lamented by multitudes of all ranks, who had profited by his instruction or by his benevolence; and, I may add, he was almost adored in his domestic circle."^{*} Dr. Birkbeck's portrait has been engraved.

* A Brief Memoir of George Birkbeck, M.D., by Henry Clutterbuck, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

SIR ALEXANDER MORISON, M.D., was born 1st May, 1779, at Anchorfield, near Edinburgh. He was at the High school of Edinburgh, in the same class with Lord Brougham. He attended for five years the general and medical classes of the university, and his studies during that period were directed by Mr. Alexander Wood, who was long at the head of the surgical profession in Edinburgh. He graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1799 (D.M.I. de Hydrocephalo Phrenitico). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1800, and a Fellow of that College in 1801. After practising for some years in Edinburgh, he removed to London, and devoted his attention particularly to insanity. In 1810 he was appointed inspecting physician of lunatic asylums in the county of Surrey, and on the 7th May, 1835, was elected physician to Bethlehem hospital. He was physician to the princess Charlotte and to prince Leopold, and he received the honour of knighthood in 1838. Sir Alexander Morison was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, 11th April, 1808, and a Fellow 10th July, 1841. For many successive years he delivered a course of lectures on mental diseases, and by them and his writings did much to extend the knowledge of this difficult department of practice. Sir Alexander Morison died in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, 14th March, 1866, aged eighty-seven, and was interred in the churchyard of Currie. He was the author of—

Outlines of Lectures on Mental Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

Cases of Mental Disease, with Practical Observations on the Medical Treatment. 8vo. Lond. and Edin. 1828.

The Physiognomy of Mental Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1840.

JAMES MCDUGGLE, M.D., was born at Berwick-upon-Tweed, and graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden, 24th June, 1801 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1808, and died at St. Alban's-place, 7th

July, 1843, aged sixty-four, being then a deputy inspector-general of army hospitals.

JOHN McMULLIN, M.D., was born in Dublin. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1805 (D.M.I. de Erythemate Mercuriali), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1808, and died 17th December, 1849, on his passage to Australia, being then deputy inspector-general in the army medical department.

GEORGE REES, M.D., was a native of Pembrokeshire, the son of a clergyman in that county. He was for some years engaged in general practice, but quitting that department proceeded to Glasgow, and in due course graduated doctor of medicine there, 28th May, 1807. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1808. Dr. Rees was the founder of Pembroke house Lunatic asylum, Hackney, on withdrawing from the management of which he became medical superintendent of the Cornwall Lunatic asylum at Bodmin. Resigning that appointment, he returned to London, and died at his house in Euston-square, 7th December, 1846, aged seventy. He was the author of—

A Treatise on the Primary Symptoms of the Lues Venerea, with a Concise Account of the English Writers on that Subject. 8vo. Lond. 1802.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Uterus. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

Observations on Spasms of the Stomach. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

A Treatise on Hemoptysis or Spitting of Blood. 8vo. Lond. 1813.

WILLIAM SHEARMAN, M.D., was born at Harwich in January, 1767, and after a good scholastic education devoted himself to medicine. Eventually he proceeded to Edinburgh, graduated doctor of medicine there, 12th September, 1807 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1808, and commenced business as a physician in London, but soon removed to Maidstone, whence he

returned to the metropolis in 1813, and in that year was appointed physician to the London dispensary, and in 1816 physician to the infirmary for Children in the Waterloo-road. Dr. Shearman was elected physician to the West London infirmary and Lying-in institution in 1821, and when that institution became the Charing Cross hospital he was the senior of the medical staff, a position which he of course retained in the new hospital. To the medical school which was then established there, Dr. Shearman rendered important service by his sound and admirable lectures on the theory and practice of medicine. These were continued by him until 1852, soon after which he withdrew from the duties of physician to the hospital, became consulting physician to it, and retired from practice. Dr. Shearman died 21st November, 1861, at the patriarchal age of ninety-four, and was buried in Highgate cemetery. He was for a time the editor of the *Medical and Physical Journal*, and the author of—

Observations illustrative of the History and Treatment of Chronic Debility, the prolific Source of Indigestion, Spasmodic Diseases, and various Nervous Affections. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

An Essay on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Water in the Brain. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

An Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

An Introductory Lecture to the Medical Classes at the Charing Cross Hospital. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

HENRY T. SNOW, M.D., a native of Warwickshire and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1807 (*D.M.I. de Rheumatismo*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 11th April, 1808.

THOMAS HUME, M.D., was born in Dublin, and was the son of Mr. Gustavus Hume, a distinguished surgeon in that city. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated doctor of medicine 19th July, 1803, and on the 6th July, 1804, was incorporated on

that degree at Oxford as a member of University college. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807, a Fellow 25th June, 1808; was Censor in 1814, 1821, 1831 and 1832; and was declared an Elect 18th January, 1832. Dr. Hume entered the medical service of the army, and in 1808 proceeded to Portugal as physician to the forces under the duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, to whom he was physician during the whole of that campaign. Returning to England, Dr. Hume was appointed in 1809 physician to the Westminster hospital, which office he resigned in 1811, when he returned to the Peninsula. He was next appointed by the Commander-in-Chief physician to the London district, which he held till the establishment was broken up by the peace of 1815. Dr. Hume, who was physician to the duke of Cambridge, died at Hanwell 21st October, 1850, aged eighty-one, and was buried in the family vault of his wife, the last descendant of the celebrated mathematician Dr. John Wallis.

PETER RAINIER, M.D., the son of Daniel Rainier, esquire, of Sandwich, Kent, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 24th October, 1798, A.M. 10th July, 1801, M.B. 17th July, 1802, and M.D. 6th July, 1805. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1807, and a Fellow 25th June, 1808. Dr. Rainier died in Lower Grosvenor-street, 30th October, 1837, and was buried in the family vault at St. Mary's church, Sandwich.

WALTER CHARLES HEYWOOD, M.D.—A doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 21st February, 1799, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 7th July, 1808, about which time he settled at Blandford, where he practised with considerable success for a long series of years. He died in November, 1854, aged eighty-eight, at Kenwith, near Bideford, in the north

of Devon, a property he had purchased, and to which he had retired some years previously.

RICHARD FABER, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, where he proceeded A.B. 24th April, 1799, A.M. 20th April, 1802, M.B. 18th July, 1806, M.D. 19th July, 1806. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1807, and a Fellow 30th September, 1808.

TRISTRAM WHITTER, M.D., was born in London, but was descended from an old and respectable family in Devonshire. He received his early education at Blundell's school, Tiverton, whence he was transferred to Christ's college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1800, M.D. 11th February, 1807. In the interval between his two degrees he studied at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and passed one year at Edinburgh, and another at Gottingen. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1807, a Fellow 30th September, 1808, and was Censor in 1812. Dr. Whitter commenced business at Worthing, but in 1811 settled in London, and in the course of that year was appointed physician to the Westminster hospital, an office which he retained until 1818. Eventually he retired to Bath, and died at his house in Lansdowne-crescent on the 5th February, 1855, aged eighty-one, from an overdose of morphia, in sequel to a mistake of the person who compounded the prescription. The druggist's apprentice, Robert Gane, was tried for manslaughter at Taunton before Mr. Justice Erle on the 30th March, 1855, and acquitted.

CLEMENT HUE, M.D., was born at St. Hilier's, in Jersey, and was the son of a merchant in that town. He received his scholastic education at Abingdon under Dr. Lempriere, and was then entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, of which society he was elected a fellow

on king Charles's foundation. He proceeded A.B. 6th March, 1801, A.M. 13th June, 1803, M.B. 19th April, 1804, and M.D. 12th February, 1807. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1807, and a Fellow 30th September, 1808; was Censor in 1812; Registrar from 1815 to February 4th, 1824; Harveian orator 1829; Elect 13th April, 1835; Consiliarius 1836. Dr. Hue had been for many years the lecturer on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital, when on the 23rd May, 1823, he was elected physician to that institution, an office which he retained for more than forty years. He also held the appointment of physician to the Foundling hospital from 1815 to 1837, and in 1824 was appointed to succeed Dr. Hervey as registrar of the National Vaccine establishment, which office he retained till his death. Dr. Hue died 23rd June, 1861, aged eighty-two, and is commemorated by the following inscription in the Foundling chapel:—

Sacred to the memory of
Clement Hue,
Physician to St. Bartholomew's and Christ's Hospitals;
formerly Physician, and afterwards
for many years a Governor and Vice-President
of this charity, a zealous promoter
of its benevolent objects, and a kind friend
at all times
to the children here maintained and educated.
He died June 23rd, 1861, aged 82 years.
Also to the memory of Lucy his wife.
She died March 8th, 1851, aged 67 years.

JOHN MACCULLOCK, M.D., was born in the Isle of Sarn, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1793 (D.M.I. de Electricitate). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808. Dr. Macculloch was a person of literary taste, of extensive scientific attainments, and a voluminous writer. He was a good geologist; he made malaria and its consequences his especial medical study, and in

his two treatises, the one on Malaria the other on Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, has brought together such an amount of curious and instructive information as has rarely been collected on any one medical subject. Dr. Macculloch was one of the physicians to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg. At the time of his death, which occurred at Poltair, near Penzance, the residence of Captain Giddy, R.N., on the 20th August, 1835; he had been but recently married, and was on his wedding tour; when he met with the accident, a broken leg received in falling from his carriage, which caused his death. Dr. Macculloch was the author of—

A System of Geology, with a Theory of the Earth, and an Explanation of its Connection with the Sacred Records. 2 vols. 8vo.

A Geological Classification of Rocks, with descriptive Synopses of the Species and Varieties, comprising Elements of Practical Geology. 8vo.

The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland, containing descriptions of their Scenery and Antiquities; with an account of the Political History and ancient manners, and of the origin, language, agriculture, economy, music, condition of the people, &c. Founded on a Series of Annual Journeys between the years 1811 and 1821, in Letters to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 4 vols. 8vo.

Malaria: an Essay on the production and propagation of this Poison, and on the nature and localities of the places by which it is produced. 8vo. Lond. 1827.

An Essay on the Remittent and Intermittent Diseases, including generally Marsh Fevers and Neuralgia; comprising under the former, various Anomalies, Obscurities, and Consequences, and, under the latter, treating of Tic Douloureux, Sciatica, Headache, Ophthalmia, Toothache, Palsy, and other modes and consequences of this Generic Disease. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

Remarks on the art of making Wine, with suggestions for the application of its Principle to the improvement of Domestic Wines. 12mo. Lond. 1816.

A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Isle of Man: comprising an account of their Geological Structure, with Remarks on their agricultural scenery and antiquities. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God from the facts and laws of the Physical Universe, being the foundation of Natural and Revealed Religion. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1837. (A posthumous work.)

JOHN FORD DAVIS, M.D., was born at Bath and edu-

cated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1797 (D.M.I. de Contagio). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808, and settled in his native city. He was elected physician to the Bath General hospital in 1817, and resigned that office in 1834. He died at the Royal-crescent, Bath, 1st January, 1864, aged ninety-one. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Treatment of Carditis. 12mo. Bath, 1808.

CHRISTOPHER COOPER, M.D., was a son of Benjamin Cooper, esquire, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln, by his first wife, Anne, daughter and heiress of Robert Caudron, esquire, of Great Hale, and a grand-daughter of Sir Charles Dymoke, of Scrivelsby.* He graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 2nd April, 1799 (D.M.I. de Cynanche Malignâ), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808, and, settling at Dorchester, co. Dorset, practised there with much reputation. He died in that town, generally esteemed and lamented, on the 30th July, 1842, aged sixty-nine.

ALEXANDER ROBERT SUTHERLAND, M.D., was of Scotch extraction, but was born in Westminster, where his father was in extensive and respectable business as an apothecary. He was educated at St. Peter's, Westminster, but was not on the foundation. His medical studies were pursued chiefly at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1805 (D.M.I. de Contagione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808, and in 1811 was elected physician to St. Luke's hospital. Thenceforward he limited his practice to the treatment of insanity, and in that department acquired a high and well-merited reputation. Dr. Sutherland was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th July, 1836. He resigned his office at St. Luke's hos-

* Gen. Mag. for February, 1829, pp. 177—8.

pital in 1841, and shortly afterwards relinquished his practice to his son, Alexander John Sutherland, M.D., when he withdrew to Torquay, where he died 24th May, 1861, in the eightieth year of his age.

THOMAS GRAY, M.D., a native of Edinburgh and a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, of 7th April, 1800, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1808. He was an army physician, and at the time of his death, which occurred at Aranjuez 6th October, 1812, was deputy inspector of hospitals.

ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M.D., was born in 1780, in Aberdeenshire, where he received the rudiments of his general education. He then removed to Edinburgh and graduated doctor of medicine there 12th September, 1803 (D.M.I. de Modo, quo Musculi, Cerebrum atque Nervi, Respiratione afficiuntur). Dr. Henderson was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1808, and then settled in London. He applied himself to literature, and contributed to some of the best publications of the time; among others, to the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and the *Edinburgh Review*. He died at Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, 16th September, 1863, aged eighty-three. He was the author of—

A Sketch of the Revolutions of Medical Science, and Views relating to its Reform by P. J. G. Cabanis, translated from the French. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

An Examination of the Imposture of Ann Moore, the fasting woman of Tutbury. 8vo. Lond. 1813.

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines. 4to. Lond. 1824.

HENRY EDGEWORTH, M.D., was born in Ireland and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1806 (D.M.I. de Exercitatione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1808, and settled in Dover-street; but his health giving way, he retired to Bristol, and died there on the 30th April, 1813.

CHARLES WHITTELL, M.D., a native of Cheshire, who

graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 2nd May, 1808, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians the 22nd of December following. He settled at Chester, and in 1814 was appointed physician to the infirmary in that city.

EDWIN GODDEN JONES, M.D., was born in Hampshire, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1808, shortly after which he accepted the office of domestic physician to Mr. Crawford, of Achenhaines, a person of large fortune and a martyr to the gout. In the course of his travels with that gentleman, Dr. Jones met with the Eau Médicinale of M. Husson, which he tried on Mr. Crawford, and with such marked benefit, that on his return to London he published "An Account of the Remarkable Effects of the Eau Médicinale d'Husson in the Gout," 8vo., Lond., a work which attracted immediate attention, and led the way to a very general use of colchicum in that disease. Dr. Jones was for some years physician to queen Charlotte's Lying-in hospital, and was one of the physicians to the duke of York. He died at Swathling Grange 31st January, 1842, being at that time a justice of the peace and deputy lieutenant for the county of Hants.

SIR JOSEPH DE COURCY LAFFAN, Bart., M.D., was a son of Walter Laffan, Esq., of Cashel, by his wife Eleonora, daughter and co-heiress of Richard de Courcy, Esq., through whom he was connected with the noble family of De Courcy, viscounts Kinsale. After a good classical education he was sent to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Digitali). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1808, when he commenced business in Orchard-street, Portman-square, but in 1812 entered the army, and was appointed phy-

sician to the forces, and eventually physician in ordinary to the duke of Kent. He served in Spain and Portugal, and at the termination of the war settled at Rochester, where he continued until disabled by disease. He was created a baronet by patent, dated 15th March, 1828, and in 1836 was created a knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order. Sir Joseph Laffan died at Vichy, 7th July, 1848, in the sixty-second year of his age. His body was brought to Rochester and interred in a vault in St. Margaret's church.

PETER MARK ROGET, M.D., was born in London, at Broad-street, Soho, 18th January, 1779, and was the son of the Rev. John Roget, a native of Geneva, who had settled in this country, and was minister of the French church in Threadneedle-street, by his wife Catherine, a sister of Sir Samuel Romilly. He was educated at Kensington, and then at Edinburgh, whither his widowed mother and an only sister accompanied him in 1793. For two years he attended the general classes in the college, and then applied himself to medicine. He graduated doctor of medicine there 25th June, 1798 (D.M.I. de Chemicæ Affinitatis legibus), being then only nineteen years of age. Soon after this he returned to London and continued his studies under Dr. Willan at the Public dispensary, and at St. George's hospital, and by attendance on the lectures of Dr. Baillie, Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Wilson, and others. In 1802 Dr. Roget proceeded to the continent in charge of the two sons of a wealthy Manchester merchant, and on the sudden rupture of the peace of Amiens, being at Geneva (at that time considered a part of France), was detained a prisoner there on parole. Pleading his rights as a citizen of Geneva in virtue of his descent from Genevese ancestors, he was liberated, and after a long detour reached England in November, 1802. The following year Dr. Roget accepted the office of domestic physician to the marquis of Lansdowne, whom he attended to Harrogate and Bath. In 1804 he settled at

Manchester, where a vacancy for a physician had been left by the death of Dr. Percival. Dr. Roget was immediately appointed physician to the infirmary of that town. From the first he took a prominent part in all matters of a scientific or literary character, and was an active member of the Philosophical and Literary Society, of which he was soon nominated a vice-president. Dr. Roget, in conjunction with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Hutchinson, his colleagues at the infirmary, gave a course of lectures on anatomy and physiology, and thus laid the foundation of the medical school at Manchester. The portion of the course given by Dr. Roget comprised comparative anatomy and physiology, a subject then but little studied, and the importance of which was recognised only by a few persons. These lectures in a popular form he delivered to large and respectable audiences the following winter at the rooms of the Philosophical Society. Dr. Roget quitted Manchester in 1808, and settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th March, 1809; a Fellow 24th June, 1831; he was Gulstonian lecturer in 1832, and Censor in 1834. Dr. Roget pursued a similar course in London to what he had done at Manchester. He delivered popular and interesting courses of lectures at the Russell, the London, and the Royal institutions, at the last-named of which he was the first appointed Fullerian professor of physiology, being nominated to that chair by the founder himself, Mr. John Fuller. He also delivered several courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine at the Windmill-street school, where he had as his colleagues Sir Charles Bell, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Brande, and other leading men of science. In 1823 he was appointed by the government, in conjunction with Dr. P. M. Latham, to take charge of the medical treatment of the inmates of the general penitentiary at Millbank, then suffering severely from an epidemic scurvy and dysentery.

Dr. Roget had been elected a fellow of the Royal Society in 1814, and he was selected in 1827 to succeed

Sir John Herschel in the office of secretary of that distinguished body. Thenceforward his life and pursuits were rather those of a savant than of a practising physician. He wrote much, and what he wrote he did well. He contributed to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine the two elegant essays on Age and Asphyxia; to the Library of Useful Knowledge the series of treatises on Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, and Electro-magnetism; he had contributed several articles to Rees's Cyclopædia, as he did, also, to the sixth and seventh editions of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and as specially deserving of mention among these, those on "Physiology" and "Phrenology," which were subsequently reprinted and published in Edinburgh in two volumes 12mo. 1838. Dr. Roget was one of the eight persons selected to write the Bridgewater Treatises, and in his "Animal and Vegetable Physiology considered with reference to Natural Theology," 2 vols., 8vo., Lond., he produced a work second in value to none of the series. "It will bear comparison with any of the Bridgewater Treatises, whether in reference to the science and learning displayed, or to the acuteness and sobriety of their argument, or the tone of piety and religious feeling in which they are composed."* But the work on which Dr. Roget's fame with posterity will chiefly rest is his—

Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. 8vo. Lond. 1852.

The Thesaurus—opus quinquaginta annorum—was intended to supply with respect to the English language a desideratum heretofore unsupplied in any language; namely, a collection of the words it contains and of the idiomatic combinations peculiar to it, arranged not in alphabetical order as they are in a dictionary, but according to the *ideas* which they express. The purpose of an ordinary dictionary is simply to explain the

* Edinburgh Review.

meaning of words ; and the problem, of which it professes to furnish the solution, may be stated thus :— the *word* being given, to find its signification, or the *idea* it is intended to convey. The object aimed at in the Thesaurus is exactly the converse of this, namely, the *idea* being given, to find the word or words by which that idea may be most fitly and aptly expressed. The work was as happily conceived as it was ably executed. Its utility to the student, and especially to the writer of English, can scarcely be over-estimated. It has proved one of the most successful publications of modern times. The first edition appeared in 1852, the thirty-third edition in 1875.

Dr. Roget resigned his office of secretary to the Royal Society in 1848, and with the publication of the Thesaurus in 1852 his public career may be said to have closed. "An increasing deafness excluded him to a great extent from the pleasures of social intercourse. This infirmity, which was almost the only sign of his great age, he bore with patience and resignation. He had survived all the friends of his youth and most of those of his manhood, but he was happy in the possession of mental resources, which enabled him to indulge, even to his last day, the habits of constant industry which he had acquired when a boy. As with increasing age he became less inclined for, and at last less capable of deep study or long sustained thought, his employments partook more of the nature of pastimes ; but both in his selection and pursuit of these there might still be traced the scientific turn of thought and philosophical love of method which had characterised the main achievements of his life. The engines he had forged to store his mind were now employed to entertain his leisure."* Dr. Roget died, after a few days' illness, at West Malvern, on the 12th September, 1869, in the ninety-first year of his age.

EDMUND LOCKYER, M.D., the son of Edmund Lockyer, esq., of Plymouth, J.P. and D.L. of the county of

* Proceedings of Roy. Soc. of Lond., vol. xviii, p. 38.

Devon, by his wife Eleanor, daughter of Francis Penrose, esq., of Durian, co. Cornwall, was born 28th October, 1782, at Plymouth, the scene of his brief professional career. After a good preliminary education he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he applied himself with great enthusiasm to the study of botany, chemistry, and geology, the latter of which sciences became a passion with him rather than a mere amusement, and in it, had his life been spared, he would probably have ranked among discoverers. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1805 (D.M.I. de Chorea), and then removed to London, where he attended hospital practice and dissections. Dr. Lockyer was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th March, 1809, immediately after which he returned to his native town, where his abilities, varied attainments, and family connections opened to him a prospect of much professional success. In 1810, when only twenty-eight years of age, he was elected mayor of Plymouth, and in 1813 and 1815, was vice-president of the Plymouth Philosophical Institution. In each of these years he delivered a short course of lectures at the institution—the first on mineralogy, the last on geology. Of the latter course two lectures only were delivered, and in November Dr. Lockyer requested, on account of ill health, to be excused the remainder of his course. Shortly after this he became suddenly incoherent at a meeting of the Medical Society, and was never again able to attend to business. He had frequent attacks of mental excitement, and died of abscess in the brain on the 2nd December, 1816, aged thirty-four.

JAMES GASKING, M.D., was born in 1756, and educated as a surgeon, in which capacity, after becoming a member of the corporation of Surgeons of London, he commenced his professional career at Plymouth. Having, in the course of eight or ten years realised a small competency, he determined to extend his studies and

qualify himself for a physician. With this view he proceeded to Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 10th June, 1789, and then returned to Plymouth to establish himself in his new position. At a subsequent period, with a view to further improvement, Dr. Gasking passed a winter session at Edinburgh, and once more returning to Plymouth, continued thenceforward in the active exercise of his profession to the last. He was admitted a Fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians 2nd February, 1796, and an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 2nd June, 1809. Dr. Gasking died in 1817, aged sixty-one, and was buried in St. Andrew's church, Plymouth.

ROBERT ANDERSON, M.D., a doctor of medicine of the university of Aberdeen, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th June, 1809.

ROBERT BURGOYNE TOMKINS, M.D., a native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 29th March, 1782, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809.

JOSEPH ADAMS, M.D., was the youngest son of a respectable apothecary in Basinghall-street, and was born in 1756. After an apprenticeship to his father he entered to the practice of St. Bartholomew's hospital, and attended the lectures of John Hunter, Mr. Pott, and Dr. William Saunders. He then commenced business as an apothecary, in the city, but the duties of such an office were distasteful to his feelings, and having obtained a diploma from Aberdeen dated 27th February, 1796, creating him doctor of medicine, he was induced, on the recommendation of Dr. Saunders, to settle at Madeira as a physician. Previously thereto he presented himself at the College of Physicians, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate 17th March, 1796.

His success at Madeira was equal to his most sanguine expectations. He remained there some years, and returning to England and settling in London, was elected on the 23rd April, 1805, physician to the Small Pox hospital. For this office he was peculiarly fitted by his former studies. Morbid poisons had been the chief subject of his investigations, and he had been from the first a warm advocate of vaccination. Dr. Adams was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809; and died from the effects of a broken leg on the 20th June, 1818, in the sixty-second year of his age. He was buried with his ancestors in Bunhill-fields with the simple motto, "Vir justus et bonus." He was the author of—

Observations on Morbid Poisons, Phagedena, and Cancer. 8vo. Lond. 1795.

Observations on the Cancerous Breast. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

A Guide to the Island of Madeira; with an account of Funchal, and instructions to those who resort thither for their Health. 8vo. Lond. 1801.

An Account of the Lazaretto in Madeira, and on Leprosy. 4to.

Answer to the Objections hitherto made against the Cowpox. 8vo. Lond. 1805.

A Popular View of Vaccine Inoculation with the Practical Mode of Conducting it: showing the Analogy between the Smallpox and Cowpox, and the Advantages of the latter. 12mo. Lond. 1807.

An Inquiry into Epidemics; with Remarks on the Plans lately proposed for exterminating the Smallpox. 8vo. Lond. 1809.

Reports from the Royal Colleges of the United Kingdom in favour of Vaccination. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

A Philosophical Dissertation on Hereditary Peculiarities of the Human Constitution. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

An Illustration of Mr. Hunter's Doctrine concerning the Life of the Blood: in answer to the Edinburgh Reviewers. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

Memoirs of the Life and Doctrines of the late John Hunter, esq. 8vo. Lond. 1816.

ALEXANDER LAWLOR, M.D., was born in the county of Kerry. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1801 (D.M.I. de Febribus In-

termittentibus), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809.

JOHN MACLEOD, M.D., was born in Inverness-shire and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1805 (D.M.I. de Syphilitide Insontium). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809, and died on board the "Chapman" transport ship in Portsmouth harbour towards the end of 1810. Dr. Macleod was one of the physicians on the staff of the British army in Portugal.

THOMAS HANCOCK, M.D., was born in the county of Antrim, and received his general education at a school in the north of England, after which he served an apprenticeship to a surgeon apothecary at Waterford, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1806 (D.M.I. de Morbis Epidemicis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809, when he settled in the city of London. Dr. Hancock was a member of the society of Friends, and was implicitly trusted by them. Eventually he left London for Liverpool, and this for Lisburn, in Ireland, where he died of disease of the heart 16th April, 1849. Dr. Hancock was the author of—

Researches into the Laws and Phenomena of Pestilence, including a Medical Sketch and Review of the Plague of London in 1665, and Remarks on Quarantine. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

An Essay on Instinct and its Physical and Moral Relations. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

The Principles of Peace exemplified in the Conduct of the Society of Friends in Ireland during the Rebellion of the year 1798. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

On the Laws and Progress of Epidemic Cholera. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

A Defence of the Doctrines of Immediate Revelation and Universal and Saving Light, in Reply to some Remarks contained in a Work entitled "A Beacon to the Society of Friends." 12mo. Liverpool. 1835.

JOHN PLENDERLEATH, M.D., a native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 4th June, 1808, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809. He was physician to the forces, and died at Coimbra of typhus fever 18th July, 1811.

JOHN BRIGHT, M.D., was born in Derbyshire, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 15th June, 1801, A.M. 28th June, 1804, M.B. 19th March, 1806, and M.D. 30th June, 1808. He commenced the practice of his profession at Birmingham, and in 1810 was appointed physician to the General hospital in that town, an office which he relinquished the following year. Soon after this he removed to London. Dr. Bright was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808; and a Fellow 30th September, 1809; he was Censor in 1813, 1822, 1833, 1840; Harveian orator in 1830; Consiliarius 1839, and was named an Elect 25th June, 1839. Dr. Bright was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1822 to 1843, and on the 1st September, 1836, was appointed a Metropolitan Commissioner in Lunacy. He died 1st February, 1870, aged eighty-seven.

JOHN KAY BOOTH, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1805 (D.M.I. de Arthritide). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1809, and shortly afterwards settled at Birmingham, and in 1812 was elected physician to the General hospital in that town. He took a lively interest in the establishment and prosperity of Queen's college and the Queen's hospital, Birmingham, to both of which institutions he allied himself, being for a time physician to the latter and principal of the former in 1856. Dr. Booth died at Ecclesfield 14th January, 1859, aged eighty; being then a justice of the peace for the West Riding.

THOMAS YOUNG, M.D., the marvel of his age, was born of Quaker parents at Milverton, in Somersetshire, on the 13th June, 1773. His school education was conducted on no definite plan, and to it he was but little indebted. His untiring industry, quickness, and keenness of perception and very retentive memory were early manifested. While yet a mere lad, his acquirements had begun to excite considerable attention among his relatives and others, and his parents had already begun to think seriously of the line of life which might be most advantageously taken by a youth of such uncommon promise. Nothing definite however, was decided on, and he passed five years in the house of Mr. David Barclay, of Youngsbury, as companion and classical tutor to his grandson, Mr. Hudson Gurney. The period spent at Youngsbury, from 1787 to 1792, was considered by Dr. Young as the most profitable in his life with respect both to mental and moral cultivation and improvement. Even at this early age his attainments as a linguist and philologist were remarkable. To a thorough knowledge of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew was added Chaldee, Arabic, Syriac, Persian, and Samaritan; French, Italian, and Spanish, and somewhat later German. In 1791, when but eighteen years of age, he was admitted to the society of Porson, Dr. Burney, and our own Sir George Baker, and even then was able to enter the lists with these distinguished scholars on the niceties of Greek composition and to contend with them on no unequal terms. He had also applied with success to mathematics, natural philosophy, botany, and entomology. The mastership he obtained of such a multiplicity of subjects seems in part due to the fact that he studied nothing hastily or cursorily. His memory both of facts and of words was singularly tenacious, and whatever he had once mastered he never forgot. Whatever book he began to read he read completely and deliberately through, whatever study he commenced he never abandoned, and it was by steadily keeping to this principle—a most im-

portant one in education—that he was accustomed in after life to attribute a great part of his success both as a scholar and man of science. In 1792, on the recommendation of his uncle, Dr. Richard Brocklesby, who had given him reason to expect the reversion of such a portion of his fortune as would secure him a moderate independence, he applied himself to the study of medicine. He attended the lectures of John Hunter, Mr. Cruikshanks, and Dr. Baillie on anatomy, and somewhat later those of Sir Alexander Crichton, Dr. John Latham, Dr. John Clarke, and Sir J. E. Smith. In May, 1793, a paper from his pen on Vision was read at the Royal Society and published in the Transactions for that year; and on the 19th June, 1794, being then just twenty-one years of age, he was elected a fellow of the society. In the autumn of 1794 he went to Edinburgh to continue his medical studies, and there he abandoned his connection with the Society of Friends. The following year he went to Gottingen, where, after a six months' residence, he graduated doctor of medicine 16th July, 1796 (D.M.I. de Corporis Humani Viribus Conservatricibus). Dr. Young then returned to England and almost immediately afterwards was admitted a fellow commoner of Emmanuel college, Cambridge. His reputation as a scholar and philosopher had preceded him, and from the first he was exempted from the common duties of the college. He associated but little with the young men there, who called him, with a mixture of derision and respect, "Phenomenon Young;" but he lived on familiar terms with the fellows in the common room. In 1801 he was appointed professor of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution, and as such delivered those remarkable lectures, which he published in two volumes quarto with the title "A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy and the Mechanical Arts." "They form altogether," says Dr. Peacock, "the most comprehensive system of natural philosophy, and of what the French call physics, that has ever been published in this country;

equally remarkable for precision and accuracy in the enunciation of the vast multitude of propositions and facts which they contain, for the boldness with which they enter upon the discussion of the most abstruse and difficult subjects and for the addition or suggestion of new matter or new views in almost every department of philosophy." But Young, by his own admission, was not adapted for a popular lecturer, and he resigned his professorship at the end of two years. His style was too compressed and laconic, and he had not sufficient knowledge of the intellectual habits of other men to address himself prominently to those points of a subject where their difficulties were likely to occur.

In the year 1802 he was appointed Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society, an office which he held for the remainder of his life, and for which he was well qualified by his knowledge of the principal European languages.

He proceeded M.B. at Cambridge in 1803, M.D. 2nd July, 1808, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1808, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1809. He was Censor in 1813, 1823, and Croonian lecturer in 1822 and 1823. On the 24th January, 1811, Dr. Young was elected physician to St. George's hospital, an office which he only vacated by death. He did not shine at the bed-side or in the practical work of his profession, and was but little followed by pupils in the wards. His colleagues and contemporaries failed to discover that success and excellence in his treatment of disease which his biographer, Dr. Peacock, would claim for him. "The truth is," as Sir Benjamin Brodie observes, "that either his mind, from it having been so long trained by the study of the more exact sciences, was not fitted for the profession which he had chosen, or that it was so much engrossed by other and, to him, more interesting pursuits, that he never bestowed on it that constant and patient attention without which no one can be a great physician."*

* Autobiography of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., prefixed to his Works, in three vols., 8vo., by Charles Hawkins. Vol. i, p. 92.

Dr. Young was deeply read in the literature of his profession, as his two medical works, the "Introduction to Medical Literature" and the "Treatise on Consumptive Diseases," sufficiently testify; but these are little more than compilations from books, without any indications of original research. But of Dr. Young's extraordinary attainments in literature and science there can be no doubt: his name stands prominently forward as a philosopher of almost universal attainments. The researches by which he first distinguished himself were those on physical optics, which were communicated to the Royal Society in 1801, 2, and 3, and led to the undulatory theory of light. "This theory for a long time," writes Dr. Whewell, "made few proselytes, and several years afterwards, Auguste Fresnel, an eminent French mathematician, took up similar views, proved their truth and traced their consequences by a series of labours almost independent of Dr. Young. It was not till the theory was thus re-echoed from another land that it was able to take any strong hold on the attention of the countrymen of its earliest promulgator."* His contributions to our knowledge of the cohesion of fluids, of chromatics, and of the theory of the tides followed, and are only less important than his contributions to the science of light and optics.

Dr. Young's philological attainments were no less remarkable. His contributions to the Quarterly Review on this subject were numerous and important. Those on the *Herculanensia*; the *Mithridates* of Adeling; the *Hermes Scythicus* of Jameison; and on the Rev. J. Townshend's work on the veracity of Moses as a Historian; are especially noteworthy. The varied information contained in them was subsequently incorporated with much original matter into the essay under the title of "Languages," contributed by him in the Supplement to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Herein Dr. Young's characteristics fully appeared. He loved

* Whewell's *History of the Inductive Sciences*. Vol. ii, p. 402.

to grapple with difficult problems in literature not less than in science. A corrupt passage to be restored, a mutilated, rude, or badly spelt inscription to be completed, or corrected or interpreted; an alphabet or a meaning to be extracted from an unknown language by a careful analysis of its different parts by connecting what is unknown with what is known, or with such documents as his various learning could supply, were always more or less labours of predilection with him where his nice perception, and accurate transcription of forms, his intimate knowledge of the principles of grammar, his patient labour and uncommon sagacity had full scope for their exercise. This was preeminently the case when he applied in 1814 to the study of Egyptian Hieroglyphics. Dr. Young's attention was first called to them in the spring of that year, and before the end of it he had subjected the three inscriptions on the well-known Rosetta stone to a laborious analysis, and had arrived at some conclusions of so much importance as to warrant his being regarded as the parent of our present knowledge of Egyptian antiquities. The article "Egypt," in the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica contained a general view of the results of both his critical and historical labours in this department, and has been pronounced to be "the greatest effort of scholarship and ingenuity of which modern literature can boast." His interest and labours in this difficult inquiry continued to the last; and at the time of Dr. Young's death he had no superior as an Egyptologist, and but one equal (if indeed he was so), M. Champollion.

In 1818 Dr. Young's eminent services to science and literature were acknowledged by his appointment to the secretaryship of the Board of Longitude, charged with the supervision of the Nautical Almanac, which was published by the Admiralty. His salary was 300*l.* per annum in the first of these capacities, and 100*l.* in the second. The appointment did not add to his peace of mind. It led him into controversy, and much ill feeling

was engendered on either side ; and Dr. Peacock admits it to be “difficult for the warmest admirers of Dr. Young altogether to justify the line of conduct which he pursued.”

Dr. Young from the month of February, 1829, had suffered from what he considered repeated attacks of asthma, and was evidently uneasy at the state of his health. This gradually deteriorated. He had in the beginning of April great difficulty in breathing, with some discharge of blood habitually from the lungs, and was in a state of great weakness. He had completed all the works on which he was engaged, with the exception of the rudiments of an Egyptian Dictionary, which he had brought near to its completion, and which he was extremely anxious to be able to finish. It was then in the hands of the lithographers, and he not only continued to give directions concerning it, but laboured at it with a pencil when confined to bed, and unable to hold a pen. His last anxiety concerning the proceedings of one or two persons who had made him the object of reiterated attacks in consequence of being dissatisfied with the arrangements of the Nautical Almanac, was that nothing should go forth on his part to increase irritation, and when papers were sent him which went to enumerate and prove the errors into which these individuals had fallen, his desire was that they should be suppressed. His illness continued with some slight variations, but he was gradually sinking into greater and greater weakness until the morning of the 10th May, 1829, when he expired without a struggle, having hardly completed his fifty-sixth year. The disease proved to be ossification of the aorta. His remains were deposited in the vault of his wife's family at Farnborough in Kent. A monument by Chantrey was erected by his widow in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription from the pen of Mr. Hudson Gurney :—

Sacred to the memory of
Thomas Young, M.D.,

Fellow and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Society,
Member of the National Institute of France :

A man alike eminent

in almost every department of human learning.

Patient of unintermitted labour,

Endowed with the faculty of intuitive perception,

Who, bringing an equal mastery

to the most abstruse investigations

of letters and of science,

first established the undulatory theory of light,

and first penetrated the obscurity

which had veiled for ages

the Hieroglyphics of Egypt.

Endeared to his friends by his domestic virtues,

Honoured by the world for his unrivalled acquirements,

He died in the hopes of the resurrection of the just.

Born at Milverton in Somersetshire June 13th, 1773 ;

Died in Park-square London May 10th, 1829,

in the 56th year of his age.

To delineate adequately the character of Dr. Young* would require an ability in some proportion to his own, and must be ill supplied by one incompetent to judge the talents of a man, who as a physician, a linguist, an antiquary, a mathematician, scholar, and philosopher in their most difficult and abstruse investigations, has added to almost every department of human knowledge that which will be remembered to after times ; “ who (as was observed by Mr. Davies Gilbert) came into the world with a confidence in his own talents growing out of an expectation of excellence entertained in com-

* “ Vir, omnigena Scientia atque eruditione pollens, qui nullum fere doctrinæ genus non tetigit neque ullum, sive materie ab omni parte collata, sive inventis sibi propriis, non locupletavit, Matheseos Astronomiæ, Chemiæ, Historiæ Naturalis, Linguarum tam veterum quam recentiorum, Artis Musicæ, Medicinæ, idem sagacissimus excultor. Sed nobis in tam lato campo spatiantibus, si non patientia vestra, Socii, at certe vires nostræ deficerent ; quis enim de tali viro digna loquetur, qui non acie mentis totum Scientiarum orbem complecti possit ? Qualem igitur se Naturæ interpretem præstiterit, Physicos ; Antiquitatis, Philologos ; Medicinæ, vosmetipsos testes adhibedo. In Optica scilicet quæ vocatur scientia, ut vel adversarios ejus antester, probabilem certe de natura Luminis doctrinam excogitavit, et invitis atque præoccupatis suorum auribus ausus est committere. Inesse quidem rebus, præter quatuor ista genitalia

mon by all his friends, which expectation was more than realised in the progress of his future life. The multiplied objects which he pursued were carried to such an extent, that each might have been supposed to have exclusively occupied the full powers of his mind; knowledge in the abstract, the most enlarged generalisations, and the most minute and intricate details, were equally affected by him; but he had most pleasure in that which appeared to be most difficult of investigation." Mr. Davies Gilbert added wisely that "the example is only to be followed by those of equal capacity and equal perseverance, and rather recommends the concentration of research within the limits of some defined portion of science than the endeavour to embrace the whole."

To sum up with that which passeth all acquirement, Dr. Young was a man in all the relations of life upright, kind hearted, blameless. His domestic virtues were as exemplary as his talents were great. He was entirely free from either envy or jealousy, and

corpora, quæ vulgo elementa appellantur, quintam quandam essentiam, universo naturæ corpori immistam, et summam cæli partem amplectentem, quam Æthera Græci nominabant, vel ab ultima antiquitate innotuit. Sic enim Empedoclem cecinisse accepimus—

*Ταῖά τε, καὶ πόντος πολυκίμων, ἦδ' ὕγρος ἀήρ,
Τιτάν, ἦδ' αἰθῆρ, σφιγγῶν περὶ κύκλον ἅπαντα.*

Hic autem principiis fultus noster, quid sit Lumen, quo subtilissimo istius Ætheris motu propagetur, quaque fiat ratione, et Undæ istæ Æthereæ, si discordes sint, tenebras, si concordēs, lucem efficiant, ipse mira sagacitate atque astutia ingenii præmonstravit. Nec minori solertia monumenta veterum exquisivit, quippe qui notas atque symbola saxis incisa, quæ ad mysteria annalesque suos posteris mandanda, usurpassent Ægyptii, cum jam per tot sæcula oblivione obruta jacuissent, atque vetustatis situ penitus abolevissent, felicissima conjectura e tenebris tandem in lucem revocaverit. Rem nostram etiam, Socii, quantum auxerit atque illustraverit, indicio sunt scripta quæ de Literatura Medica et de Phthisi Pulmonali effudit, in quibus tanta industria et labore opiniones omnium, quotquot a priscis temporibus ad nostrum usque ævum de morbis et medendi ratione disseruerint, evolvit, ut quæ in hac materie posteris mandavit, Thesaurus potius quam Libros jure et merito nominare liceat." Oratio ex Harveii Instituto habita die Junii 25. 1845. Authore Carolo G. B. Daubeny, M.D.

the assistance which he gave to others engaged in the same lines of research with himself, was constant and unbounded. His morality through life had been pure though unostentatious. His religious sentiments were by himself stated to be liberal though orthodox. He had extensively studied the Scriptures, of which the precepts were deeply impressed upon his mind from his earliest years; and he evidenced the faith which he professed in an unbending course of usefulness and rectitude.* Dr. Young's portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence was engraved by G. R. Ward.

THOMAS M'WHIRTER, M.D., a native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 24th June, 1800 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1809. He settled at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he practised with reputation, and died in 1836 or 1837.

JOHN HINDS, M.D., a native of Ireland, educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Cynanche Maligna), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1809. After a few years' residence in London, he retired into the country, and eventually settled at Dundalk, but died at Reading on the 17th December, 1836, aged seventy-three.

WILLIAM DOMEIER, M.D., was born in Hanover, and received his general and medical education at the university of Gottingen, where he graduated doctor of medicine in November, 1784. He resided for some years at Malta, where he had the superintendence of the botanical garden at Valetta. Settling in London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1809, and was appointed one of the physicians to the duke of Sussex. Dr. Domeier

* Life of Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., by George Peacock, D.D., Dean of Ely. 8vo. Lond. 1855.

died at his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, 20th April, 1815, aged fifty-two. He was the author of

Observations on the Climate, Manners, and Amusements of Malta. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

JOHN FRANCIS BERGER, M.D., was born in Geneva, and graduated doctor of medicine at Paris, 10th August, 1806. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809, and then coming before the Censors and being again examined, was admitted a Licentiate 22nd December, 1809.

JAMES ROBERTON, M.D., was born in Scotland, and graduated doctor of medicine at Montpellier, 8th April, 1803. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1809.

PATRICK MACKENZIE, M.D., was born in the West Indies, and graduated doctor of medicine, but where, I fail to discover. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1809, and was the author of

Practical Observations on the Medical Powers of the most celebrated Mineral Waters, and of the various Modes of Bathing. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

CHARLES MACKENZIE, M.D., a Londoner, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1809 (D.M.I. de Asphyxia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1809.

THOMAS BROWN, M.D., was born in Scotland, and after a good scholastic education entered to the medical classes at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine, 12th September, 1799 (D.M.I. de Hydropse Anasarca). He settled in the first instance at Margate, and in 1805 was appointed physician to the Sea Bathing infirmary there. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 16th April, 1810, and about that time removed to London, but continued

his connection with the infirmary, and during many years was in the habit of passing some of the summer months at Margate. Dr. Brown died at his country residence, Tostock, Suffolk, on the 9th September, 1852, aged seventy-six.

GEORGE DENT, M.D., was born in Berkshire, and had his school education at Canterbury, on leaving which he applied himself to medicine, which he pursued chiefly at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1802 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). He commenced his professional life as surgeon to the Stafford militia, but on the 16th April, 1810, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, when he commenced business as a physician at Windsor. Removing to Stafford, he was appointed in 1815 physician to the infirmary in that town, an office which he retained until 1822.

WILLIAM MASON, M.D., was born at Denbigh, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1806 (D.M.I. de Typho). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1810. He died at Carnarvon 26th September, 1846, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

SIR BENJAMIN FONSECA OUTRAM, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated as a surgeon at the United Borough hospitals. He entered the navy in 1794, was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1796, and served under Sir Richard Keats during the revolutionary war. He was for many years surgeon to the Royal Sovereign yacht. He was created inspector of fleets and hospitals in 1841, and received war medals and clasps for brilliant naval actions in the *Nymph* and *Superb*. In 1850 he received the C.B. of the Bath, and was knighted by patent soon afterwards. In 1806, with the view of entering on civil practice, he went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th

June, 1809 (D.M.I. de Febre Continua). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1810, and then commenced business as a physician in London. Sir Benjamin Outram was admitted a Fellow of the College 9th July, 1852, and died at Brighton 16th February, 1856, aged eighty. He was the author of

Suggestions to Naval Surgeons previous to, during, and after Battle.

WILLIAM BROMET, M.D., a Londoner by birth, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1809 (D.M.I. de Hydropum Causis), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1810. He was surgeon to the first Life Guards, and died at Boulogne 7th June, 1850.

JAMES CLOUGH, M.D., a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 16th December, 1809, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th May, 1810. He practised at Manchester.

HENRY JAMES CHOLMELEY, M.D., was born in Lincolnshire, and was the third son of Montague Cholmeley, of Easton, in that county, esquire, by his wife, Sarah, a daughter of the Rev. Humphrey Sibthorpe, D.D. In 1792, being then fifteen years of age, he was admitted to St. Peter's, Westminster, whence he was elected in 1796 to Christ church, Oxford, of which he became a faculty student. He proceeded A.B. 30th April, 1800, A.M. 17th February, 1803, M.B. 11th April, 1804, M.D. 19th July, 1807, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1809, a Fellow 25th June, 1810, and was Censor in 1814, 1824, 1834. Dr. Cholmeley was elected physician to Guy's hospital in 1811, and retained that office until his death, which occurred at his house in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on the 14th June, 1837, in his sixtieth year.

THOMAS SMITH, M.D., was born in the county of Durham, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1787 (D.M.I. de Medicina Sectæ Methodicæ Veteris). He settled at Nottingham, and in 1791 was elected physician to the General hospital in that town, an office which he resigned in 1798. He removed subsequently to Bury St. Edmund's, where he practised for many years, and was appointed physician to the Suffolk General hospital. Dr. Smith was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1810, and died at Bury St. Edmund's 12th February, 1848, aged eighty-three.

THOMAS JONES, M.D., of the university of St. Andrew's, of 31st March, 1810, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1810. One Thomas Jones, M.D., presumably our Licentiate, died 26th May, 1848, aged sixty-eight, at John's Town, near Carmarthen.

DONALD MACKINNON, M.D., was born in the Isle of Skye, and received his general education at King's college, Aberdeen, where he took the degree of master of arts. His medical studies were pursued in Edinburgh, under the immediate direction of his relative, Dr. Alexander Monro, the professor of anatomy and physiology in that university. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh the 12th September, 1807 (D.M.I. de Epilepsia), shortly after which he settled in London, under the auspices of his uncle, Dr. Macqueen, and on the 25th June, 1810, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Mackinnon practised for many years in London, and was physician to the Royal Caledonian asylum. Eventually he withdrew from practice, and retired to Tunbridge Wells; but ultimately returned to London, and died at his house in Norland-square, Notting-hill, on the 10th June, 1849.

SIR THOMAS CHARLES MORGAN, M.D., was the eldest son of John Morgan, esq., of Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury. After a sound preparatory education at Eton and the Charterhouse, he was entered at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and as a member of that college proceeded M.B. 1804, M.D. 1809. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1809, and a Fellow 1st October, 1810. He accompanied the marquis of Abercorn to Ireland as his physician, and was knighted by him in Dublin. Although well qualified to succeed as a physician, Sir Thomas Morgan soon withdrew from the exercise of his profession, and devoted himself exclusively to literature and politics. To this course he was probably led by his wife, a pleasing writer, and the authoress of some well-known works of travels. Sir Thomas Morgan was an ardent whig, and during his residence in Ireland devoted much of his time and talents to the cause of Catholic emancipation, which he advocated in the public journals and periodicals. He was a warm lover of civil and religious liberty, and his house, both in Dublin and London, was always open to sufferers in that cause from whatever land they came. When his political friends, the whigs, succeeded to office, he was appointed one of the commissioners of Irish Fisheries, and the reports he made in that capacity were remarkable for their clearness and perspicuity. He died at his house in William-street, Lowndes-square, on the 28th August, 1843.

“Sir T. Charles Morgan was a very accomplished and justly popular member of the refined and intellectual society in which he and Lady Morgan had mingled both abroad and at home. A writer of great ability, an honest politician, an amiable and most enlightened man, he has claims to be long regretted by a wide circle of every class of opinion. While his mind kept equal pace with the progress of liberal views, his tastes were formed and resolutely fixed in what we call the best old school. He was never at a loss for a witty or wise passage from Rabelais or Bayle.”* Sir Charles was a frequent con-

* Examiner.

tributor to our best literary periodicals. He contributed the chapters on law, medical science, and statistics to Lady Morgan's books of travels in France and Italy, and was joint author with her of the "Book without a Name." We have also from his pen—

Sketches of the Philosophy of Life. 8vo. Lond. 1819.
Sketches of the Philosophy of Morals. 8vo. Lond.

RICHARD SIMMONS, M.D., was born in London, and was the only son of Samuel Foart Simmons, M.D., a distinguished physician, already mentioned in the second volume. He was of Christ church, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 18th November, 1802, A.M. 1st July, 1805, M.B. 16th June, 1806, and M.D. 8th June, 1809. Dr. Simmons was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1809, a Fellow 1st October, 1810, and was Gulstonian lecturer in 1812. Inheriting an ample patrimony, he had no need of professional exertion, and was little solicitous of business, which for many years he wholly declined. He died at St. Leonard's-on-sea 18th September, 1846, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, and bequeathed to the university of Oxford his collection of minerals and to the National Gallery fourteen pictures, which he himself valued at four thousand pounds.

JOHN GEORGE DWYER, M.D., was born in the county of Clare, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1805 (D.M.I. de Cynanche Tra-cheali). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1810. Dr. Dwyer (I believe) died in Dublin, 7th May, 1829.

ADAM BLACK, M.D., was born in Lanarkshire, and educated in general literature and his future profession at the college of Edinburgh, under the immediate superintendence of his kinsman, Dr. Black, the professor of chemistry in the university. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 12th September, 1809

(D.M.I. de Melancholia), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1810. He then settled at Chelsea, and was mainly instrumental in founding the Chelsea dispensary, to which he was appointed physician. Dr. Black died at his house in Piccadilly, 3rd March, 1847, aged sixty-two. While standing with his back to the fire, he was seized with giddiness, and fell, and was so severely burnt that he died the following day.

JOHN BUNNELL DAVIS, M.D., was born at Clare, in the county of Suffolk, and was the son of Mr. Timothy Davis, a surgeon apothecary, at Thetford, in Norfolk, who subsequently removed to London and became surgeon to the Customs. He was educated at the Borough hospitals, and became a member of the college of Surgeons. A severe illness at this period led to his undertaking a journey to the south of France with a family of distinction during the short peace of Amiens. His detention in that country as a prisoner of war enabled him to pursue his studies in medicine at Paris and Montpellier, at which latter university he took a degree in 1803. Dr. Davis was compelled after a time to take up his abode at Verdun. There he published "Observations on Precipitate Burial and the Diagnosis of Death," a copy of which he forwarded to Corvisart, first physician to Buonaparte and the Empress, with a petition to Buonaparte to allow him to return to England. The permission to do so was accorded through Corvisart in May, 1806. Shortly after his return Dr. Davis proceeded to Edinburgh to complete his medical studies, and there graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali). In 1810 he was appointed by the Army Medical Board temporary physician to the forces, to attend the sick troops returned from Walcheren.* Dr. Davis was admitted a Licen-

* Authentic Memoirs, Biographical, Critical, and Literary, of the most Eminent Physicians and Surgeons, &c. 2nd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 434.

tiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1810. He was the founder of, and physician to the Infirmary for Diseases of Children. He died 28th September, 1824. Dr. Davis was the author of

The Ancient and Modern History of Nice. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

More Subjects than One, concerning France and the French People. 2 vols., 8vo. Lond. 1807.

The Origin and Description of Bognor or Hothampton. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

A Scientific and Popular View of the Fever of Walcheren, and its Consequences in the British Troops returned from the Expedition. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

Cursory Inquiry into the Principal Causes of Mortality among Children. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

Annals, Historical and Medical, of the Universal Dispensary for Children, founded in 1816, at St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' Commons. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, M.D., was born at Carnwath, in the county of Lanark, and educated at Aberdeen. He went to the East, and attained to the rank of medical superintendent-general in Ceylon. Returning, after much service, to England, he graduated doctor of medicine at Marischal college, Aberdeen, 24th June, 1809, and on the 22nd December, 1810, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, when he settled at Cheltenham. In 1813 he was honoured by the appointment of physician extraordinary to the Prince Regent. Dr. Christie died at Cheltenham 11th October, 1829, aged fifty-six. He was the author of

An Account of the Ravages committed in Ceylon by Small-pox previously to the Introduction of Vaccination: with a Statement of the Circumstances attending the Introduction, Progress, and Success of Vaccine Inoculation in that Island. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

FRANCIS HICKEN NORTHEN, M.D., was born in Staffordshire, and graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1793 (D.M.I. de Ischuria). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1811, and practised for many years at Newcastle, in his native county. He died at Eccleshall, co. Stafford, 11th January, 1861, aged eighty-nine. Dr. Northen was a

gentleman of the old school, of a highly cultivated understanding, most amiable temper, and great urbanity of manners. As a physician he enjoyed a high and well-deserved reputation.*

CHARLES LITTLEHALES, M.D., was born at Winchester, educated at Wykeham's school, in that city, and as a member of New college, Oxford, graduated bachelor of civil law 28th June, 1810. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 31st July, 1811, when he commenced the practice of his profession in his native city, and was appointed physician to the Winchester hospital. Accumulating his degrees in physic, he proceeded doctor of medicine at Oxford, 2nd June, 1820. Dr. Littlehales died 9th February, 1868, aged eighty-four.

JOHN ERLY, M.D., of the university of St. Andrew's of 31st July, 1811, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1811. He settled in Barbadoes.

JOSEPH AGER, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of a respectable apothecary. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 17th December, 1803, A.M. 1st July, 1807, M.B. 19th July, 1807, M.D. 28th June, 1810. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1810, a Fellow 30th September, 1811, was Gulstonian lecturer in 1812, Censor 1815, 1825, 1835, and delivered the *Materia Medica* lectures at the college in 1827 and 1828. For many years Dr. Ager assisted Dr. Robert Hooper in his duties as physician to the parochial infirmary of Marylebone. He had studied for many years under Joshua Brookes, and was an accomplished anatomist; and he gave great assistance to Dr. Hooper, and in the formation of his pathological museum, many of the prepara-

* *Lancet* of January 26, 1861, p. 100.

tions in which were put up by him. Dr. Ager was a man of remarkably retired habits, and though almost a daily visitor to the College reading-room, rarely spoke to any one.* He died at his house in Great Portland-street, 17th July, 1857, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

ROBERT JOHN THORNTON, M.D., was the son of Bonnell Thornton, M.B., a man well known for his wit, humour, and literary acquirements, the translator of Plautus and joint editor with Colman of the "Connoisseur;" who died in 1768, leaving this his youngest son quite a child. After a good preliminary education, partly under the private tuition of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, rector of Kensington, he was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded bachelor of medicine in 1793. He then visited Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris, for the purpose of acquiring additional information, and in 1797 commenced business in the metropolis, where, having become a convert to the views of Dr. Beddoes, he made the administration of "factitious airs" a leading feature of his practice, which he paraded before the public in a manner unusual with the more respectable of his brethren, and therefore occasioning no little dissatisfaction among them. Dr. Thornton was for some time physician to the Marylebone dispensary, and he succeeded Sir James E. Smith at Guy's hospital as lecturer on botany, a science to which he was ardently devoted. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 4th November, 1805, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th January, 1812.

Dr. Thornton early in his career ruined himself in a gigantic literary speculation, the publication of a work on botany of an extraordinary size, "The Temple of Flora," with plates very splendidly coloured after

* Proceedings of the Royal Med. and Chir. Society of London. Vol. ii, p. 50.

nature. The pencils of Opie, Reinagle, Russell, Miss Burney, &c., were employed in its embellishment; and the muses of Seward, Maurice, Dr. Shaw, G. Dyer, &c., &c., were invoked to swell its triumph. In its best state it is a very splendid work, though scarcely bearing out the extravagant contemporary eulogiums that were lavished upon it. The returns from the sale of this very costly undertaking by no means answered the author's expectations, and he had recourse to a plan which had been previously tried by Boydell and Bowyer—that of a public lottery. He succeeded in obtaining an Act of Parliament to legalise this measure; but the results were not sufficiently successful to restore his fortunes, and he was ever after a beggared man. Dr. Thornton died in Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, 21st January, 1837.* He was a voluminous writer, and I am not sure that the following list comprises the whole of his published works—

The Philosophy of Medicine or Medical Extracts on the Nature of Health and Disease, including the Laws of the Animal Economy and the Doctrine of Pneumatic Medicine. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1798; 4th edition, 5 vols. 8vo. 1809.

The Philosophy of Politics, or Political Extracts on the Nature of Governments and their Administration. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1799.

The Temple of Flora; or Garden of the Botanist, Poet, Painter, and Philosopher; with picturesque plates in illustration of the Sexual System of Linnæus. Folio. Lond. 1799–1804.

Facts decisive in favour of the Cow Pock. 8vo. Lond. 1802.

Plates of the Heart, illustrative of the Circulation of the Blood. 4to. Lond. 1804.

A complete Course of Lectures on Botany by the late William Curtis: with the Life of the Author. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1804.

History of Medical Plants. 8vo.

Elements of Botany. 2 vols. 8vo.

Vaccinæ Vindiciæ, or a Vindication of the Cow Pock. 8vo. Lond. 1806.

Practical Botany, being a New Illustration of the Genera of Plants. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

The Philosophy of Botany. 4to. Lond. 1809.

Outlines of Botany, or an Introduction to that Science. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

A Family Herbal and Complete System of Medical Botany. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

* Gent. Mag. of July, 1837.

A Grammar of Botany. 18mo. Lond. 1811.

A School Virgil. 12mo. Lond. 1813.

Illustrations to the School Virgil. Lond. 1814.

DENNIS CONSIDEN, M.D., a native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Tetano), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th January, 1812.

GEORGE GOLDIE, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, where he received his medical education, and graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Ictero). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th January, 1812. He settled in the first instance at Warminster, but soon removed to York, where he was much and deservedly esteemed. In 1822 he was appointed physician to the York county hospital, but resigned that office in 1833, about which time he removed to Shrewsbury. His success there was not commensurate to his anticipations, and ere long he returned to York. He died at Sheffield 2nd May, 1853, aged sixty-seven. Dr. Goldie contributed to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine the articles Hematemesis, Melæna, Purpura and Hematuria.

ROBERT GOOCH, M.D., was one of the most sagacious of modern physicians. He was born at Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, in June, 1784. His father was in early life a master in the royal navy, and afterwards commanded a vessel in the merchant service. The circumstances of his parents were not such as to enable them to give their son the advantages of a good classical school, and after an indifferent education, he was apprenticed to Mr. Borrett, a surgeon and apothecary at Yarmouth. He had not been remarkable for proficiency at school; but his mind and his character developed during his apprenticeship. He was industrious and painstaking, and spared no effort to compensate for the deficiencies of his early education. An accidental acquaintance with a gentleman of the name of Harley, which took place at this time, had a great and lasting influence on Gooch's

character. Mr. Harley was nearly blind ; he was fond of reading, and, from the state of his eyes, dependent upon others for his literary enjoyments. His studies were miscellaneous ; history, chemistry, sometimes medicine, and very often metaphysics. Gooch used to pass most of his evenings in reading aloud to Mr. Harley. Amongst the books so read were Bishop Berkeley's works, Hartley, and Hume's essays. Mr. Harley used to discuss the subjects of their reading with his young friend, and, being a man of acute intellect, he called into action those faculties of mind in which Gooch was by nature most gifted. At an early age he became accustomed to reason on abstract subjects ; and had it not been for his intercourse with Mr. Harley, Gooch might perhaps have neglected altogether the cultivation of his reasoning powers at the time of life when that cultivation is most important. Somewhat later, but before he removed from Mr. Borrett's, Gooch had the good fortune to make the acquaintance and secure the friendship of Mr. William Taylor, of Norwich, a man of varied attainments, whose name is intimately connected with the literature of his age. Notwithstanding the limited circumstances of Gooch's family, aggravated by the detention of his father in a French prison, his mother and an aged aunt determined to send him to Edinburgh, but they had to encounter great sacrifices to do so. With scanty means he arrived there in October, 1804, and was singularly fortunate in the friendships he then formed. Of those with whom he associated on the most intimate terms, all attained to eminence in their respective spheres ; Dr. Lockyer, of Plymouth (Roll, vol. iii, p. 74), Dr. Fearon, of Sunderland, Dr. Henry Herbert Southey, to be mentioned in a subsequent page, and though last in order of time, first in influence on his subsequent career, his future patron, Dr., afterwards Sir William Knighton, bart. (Roll, vol. iii, p. 39). Gooch was not slow to appreciate the profound sagacity and commanding power over the minds of others, which so remarkably characterized this distinguished

person, and through the whole of his after life was accustomed on all matters of importance to apply to Sir William Knighton for advice. Gooch graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1807 (D.M.I. de Rachitide), and spent the following winter in London, as a student at the Borough hospitals. Circumstances led him to commence his professional career as a general practitioner at Croydon. But the death of his wife and only child induced him, after two or three years, to relinquish his business there and remove to London, and endeavour to obtain practice as an accoucheur physician. Several of his friends were already established in London, doing well, and disposed to serve him. He had gained some reputation by his writings, chiefly in the London Medical Review, and he had acquired a consciousness of his own powers. Dr. Gooch was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th March, 1812, and established himself in Aldermanbury close to his friend, Dr. Babington, by whom and by Mr. George Young, an eminent surgeon in the city, he was warmly patronised. On the death of Dr. Thynne, he succeeded as physician to the Westminster Lying-in hospital and as lecturer on Midwifery at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and shortly afterwards was appointed physician to the City of London Lying-in hospital. Early in 1816 he had removed from the city to the west-end, where he was warmly patronised by his friend, Sir William Knighton. Success in business rapidly followed, and thenceforward was only limited by a constant state of bodily weakness and ill-health, which frequently obliged him to leave London for weeks, and even months, together. In 1821 he had published an excellent translation of Golis's Treatise on the Hydrocephalus Acutus or Inflammatory Water of the Brain. In April, 1826, he was appointed librarian to the king; an office delightful to him, from his fondness for general literature, and honourable, especially from its being the first instance in which it was ever held by a medical man. For this, as for numerous

other acts of kindness, he was indebted to Sir William Knighton. The few remaining years of Dr. Gooch's life exhibited a striking contrast between mental vigour and bodily weakness. His best health was that of a complete valetudinarian, but he was able to see a considerable number of patients most days, and to devote some hours to literary labour. He died after six weeks of rapid decay on the 16th of February, 1830, at the early age of forty-five, and was buried at Croydon. Dr. Gooch left by his second wife, a sister of Mr. Benjamin Travers the well-known surgeon, two sons and a daughter.

Dr. Gooch (we are told by Dr. Robert Ferguson) was regarded by Southey the poet as one of the most remarkable men of his time; and such was also the opinion formed of him by Sir Walter Scott and by Lockhart. Naturally endowed with great talents and remarkable acuteness of understanding, he added to them a highly cultivated taste and much scientific and literary acquirement. His mind was singularly intolerant of error; he was rarely deceived by appearances or misled by the innumerable frauds by which self-love warps our judgment. It was necessary for him to see clearly, otherwise he could not see at all. His ardent temperament, which even a life of suffering could not subdue, made him feel a deep interest in all things with which he came in contact. Hence his powers of attention to, and his firm grasp of, a subject—its constant presence to his mind—were the consequences of his mental constitution always striving to arrive at clear and true results. Besides these characteristics, he had the great gift of knowing, not only his knowledge, but also his ignorance. His conversation was singularly forcible, both as to expression and illustration; and so totally devoid of all assumption of superiority that one soon felt assured of an excellent and sympathising listener on any subject one had at heart, and the sum of one's knowledge was speedily laid bare under his rare talent of questioning and suggestive comment.

During the latter years of his life Dr. Gooch devoted much time to the study of mental disease. Such was the closeness of his watch over "public cases," and such the felicity of his analysis, that the Chancellor of the day referred the most intricate and important of these to his practised judgment. Not only was he employed by the highest legal functionary in thus aiding him in clearing away the obscurities which darkened these questions, but he did not hesitate to bring into public view cases in which he conceived individuals to have been falsely charged with madness. During a short life, embittered by almost constant illness, he succeeded in attaining to great eminence in his profession, and left behind him valuable contributions to medical knowledge. His "Account of some of the most important Diseases peculiar to Women," 8vo., Lond., 1829, will be ever considered a standard work. Its general features are its pre-eminently practical character, its manly tone, devoid of trash and frippery, an ardent love of truth, a dislike of all confident assertions, and an abhorrence of all means which prostitute knowledge to notoriety or to gain. Besides his acknowledged writings, he at various times enriched several of the periodical publications, both medical and otherwise, with anonymous contributions. Many of these have been recognised, particularly two in the Quarterly Review—the one on Plague and Contagion, the other on Anatomy and the Anatomical Bill. His article on the Plague settled the question of the contagious nature of that disease, at least for his own time, and should the same controversy be again revived will furnish facts and arguments for the confutation of future anti-contagionists. The article on Anatomy placed the question in a right point of view, by proving that it is the interest of the public rather than of the medical profession that the impediments to the practical study of that science should be removed. This article was dictated from his death bed. It is an interesting fact that nearly all his writings were composed while confined to his bed by

sickness ; and often, when too feeble to hold his pen, he dictated page after page with a mind as active and powerful as ever.

As a practitioner Dr. Gooch was eminently successful ; he seized with consummate tact the minute distinctions of obscure diseases ; and whilst no one was more unfettered by blind submission to authorities, he was always ready and anxious to attend to the suggestions of others, however young and inexperienced. As a lecturer Dr. Gooch is said to have been particularly striking and attractive, and the same was said of him in his conversation : in both respects he was noted for his clear and graphic descriptions, apt illustrations, and for his lively as well as impressive remarks. His language was peculiarly simple, and at the same time terse, forcible, and well chosen, and few could listen to him on any subject without a speedy conviction that he was no ordinary person. "With regard to personal appearance," writes his friend, Dr. Southey, "Dr. Gooch was rather below the ordinary height, and always thin ; his countenance was elegantly marked ; the dark full eyes remarkably fine ; the habitual expression made up of sagacity and melancholy, though no features could exhibit occasionally a more happy play of humour. His manners were singularly well adapted to a sick room ; natural, quiet, impressive ; and the kindness of his heart led him to sympathise readily with the feelings of others, and rarely failed to attach his patients strongly."* Dr. Gooch's portrait, by R. J. Lane, is at the College. It was presented by his daughter Miss Gooch, of Torquay.

GEORGE CUMMING, M.D., a native of Scotland and a

* Memoir of Gooch, contributed by Dr. Henry Herbert Southey to the Lives of British Physicians in Murray's Family Library ; Biographical Sketch of Dr. Gooch in the London Medical Gazette, vol. v, p. 753, understood to have been from the pen of Dr. Robert Ferguson ; and Prefatory Essay, by the last-named physician to the edition of Gooch's work on the Diseases of Women, published by the New Sydenham Society in 1859.

doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 13th September, 1802 (D.M.I. de Hydrope), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1812. He died at Chester 12th August, 1863, aged eighty-two.

MATTHEW BRYDIE COWIE, M.D., was born in London and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 25th June, 1810 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1812, and died at Horsham 10th April, 1854.

JOHN WALKER, M.D., was born 31st July, 1759, at Cockermouth, and educated at the Grammar school of that town. His father added to his other avocations that of smith, and Dr. Walker when a young man worked for some time at the forge. Circumstances then led him to drawing and engraving, and he went to Dublin and became a pupil of Esdale, the finest artist in that city, as an etcher and engraver of figure and landscape. But he soon laid aside the portcrayon and burin and commenced teacher of the classics and mathematics. Whilst thus occupied, he set himself to the preparation and publication of the two works by which he was best known, "The Elements of Geography" and "The Universal Gazetteer," which were completed in 1788. About this time he assumed the dress and other outward marks of the Quaker, but to his great mortification was never admitted or recognised as such by the Society of Friends. He made many efforts at subsequent periods to be admitted among them, but he was not considered sound in his faith, and never succeeded. In 1793 he prepared for the publication of a second edition of his Geography, making extensive tours through different provinces of Ireland and through England and Wales. From the heavy duty in the meantime laid on books imported from Ireland, he found it necessary to publish in London, and his school was transferred to the Rev. John Foster, author of the Moral Essays. He now thought

it advisable to apply himself to the study of medicine, and the lady to whom he was under an engagement of marriage, supplied the pecuniary means which were necessary to the pursuit of his studies in London and Leyden. While thus engaged he visited Paris, and there formed an intimacy with many of the leading political characters of the revolution, as well French as English. He also acted as secretary and interpreter to the Society calling themselves Theophilanthropists, of which the notorious Paine was said to be the founder. The Manual of Belief of this sect was translated by Dr. Walker and sent to London for publication. He graduated doctor of medicine at Leyden 30th July, 1799, and then returned to England.

In 1800 a circumstance occurred which determined the whole of his future life. He was associated with his friend Dr. Marshall as the bearer of vaccine lymph at the request of the Neapolitan government to Naples. On Dr. Walker's return from Naples to Malta, he accompanied the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie to Egypt, where besides vaccinating, he gave his medical services to the sick of the British navy and of the Turkish army. Returning to London in 1802, Dr. Walker commenced that course of public vaccination in the Metropolis which only terminated with his life. The Jennerian society was founded in 1803, and Dr. Walker appointed the resident vaccinator at the central station of the society in Salisbury-square, with a handsome salary. But his temper was irritable, his manners uncourteous, not to say rude, and he gave so much offence to many persons with whom he was there associated, that he had to resign his appointment in order to avoid a dismissal. His friends thereupon instituted the London Vaccine institution, with Dr. Walker at its head as "director." On the decadence of the Jennerian society, which occurred on the establishment of the National Vaccine Board by the government shortly afterwards, Dr. Walker's society became known as the Royal Jennerian and London Vaccine institution. Dr. Walker continued

in the office of director of this society up to his death. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1812. He died 23rd June, 1830.

Whatever were Dr. Walker's peculiarities and failings, and that they were many is admitted by his eulogist and biographer, Dr. Epps,* he deserves the greatest praise for his untiring efforts in behalf of vaccination, of which he was the apostle in this metropolis for more than a quarter of a century. During the whole of that period he vaccinated six days in every week, at six or more stations of the society, and was accustomed to boast towards the end of his life, that he had vaccinated altogether more than one hundred thousand persons. The Vaccine institution in speaking of his death in the Annual Report for 1831, says: "he was a man who day after day, month after month, and year after year, watched with the care of a parent the cause of which he was so experienced an advocate; who was willing to know nothing but the object of his early love, vaccination; who for upwards of a quarter of a century, never omitted one lawful day going his rounds to the numerous stations of the institution; and who it may be almost said ended his life with the lancet in his hand, for he went round to the stations two days before he died."

Dr. Walker was the author of—

The Elements of Geography and of Natural and Civil History. 8vo. Lond. 1796. 2nd edition.

The Universal Gazetteer. 8vo. Lond.

A Dissertation on the Necessity for Contracting Cavities between the Venous Trunks and the Ventricles of the Heart; on the Use of Venous Sinuses in the Head, &c., &c. 8vo. Lond.

Fragments of Letters and other Papers written during a Voyage to the Levant for the Propagation of Vaccination and during the Campaign in Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and General Hutchinson. 8vo. Lond.

* The Life of John Walker, M.D., by John Epps, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

The Rudiments of Science, under the three general heads of an Analysis of Words, Things, and Affairs. 8vo. Lond.

CHARLES WIGHTMAN, M.D., a native of Scotland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Consensu), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1812. He practised successively at Alnwick and Sunderland, and then removed to Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he died 19th August, 1857. He was the author of—

A Treatise on the Sympathetic Relation between the Stomach and Brain. 8vo. 1840.

WILLIAM PROUT, M.D., was born 15th January, 1785, at Horton in Gloucestershire, where his family had been settled and resident on their own property for some generations. His early education was neglected, but at the age of seventeen he placed himself under the tuition of a clergyman in Wiltshire, and somewhat later entered the academy of the Rev. Dr. Jones, of Redland, near Bristol, at whose recommendation he commenced the study of medicine at Edinburgh. He graduated doctor of medicine in that university 24th June, 1811 (D.M.I. de Febribus Intermittentibus), and then removed to London, and continued his studies at the two Borough hospitals. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1812. To chemistry, and especially to organic chemistry, Dr. Prout had from the first devoted himself, and in 1813 he delivered at his house a course of lectures on animal chemistry, the attendance on which though small, was select, and so highly was he already esteemed that his audience constantly included Sir Astley Cooper. In 1821, Dr. Prout published his "Inquiry into the Nature and Treatment of Gravel, Calculus and other diseases of the Urinary Organs;" a work that established his reputation as a chemist and practical physician; and which subsequent editions, especially the third, served but to extend and confirm. The third edition, which appeared in 1840, with the title "On the

Nature and Treatment of Stomach and Urinary Diseases," was wholly re-written, and may be regarded as a new work. It contained an exposition of Dr. Prout's original views on many points of animal chemistry, and it marks an era in the history of that science. I am not aware that any full and searching estimate of Dr. Prout's merits as a philosopher and chemist has yet appeared. But that they were great, and that he signally advanced his favourite science and pointed the way to discoveries which have made the reputation of others, is certain. Not a few of Dr. Prout's views were adopted by Liebig; and enveloped by him in a new phraseology, were for a time accepted as original, even in this the country of their discoverer. In the best account of Dr. Prout that I have met with, that in the *Medical Times*,* it is said, that had the doctrines contained in Dr. Prout's works "been properly appreciated, the palm of originality would not for so long have been awarded to the great chemist of Giessen. The metamorphosis of tissues of Liebig was only another term for the secondary assimilation of Prout, and it was he who announced that it is from the waste or destruction of tissues which once formed constituent parts of the organism that the various excretions as urea, uric acid, carbonic acid, &c., are derived. The fame of Liebig for some time dazzled the eyes of the philosophic world, but when they came calmly to consider the points at issue, it was universally admitted that the merit of discovery rested with the unassuming but far-seeing philosopher of Sackville-street."

Dr. Prout was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1829, and delivered the Gulstonian lectures of 1831, when he took for his subject the Application of Chemistry to Physiology, Pathology, and Practice. To some of the opinions expressed by Dr. Prout in these lectures, Dr. Wilson Philip took exception; and a lively discussion ensued between these two

* Vol. i, New Series, 1850, p. 17. To this article I am much indebted.

distinguished persons in the pages of the London Medical Gazette.* As may be supposed, all that could be said on either side of the controversy was urged by each party. But it is to be regretted that the discussion, which otherwise was most instructive, provoked more discourtesy than should ever be shown by great improvers of science.

Dr. Prout was selected to write one of the Bridgewater Treatises; and in 1834 he produced as such his "Chemistry, Meteorology, and the Function of Digestion, considered with reference to Natural Theology," 8vo. Lond.—a work of high merit and of much originality. On each of the subjects therein treated, Dr. Prout was himself an original investigator and a high authority. On two of them, chemistry and digestion, he had already proved his claim to distinction in the pages of the Philosophical Transactions and in his other writings. And into this work he introduced the most important results of his own extensive and careful investigations on meteorology and the nature of the atmosphere. In pursuing his scientific investigations, and especially those on the atmosphere, expense was not regarded by Dr. Prout, and much of his apparatus was of the most elaborate and costly character, and perfect of its kind. His barometer had cost, it is said, before it was finally completed, an incredible sum of money; and so perfect was it, that after it and as the model, the instrument belonging to the Royal Society (which is the standard barometer of England), was made under the surveillance of Dr. Prout.

Dr. Prout died 9th April, 1850, and was buried at Kensal-green.

Dr. Prout, it is to be remembered, was *the* person who led the way to that more intimate knowledge of the functions of life through the instrumentality of chemistry which has been one of the characteristics of the present century. He deserves to be commemorated, wrote one who was well qualified to judge,

* Vols. viii and ix.

the late Dr. Daubeny of Oxford, both for his important contributions to chemistry in general, and likewise for the light which his researches first cast upon many obscure processes of the animal economy. There were two qualities which eminently distinguished Dr. Prout's philosophical character, and which by their happy combination, enabled him to render subservient to the unfolding of grand general truths those minute pathological inquiries which his profession prompted him to undertake, but every one of which, when once entered upon, was worked out by him with the patience and exactness of a philosophical problem. The first of these characteristics was that capacity for accurate observation which, coupled as it was in him with the most conscientious regard to truth, inspired such a confidence in his published results, that their correctness has seldom been impugned by those who, with the light of improved knowledge, have since followed in his footsteps, The second characteristic of his genius was that power of generalisation, that aptitude of combining into a harmonious whole, a number of isolated and independent facts which led him to seize upon the remote consequences deducible from the results of his own observations, as well as those of others, and at the same time to shape his inquiries in such directions as might lead to the development of great principles in science. With regard to inquiries more purely medical, Dr. Prout first gave a clear idea of the constitution of urine, and showed that the secretion of urea took place in the blood vessels whilst it was merely eliminated by the kidneys. By ascertaining that the urine of reptiles consists wholly of uric acid, he took the first step towards indicating the relation between that body and urea, which latter Liebig supposed to be produced in warm-blooded animals through the oxygenation of the former compound. While by this train of research he threw so much important light upon the physiology of calculus and other urinary disorders, he advanced at the same time our knowledge of digestion itself, by his

discovery that the stomach in a healthy state always contains free muriatic acid. Such are a few of the great principles either suggested or worked out by Dr. Prout, which suffice to establish his reputation as a great original thinker, as well as an accurate and scrupulous experimentalist.*

“Dr. Prout’s habits were studious and reserved, and the affliction of deafness under which he laboured for many years before his death, prevented his entering into society. He was of the middle height, and of slim figure. His head was nobly developed, and the intellectual qualities strongly marked; the hair soft and snowy-white. His features were delicately chiselled, eyes brilliant, complexion very pale, but the expression of his countenance combined benevolence with great intelligence. There was a blandness in his manner which inspired confidence, and set the most nervous patient at ease. He always dressed with scrupulous neatness, usually in black, with gaiters or silk stockings. There is an admirable portrait of him in the possession of his family by Hayes, a pupil of David, the favourite artist of Napoleon;”† and there is a portrait of him in the College by Henry Phillips, jun., copied at the expense of the College from one belonging to the family.

GEORGE BELLAMY, M.D., was born at Plymouth and educated at the United Borough hospitals. In 1793 he entered the navy and served in it for several years. After participating in lord Howe’s victory, he was captured off Brest in June, 1794, by five of the enemy’s frigates, but was shortly restored to liberty, when he joined the *Garland*. He was next appointed to the *Bellerophon*, lord Nelson’s flag-ship, was warmly engaged at the battle of the Nile, and saw much other

* Daubeny’s *Miscellanies*: being a Collection of Memoirs and Essays on Scientific and Literary Subjects, published at various times. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford and London. 1867. Vol. ii, p. 123.

† *Medical Times*, *ut supra*, p. 17.

active service in the Mediterranean. He received a medal with two clasps for lord Howe's action and the battle of the Nile. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 9th January, 1802, and on the 17th February, 1813, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Bellamy was placed on the retired list in 1817, and settled at Plymouth, where he practised for many years. He died there 11th October, 1863, aged ninety.

STEPHEN WINTHROP, M.D., was born in London and was the son of an eminent city merchant, who was for many years a director, and in 1804 and 1805 governor of the bank of England. After a good classical education at Gouda, in Holland, he was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house he was subsequently a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1788, A.M. 1791, M.D. 1798, and settled in the first instance at Bury St. Edmund's, but in 1803 removed to Warwick to occupy the place of Dr. Lambe, who then removed to London. Dr. Winthrop settled in London in 1811, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 6th March, 1812, and a Fellow, 12th April, 1813. He died at Little Bounds, near Tunbridge Wells, 21st April, 1819, aged fifty-two.

THOMAS DREVER, M.D., was born in the Orkneys and received his general education at Marischal college, Aberdeen. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Livingstone of Aberdeen, and then removed to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1798 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). Dr. Drever practised for a time at Buxton and at Macclesfield, and on the 12th April, 1813, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, shortly after which he removed to London. He died in St. James's-square 8th September, 1849, aged seventy-six.

SIR THOMAS GREY, M.D., was the second son of John

Grey, esq., of Dryden, Selkirkshire, and was educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the royal navy and saw much active service. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 29th July, 1800, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1813. He was knighted for his professional services first by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and afterwards by the Prince Regent in 1819. Sir Thomas Grey died at St. Lawrence, in the isle of Thanet, 17th July, 1846.

JOHN MACDOWELL MACKENZIE, M.D., a native of Scotland and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 4th August, 1805, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1813.

RICHARD BYAM DENNISON, M.D., was born in London, and was the only son of Richard Dennison, M.D., a member of the college already mentioned. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1806 (D.M.I. de Graviditate). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1813. He practised for a time at Bury St. Edmund's, but then settled in town, devoted himself chiefly to the practice of midwifery, as his father had done before him, and was for many years physician to the Royal Maternity Lying-in charity and to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in hospital. Eventually he retired to Margate, and in 1832 was appointed physician to the Royal Sea Bathing infirmary there. Dr. Dennison died at Margate 17th June, 1852, ? in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

JOHN FOLEY, M.D., was born at Cork, and after a good classical education in his native country went to Edinburgh where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1812 (D.M.I. de Diabete). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1813, and about the same time was appointed phy-

sician to the British Lying-in hospital in Brownlow-street. He died at his residence in Charles-street, Manchester-square, 14th December, 1846.

HENRY CLEMENTS, M.D., a native of Dublin and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1812 (D.M.I. de Apoplexia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1813, and I believe died at Chelsea 15th November, 1842.

JOSEPH COPE, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and acquired the rudiments of his medical knowledge from his father, a surgeon-apothecary who practised in the neighbourhood of Pontefract. He continued his studies at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and in 1793 entered the medical service of the army, where he continued until 1802, when he retired with the rank of inspector of field hospitals. He had before this entered himself at St. John's college, Cambridge, and, as a member of that house, proceeded M.B. 1805, M.D. 3rd July, 1810. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1812, and a Fellow 25th June, 1813. Dr. Cope was Gulstonian lecturer in 1813, Censor 1815 and 1826, and Registrar from 4th April, 1814 to 1815. He retired to his native place, Hemsworth, near Pontefract, and died there in or about the year 1843.

ANDREW BAIN, M.D., was born in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and educated in the university of that city, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1780 (D.M.I. de Causis Februm). He commenced his medical career at Bath, where he practised with distinguished success for several years. Removing to London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1802, and a Fellow, speciali gratiâ, 25th June, 1813. Dr. Bain was gazetted physician extraordinary to the Prince Regent in 1811. He withdrew from London in 1820, and retired to his seat, Hefleton, co. Dorset, where he died on the 30th April, 1827.

DAVID D. DAVIS, M.D., was born in Wales. He matriculated at the college of Glasgow in 1797, and graduated doctor of medicine there in 1801. He commenced the practice of his profession at Sheffield, and in 1803 was elected physician to the infirmary of that town, which office he retained until 1813, when he removed to London and devoted himself to midwifery. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1813, and in the following January, mainly on the recommendation of Dr. Denman and Dr. John Clarke, was appointed physician to Queen Charlotte's Lying-in hospital. About this period he began to lecture on midwifery and the diseases of women and children, and could soon boast of one of the largest private midwifery classes in the metropolis. He was selected to attend the late duchess of Kent, at the birth of her Majesty the Queen; and in the arrangements for opening the London university, now University college, Dr. Davis was nominated to the chair of midwifery, to which on the establishment of University College hospital was added that of obstetric physician to the new institution. He retained both these offices until a few weeks before his death, which occurred at his house in Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, on the 6th December, 1841, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. His portrait, by John Jackson, R.A., painted in 1825, is in the possession of his family. We owe to his pen :

A Treatise on Insanity, by P. Pinel, M.D., translated from the French by D. D. Davis, M.D. 8vo. Sheffield, 1806.

Elements of Operative Midwifery, comprising a description of certain new and improved powers for assisting difficult and dangerous Labours. 4to. Lond. 1825.

The Principles and Practice of Obstetric Medicine; in a Series of Systematic Dissertations on Midwifery, and on the Diseases of Women and Children. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1836.

Acute Hydrocephalus or Water in the Head, an inflammatory disease, and curable equally and by the same means with other diseases of Inflammation. 8vo. Lond. 1840.

JAMES TATTERSALL, M.D., was born in Gloucestershire, and was the son of the Rev. William Dechair

Tattersall, A.M., vicar of Wotton-under-Edge in that county, and one of the chaplains to the king, by his wife, Mary, eldest daughter of George Ward, of Wandsworth, esq. In 1794, being then fourteen years of age, he was admitted at St. Peter's, Westminster, whence he was elected, in 1798, to Christ Church, Oxford, as a member of which house he graduated A.B. 11th May, 1802, A.M. 5th July, 1805, and in that year was nominated to a faculty studentship. He proceeded M.B. 16th June, 1806, M.D. 6th July, 1811; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1812, and a Fellow 30th September, 1813. He delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1814, was Censor in 1816, 1827, and Harveian orator in 1832. Dr. Tattersall for many years before his death had withdrawn from the exercise of his profession, and resided at Ealing. He died at the rectory house, Howe, near Norwich, 8th May, 1855, aged seventy-six.

RALPH EDEN, M.D., was born in Sunderland. He received a portion of his medical education at Edinburgh, where he attended the classes in 1807, 8, and 9, but he completed it at the university of Upsal, where he graduated doctor of medicine 18th October, 1812. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1814.

THOMAS COULSON CARPENTER, M.D., was born in London, and in October, 1794, when about sixteen years of age, went out as surgeon's mate on board H.M. sloop Providence, then starting on a voyage of discovery to the North Pacific ocean under the command of Captain W. R. Broughton. The vessel was wrecked in Chinese waters in May, 1797, and Mr. Carpenter in her. In the following month he was discharged from his engagement, and returned to England. He practised for some time as an apothecary, but withdrawing from that branch of the profession, proceeded to Glasgow, attended the medical classes from 1811

to 1813, and graduated doctor of medicine there 9th May, 1813 (D.M.I. de Corpore Vivo). He was disfranchised of the society of Apothecaries 30th March, 1814, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1814. Dr. Carpenter settled at Lyme Regis, co. Dorset, and became recorder of that town. He died at Birmingham whilst on his way to Buxton for the benefit of his health, on the 10th October, 1833, aged fifty-five. He is commemorated by a mural tablet in the church of Lyme Regis.

ROBERT DAUN, M.D., was born at Inch, in Aberdeenshire, 16th April, 1785, and was the eldest son of the clergyman of that parish. He was educated at the grammar school of Elgin, and at King's college, Aberdeen, where he took a degree in arts in 1803. In the following year he was appointed assistant surgeon in the army and went out to India. On his return to England he exchanged into the Scots Greys, and was with them at Waterloo, and afterwards with the army of occupation in Paris. He went again to India, served there for some years, and finally returned to England in 1825. He graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 21st October, 1813, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1814, and died at Edinburgh 14th June, 1871, aged eighty-six, being then deputy inspector-general of hospitals. Dr. Daun's reasoning powers are said to have been "of a high order, his favourite pursuits being the higher mathematics and theology."*

JOSEPH DA CUNHA, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 5th May, 1814, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1814. He practised at Oporto.

THOMAS DUNNE, M.D., was born in Worcestershire. He was of Balliol college, Oxford; A.B. 30th May,

* Medical Times and Gazette of July 1, 1871, p. 24.

1804 ; A.M. 23rd October, 1806 : M.B. 12th December, 1810 ; and M.D. 17th June, 1813 ; was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1813, and a Fellow 30th September, 1814.

RICHARD HARRISON, M.D., was born in Lancashire. Educated at St. John's college, Oxford, he graduated A.B. 20th February, 1807 ; A.M. 21st June, 1809 ; M.B. 28th June, 1810 ; M.D. 28th June, 1813. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1813, and a Fellow 30th September, 1814. He was Censor in 1818, and Gulstonian lecturer in 1820. He died in Argyle-street, 10th January, 1825, aged forty.

JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D., was born at Cambridge, 7th August, 1785, and was the son of Thomas Paris, of Cambridge, by his wife Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Ayrton, of Trinity College, doctor of music. When twelve years of age, he was placed under Mr. Barker, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, and then under Dr. Curteis, at the Grammar school of Linton. Subsequently he was removed to London, and placed under the private tuition of Dr. Bradley, one of the physicians to the Westminster hospital, an accomplished mathematician and a good classical scholar. With him he read Latin and Greek, and acquired some knowledge of botany. He was matriculated at Cambridge as a pensioner of Caius college, 17th December, 1803, and was elected to a Tancred studentship in Physic 3rd January, 1804. From the commencement of his career at Cambridge he evinced that strong predilection for natural philosophy which characterised his future life. He spent some time at Edinburgh, where, in addition to improvement in the practical part of physic, he perfected the knowledge of chemistry and natural philosophy he had acquired at Cambridge, by attendance on the lectures of Dr. Hope and Mr. Playfair. He proceeded bachelor of medicine at Cambridge 2nd July,

1808, took a licence ad practicandum from the university shortly afterwards, and then came to London. Here he had the good fortune to attract the notice of Dr. Maton, who, struck by the extent and accuracy of his chemical knowledge, warmly espoused his interests, and constituted himself in the highest sense of the term his patron. In the early part of 1809 Dr. Maton resigned his office of physician to the Westminster hospital, and on the 14th April, Dr. Paris being then twenty-three years of age, was elected physician to that institution. He entered on the duties of his office with ardour, and soon afterwards commenced a course of lectures on Pharmaceutic chemistry. On the 11th December, 1809, he married Mary Catherine, the eldest daughter of Francis Noble, esq., of Fordham abbey, Cambridgeshire.

By his lectures and his writings, Dr. Paris had already attained a name among his contemporaries, and was regarded as one of the most rising members of his profession, when a circumstance occurred which exerted an important influence on his future career. The death, in 1813, of Dr. John Bingham Borlase, the early instructor of Sir Humphry Davy, and for many years the leading physician at Penzance, left a vacancy in that part of Cornwall, which many of the resident families were anxious to have efficiently supplied. Some influential gentlemen applied to Dr. Maton to recommend them a physician. He named Dr. Paris, who after some hesitation, was induced for a time to forego his prospects in London, and remove thither. Previously thereto he returned to Cambridge, was created doctor of medicine 6th July, 1813, resigned his office at the Westminster hospital, and having on the 30th September, 1813, been admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, proceeded to Penzance, carrying with him letters of introduction and recommendation to the first families in Cornwall, most of which had been procured for him by Dr. Maton. Dr. Paris's progress in Cornwall was rapid beyond his expectations, and he

was admitted on terms of friendship and intimacy with the best families in the county. He co-operated with them in every effort for the advancement of science, and he urged them to exertions which without him would not have been made. He it was who proposed, and with the co-operation of scientific friends established in the early part of 1814, the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall. Dr. Paris had never intended to make a lengthened stay in Cornwall, and in an elegant biographical sketch of his friend, the Rev. William Gregor, A.M., who had distinguished himself by the discovery of Manacchanite, or as it has since been termed Gregorite, read before the Geological Society of Cornwall, at the anniversary meeting of 1817, he announces his approaching departure, and takes an affectionate farewell of the society he had himself founded. On Dr. Paris's return to London, in 1817, he took up his abode in Sackville-street, but in the following year removed to Dover-street, Piccadilly. At this period he began a course of lectures on *Materia Medica*, at Windmill-street, which were continued for several successive years, and contributed greatly to his reputation. To a perfect knowledge of chemistry and botany, sound common sense, and a keen perception of the fallacies with which his subject in the lapse of ages had been encumbered, he added the charms of elegant language, abundant classical illustration, and a fund of anecdote, which could not fail to rouse and rivet the attention of his pupils. He soon became one of the most popular lecturers on *Materia Medica* in London, and attracted a considerable class, among which were many of the most distinguished physicians of the next generation. The College of Physicians (of which he had been admitted a Fellow, 30th September, 1814) had about this time become possessed of one of the most complete collections of *Materia Medica* in Europe. That of Dr. Burges, presented to the College by Mr. E. A. Brande, to whom it had been bequeathed, had then recently been collated with the cabinet of Dr. Combe, purchased

for that purpose; and the College, anxious to make it available for instruction and improvement, instituted (out of their own funds) an annual course of lectures on *Materia Medica*. The scientific attainments of Dr. Paris, and the reputation he had already acquired as a lecturer and a writer, pointed him out as the proper occupant of the new chair. In June, 1819, he entered upon the duties of the office by the delivery of a short series of lectures on the "Philosophy of the *Materia Medica*." The substance of these elegant discourses was introduced into the third edition of his *Pharmacologia*, and its publication constitutes an epoch in the history of the science and art of prescribing. Dr. Paris retained his office until 1826, in which year he took for his subject the recent additions to the *Materia Medica*, with all the new discoveries in chemistry which had reference to that subject. The attendance on these lectures at the new College in Pall Mall East, was so large, that numbers went away, unable to obtain even standing room in the theatre. By his colleagues in the College of Physicians Dr. Paris was held in the highest respect. He was Censor in 1817, 1828, 1836, 1843; Consiliarius 1836 and 1843. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1833, and he was named an Elect 25th June, 1839. On the 20th March, 1844, he was elected President of the College, an office to which he was annually re-appointed, and which he continued to fill to the time of his death. Dr. Paris had long suffered from disease of the urinary organs; and although subject to frequent attacks of agonising pain, he preserved so calm an exterior, that few suspected the existence, none the degree of the malady which was bringing him to the grave. He died at his house in Dover-street, 24th December, 1856, in the seventy-second year of his age. He was buried at Woking Cemetery.

Dr. Paris's mental powers which were naturally strong, had undergone that discipline which a complete university education and a deep study of chemistry are so well calculated to impart. His memory was large

and singularly tenacious, a fact once acquired was never lost, a passage once read he could reproduce at pleasure. The leading feature of his mind was a comprehensive clearness; what he perceived he saw distinctly, what he had contemplated was present to his mind under all its different relations and with all its varied connections. He possessed a vigorous imagination and a ready wit, and was keenly alive to the facetiæ of human character. His reading had been extensive but discursive rather than deep. The impressions he had received were preserved in their primitive strength and in their original words; and his good sense and judgment led him to apply them with admirable effect. To an extensive knowledge of natural philosophy, he added a competent acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, of which his excellent memory enabled him to make the best use. He had a great command of language, and his choice of words was singularly happy. His writings are characterised by an elegance peculiarly his own. Their diffuseness, depending as it does, on the number and variety of his illustrations and the frequency and beauty of his metaphors, adds to, rather than detracts from, the pleasure of their perusal. His general attainments, conversational powers, quickness of repartee, and fund of anecdote, which he told with the happiest effect, rendered him an acquisition to any society. Under a plain exterior he possessed many of the best qualities of our nature. To a manly straightforwardness of purpose and action, and an intense hatred of dissimulation or pretence were added considerable self-possession and marked decision of character. Those admitted to his intimacy can testify to the kindness of his disposition and the warmth of his heart. Dr. Paris's knowledge of chemistry was extensive and profound. To this fascinating science he had early devoted himself; and he attracted notice on first settling in London by the extent and precision of his chemical attainments. These brought him into communication with Wollaston, Davy, Young, and others, when chemistry was under-

going one of the most important revolutions which its history presents, and was assuming its rank among the most exact and demonstrative of the inductive sciences. The association with these distinguished philosophers maintained his interest in that science. Notwithstanding the distractions of an increasing practice he still devoted much of his time to chemistry, and until within a short period of his death kept himself on a level with the rapid advances it was making. Although his name is not associated with any great discovery in chemistry, the respect in which he was held and the deference paid to his opinions by the first chemical philosophers of his age, suffice to attest the extent of his attainments.*

* Inter illos qui, in memoria recentiori, artem nostram, et litteras, tum scientiæ, tum medicinæ, ornaverunt, præses nuperus noster—nobis quam veneratus! quam deflendus!—eminet Parisius,

‘Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus,
Tum cari capitis?’

Fama sua micat, ut dicit ille Venusinus

‘velut inter ignes
Luna minores.’

Ille (quo nullus jucundior, amantior nullus) per annos triginta et quinque amicitia sua me dignum habuit; meum est igitur de ingenio suo et doctrina in arte medicinæ vos facere certos. Illum mens et indoles egregiæ, incitamenti istis vilioribus, quibus tam multi, etiam apud nos medicos, proh pudor! imperantur, longe longeque superiorem reddidit.

Scripta sua, a me manu frequenti versata, non solum in facundia et fundi copia, sed etiam in exemplis è scientia deductis—in conceptione nova, et è mente propria profuente,—in modo, denique, materiam suam tractandi vere philosophico—incluta sunt scriptoribus exempla. Illo docente, sit nostrum res atque principia medicinæ scientiæque investigare, et litteris adcuratioribus evulgare. Stylo biographico ter callide est usus ipse Parisius. Amici sui, illustrissimi Humphrei Davy vitam, litteris quibus vix ullæ sunt apud nos elegantiores, consignavit—viam lethi, proh dolor! ipse jam conculcavit.

‘Ergo Quinctilium perpetuus sapor
Urguet? Cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Quando ullum invenient parem?’

But Dr. Paris was the inventor of the safety bar, a simple means of preventing the premature explosion of gunpowder in blasting rocks, and obviating the destruction of lives which formerly occurred in the Cornish mines. It has come into general use there, and has proved an inestimable boon to the miner. In practical value, the safety bar is second only to the safety lamp of Davy, and like that should confer immortality on the name of its inventor. "By this simple but admirable invention," says a writer in *The Times*, "Dr. Paris no doubt saved more lives than many heroes have destroyed."

Dr. Paris's writings are numerous and important.

A Memoir on the Physiology of the Egg. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

A Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Pharmaceutic Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1811.

Pharmacologia on the History of Medicinal Substances. 12mo. Lond. 1812. 3rd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1820. 4th edition. 8vo. Lond. December, 1820. 5th edition. 8vo. Lond. 1822. 6th edition. 1825. 7th edition. 1829. 8th edition. 1833. 9th edition, wholly re-written, 1843.

A Guide to the Mount's Bay and the Land's End. 12mo. Penzance. 1815. (Anonymous.)

A Memoir of the Life and Scientific Labours of the Rev. William Gregor, A.M. 1817.

A Biographical Memoir of W. G. Maton, M.D. Roy. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

A Biographical Memoir of Arthur Young, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Agriculture.

Medical Jurisprudence (in conjunction with J. S. M. Fonblanque, Esq.). 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

The Elements of Medical Chemistry, embracing only those branches of Chemical Science which are calculated to illustrate or explain the different objects of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

A Treatise on Diet, with a view to establish on practical grounds a System of Rules for the Prevention and Cure of the Diseases incident to a disordered state of the Digestive Functions. 8vo. Lond. 1827. 5th edition. 1837.*

The Life of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit
Nulli flebilior quam,—mihi.

Oratio ex Harveii Instituto habita die quinto ante Cal. Jul., MDCCCLVII a Jacobo Copland, M.D., pp. 7 and 8.

Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest. 3 vols. small 8vo. Lond. 1827. Anonymous. 8th edition. 1 vol. 1857.

WILLIAM SAINSBURY, M.D., was born in Wiltshire and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1809 (D.M.I de Apoplexia). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1814, and settled at Corsham, in his native county, where he practised for many years and died 20th September, 1839, aged eighty-one. He was buried at West Lavington.

SIR CHARLES SCUDAMORE, M.D., was the third son of Mr. William Scudamore, a medical practitioner at Wye, in the county of Kent, where he was born in 1779. He was educated at Wye under the Rev. Philip Parsons, and was then apprenticed to his father. He spent three years at the United Borough hospitals and then settled in general practice at Highgate, where he remained for ten years. Having determined to qualify himself as a physician and practise in London he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes in 1813, and graduated doctor of medicine at Glasgow 6th May, 1814 (D.M.I. de Arthritide). On the 30th September, 1814, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, when he commenced practice in town and in 1820 was appointed physician to prince Leopold of Saxe-Gotha. He accompanied the duke of Northumberland, when lord lieutenant of Ireland, as his private medical attendant and was knighted by him at Dublin 30th September, 1829. Sir Charles Scudamore was accustomed to pass a portion of each year at Buxton, and he filled the office of physician to the Buxton Bath charity. Sir Charles died at his house in Wimpole-street from disease of the heart 4th August, 1849, aged seventy. He was the author of

An Analysis of the Mineral Water of Tunbridge Wells, with some Account of its Medicinal Properties. 8vo. Lond. 1816.

A Treatise on the Gout and morbid state of the Digestive Organs, with observations on Rheumatism. 8vo. Lond. 1816.

A Chemical and Medical Report of the Properties of the Mineral Waters of Buxton, Matlock, Tunbridge Wells, Harrogate, Bath, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

An Essay on the Blood and on the circumstances which influence Coagulation, the nature of the Buffy Coat and state of the Blood in Disease, with an account of Alum as a styptic remedy in Hæmorrhage. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

Observations on the use of Colchicum Autumnale in the treatment of Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

Observation on M. Laennec's Method of forming a Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest by the Stethoscope and Percussion. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Rheumatism with Observations on Rheumatic Neuralgia and on Spasmodic Neuralgia or Tic Doulcureux. 8vo. Lond. 1827.

The Analysis and Medical Properties of the Tepid Springs of Buxton, with Cases and Observations. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

Cases illustrating the Remedial Power of the Inhalation of Iodine and Conium in Tubercular Phthisis. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

A Letter to Dr. Chambers on the Nature and Treatment of Gout. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

A Medical Visit to Gräfenberg to investigate the Water-cure Treatment. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

On Pulmonary Consumption and on Bronchial and Laryngeal Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1847.

JAMES PROUD JOHNSON, M.D., was the son of James Johnson, esq., of Monksfield, co. Montgomery, by his second wife, Susannah, the only surviving daughter of Joseph Proud, esq., of Bilston, co. Stafford, and was born 14th July, 1784. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 23rd September, 1805, and was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 6th November, 1810. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 3rd October, 1814, at which time he was practising at Shrewsbury. Dr. Johnson was appointed physician to the Salop infirmary in 1814, and retained that office for a quarter of a century, resigning it in 1839 and in 1841 withdrawing from the practice of his profession. He was high sheriff of Montgomeryshire in 1836 and was a magistrate for that county and for Salop. He died at Brussels on the 17th January, 1860.

SAMUEL MCGUFFOG, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 10th November, 1804, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th December, 1814. "He settled at Constantinople as physician to the English factory, soon obtained a large practice and raised high the estimation of British medicine. Dr. McGuffog was an accomplished physician: he stood aloof from the intrigues on which most medical practitioners in Constantinople had hitherto relied, and while fulfilling his duties he maintained the rights of his profession and secured proper respect from all classes of the inhabitants." He died at Constantinople 15th June, 1856.

WILLIAM BACK, M.D., was born in Surrey. He commenced his medical education at Guy's hospital and completed it at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1814, and on the 17th March, 1819, was elected physician to Guy's hospital. He retained that office until 1840, when he retired in great measure from medical practice. Dr. Back died at Clapham park 6th November, 1856, aged seventy-four.

SIR CHARLES FERGUSSON FORBES, M.D., K.C.H., received his medical education in London, and in 1798 entered the Army Medical Service. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and was present at the attack on Ferrol, in the following year. In 1801 he served with the army in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and subsequently at Malta and Gibraltar. In 1808 and 1809 he served in Galicia, under Sir John Moore, and finally in the Peninsula, under the duke of Wellington, until the peace of 1814. He received the war medal with five clasps, for Egypt, Corunna, Busaco, Badajos, and St. Sebastian. He was a Knight of the Crescent and of the Hanoverian Guelphic order; the

latter was conferred on him by the late king Ernest, in 1842. Sir Charles Forbes had graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Febribus Intermittentibus), and on the 22nd December, 1814, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, when he settled as a physician in London. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 10th July, 1841; and at the time of his death, which occurred on the 22nd March, 1852, at his house in Argyle-street, Regent-street, was deputy inspector-general of army hospitals.

THOMAS DONAHOO, M.D., was born in the county of Cavan, and educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he graduated bachelor of arts 15th January, 1799. Of his medical education I can recover no particulars. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, 2nd September, 1809, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1814. Dr. Donahoo was in the medical service of the army, and was principal medical officer at Brussels at the time of the battle of Waterloo. He died at Torquay, 16th February, 1838, aged sixty-nine.

CLEMENT BANCKS, M.D., of the university of Paris, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd February, 1815.

THEODORE GORDON, M.D., was born in Aberdeenshire, and after an ordinary school education, was sent to King's college, Aberdeen, where he completed his general and commenced his medical studies. Removing to Edinburgh, he there graduated master of arts 29th March, 1802. In the following year he entered the army, and as assistant surgeon to the 91st Foot, went first to Hanover, and then to Portugal; was present at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera, and narrowly escaped with his life when cast away in the river Douro. He was appointed surgeon to the 89th Foot in 1809,

and was present at the unfortunate affair at Fuengerola, under Lord Blaney. With the 4th Foot or King's Own, into which he exchanged in 1811, he served in Ceuta, and was one of the commission for the cession of that fortress to Spain. Returning with his regiment to the Peninsula, he had the honour of accompanying the duke of Wellington through a large portion of his career of victory; having been present at the battle of Salamanca, in the retreat from Burgos, at the battle of Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the passage of the Bidassoa, in which last affair, while in medical charge of the 5th division, he was seriously wounded in the head and neck. In 1813 he was appointed surgeon to the forces, and had the charge of York hospital. He graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen, 23rd November, 1814, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 20th March, 1815. In that year he was appointed physician to the forces, and was again engaged in foreign service. He had the superintendence of the French wounded, at Brussels, after the battle of Waterloo, and he accompanied the advance on Paris, and had charge of the military hospital of St. Louis, in that city. In the beginning of 1816 Dr. Gordon was appointed professional assistant in the Army Medical Board office, the arduous and important duties of which he continued to perform until within a few weeks of his death. Dr. Gordon's long and able services were finally crowned in 1818, by the deputy inspector-generalship of hospitals, which was the highest rank to which he attained. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 4th July, 1838, and died at Brighton on the 30th March, 1845, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.*

STEPHEN LUKE, M.D., was born at Penzance in 1763, and educated by the Rev. James Parker, a gentleman who sent into the world many distinguished scholars. At a suitable age he was apprenticed to Mr. Richard

* Medical Gazette.

Moyle, an apothecary at Marazion ; and subsequently proceeded to London, where and in Paris he spent three years in the study of his profession. Returning to England, he became a member of the corporation of Surgeons, and commenced practice in London. His health however giving way, he returned to Cornwall and entered into partnership with a surgeon apothecary at Helston. On the 24th June, 1792, he received the degree of doctor of medicine from the university of Aberdeen, and about the same time married Miss Harriot Vyvyan, a sister of the Cornish baronet of that name. In the same year Dr. Luke settled as a physician at Falmouth, and remained there for several years. His progress in this character was unusually rapid. He soon attained the highest reputation in the county of Cornwall, and his business for many years was more extensive and lucrative than that of any physician west of Plymouth. During the period of Dr. Luke's residence at Falmouth, that town was the scene of much business and activity. Most of the foreign packets sailed from that port. The charge of the quarantine was committed to Dr. Luke, and this appointment introduced him to all the practice in the packet and merchant service. Almost all invalids then leaving the kingdom for the benefit of their health were compelled by the circumstances of the war to pass through Falmouth to their destination. Travelling was then tedious and fatiguing, detention ere getting on board was a frequent occurrence, and, as a consequence, a large number of patients came under the temporary care and observation of Dr. Luke. Not a few of these remained in Cornwall for the sole purpose of availing themselves of his assistance, and for such patients the neighbouring village of Flushing offered an appropriate winter residence. Dr. Luke was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd July, 1806.

Dr. Luke's health had never been very robust, and the fatigues of a country practice extending over a large district, were becoming more than his strength could

bear. In 1808 he determined on leaving Falmouth, and proceeded to make his arrangements for settling in London. With a view to securing a good position in the metropolis and the fellowship of the College of Physicians, to the attainment of which a doctor's degree from one of the two English universities was essential, he determined to enter at Cambridge and proceed regularly to his degree on such short and occasional residences as the university then permitted to those intended for physic. He entered at Jesus College, then removed to Edinburgh for the session of 1808-9; returned to Cambridge; kept a few terms, and, in 1811, took up his abode at Exeter, with no intention of making any lengthened stay there, but to pass away the time which must elapse before he could be admitted to his degree in physic at Cambridge. Dr. Parr, the learned author of the London Medical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to. 1809, had but recently died when Dr. Luke went to Exeter; a fair scope for business was therefore open to him, and those who knew Dr. Luke well, have assured me that he rapidly obtained confidence, and was largely employed, and that his removal from Exeter in 1814 or 1815 was very generally regretted. Dr. Luke went from Exeter to Cambridge, and whilst there was instrumental in saving the life of the master of his college, Dr. Pearce, who was suddenly attacked with paralysis, under which it was thought he would have succumbed had it not been for Dr. Luke's prompt and energetic treatment. Dr. Luke did not wait for his Cambridge degree before settling in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815, in the following year he obtained his degree of M.B. from Cambridge, and in 1821 proceeded M.D. in due course. In 1828 Dr. Luke was gazetted physician extraordinary to the king (George IV). He was admitted a Candidate of the College 22nd December, 1828, and died a few weeks after, at his house in Cavendish-square, 30th March, 1829, aged sixty-six.

DAVID PLENDERLEATH, M.D., was born in Scotland, and descended from an ancient and respectable family that had been settled for many centuries in Peebleshire, and trace their descent from Gulielmus de Plenderleath, mentioned in Ragman's Roll. Dr. Plenderleath received his early education at the High school of Edinburgh, and in 1802 commenced the study of medicine in London, but completed it at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1807 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). He began the practice of his profession at Reading, and on the 26th June, 1815, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, shortly after which he established himself in London, but eventually removed to Ramsgate. Dr. Plenderleath was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 6th July, 1844. He died in 1851 or 1852.

ROBERT RICHARDSON, M.D., was born in the county of Stirling. He received his early education at the grammar school of Stirling, on leaving which, he proceeded to Glasgow, where he went through the usual curriculum in arts, and then applied himself to the study of medicine, which he pursued first at Glasgow and subsequently at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1807 (D.M.I. de Veneno). After practising for a time in Dumfriesshire, he accepted the office of travelling physician to viscount Mountjoy. On the termination of his engagement, Dr. Richardson settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815. He died in Gordon-street, Gordon-square, 5th November, 1847, aged sixty-eight, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

ROBERT CHISHOLM, M.D., was born in Dorsetshire, and took his degree of doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1808 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815, and about that time settled at Ash-

ford, co. Kent, but eventually removed to Canterbury, and in 1823, on the death of Dr. Packe, was appointed physician to the Kent and Canterbury hospital. He shared with Dr. H. W. Carter, to be subsequently mentioned, the medical business and emoluments of Canterbury and a wide extent of the surrounding county, and was much esteemed by all classes. During the latter years of his life he took a very active part in the politics of the city and county, and was president of the Conservative Association. Dr. Chisholm died 29th August, 1838, aged fifty-two, and is commemorated by a tablet in the nave of Canterbury cathedral, placed there by his friends and fellow-citizens. It bears the following inscription :—

To the Memory of
Robert Chisholm, Esq., M.D.,
formerly of Ashmore, in the county of Dorset, but late of
Canterbury,

where he practised many years as a physician generally,
and in the Kent and Canterbury hospital:

In this field of usefulness, his professional skill, and his general benevolence of heart, diffusing their effects through a large circle of rich and poor, have caused his loss to be felt as a public calamity.

This Tablet is erected by his Friends and fellow Citizens, who are desirous of recording their sense of his worth.

Died 29th August, 1838, aged 52.

MIGUEL CAETANO DE CASTRO, M.D., was born at Rio de Janeiro, where he received the rudiments of a good classical education. He was then sent to Europe and in the university of Coimbra, the chief seat of Portuguese learning, continued his general studies and then applied himself to medicine. He next went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1811 (D.M.I. de Aquæ frigidæ usu). He settled, in the first instance, in Devonshire, but soon removed to London in consequence of having been desired to superintend the publication of an important Portuguese work, the "Investigador Portuguez." He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 26th June,

1815, and shortly afterwards was appointed physician to the Portuguese embassy at the court of St. James. In 1820 he had settled at Lisbon.

HUGH BONE, M.D., a native of Ayrshire and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 26th April, 1815, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815. He entered the army, saw much active service, and attained to the rank of inspector-general of hospitals. Dr. Bone died at Picardy-place, Edinburgh, on the 13th February, 1858, in the 81st year of his age.

HENRY SALEMI, M.D., a doctor of medicine of the university of Palermo of 7th February, 1810, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 29th June, 1815.

JOHN NOBLE JOHNSON, M.D., was born in Buckinghamshire, but was descended from an old and respectable family in Lincolnshire. He was the son of a physician who after many years of active and successful life, and the death of a relative, (the last descendant of one branch of the Nobles of Leicestershire, with whom he was allied on his mother's side,) retired to his native county. Dr. J. Noble Johnson was educated in Lincolnshire, and at Magdalen hall, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 25th June, 1807; A.M. 2nd May, 1810; M.B. 22nd May, 1811; M.D. 27th January, 1814. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate* of the

* *Statute constituting the New Order of Inceptor Candidates.*

1812, Sept. 13.—Quandoquidem nonnulli sunt, quibus propter Licentiam ad practicandum in Medicina ab Academia sive Oxoniensi sive Cantabrigiensi, per totam Angliam præter urbem Londini et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem per Statuta Regni licet Medicinam exercere, nullâ coram nobis habitâ examinatione; volumus, præmissis non obstantibus, ut unusquisque eorum qui annum octavum a prima commoratione sua in alterutra Academicarum prædictarum compleverit, et annum ætatis suæ vicesimum sextum clauserit, et ea quæcunque de ordine Candidatorum præscripta fuerint, præter Doctoratûs in Medicina gradum, præstiterit

College of Physicians 12th April, 1813; a Candidate 30th September, 1814; and a Fellow 30th September, 1815. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1816, and Censor the same year. Dr. Johnson was elected physician to the Westminster hospital in 1818, and resigned his office there in 1822. He died at his lodgings in the Albany on the 6th October, 1823. We owe to his research an admirable "Life of Thomas Linacre, doctor in medicine, physician to king Henry VIII, the tutor and friend of Sir Thomas More, and the founder of the College of Physicians in London: with Memoirs of his contemporaries, and of the rise and progress of learning, more particularly of the schools from the ninth to the sixteenth century, inclusive," 8vo. Lond., which appeared (in 1835) after the author's death, under the editorship of Robert Graves, of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law.

GRANT DAVID YEATS, M.D., was the son of David Yeats, M.D., was born in Florida, in 1773, and educated at Hertford college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 15th October, 1793; A.M. 25th May, 1796; M.B. 4th May, 1797. He spent two winter sessions at Edinburgh, and one in London, when he commenced the business of his profession at Bedford, where he assisted in the establishment of the Bedford General infirmary, and at a later period of the Lunatic asylum near that town, to both of which institutions he was nominated

postquam in tribus Comitibus sive majoribus sive minoribus, pro arbitrio Præsidentis et Censuræ aut eorum majoris partis secundum formam de Candidatis dictam examinatus et approbatus fuerit, admittatur ad Medicinæ Facultatem exercendam in urbe Londino et intra septem milliaria in circuitu ejusdem, si ita visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium, suffragiis per pilas occultè acceptis: volumus quoque ut locum infra Medicinæ Doctores in ordine Candidatorum occupet, nomine CANDIDATI INCEPTORIS designatus.

Si quis vero ita admissus gradum Doctoris Medicinæ in alterutra Academicarum prædictarum intra triennium non susceperit, statuimus et ordinamus illum e Candidatorum ordine excidisse, nisi gravi aliquâ de causâ aliter visum fuerit majori parti Sociorum in Comitibus majoribus præsentium.

physician. He accompanied John duke of Bedford to Dublin, in the capacity of private physician, on the appointment of that nobleman to the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, in March, 1806, and remained there until his grace's return in April, 1807, when he resumed his position at Bedford. He graduated doctor of medicine at Oxford, as a member of Trinity college, 7th June, 1814; and about that time removed to London. Dr. Yeats was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1814; a Fellow 30th September, 1815. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1817; Censor, 1818; and Croonian lecturer in 1827. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 1st July, 1819, and died at Tunbridge Wells, 14th November, 1836, and was the author of—

Observations on the Claims of the Moderns to some Discoveries in Chemistry and Physiology. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

An Address on the Nature and Efficacy of the Cow Pox in preventing the Small Pox. 8vo. 1803.

A Statement of the Early Symptoms which lead to Water in the Brain. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

JOHN BLACKALL, M.D., was the third in descent from Offspring Blackall, D.D., bishop of Exeter, who died in 1716. He was the sixth son of the Rev. Theophilus Blackall, a prebendary of Exeter cathedral, by his wife Elizabeth Ley, and was born in St. Paul's-street, Exeter, 24th December, 1771. He was educated at the Exeter grammar school, whence he proceeded to Baliol college, Oxford, as a member of which he graduated A.B. 29th January, 1793; A.M. 3rd May, 1796; M.B. 4th May, 1797; and M.D. 2nd March, 1801. Immediately after taking his first degree in arts, he applied himself to the study of medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital, under Dr. John Latham. In 1797 Dr. Blackall settled in his native city, and on the 1st of June in that year was chosen physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital. He failed at that time in securing the professional confidence of his fellow-citizens, which was then engrossed by Dr. Hugh Downman, still remem-

bered as a pleasing poet; Dr. Bartholomew Parr, a person of very extensive attainments, a good practical physician, and the author of the London Medical Dictionary, 3 vols. 4to; and Dr. George Daniell, who by the suavity of his address, and his marriage with a daughter of the house of Poltimore, had secured to himself a body of warm and influential supporters. In 1801 Dr. Blackall resigned his office at the hospital, and quitted Exeter for the neighbouring town of Totnes. There his merits were at once recognised, and met with a suitable return. He soon obtained the reputation of being the physician of the district, and laid the foundation for a personal and general confidence, which his subsequent change of residence did not destroy. In 1807, Dr. Blackall was persuaded, though not without difficulty, and after much hesitation, to return to Exeter, where a vacancy had occurred in the hospital by the resignation of Dr. Moore. In June, 1807, he was again elected physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital, and in 1812 was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Lunatic asylum, near the city.

In 1813 Dr. Blackall published his well known and admirable "Observations on the Nature and Cure of Dropsies." 8vo. Lond. This work, which ran through four editions, at once placed its author in the rank of the first physicians of his day, and acquired for him an European reputation. In it the whole history of dropsy, hitherto very imperfectly known in a practical point of view, was classified and arranged in groups, having reference to a single remarkable symptom, the presence or absence of albumen in the urine, then shown to be of the most vital significance.

Dr. Blackall was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1814, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1815. His progress from this period was rapid and uninterrupted, and the death of Dr. Daniell in 1822 left him without a rival in the western counties. For a long series of years his business was extensive and lucrative. It comprised not only Exeter

and its immediate neighbourhood, but Devonshire and the adjoining counties whither he was often summoned in cases of emergency or obscurity. Dr. Blackall retained his mental and bodily energies through an unusually protracted period, and it was not until he had attained the age of eighty years that he relinquished the duties of private practice, and only a few years previously those attached to his public appointments. He died 10th January, 1860, at the advanced age of 88, and was followed to the grave (in the burial ground attached to the church of the Holy Trinity, Exeter) by a large body of relations and friends and the whole of the medical profession residing within the city.

“As a physician,” writes Dr. Shapter,* from whose memoir of his friend the above particulars are condensed, “Dr. Blackall was truly learned. His information on medical matters, singularly extensive and accurate, had been qualified by a wide and varied research into many departments of human knowledge. His diagnostic powers were of the very highest order. Though it may be perhaps said that caution was one of the chief of his medical characteristics, yet this quality by no means prevented him from exercising a remarkable degree of boldness where experience or analogy justified such interference. Above all, as he was clear in his perception of disease, so was he simple in the character of his remedies; patient in waiting for results, far seeing, firm, and self-relying. Personally, he became identified with his patient. Feeling an almost sacred responsibility in the health of those entrusted to his care, his solicitude for them was constant, and no labour was thought too great, no investigation spared that would tend to add to their comfort and well-doing. As a consulting practitioner, it may be asserted that no physician ever more entirely won the esteem of his professional brethren. Those who sought his aid in that capacity ever felt and appreciated the advantages enjoyed from his co-operation; the assistance derived from the resources and instruction thus

* British Medical Journal, 28th January, 1860.

laid open to them ; and the confidence and support afforded by his judgment and firmness." Dr. Blackall's portrait by R. R. Reinagle, R.A., has been engraved by S. Cousins, A.R.A.

SAMUEL CLEVERLEY, M.D., was born at Gravesend, and was the son of Mr. William Cleverley, a ship-builder in that town. He received his early education at a school in Rochester, and selecting medicine as his profession, was sent for two years to the borough hospitals and then to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1797 (D.M.I. de Anasarca). Soon afterwards he visited the continent and passed some considerable time at Halle, Gottingen, Vienna, and Paris. He was detained a prisoner in France, and remained there for eleven years. Fontainebleau, Verdun, and Valenciennes, were successively assigned him as places of confinement, and at the latter he spent the greater part of the long period of his detention. This depôt was one of the most numerous in France, and the prisoners at the time of Dr. Cleverley's arrival were in the greatest want of medical assistance. He accordingly proposed to the Committee of Verdun, an association of the principal British officers and gentlemen in France, charged with the general distribution of charitable succours obtained from England, to give them his gratuitous care, which was gladly accepted, and a dispensary was, in consequence, established, though not without great difficulties from the French military authorities. Such, however, were its manifest advantages, that the baron de Pommereul, prefect of the département du Nord, during his official visit to the depôt, sent for Dr. Cleverley, and thanking him for the services he had already rendered to his countrymen, authorised him in writing not only to continue them, but even to take charge of the British in the public hospital.* Dr. Cleverley returned to England in 1814, and had the satis-

* Authentic Memoirs of the most eminent Physicians, &c. 2nd edit. 8vo. Lond., 1818, p. 479 *et seq.*

faction of receiving for his services abroad the marked thanks of the managing committee of Lloyd's. Shortly afterwards, he fixed his residence in London, and on the 22nd December, 1815, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He was appointed one of the physicians to the London Fever hospital, but did not long survive, and died at his house in Queen Anne-street on the 10th November, 1824.

HELENUS SCOTT, M.D., was born at Dundee, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes during the three years 1777, 1778, 1779, and then entered the service of the East India company. He proceeded to Bombay, of the medical board of which presidency he eventually became the first member. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen, 24th June, 1797. After an active and meritorious service of thirty years, most of which was passed in India, Dr. Scott retired with an ample fortune, and returning to England, devoted himself again to medical lectures and study, and was a diligent attendant on the lectures of Mr. Wilson, Mr. (subsequently Sir) Charles Bell, and Mr. Brande. On the 22nd December, 1815, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He settled, in the first instance, at Bath; but about 1817 removed to London, where his extensive Indian connection and the reputation he had acquired in the treatment of hepatic disease, soon opened to him a large share of professional employment. He is remembered as the author of the practice of extensively exhibiting the nitric and nitro-muriatic acids both internally and externally in the hepatic, syphilitic, and other maladies of India. Dr. Scott died on the 16th November, 1821, in the course of a voyage to New South Wales. "Dr. Scott," writes his friend, Sir James McGrigor,* "was no common man, and his life, had he written it, would have been replete with adventure and interest."

* The Autobiography and Services of Sir James McGrigor, Bart. 8vo. Lond. 1861, p. 99.

JOHN EDWARD FREAKE, M.D., a Londoner born, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Ventriculo), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1815. He died in Percy-street, after a few days' illness, on the 13th July, 1822, aged thirty-nine.

FRANCISCO ROMERO, M.D. A doctor of medicine of Catalonia was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th January, 1816. He practised at Tunis.

HENRY SMITH, M.D. A doctor of medicine of the university of St. Andrew's of 1815, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 5th March, 1816. He practised at Salisbury, was physician to the infirmary there, and died in the early part of 1817, in his forty-third year, being at the time an alderman and magistrate of that city.

WILLIAM CLARK, M.D., was born 5th April, 1789, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which house he became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1808; A.M. 1811; had a licence to practise from the university, 5th July, 1813; and M.D. 1827. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 8th April, 1816; a Candidate, 26th July, 1827; and a Fellow, 25th June, 1830. In 1817, he was appointed professor of anatomy at Cambridge, and it was at his election to that office that lord Byron, who had been his friend in college, made his last appearance in the senate-house for the purpose of giving him a vote.* The duties of his professorship Dr. Clark discharged with zeal and success for nearly half a century, and his services were recognised at his retirement in 1866 by a public subscription among the members of the university for a bust in commemoration of his merits. Dr. Clark, who many years previously to the resignation of

* Lancet. Vol. ii. 1869.

his professorship, had received ordination in the church of England, died 15th September, 1869, in the eighty-second year of his age.

JOSEPH MITCHELL, M.D., a native of Kent, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 12th September, 1789 (D.M.I. de Hysteria), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1816.

WILLIAM SILVER, M.D., was the son of Thomas Silver, M.D., who for many years resided at Portsmouth, and engrossed the chief practice of that town and neighbourhood, and who died in 1795. Dr. William Silver was educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th June, 1804 (D.M.I. de Antimonio), and on the 19th October, 1807, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He commenced practice at Chichester in 1805, but in 1813 accompanied the duke and duchess of Bedford to the continent in the capacity of their domestic physician. After an absence of two years he returned to England, settled in London, and on the 8th April, 1816, was admitted a Licentiate of the College. He is probably the William Silver, M.D., who died at Sion house, Clifton, 19th January, 1865, aged eighty-five.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND, Bart., M.D., was born 27th October, 1788, at Knutsford, in Cheshire, and was the son of Mr. Peter Holland, a much respected medical practitioner in that town. In his eleventh year he was placed as a pupil with the Rev. William Turner of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and after residing with him for four years, went for one year to the school of Dr. Estlin, near Bristol. At sixteen he became an articled clerk to a great mercantile house in Liverpool, with the privilege, reserved to him, of passing two sessions at the college of Glasgow in furtherance of his general education. These two sessions (1804 and 5, and 1805 and 6) virtually decided the course of his future life. He returned

to the office in Liverpool in the interval between them ; but at the close of the second session at Glasgow he obtained a release from his articles. He then turned to the study of medicine, and in October, 1806, proceeded to Edinburgh, where he went through the ordinary course of medical studies ; and where, with the intervention of two winters spent in London attending lectures and the two borough hospitals, he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1811 (D.M.I. de Islandiæ Morbis). His love of travel and of society—the society of persons of rank and station, and of all who had already succeeded in attaining to celebrity in any department of literature or science, or in any of the varied walks in life—his two most obvious characteristics, were early manifested. In 1810 he accompanied Sir George Mackenzie and Dr. Richard Bright to Iceland, where they spent four months ; and the *éclat* of having made this journey, and some other circumstances, gained for him admission to much of the best society of the northern capital. Early in 1812 he quitted England for Portugal, Gibraltar, Sardinia, Sicily, the Ionian Isles, and Greece. The publication in 1814 of a narrative of the eastern portion of these travels, served to introduce him into good society in London, as had the publication of his contributions to Sir George Mackenzie's Travels in Iceland done for him in Edinburgh in 1811. In the summer of 1814, Dr. Holland accepted the appointment of domestic physician to Caroline princess of Wales ; engaging to accompany her royal highness on her travels and remain with her during the first year of her intended residence on the continent. The duties of this very delicate position he performed with marked prudence, and he passed without discredit or impeachment of his tact through the examination to which he was subjected at the bar of the House of Lords, when he was called as a witness at the queen's trial.

Sir Henry Holland was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1816, and then entered on his professional life in London. His early success

in business, which was great, was materially aided by visits for four successive years, at the close of the London season, to Spa, then in much repute and largely visited. His progress was uninterrupted; it was too well and too early assured to need the aid of any hospital appointment, which though once contemplated was never possessed, nor indeed sought for by him. At an early period of his career he resolved to limit his professional exertions to the procuring an income of five thousand a year, and from this determination he never swerved. Sir Henry Holland was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1828: he delivered the Gulstonian lectures in 1830, was Censor in 1832, 1836, and 1842, and Consiliarius in 1836, 1839, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1869. On the 16th April, 1835, he was gazetted physician extraordinary to the king (William IV). But it was not until the next reign that his medical relations with the court were other than nominal. On the accession of the queen to the throne in 1837 he was appointed one of her majesty's physicians extraordinary, and on the queen's marriage he was honoured with the like appointment on the establishment of the prince Consort. At the close of 1852 he was gazetted physician in ordinary to the queen; and in April, 1853, was created a baronet; an honour which had been offered to him by lord Melbourne in 1841, but had then, from prudential motives, been declined. At the Oxford commemoration of 1856 he received the honorary degree of doctor of civil law.

Sir Henry Holland's love and capability of travel continued to the last. During the whole of his lengthened professional career in London, extending to over half a century, there were but two years, and these were devoted to Scotch and Irish excursions, in which he had not passed two autumnal months in journey or voyage abroad, accomplishing greater distances as nearer objects became exhausted, and finding compensation for growing age in the increased facilities of travel. In the series of these annual journeys, he visited (and

most of them repeatedly) every capital in Europe. He made eight voyages to the United States and Canada, travelling over more than 26,000 miles of the American continent; one voyage to Jamaica and the other West India islands; made four voyages to the East; three tours in Russia; two in Iceland; several in Sweden, Norway, Spain, Portugal, and Italy; voyages to the Canary islands, Madeira, Dalmatia, &c.; and, to use his own words, "other excursions which it would be tedious to enumerate." Sir Henry Holland had through life enjoyed an unwonted share of health, and he continued hale and vigorous to the last. But his lengthened travels were carried to an excess. "The length and rapidity of his journeys," writes Dr. Williams,* "which were his boast, became his snare, and advanced as his age was, we can hardly doubt that it might have been further prolonged had not his enthusiasm carried him within the last two months of his life, first to the north of Russia, and then to the south of Italy." Towards the completion of this tour which he had been making with his son, the Rev. F. J. Holland, he attended the trial of marshal Bazaine, at Versailles, and dined that same day (Friday, 24th October, 1873), at the British embassy, in Paris, where he was especially remarked as "cheerful and happy, and full of conversation." He returned to London the following day (Saturday), and died at his house in Brook-street, on Monday, October 27, 1873, on his eighty-sixth birthday.

Sir Henry Holland "was a remarkable instance of a man rising to eminence in his profession, whilst entirely cut off from all professional interests. Yet no name was better known in polite society during the last fifty years, and few failed to recognise the slight figure, bowed of late by age, and the intellectual face, with its piercing eyes. Sir Henry was essentially *homme de société*, and having early in life gained his footing as a practitioner among the upper ten thousand, it was his pleasure—

* Proceedings of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol. vii, p. 245.

perhaps his foible—to be on intimate, or apparently intimate terms with every one of note. Whether in actual medical attendance or not upon any sick celebrity, Sir Henry's carriage was to be seen waiting at the door, and he always had the latest bulletin of the invalid's health. Admitted as a medical friend where others were denied, he enjoyed great opportunities of thoroughly knowing all those with whom he was intimate, and his remarks on deceased celebrities in his 'Recollections of Past Life,' have thrown light upon the characters of many of the brilliant circle of wits and *littérateurs* with whom he was brought in contact.*

Sir Henry Holland was an able and frequent contributor to the Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviews. In his profession he will be remembered by his "Medical Notes and Reflections." 8vo. Lond. 1839; a work pregnant with information and with thought. It comprises a number of detached essays on various subjects relating to the philosophy and to the practice of medicine, and affords proof of its author's acuteness. A few of the chapters having closer relation to mental philosophy than to medicine, were detached from the last edition of the "Medical Notes," and with some other essays on kindred subjects, were published in 1852, in one volume, entitled "Chapters on Mental Physiology." He also published in one volume, a selection from his "Essays on Scientific and other Subjects contributed to the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews." Of this celebrated man, it has been truly remarked that "as a physician his practice, distinguished as it was, was more aristocratic than extensive; that his path in literature lay more in *dilettanti* criticism than in solid authorship; and that his contributions to medical and other sciences were more in speculative and suggestive essays than in careful observation or profound research."† Sir Henry Holland's last contribution to our literature, his "Recollections of Past Life," 8vo. Lond.

* Lancet, November 1, 1873, p. 650.

† Dr. C. J. B. Williams, *ut supra*, vol. vii, p. 244.

1872, is one of the most amusing of books. It gives a pleasing sketch of his numerous travels, and many most interesting notices of the distinguished persons he had met. As an autobiography it is unique. It has an individuality peculiarly its own; it vividly portrays the character of its author, and we do not exceed the bounds of truth when we say, that no one but Sir Henry Holland could have written such a book. He left behind him a volume of manuscript papers, the thoughts and speculations of former years, reduced into more definite form as regards the subjects, and studiously rendered as concise as possible, which have been edited by his son, the Rev. Francis J. Holland, under the title, "Fragmentary Papers on Science and other Subjects." 8vo. Lond. 1875. To these are added three reviews contributed by Sir Henry to the Edinburgh Review in 1864, 1871 and 1873. Sir Henry Holland was twice married; first to Margaret Emma, daughter of James Caldwell, esq., by whom he had two sons and one daughter; secondly, to Saba, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, canon of St. Paul's, by whom he had two daughters.

WHITLOCK NICHOLL, M.D., was born in 1786 at Treddington, co. Worcester, and was the son of the Rev. Ilyd Nicholl, D.D., rector of that parish, by his wife Ann, daughter of George Hatch, esq., of Windsor. The death of his father, when he was scarcely two years old, led to his removal shortly afterwards to the house of his uncle, the Rev. John Nicholl, a man of learning and great benevolence, from whom he appears to have derived the elements of his education. In 1802 he was placed with Mr. Bevan, a respectable medical practitioner at Cowbridge, in Glamorganshire, and in 1806 was entered a pupil of St. George's hospital. He attended the lectures of Mr. Wilson, Dr. Hooper, Dr. Pearson, Dr. John Clarke, and Sir Everard Home; in 1808 was appointed house surgeon of the Lock hospital, and in the spring of the following year was admitted a member

of the Royal college of Surgeons. Returning to Cowbridge he entered into partnership with his former master, Mr. Bevan, but in 1816 removed to Ludlow, in Shropshire, when he relinquished general practice and acted thenceforward as a physician. He was created doctor of medicine by Marischal college, Aberdeen, 17th May, 1816, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th June, 1816. In October of the following year (1817), through the interest of his relation, Sir John Nicholl, he was created doctor of medicine by the archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Nicholl's success at Ludlow was fully equal to his expectations. His leisure time was devoted to study and writing, and most of his medical publications, whether in the journals of the day or separate, were completed and published during his residence in Shropshire. No small portion of his time was given to biblical studies, and to enable him to prosecute them with greater effect and satisfaction to himself he commenced the study of Hebrew, to a very competent knowledge of which language he eventually attained. In 1826 Dr. Nicholl quitted Ludlow and repaired to London. In preparation for this change, and in order to comply with the requirements of the college, he matriculated at Glasgow in November, 1825, and graduated doctor of medicine there the 17th March, 1826. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1826, and then settled in London. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 18th February, 1830. For some years he possessed a select and respectable practice. Severe and repeated domestic afflictions determined him in 1835 to quit the metropolis and devote himself to the care and education of his children. After various changes of abode he finally settled at Wimbledon, where he died on the 3rd December, 1838. We have from his pen—

A Sketch of the Economy of Man. 8vo. Lond. 1819.
General Elements of Pathology. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

Practical Remarks on the disordered states of the Cerebral Structures occurring in Infants. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

An Analysis of Christianity, exhibiting a connected View of the Scriptures and showing the Unity of Subject which pervades the whole of the Sacred Volume. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

Nugæ Hebraicæ.

Nature the Preacher. A Tract. 1837.

Remarks on the breaking and eating of Bread and drinking of Wine in commemoration of the Passion of Christ. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

An Inquiry into the Nature and Prospects of the Adamite Race as viewed in connexion with the Scheme of Christianity. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

Some writings left behind in MS., but unfinished at the time of Dr. Nicholl's death, were collected and published, with "A Slight Sketch" of his life, in 1841. This volume contains Thoughts in Rhyme; A concise and familiar View of Mental Perception and of the Fallacies to which it is liable, with general remarks on the Credibility of Human Testimony; An Analysis of the Primary Record of the Pentateuch; Hints for Improving the Condition of the Poorer Classes; On the Divinity of Christ; and On Hades and Heaven.

DAVID DAVIES, M.D., was educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he practised for many years at Bristol, where he held for more than half a century the office of surgeon to St. Peter's hospital. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 5th August, 1809, and was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th June, 1816. He died at Bristol 5th February, 1844, aged eighty-four.

He was the author of

An Essay on Mercury, including Practical Remarks on the Safest and most Effectual Methods of administering it for the Cure of Liver Complaints, Dropsies, Syphilis, and other formidable diseases incident to the Human Frame. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

BARTHOLOMEW DE SANCTIS, M.D., a doctor of medicine of the university of Rome, of 29th December, 1802, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1816.

GEORGE GREGORY, M.D., was the second son of the Rev. William Gregory, of Canterbury, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Mary Bredman, in that city, and one of the six preachers of the cathedral, through whom he inherited a name which was long associated with science and literature. James Gregory, the contemporary of Newton and the inventor of the Gregorian telescope, was his ancestor, and he was the grandson of John Gregory, M.D., professor of medicine in the university of Edinburgh, the friend and colleague of Cullen, and deservedly celebrated as the author of the "Lectures on the Duties and Qualifications of a Physician," "The Comparative View of Man," and "A Father's Legacy to his Daughters." Dr. George Gregory was born in the Precincts, Canterbury, 16th August, 1790, and received his preparatory education at the King's school, in that city. On the death of his father in 1803, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he was welcomed as an inmate to the house of his uncle, Dr. James Gregory, the distinguished author of the *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, by whom his general and professional studies were directed. He attended the general classes in the university, and in 1806 commenced the study of medicine, which he pursued for three years in Edinburgh. In 1809 he removed to London and continued them at St. George's hospital and the Windmill-street school, under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Matthew Baillie, who in early life had contracted an intimate friendship with Dr. Gregory's father at Baliol college, Oxford. Returning to Edinburgh, he graduated doctor of medicine there 12th September, 1811 (*D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali*), and on the 2nd July, 1812, as a preliminary step to entering the army, was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons of London. Shortly after this he was gazetted hospital assistant to the forces, and in 1813 was sent to the Mediterranean. He served for three years with different corps in Sicily and Italy, and was present and actively employed under Lord William Bentinck during the short but successful campaign in

the north of Italy which terminated in the capture of Genoa. Returning to England, he was placed on half-pay, and having on the 30th September, 1816, been admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, he commenced business in London. He soon began to lecture on the theory and practice of physic, and for several years commanded a large and remunerative class. In 1824 he was elected physician to the Small-pox and Vaccination hospital, an office in which he took the most lively interest, and which he continued to hold to the time of his decease. His connection with this institution furnished him with the materials for his numerous writings on small-pox and vaccination. Dr. Gregory was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1839. He died at his house in Camden-square of disease of the heart 25th January, 1853, and was buried at Kensal-green. Dr. Gregory wrote largely in the medical journals, and was one of the contributors to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and to the Library of Medicine. His separate publications were—

A Lecture on Dropsy. 8vo. Lond.

The Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic, 2 vols. 8vo. 1820. 6th edit. 1846.

Lectures on the Eruptive Fevers, delivered at St. Thomas's hospital in January, 1843. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

WILLIAM MOORE, M.D., was the third son of D. Moore, of Dublin, esq. He received his general education in Dublin, and there commenced the study of medicine, which he continued at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Bile). He settled in London, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1816, but did not long survive, and died at his house in Percy-street 30th October, 1817.

EDWARD THOMAS MONRO, M.D., was born in London, and was the son of Thomas Monro, M.D., a Fellow of the College, before mentioned. He was of Oriel

college, Oxford, and, as a member of that house, proceeded A.B. 4th May, 1809, A.M. 28th June, 1810, M.B. 24th October, 1811, and M.D. 15th January, 1814. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1815, a Fellow 23rd December, 1816; was Censor in 1819, 1829, 1837; Harveian orator, 1834; Consiliarius, 1837, 1846, 1852; Elect, 30th September, 1842, and Treasurer from 25th June, 1845, to 1854. Dr. Monro, like four generations of his ancestors, devoted himself to the treatment of insanity, and, like each of them, was physician to Bethlem hospital. He died at Bushy, co. Herts, 25th January, 1856, aged sixty-six. Dr. Monro's portrait, painted by his son, Henry Monro, M.D., and presented by him to the College, is in the dining-room.

WILLIAM HENRY FITTON, M.D., was the son of Nicholas Fitton, esq., of Dublin, and was born in that city in January, 1780. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin; gained a senior scholarship there in 1798, and graduated A.B. in 1799. Being intended for a physician, he removed to Edinburgh, and after the usual course of study there, graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1810 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1811, and then settled with his widowed mother and three sisters at Northampton. He took his degree of doctor of medicine at Trinity college, Dublin, 11th July, 1815, and having on the 15th November following been incorporated on that degree at Cambridge, he came again before our Censor's board and was admitted a Candidate of the College 22nd December, 1815, and a Fellow 23rd December, 1816. After a residence of eight years in Northampton, Dr. Fitton married a lady of good means, when he withdrew from practice, and, removing to London, devoted himself to the pursuit of science, and especially of geology. He was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society in 1815, and was one of the most active and distinguished fel-

lows of the Geological Society, which he served for several years as secretary, and eventually as president. In 1852, when Dr. Fitton had for some years ceased from active labour, the Society conferred on their veteran associate the highest honour in their gift—the medal founded by his dear friend Wollaston. Dr. Fitton died at his house in Sussex-gardens 13th May, 1861, in his eighty-second year. He was a frequent writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, and contributed to it from 1817 to 1841 a series of articles which present an enlightened commentary on the progress of geology during the eventful thirty years of which they treat. But the researches on which the reputation of Dr. Fitton as a geologist will most enduringly rest, “are those by which during twelve active years of his life (from 1824 to 1836) he laboriously developed the true descending order of succession, from the chalk downwards into the oolitic formations as exhibited in the south east of England and in the adjoining parts of France. Before these labours commenced geologists had only confused notions as to the order of the strata beneath the chalk, as well as of the imbedded fossil remains of each stratum. It was Fitton who made the greensand formations his own, by clearly defining the position and character of the upper and lower greensands as separated by the gault.”*

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D., was descended from a family of old and respectable standing in Herefordshire. He was the third son of Richard Bright of Ham Green, in the county of Somerset, esq., a merchant and banker of substance and standing in Bristol, which city his eldest brother represented in three successive parliaments. He was born in September, 1789, at Bristol, and educated at a school in the immediate neighbourhood, kept by Dr. Estlin, and subsequently at Exeter, under the private tuition of Dr. Carpenter. In the

* Proceedings of the Royal Soc. of London, vol. xii, p. 5, *et seq.*

autumn of 1808 he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he resided in the house of the Rev. Robert Morehead, one of the clergymen of the episcopal chapel in Edinburgh, a man of refined taste and elegant attainments. During the first year he devoted himself exclusively to the lectures of Dugald Stewart on Moral Philosophy and Political Economy; of Playfair on Natural Philosophy, and of Leslie on Mathematics; but in 1809 applied to the study of medicine. In the summer of 1810 he accompanied Sir George Mackenzie and his fellow student the future Sir Henry Holland, on a visit to Iceland. He contributed to Sir George's published account of that tour the portions connected with botany and natural history. On his return, he came to London to continue his medical studies at the Borough hospitals, and took up his residence within the walls of 'Guy's,' living in the house of one of the officers of the establishment. After two years thus spent he returned to Edinburgh and graduated doctor of medicine 13th September, 1813 (D.M.I. de Erysipellate Contagioso). Returning to London he became a pupil of Dr. Bateman at the Public dispensary, and continued his studies at Guy's hospital. In the summer of 1814 Dr. Bright started on a lengthened continental tour. After visiting Holland and Belgium, he proceeded to Berlin, where he passed some months, attending the practice of Horn at the hospital of La Charité, and of Hufeland at the Polyclinique. From Berlin he went to Dresden, and from Dresden to Vienna, where he attended the practice of Hildenbrand, of Rust, and of Beer. In the spring of 1815 Dr. Bright made a tour through Lower Hungary. He arrived at Brussels on his way homewards, about a fortnight after the battle of Waterloo, and found in the hospitals there much matter of professional interest.

Dr. Bright was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1816, and shortly afterwards was elected assistant-physician to the London Fever hospital, where, during a severe epidemic, he contracted fever and narrowly escaped with his life. In

the autumn of 1818, he again visited the continent. He spent several months in Germany, and passed by the Tyrol into Italy, returning through Switzerland and France. On his return to England in 1820, he established himself in Bloomsbury-square, in the same year was appointed assistant-physician, and in 1824 physician to Guy's hospital. From the first, he took an active part in the business of teaching, as well in the wards as in the lecture-room. In 1822, he began to lecture at Guy's on botany and materia medica, and in 1824, on the theory and practice of physic, in connection first with Dr. Cholmeley and afterwards with Dr. Addison. His devotion to the duties of his office, and to pathology in particular, throughout the whole period of his connection with the hospital was most remarkable. During many years he spent at least six hours a-day in that great practical school, carrying his researches constantly and with untiring patience, whenever he could do so, to the ultimate test of the morbid appearances after death. It was there that he laid the foundation for those discoveries in renal disease which immortalised his name. Dr. Bright's "Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view to illustrate the Symptoms and Cure of Diseases by a reference to Morbid Anatomy," appeared in two volumes, quarto, 1827—1831. Upon each and all of the varied subjects treated in this work, Dr. Bright showed the most sagacious observation, untiring industry, and wonderful powers of investigating truth, the end and aim of all his work. The appearance of the first volume in 1827 marks, and indeed in itself constitutes, an epoch in the history of medicine. In it are contained the chief facts and inferences on which his great discovery in renal pathology was based. The importance of albumen in the urine as a symptom of dropsy had been already established by the researches of Dr. Blackall and Dr. Wells. But it was Dr. Bright who connected that symptom with disorganisation of the kidney, elucidated its causes and consequences, and in truth, in so doing, gave to

the world a new pathology. "It is curious and instructive to us all," said his friend, Sir Charles Locock, "to note how closely and entirely he worked out his investigations; how absorbed he was solely in making out their true value, without apparently wishing to make a point or a brilliant hit, but quietly and gradually clearing away doubts and difficulties, and ending in axioms which have been universally recognised, because felt to be genuine and true."* Great as was the import in Dr. Bright's opinion of the conditions of kidney he had described, fitly termed after him *morbus Brightii*, and Bright's disease, the tendency of more recent research is to extend rather than to limit its significance, and to show that in many instances at least it is to be accepted as evidence of degeneration in the system at large; of which more general degeneration the kidney disease is but a part. In further proof, if that be needed, of Dr. Bright's unrivalled powers of observation, it may be added that he was one of the first who described acute yellow atrophy of the liver, pigmentation of the brain in miasmatic melanæmia, condensation of the lung in hooping cough, unilateral convulsion without loss of consciousness in local cerebral diseases, and the cardiac murmur in chorea.†

Dr. Bright was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1832; he was Gulstonian lecturer in 1833, Lumleian lecturer in 1837, Censor in 1836 and 1839, and Consiliarius 1838, 1843. In 1837, on the accession of her Majesty to the throne, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen. Dr. Bright died at his house in Savile-row on the 16th December, 1858, in the sixty-ninth year of his age, after an illness of only four days' duration, sinking from profuse hæmorrhage from the stomach and bowels, connected with long-standing disease of the aortic valves.

* Sir Charles Locock's Address to the Royal Med. Chir. Society, 1st March, 1859.

† Dr. Wilks's Historical Notes on Bright's Disease, Addison's Disease, and Hodgkins's Disease.

He was buried at Kensal-green. In the church of St. James's, Piccadilly, is a simple mural monument, with the following inscription :—

Sacred to the memory of
Richard Bright, M.D., D.C.L.,
Physician Extraordinary to the Queen,
Fellow of the Royal Society and other learned bodies.
He departed this life on the 16th December, 1858,
in the sixty-ninth year of his age.
He contributed to medical science many discoveries
and works of great value ;
and died while in the full practice of his profession.
After a life of warm affection,
unsullied purity, and great usefulness.

Dr. Bright “ was of a remarkably even temper and cheerful disposition ; most considerate towards the failings of others, but severe in the discipline of his own mind. He was sincerely religious both in doctrine and in practice, and of so pure a mind that he never was heard to utter a sentiment or to relate an anecdote that was not fit to be heard by the merest child or the most refined female. He was an affectionate husband and an excellent father, not only taking the most lively interest in the welfare of his children and in their pursuits, but never so happy as when he had them around him. He was perhaps better known abroad throughout the civilized world than any other British physician of modern times, and in his own country was pre-eminently sought for by his professional brethren in cases of difficult diagnosis. His eminent position was fairly, though tardily, won by his thoroughly practical writings and great discoveries ; and was sustained by his amiable manners, by his uniformly honourable conduct to his professional brethren, his sound judgment and knowledge of disease, and by the pains which he took in investigating the most minute particulars of every case which was brought before him.”*

Dr. Bright was twice married ; first to Martha, young-

* Medical Times and Gazette of 25th December, 1858, and Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery, vol. ii.

est daughter of William Babington, M.D., F.R.S., and secondly to the youngest daughter of Benjamin Follett, of Topsham, co. Devon, esq., a sister to Sir William Webb Follett. He left a widow, two daughters, and three sons. The College possesses a portrait and a fine bust of Dr. Bright. The bust was presented by his widow; the portrait was painted at the expense of the College, "in honour of his memory."

Dr. Bright's writings are numerous and important. Beside his contributions to Sir George Mackenzie's *Travels in Iceland*, we owe to him—

Travels from Vienna through Lower Hungary, with some Remarks on the State of Vienna during the Congress in the year 1814. 4to. Edin. 1818.

Reports of Medical Cases, selected with a view to illustrate the Symptoms and Cure of Diseases by a reference to Morbid Anatomy. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1827—1831.

Vol. I. *Anasarca, Ascites, Dropsical Effusion, Pneumonia, Phthisis, Fever.* 1827.

Vol. II (in 2 parts). *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.* 1831.

Address at the Commencement of a Course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

Dr. Bright was a frequent contributor to the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions* and to the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. All that he subsequently added, and it is much, in confirmation or completion of his original statements on renal pathology, is contained in the *Guy's Hospital Reports*. In the same volumes are a series of papers on *Physconia*, which have been collected into one volume, under the editorship of Dr. Barlow, and published by the *New Sydenham Society* as—

Clinical Memoirs on Abdominal Tumours and Intumescence. 8vo. Lond. 1860.

WILLIAM BARROW, M.D., a doctor of medicine, but of what university is not stated in the *Annals*, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 27th March, 1817. He practised at Liverpool, was physician to the Fever hospital and Lunatic asylum

there, and died of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties at the hospital, on the 12th November, 1817. We have from his pen—

Researches on Pulmonary Phthisis from the French of G. L. Bayle, D.M.P., by William Barrow, M.D. 8vo. Liverpool, 1815.

NEIL ARNOTT, M.D., was born on the 15th May, 1788, at Arbroath, in Angusshire. His father died early. His mother was a Maclean, and it was from her that Neil Arnott inherited his remarkable gifts both of body and mind. His education began partly under his mother, and partly in the parochial school of Lunan, near Arbroath. After successive migrations to Montrose and to the Catholic college of Blairs, Neil Arnott was put to the grammar school of Aberdeen, in November, 1798, where he had lord Byron as a companion. He made rapid progress in Latin, and gained a bursary in Marischal college, which he entered in 1801. He went through the customary course of four years, and in the third year applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, a subject which had for him an absorbing interest, and which it was his good fortune to pursue under professor Copland, a proficient in the subject, which he made doubly fascinating by his clear style and beautiful experiments. It was these lectures that gave Arnott his first distinct impulse in physical science. He took full notes of professor Copland's lectures, and turned them to good account in his after studies. He graduated master of arts in 1805. He began the study of medicine at Aberdeen, and continued it in London, at St. George's hospital. He was a pupil of Sir Everard Home, whose notice he attracted by his quickness of apprehension, and particularly by his rapid mastery of Sir Everard's mode of treating stricture of the urethra. Through the influence of Sir Everard he obtained an appointment in the East India company's medical service, and went out in a vessel the captain of which was suffering from stricture,

and who desired to have on board a medical officer capable of treating him on Sir Everard's plan. He left England on this his first voyage to China, in 1807, before he had completed his nineteenth year, and after a disastrous course, which took him across the Atlantic to Rio, he landed at the Cape of Good Hope. He there ascended the Table Mountain, and made those meteorological observations which are recorded in the "Physics." One day in the course of this voyage the captain, in the excitement of a storm, let all his chronometers run down, and on rewinding them found they remained dead still. Arnott having learned from Copland the mechanism of clock work, soon set the chronometers agoing, to the delight of the captain and officers, who got him to deliver some lectures on physics to them. Another feat of Arnott's at this youthful age was his performing on the captain the then novel operation of puncturing the bladder from the perineum. He returned to London in 1809, and made a second voyage to China, in 1810. It was in the course of these voyages, and when in charge of troops, that his attention was specially directed to sanitary subjects. Ventilation, temperature, clothing, food, air, and exercise, were before him in a practical form, and many ingenious contrivances were resorted to by him to restore and maintain in a healthy condition the invalided men who had been placed under his care. So successful was he in these efforts, that during the voyage home he lost but one man, and his disease was hopeless when he embarked. On his reaching England he received the thanks of the military authorities. In 1811 he commenced practice in London. While in a South American port he had learned Spanish, an acquisition which led to his appointment on his return to England as medical attendant to the Spanish embassy, a post to which at a somewhat later period were added those of physician to the French legation, and of medical adviser to the French refugees in Camden-town. In 1813 he became a member of the College of Surgeons; on the 15th September, 1814, was

created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen, and on the 31st March, 1817, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians.

In 1813, although fully engaged in medical practice, he gave at the Burton rooms a course of lectures on natural philosophy as applied to medicine. The novelty and utility of this course rendered it highly attractive to medical men, and made him extensively known to the members of his own profession. In 1825 he gave at his own house in Bedford-square, two courses of lectures on the same subject, and chiefly to members of his profession. These lectures, which he declined to continue, though strongly urged to do so, were the basis of his "Elements of Physics," the first volume of which appeared in 1827, and took the world by storm. A review in "The Times" caused the first edition to be sold in a week, and within a few years the work had been translated into every language of civilised Europe. Popular as it was, Herschel and Whewell bore testimony to its accuracy and originality.

In 1832 Dr. Arnott gave to the world the first of a series of inventions which have immortalised his name, and made mankind for ages to come his debtor—his hydrostatic or water bed. It was originally devised for a lady, a patient of Mr. Henry Earle's, of St. Bartholomew's hospital, then suffering, and in peril of death, from bedsores. In 1836 the university of London was founded, and Dr. Arnott was nominated one of the senate; and in 1837 he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen. From this period to 1855 he was at the height of his professional career. He then withdrew from practice, and devoted his time almost exclusively to scientific subjects, including also those of a sanitary nature. In 1838 he published his well-known work "On Warming and Ventilating," in which he described with felicitous clearness the phenomena of fireplaces, and in particular the stove since identified with his name. In the same year he prepared along with Dr. Kay (afterwards Sir John Kay

Shuttleworth) and Dr. Southwood Smith, a report on the fevers of London, in which the ventilation of dwellings was shown to be the chief preventive. In 1840 the Poor Law Commission deputed him to examine and report upon the fevers in Edinburgh and Glasgow, on which occasion he expounded very fully the principles of preventive medicine. He made known his ventilating chimney valve, one of the easiest and readiest means of ventilating ordinary rooms, while he planned a more elaborate system for public buildings. Next came his invention of the smokeless grate, in which the fire was fed, not from the top but from below, "the greatest improvement yet made in the open grate." Professional and other work prevented him for some years from revising and completing his "Physics," by that time long out of print. In 1856 he published a new edition of his "Warming and Ventilating," while five years later appeared his "Survey of Human Progress." In 1864 he issued his long awaited revision of the "Physics," treating for the first time of optics and astronomy, with the interesting supplement entitled "Arithmetic Simplified." In 1870 Dr. Arnott appeared for the last time as an author, the subject being "National Education."

Inventive resource, combined with rare expository power, was Arnott's *forte*. The former produced the "water-bed" for the prevention of bed-sores, the latter the "Elements of Physics," one of the best treatises on a scientific subject ever addressed to the public. The improvement of mankind in all directions was his ambition. He befriended all sound reforms and actively promoted hygiene and education. Academical endowment was a passion with him. He founded a scholarship for experimental physics in the university of London: he gave a thousand pounds to the university of Aberdeen to provide a scholarship of natural philosophy, following it up by a similar gift to the other three Scottish universities, St. Andrew's, Glasgow, and Edinburgh,

and with a further gift of five hundred pounds to the Mechanics' Institution, Aberdeen. In London, Mrs. Arnott had already given a thousand pounds to each of two colleges for young ladies to institute scholarships in natural philosophy. Two years before his death, Dr. Arnott intimated to a friend his intention of repeating his gift to the Scottish universities, but an accident which he met with at that time came in to impair his faculties and his power of decision. Dr. Arnott's hearing had become affected in 1858, but, till within two years of his death, he retained his constitutional robustness, intellectual activity, and genial flow of spirits. In 1872, he sustained a fall by which his head was injured and his faculties so impaired that his friends ceased to hope for his recovery. He died in London 2nd March, 1874, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Dr. Arnott died, as he was born and had lived, in the communion of the church of Rome, and was buried beside his mother, his brother John, and his two sisters, in that portion of the Dean cemetery, Edinburgh, which is reserved for Catholics.

“As the inventor of the Arnott stove, the Arnott ventilator, and the Water-bed, it is not likely that his name will soon be forgotten; but it deserves to be recorded to his honour that he refused to patent any of his inventions. His great object through life was to benefit others, and not to obtain pecuniary profit. Sir Arthur Helps, in one of his later works, says truly of Dr. Arnott, ‘his whole life was given to the service of his fellow-men. A truer reformer in the best sense of the word, never existed.’ One great secret of Dr. Arnott's success as a writer on natural philosophy was, that from his earliest days he was an acute observer of all that went on around him. Nothing bearing upon physics escaped his notice. In addition to this faculty of observation, he possessed happy powers of description. The reader was not only instructed but made to feel a deep interest in the subject. Instruction was thus ren-

dered a pleasing recreation. His earnest wish was to make the path of learning easy to all.”*

JOHN CARNEGIE, M.D., was born at Leith, N.B., in April, 1776, and educated at Edinburgh. He served as assistant-surgeon in the 57th regiment, and afterwards as surgeon to the 62nd, which regiment he accompanied to the Peninsula, but his health failing, he was placed on half-pay, and returning to England, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 24th April, 1817. He settled at Wimborne, co. Dorset, where he practised for many years, and died 16th November, 1859.

ROBERT SMITH, M.D., was the son of the Rev. G. Smith, A.M., rector of Puttenham, and minister of Market-street chapel, Hertfordshire. He was bred a surgeon, and for some years practised as such in the country. Having been created doctor of medicine (I believe by the university of Aberdeen), and on the 13th May, 1817, admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, he settled as a physician at Maidstone, where he practised with much reputation and success, and died on the 29th June, 1833.

JOHN GASPAR SPURZHEIM, M.D., was born on the 31st December, 1776, at Longvich, near Treves, on the Moselle. Intended for a clergyman, he was sent to the university of Treves, but the war dispersing the students in 1799, he removed to Vienna, where he became the tutor in a private family. Whilst acting in that capacity, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Gall, and in the year 1800 attended the private course of lectures on phrenology, which Gall occasionally delivered at his own house. Becoming a convert to the principles advocated

* Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, No. 175, 1876. To this obituary notice and to the admirable memoir of Dr. Arnott in the *Lancet* of March 14th, 1874, I am indebted for the greater part of the above sketch.

by Gall, and allured by the wide and uncultivated field of research opened to his view, Spurzheim forsook the study of theology and devoted himself to medicine, applying more particularly to anatomy and physiology. He graduated doctor of medicine at Vienna 7th August, 1804, and then became the associate and fellow-labourer with Gall. In 1805 Dr. Gall was ordered to discontinue teaching his new doctrines or to quit Vienna. He chose the latter alternative, and, with Dr. Spurzheim, set out on a lengthened journey through Europe. They visited the principal cities in Germany and the north of Europe, and arrived at Paris in 1807. In the following year, they presented to the Institute a joint memoir on the anatomy of the brain, describing the structure of its convolutions and their connection with the rest of the cerebral mass. Shortly after this, they proceeded with the great work, essentially Dr. Gall's, entitled, "The Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general and of the Brain in particular, with Observations upon the possibility of ascertaining several intellectual dispositions of Man and Animals by the Configuration of their Heads," 4 vols. folio, with an atlas of 1,000 plates. In 1813, during the publication of this work, some disagreement occurred between the authors, and the work, which was not completed until 1819, was continued by Gall alone.

In 1814 Dr. Spurzheim visited England, and by his lectures and writings disseminated a knowledge of phrenology, and rendered its principles in some degree popular. On the 25th June, 1817, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, shortly after which he returned to Paris. He revisited England in 1825, and, with the exception of occasional excursions to Paris, continued here, and giving lectures on phrenology in the principal cities of England, Ireland, and Scotland, until his departure for America in 1832. Arrived in America, he began a course of lectures at Boston, which he had nearly finished, when he was attacked with severe illness, from which he died on the 10th No-

venber, 1832, aged fifty-six.* Dr. Spurzheim was the author of—

The Physiognomical System of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, founded on an Examination of the Nervous System and Brain, explained. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind or Insanity. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

A View of the Philosophical Principles of Phrenology. 8vo. Lond. 3rd edition. 1825.

The Anatomy of the Brain, with a general view of that of the Nervous System, translated by R. Willis, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

Phrenology; or the Doctrine of the Mind and of the Relations between its Manifestations and the Body. 3rd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

Essai Philosophique sur la Nature Morale et Intellectuelle de l'Homme. 8vo. Paris. 1820.

Phrenology in Connexion with the Study of Physiognomy. Part I. Characters. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education, founded on the Study of the Nature of Man. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

Outlines of Phrenology.

Examination of the Objections made in Great Britain against the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim. 8vo. Edinb. 1817.

A Catechism of Man.

GEORGE RICKETTS NUTTALL, M.D., was born in the island of Jamaica, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 12th September, 1809 (D.M.I. de Podagra). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1817, and died 25th August, 1831, aged forty-three.

WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, M.D., was descended from the ancient family of Somerville of Cambusnethan, a branch of the Somervilles of Drum, who were ennobled in 1424. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Somerville, minister of Jedburgh, and was educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the army. He was present at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, and was sent by the authorities to make a treaty with the savage tribes on the border, who had attacked the Dutch farmers and carried off their cattle. On a second excursion with a similar object, he reached the Orange

* Athenæum, December, 1832.

river, and was the first white man who had ever been in that part of Africa. Subsequently he served in Canada and in Sicily under his friend Sir James Craig. He graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 27th June, 1800, and about 1813 was appointed head of the Army Medical Department in Scotland, when he settled in Edinburgh. In 1816 he was appointed one of the principal medical inspectors of the Army Medical Board of England, when it became necessary that he should remove to London. Dr. Somerville was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1817, on the 11th of December in that year was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and on the 13th November, 1819, was gazetted physician to Chelsea hospital in succession to Benjamin Moseley, M.D., deceased, an office which he retained for many years. He died at Florence on the 25th June, 1860, aged ninety-two. His name will descend to posterity as the husband of the most learned woman of her age, Mary Somerville, the distinguished mathematician and authoress, who survived him, and died at Naples, 29th November, 1872.

THOMAS MOORE, M.D., was born in the county of Meath, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1817.

THOMAS THOMSON, M.D., was born in Kent, and commenced his professional career in the army. He graduated doctor of medicine at Paris 1st February, 1816, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1817. He practised for several years in London, but eventually withdrew to Tunbridge Wells. He was admitted a Fellow of the College 11th July, 1843, and died at his residence, Belvidere, Tunbridge Wells, 4th August, 1853, in his seventy-eighth year, being then inspector-general of hospitals.

WILLIAM HENRY WILLIAMS, M.D., was born in

Gloucestershire, and, after a good school education, applied himself to the study of physic, which he pursued first at the Bristol infirmary, and then in London at St. Thomas's and Guy's hospitals. He became surgeon to the East Norfolk militia, and as such saw much home service. In 1795, when that regiment was encamped near Deal castle, he was appointed the senior of a number of surgeons, to whom was deputed the charge of several hundred Russian sailors suffering from malignant fever and dysentery. About 1797 he designed a tourniquet of such simplicity and efficiency, that it was at once adopted by the authorities, and named "Williams' Field Tourniquet," by the Army Medical Board in the printed directions for its use. It was ordered by the commander-in-chief, the Duke of York, to be employed in every regiment in the king's service both at home and abroad; and that non-commissioned officers, drummers, and musicians should be instructed in the use of it agreeably to the plan suggested by the inventor, so that in a regiment of one thousand men not less than one hundred and twenty individuals would be enabled to apply this tourniquet in losses of blood from the sword, the bayonet, or from gun-shot wounds. Before this, no regiment had more than two or four tourniquets, and none but the surgeon and assistant-surgeons were competent to apply it. About this time he entered himself at Caius college, Cambridge, and, as a member of that house, proceeded M.B. 1803, and M.D. 12th September, 1811. Some years before this Dr. Williams had settled at Ipswich, and in 1810 was appointed by Sir Lucas Pepys the physician-general of the army, to the charge of the South Military hospital close by Ipswich, then filled with soldiers just returned from Walcheren, and suffering with fevers, ague, and dysentery. On the completion of his service there he received a flattering letter from the Army Medical Board.* Dr. Williams was admitted a Candidate of

* Clarke, G. R., History and Description of Ipswich. 8vo. Ipswich, 1830, p. 488, *et seq.*

the College of Physicians 30th September, 1816, and a Fellow 30th September, 1817. He continued to reside at Ipswich, where he was universally respected; but he died at Sandgate, co. Kent, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 8th November, 1841. Dr. Williams was the author of—

Hints on the Ventilation of Army Hospitals, and on Regimental Practice. 8vo. 1798.

A Concise Treatise on the Progress of Medicine since the year 1573. 8vo. 1804.

Animadversions on certain Cases of Consumption and Dropsy treated by the Foxglove. 8vo. 1807.

General Directions for the Recovery of Persons apparently dead from Drowning. 12mo. 1808.

Pharmacopœia Valetudinarii Gippovicensis. 12mo. 1814.

Observations on Dr. Wilson's Tinctures, the Eau Medicinale, and other pretended Specifics for Gout. 4to. 1818.

SIR GEORGE LEMAN TUTHILL, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. in 1794, and was fifth wrangler of his year. Shortly after this he married, and having gone to Paris, was, with his wife, included among the numerous English *detenus*. After a captivity of several years, his wife was recommended to make a direct appeal to the generosity of the First Consul. Providing herself with a petition, she encountered Napoleon and his suite on their return from hunting, and respectfully presented her memorial. The result was propitious, and in a few days they were on their road to England. He then returned to Cambridge, proceeded A.M. in 1809, had a licence ad practicandum from the University, dated 25th November, 1812, and commenced M.D. in 1816. He was admitted an Inceptor Candidate of the College of Physicians, 12th April, 1813; a Candidate 30th September, 1816; and a Fellow 30th September, 1817. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1818, and Censor in 1819, 1830. He received the honour of knighthood, 28th April, 1820. Sir George Tuthill was physician to the Westminster and to Bethlehem hospitals, both of which appointments he retained

to his death, which occurred at his house in Cavendish-square, from inflammation of the larynx, on the 7th April, 1835. He was buried at St. Alban's.* Sir George Tuthill was a sound classical scholar and a good chemist. He was one of the most active members of the committee for the preparation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1824, and was responsible for the language of the work itself. An English version of that work by Sir George Tuthill appeared coincidentally with the original. He was also engaged on the *Pharmacopœia* of 1836, but died the year before it appeared. "Under a cold exterior, Sir George Tuthill carried a very warm heart, and was much beloved by his patients and friends. He was peculiarly straightforward in his transactions, and was always actuated by the finest feelings of a gentleman and honourable man. His friendship was not readily given; it was never slightly withdrawn. Sir George was strictly a sententious speaker; he spoke in quick, short sentences, seldom uttering a word more than the occasion required, or omitting one that was necessary."†

BENJAMIN ROBINSON, M.D., was born at York. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 13th September, 1802 (*D.M.I. de Hernia inguinali*), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th

* "Erant in Tuthillio plurimæ litteræ, nec eæ vulgares, sed reconditæ. Erant illi ex severâ disciplinâ derivata et penitus animo infixæ ea Matheseôs principia, quæ ad philosophiam colendam planè necessariâ sunt. Testes est Cantabrigia, quæ primi ordinis honores ei detulerat. Testes vos estis, qui in *Pharmacopœiâ* ista olim condendâ, et in alterâ jam in lucem proditurâ auxilium ejus apprimè utile cognovistis—et quicquid è chemiâ feliciter hauserat summâ modestiâ summo tamen studio prolatum. Erat in illo, porrò, gravitas sine severitate, et cunctatio quædam respondendi, ut nihil non consideratum exiret ab ore. Accedebat, etiam, judicium acre, limatum, exercitatum et benignitas quædam et clementia quæ eum ad mentis morbos tractandos præ cæteris aptum habilemque reddiderant." Oratio ex Harveii Instituto auctore Henr. Halford, Bart. 1835.

† *Gent. Mag.*, July, 1835.

September, 1817. Dr. Robinson was elected physician to the London hospital, 7th July, 1818, and died at his house in New Broad-street, 15th October, 1828, aged fifty-two.

WILLIAM KETTLE, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh, of 1817 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria), was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 30th October, 1817.

ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. As a member of that house he proceeded M.B. 1810, M.D. 1816. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 12th June, 1816, a Candidate 23rd December, 1816, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1817. He was Censor in 1831, and was declared an Elect on the 20th March, 1844. Dr. Williams was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital, in 1817, and retained that office until his death, which occurred at his house in Bedford-place, Russell-square, on the 24th November, 1845. Dr. Williams was a physician of extensive attainments, and a good classical scholar. His character as a physician was misunderstood during his life, and was misrepresented after his death. He is said to have been a timid practitioner, but this is not correct. Dr. Williams was distrustful of the evidence on which alone very many articles of the materia medica in daily use repose for justification of their presence in the pharmacopœias, and he subjected many of these, and most of the new remedies, to a searching examination in the wards of the hospital. He had early imbibed a strong opinion in favour of the efficacy of specifics in the cure of disease, and was always more or less engaged in seeking them, and he was sanguine in the belief that in time we should discover specific remedies for many maladies which are now considered irremediable. It was in the course of these inquiries that Dr. Williams discovered the powers of iodide of potassium over secondary syphilis, and he it was who introduced into English practice the bromide

of potassium, though not in the class of diseases in which it is now specially and so largely administered. Dr. Williams was the author of the article "Elementary Principles of Medicine," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*; and of a very valuable and original work, "Elements of Medicine: On Morbid Poisons." 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1836 and 1841.

AUGUSTUS BOZZI GRANVILLE, M.D., was born at Milan in 1783, and was the third son of Carlo Bozzi, the postmaster-general in that city. He was educated in the first instance by the Barnabite fathers at Milan, then at the collegiate school of Merate, and in 1799, on the advice of the celebrated Rasori, a friend of his family, applied himself to the study of physic, and was entered at the university of Pavia. He spent three years there, attended the lectures of Rasori, Joseph Frank, Spallanzani, Scarpa, and Volta, and graduated doctor of medicine 28th August, 1802. After travelling for some time in Greece and other eastern parts, he visited Spain and Portugal, and at Lisbon, in March, 1807, joined the British squadron in the capacity of assistant-surgeon. In due course he rose to the rank of surgeon, and continued in the navy until 1813, when he retired on half-pay. Dr. Granville had a natural aptitude for acquiring languages and having made good use of the opportunities of doing so, which his travels had afforded him, was by this time master of many tongues. In addition to other avocations at this time, he acted occasionally as translator and interpreter to the Foreign Office, as courier and as foreign correspondent. Having determined to practise as a physician in London, he, with the consent of his family, assumed the maternal surname of Granville in addition to that of Bozzi, by which he had previously been known. By the advice of his friend, Sir Walter Farquhar, he applied himself to midwifery, and in 1816 proceeded to Paris, where he remained for eighteen months, studying midwifery under Capuron and Deveux at the Mater-

nité, and the diseases of women and children at the Hôpital des Femmes and the Hôpital des Enfants. Returning to London, he settled in Savile-row, and on the 22nd December, 1817, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and in 1818, a fellow of the Royal Society. Through the recommendation of Sir Walter Farquhar and several distinguished persons, English and foreign, to whom he had become known in the course of his travels abroad, he soon got into practice as an accoucheur, and for several years enjoyed a considerable business in that department. Twice had he to visit Russia in his medical capacity, first in 1827, in charge of the countess Woronzow to St. Petersburg; and secondly in 1849, to attend the princess Tzernicheff, the wife of the Russian Minister of War at St. Petersburg, in her confinement.

In 1835, Dr. Granville's attention was attracted to the mineral waters, first of Germany and then of England, the more important of which in both countries he personally visited and minutely examined. Becoming convinced of their value in the treatment of disease, he devoted himself, with characteristic energy and determination, to making them more generally known and appreciated in this country than they then were. His work, "The Spas of Germany," became, in some sort, the text-book for those seeking information on the subject, and its author the great authority to whom invalids in England resorted for guidance in the selection of a spa suited to their individual cases. In 1841, appeared his work on the English Waters and Health resorts, "The Spas of England and Principal Sea Bathing Places," in three volumes. Very early in the course of his investigations, Dr. Granville formed a high opinion of the value of the Kissingen waters, and from the year 1840 down to 1868, was in the habit of spending about three months of every year, from June to September, as a practising physician at Kissingen, after which he returned to London for the remainder of the year. In 1858, he paid a flying visit to Vichy and its

springs, and on his return to London sent to the press a sketch of their chemical and physical characters, and of their efficacy in the treatment of various diseases. Dr. Granville retained his activity and energy to an unusually late period of his life. In 1863, he completed his eightieth year, and until then had not felt that he was an old man. But from that date, age seemed to creep upon him fast. His intellect was undimmed, but his bodily strength became enfeebled, though he was able to continue his summer visits to Kissingen as late as the year 1868, when he had a most brilliant season, surrounded by numbers of his old patients, all of whom seemed to have gone to Kissingen to consult him for the last time. On his return to England, he determined never to leave it again, and having finally relinquished practice, he commenced writing his autobiography. In 1871, he left London to spend the winter at Dover, and died there 3rd March, 1872, aged eighty-nine.

Dr. Granville was a man of good natural abilities which he cultivated in a manner calculated to lead to success in the course of life to which he devoted himself. He had travelled much, he spoke many modern languages, he was easy and entertaining in conversation, and he sought society and entered largely into it. As a physician, his attentions to his patients were unremitting, he was full of resources, and had great confidence in his own powers, a feeling which he had the faculty of imparting to others; he was a good nurse and a better cook, qualities which did him good service on many occasions, and contributed, in no slight degree, to the entire trust reposed in him by many of his patients. His autobiography, an interesting work, "The Autobiography of A. B. Granville, M.D., F.R.S., being eighty-five years of the Life of a Physician," edited by his daughter, appeared in two volumes, 8vo., in 1874.

Dr. Granville was a voluminous writer, his pen, indeed, was seldom idle. The following is, I believe, a complete list of his more important writings:—

A Report of the Practice of Midwifery at the Westminster General Dispensary during 1818; with New Classification of Labours and the Diseases of Women and Children. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

Observations, Practical and Political, on the Plague and Contagions. 8vo. Plate. 1819.

An Historical and Practical Treatise on the Internal Use of Prussic Acid in Pulmonary Consumption and other Diseases. 12mo. Lond. 1820.

An Essay on Egyptian Mummies, with Observations on the Art of Embalming among the Egyptians. 4to. Lond. 1825.

A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, on the Danger of Altering the Quarantine Laws of this Country in reference to Plague. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

St. Petersburg: a Journal of Travels to and from that Capital, through Flanders, Prussia, Russia, Poland, Saxony, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

Reform in Science; or, Science without a Head. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

The Catechism of Health; or, Simple Rules for the Preservation of Health, and the Attainment of a Long Life. 16mo. Lond. 1831.

Graphic Illustrations of Abortion, with Prolegomena of the Development and Metamorphoses of the Human Ovum. Large 4to. Lond. 1833.

The Royal Society in the Nineteenth Century; being a Statistical Summary of its Labours during the last Thirty-five Years, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

The Spas of Germany. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

Counter-Irritation, its Principles and Practice Illustrated by One Hundred Cases. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

Medical Reform: being the subject of the First Annual Oration at the British Medical Association. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

The Spas of England and principal Sea-Bathing Places. 3 vols. post 8vo. Lond. 1841.

Kissengen, its Sources and Resources. 12mo. Lond. 1846.

Two Letters to the Right Hon. Lord Palmerston, Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the necessity of Establishing a Northern Kingdom of Italy. 8vo. Lond. 1848.

On Sudden Death. Post 8vo. Lond. 1854.

The Mineral Springs of Vichy. A sketch of their Chemical and Physical Characters and of their efficacy in the treatment of various Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1859.

The Sumbul, a new Asiatic Remedy. 8vo. Lond. 1858.

SIR WILLIAM BEATTY, M.D., was educated as a surgeon and in that capacity entered the navy and saw much service in all climes. He was surgeon to the Victory and had the melancholy satisfaction of being officially present during the last moments of the hero

of Trafalgar, his "Authentic Narrative" of which was published 8vo. 1808. He possessed the bullet that killed Nelson, which he kept in a crystal case mounted in gold. Sir William Beatty was a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 14th October, 1817, and a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of 22nd December, 1817. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 30th April, 1818, and was knighted by king William IV, 25th May, 1831. He was appointed physician to Greenwich hospital in 1806 and resigned that office in 1840. He died in York-place, Portman-square, 25th March, 1842.

JOHN KIDD, M.D., was born in 1776, and when thirteen years of age was admitted at St. Peter's, Westminster. He was elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1793, at the golden election, so called from the superior abilities and desire of distinction of the three then elected. Each of them chose a different profession. John Kidd, medicine; William Corne, the church; and Joseph Phillimore, the civil law. Dr. Kidd proceeded A.B. 4th May, 1797; A.M. 14th January, 1800; M.B. 23rd April, 1801; and M.D. 20th January, 1804. He was appointed chemical lecturer at Oxford in 1801, Aldrich's professor of chemistry 1803, reader in anatomy on Dr. Lee's foundation in 1816, and Regius professor of physic in 1822, when he resigned the Aldrichian professorship. He was appointed Radcliffe librarian in 1834. He was, too, physician to the Radcliffe infirmary from 1808 to 1826. He was selected to write one of the Bridgewater treatises, and his "Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man," 8vo. Lond. 1833, will bear comparison with any others of the series. Dr. Kidd was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 31st March, 1817, a Fellow 16th March, 1818, and he delivered the Harveian oration in 1836. He died at his residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, on the 17th September, 1851, aged seventy-six. Dr. Kidd was the author of—

The Outlines of Mineralogy. 2 vols. 8vo. 1809.

A Geological Essay on the Imperfect Evidence in Support of a Theory of the Earth, deducible either from its General Structure or from the Changes produced on its Surface by the operation of Existing Causes. 8vo. 1815.

An Answer to a Charge against the English Universities in the Supplement to the Edinburgh Encyclopædia. 8vo. 1818.

An Introductory Lecture to a Course on Comparative Anatomy illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology. 8vo. 1824.

The Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man, principally with reference to the Supply of his Wants and the exercise of his Intellectual Faculties. 8vo. Lond. 1833, being the second of the Bridgewater Treatises.

Observations on Medical Reform. 8vo. 1841.

Further Observations on Medical Reform. 8vo. 1842.*

WALTER ADAM, M.D., was born in Edinburgh and graduated doctor of medicine in the university of his native city 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Catalepsi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 16th March, 1818, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 2nd November, 1819. Dr. Adam was the author of—

The Osteological Symmetry of the Camel. 4to. Lond. 1832.

BENJAMIN CRUTTALL PIERCE, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1817 (D.M.I. de Bronchocele), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th March, 1818. He settled in the city (of London) and for many years enjoyed an extensive and lucrative business. In 1835 he succeeded to an ample fortune, and on the 15th June in that year received permission to take the surname and bear the arms of Seaman, quarterly with those of Pierce. He then withdrew from the practice of physic.

WILLIAM DANSEY, M.B., was born in Dorsetshire and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 12th May, 1814; A.M. 12th June, 1817; M.B. 1st April, 1818. He had a licence ad practicandum from the university dated 1st April, 1818, and was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the

* Alumni Westmonasterienses, p. 437.

College of Physicians the 25th June following. On the 30th September, 1820, he requested and obtained permission to withdraw his name from the list of inceptor-candidates, and sometime afterwards received ordination in the church of England.

DUNCAN MACARTHUR, M.D., was born in Glasgow in 1773, and educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the navy and saw much service. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 1st March, 1810, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1818, and a Fellow 10th July, 1841. He was physician to the fleet and for many years physician to the Royal Naval hospital at Deal. Dr. Macarthur died at Deal 16th January, 1855, aged eighty-two.

JAMES BLUNDELL, M.D., was born in London, 27th December, 1790. He received his general education from the Rev. Thomas Thomason, A.M., and at the usual age commenced the study of medicine at the United Borough hospitals, under the immediate direction of his uncle, Dr. Haighton, the celebrated obstetrician and physiologist. He went next to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine the 24th June, 1813 (D.M.I. de Sensu, quo Melos sentitur), an ingenious and original essay, in which he endeavoured to prove that the senses for music and of hearing are distinct though dependent. Dr. Blundell returned to London, and in 1814 began to lecture in conjunction with Dr. Haighton, on midwifery, and two or three years after commenced a course on physiology. He succeeded Dr. Haighton as lecturer at Guy's hospital, and for many years commanded the largest midwifery class in London.* He ceased to lecture in 1836. Dr. Blundell was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1818 and a Fellow 6th August, 1838.

We owe to him,

* Pettigrew's Medical Portrait Gallery. Vol. i.

Researches, Physiological and Pathological, instituted principally with a view to the improvement of Medical and Surgical Practice. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

—a work of great original research, which paved the way to those bolder feats in abdominal surgery, which are among the triumphs and boasts of the present age. There have appeared also from Dr. Blundell's pen, but under the editorship of Thomas Castle, M.D.,

Principles and Practice of Obstetricy; with notes. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

Observations on some of the more important Diseases of Women. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

JOHN ASHBURNER, M.D., was born in Bombay, where his father was in high position as a member of the supreme council of that presidency. At an early age, he was sent to England and placed under private tuition. He commenced the study of medicine in Dublin, and was a diligent student of anatomy under Dr. Macartney. From Dublin he moved to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and at the last-named university graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Hydrophobia). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1818, and on the death of Dr. Adams, in 1818, was appointed physician to the Small-pox hospital, which office he resigned in 1824, shortly after which he went to India in some civil capacity. Returning to England, he resumed practice in London, and applied himself especially to midwifery, became physician to queen Charlotte's lying-in hospital, and physician accoucheur to the Middlesex hospital, and lecturer on midwifery at St. Thomas's hospital. His later years have been devoted to the study and practice of mesmerism, to some of the extremest pretensions of which he has given an unhesitating belief. He is the author of—

Dentition, and some coincident Disorders. 18mo. Lond. 1834.

Facts in Clairvoyance extracted from the Zoist, with Observations on Mesmerism and its Application to Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1848.

On Spirit Rapping; a Letter to G. J. Holyoake. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

Reichenbach's Researches on the Dynamics of Magnetism, Electricity, &c., in their relations to Vital Force; with a preface and notes by John Ashburner. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

Notes and Studies on the Philosophy of Animal Magnetism and Spiritualism, with Observations on Catarrh, Bronchitis, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, and Cognate Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1867.

WILLIAM MACMICHAEL, M.D., was born in 1784, in Shropshire, and was the son of a banker at Bridgnorth, in that county. The failure of this bank at the time when Dr. Macmichael was about to commence his career was a great embarrassment to him. He was educated at the Bridgnorth grammar school and at Christchurch, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 21st March, 1805; A.M. 8th April, 1807; M.B. 12th May, 1808. In 1811, he was elected to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships, and in that capacity passed several years abroad, in Greece, Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Palestine, &c. He was also for a short time physician to Lord Londonderry while ambassador at Vienna. He graduated M.D. at Oxford, 27th June, 1816, and was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1816, and a Fellow 30th September, 1818. He then settled in London, was Censor in 1820 and 1832, Registrar from 6th February, 1824 to 1829, and Consiliarius 1836. Dr. Macmichael was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital in May, 1822, but resigned his office there in November, 1831. In 1829, he was appointed physician extraordinary to the king; in March, 1830, librarian to the king in succession to Dr. Gooch, deceased; and in May, 1831, physician in ordinary to the king. For these appointments he was indebted to the active friendship of Sir Henry Hallford, by whom he was also patronised in practice, but with less result than might have been expected in a person of such ability and varied attainments as were those of Dr. Macmichael. Sir Thomas Watson, one of the very few of Dr. Macmichael's friends who still survive, writes to me as follows:—"Dr. Macmichael was fond of society, and qualified alike to enjoy and to

embellish it. Having travelled long and seen many cities and the manners of many men, he possessed a large stock of general information, was fertile in various and amusing anecdote, and was wont to mix, with a certain natural ease and grace, in lively and interesting discourse, without making his own share in it unduly prominent. His cheerfulness, equanimity of temper, and kindness of heart, endeared him to a large circle of devoted friends, of whom a very few only, at the time of this writing, survive to commemorate his engaging qualities, and to regret his loss." An attack of paralysis about two years before Dr. Macmichael's death, compelled him to withdraw from active life. He retired to Maida-hill, where he died 10th January, 1839, aged fifty-five. He was the author of two delightful biographical works, "The Gold-headed Cane," and "The Lives of British Physicians," in Murray's Family Library, and of—

A Journey from Moscow to Constantinople in the years 1817, 1818. 4to. Lond. 1819.

A New View of the Infection of Scarlet Fever: illustrated by Remarks on other Contagious Disorders. 8vo. Lond. 1822.

A Brief Sketch of the progress of Opinion upon the Subject of Contagion, with some Remarks on Quarantine. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

Is the Cholera Spasmodica of India a Contagious Disease? The Question considered in a Letter to Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

JOHN HAVILAND, M.D., was descended from an old family in the island of Guernsey, one member of which settled as a merchant at Poole, in Dorsetshire, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The posterity of this merchant have resided chiefly in Somersetshire. Dr. Haviland was the only son of one of them, John Haviland, esq., of Gundenham, co. Somerset, by his wife, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Samuel Codrington Glover, vicar of St. Mary's, Bridgewater. He was born 2nd February, 1785, at Bridgewater, and educated at Winchester. In 1803 he was matriculated at Cambridge as a member of St. John's college, of which society he subsequently became a fellow. He proceeded

A.B. 1807, and came out 12th wrangler; A.M. 1810, M.D. 1817. In 1807 he entered on the study of medicine, which he commenced at Edinburgh, where he spent two seasons, and completed it in London by an attendance of three years on lectures, and on the practice surgical, as well as medical, of St. Bartholomew's hospital. Dr. Haviland was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1814, a Candidate 30th September, 1817, and a Fellow 30th September, 1818. He delivered the Harveian oration of 1837.

Dr. Haviland settled at Cambridge, and in 1814 was appointed professor of anatomy in succession to Sir Busick Harwood, and on the death of Sir Isaac Pennington in 1817, was created Regius professor of physic, and appointed physician to Addenbrooke hospital. The last-named office he resigned on account of delicate health, in 1839, but the regius professorship he held until his death. Dr. Haviland died 8th January, 1851, aged sixty-five, and was buried at Fen Ditton, near Cambridge, where he had acquired considerable property. He is commemorated in the church there by the following simple inscription:—

JOHN HAVILAND, M.D. :
Regius Professor of Physic
in the University of Cambridge.
Born February 2, 1785.
Died January 8, 1851.

During the six-and-thirty years in which it was Dr. Haviland's privilege to act as professor, he did good service to the university and to the medical profession. His great earnestness and high character, his sound judgment and his thorough knowledge of the academic system, necessarily gave him much influence with the governing bodies of the university as well as with the governing bodies of the profession in other parts of the kingdom. This influence he turned to good account. It was mainly owing to his instrumentality that the faculty of medicine has been retained at all as an integral part of the university, in accomplishing which

he had to contend with much lukewarmness within the body and many attacks from without ; and it is entirely owing to him that the medical school has attained its present efficiency ; indeed, it may almost be said to have been founded under his auspices. As professor of anatomy, Dr. Haviland was the first to give a regular course of lectures on human anatomy at Cambridge ; and as regius professor of physic, the first to give lectures on pathology and practice. Before his time the proceedings in physic were merely nominal, a few questions put *vivâ voce*, constituting the only examination. At his suggestion and by his efforts a lengthened and systematic course of study was required, rigid examinations instituted, and lectures on various branches of medicine and the collateral sciences regularly given in the medical school of the university.

Dr. Haviland is said to have been an excellent practical physician, a quick and clever man, yet discreet, and possessed of sound judgment. His attention was directed less to the niceties of diagnosis than to the minutiae of treatment in which he particularly excelled. He was most fertile in his resources, and ever ready to impart information on those details of general management which, though highly important, are but too often neglected by the practitioner. Of a sensitive temperament himself, he was careful over the reputation of another, and always showed his anxiety to maintain inviolate that good feeling which should ever exist between the patient and his medical attendant. Endowed with an ample fortune, he was a munificent contributor to the charities of Cambridge, and was ever ready with his purse and his presence to aid in relieving the poor, and in promoting the cause of education and religion.*

PETER MERE LATHAM, M.D., was born in London 1st July, 1789, and was the second son of John Latham, M.D., a former president of the College, by his wife, Mary, the eldest daughter and co-heiress of the Rev.

* Gentleman's Magazine, February, 1851, p. 205.

Peter Mere, A.B., vicar of Prestbury, co. Chester. He was placed in the first instance at the free school of Sandbach, then at the grammar school of Macclesfield, and in due course was entered at Brasenose college, Oxford. He gained the prize for Latin verse in 1809, proceeded A.B. 24th May, 1810, A.M. 28th April, 1813, M.B. 20th April, 1814, and M.D. 29th November, 1816. Shortly after taking his first degree in arts, he applied himself to the study of physic, which he pursued at St. Bartholomew's hospital and at the Public dispensary under Dr. Bateman. Dr. Latham was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 7th July, 1815, a Candidate 30th September, 1817, and a Fellow 30th September, 1818. He was Censor in 1820, 1833, 1837, Gulstonian lecturer in 1819, Lumleian lecturer in 1827 and 1828, Harveian orator in 1839, and was repeatedly placed upon the council. Dr. Latham was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital in 1815, and in 1823 was appointed by the government, in conjunction with Dr. Roget, to take the medical charge of the inmates of the penitentiary at Millbank, then suffering from an epidemic scurvy and dysentery, of obscure origin and doubtful character. Of this epidemic Dr. Latham published an interesting account, "pregnant with evidence of acute and patient research and of clear, cogent reasoning." Dr. Latham was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital 30th November, 1824, a few days before which he resigned his office at the Middlesex hospital. To his exertions and to the influence of his example, the medical school of St. Bartholomew's hospital owes much of its efficiency and reputation. The practical instruction given in the medical wards of that hospital at the time of Dr. Latham's election as physician was at its lowest point. He at once applied himself to its improvement; he worked in the wards with uncommon diligence and energy, and his clinique was recognised, ere long, as the most careful, precise, and painstaking in London. At a subsequent period in association with and aided by Sir George Bur-

rows, Dr. Latham undertook the lectures on the theory and practice of medicine in the hospital school. His lectures on the subject, unlike most of their class, were highly finished and exhaustive essays on selected subjects, which he had made the object of his own especial study. Of Dr. Latham's mode of teaching clinical medicine, he has left us a specimen in his admirable "Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine," 12mo. Lond. 1836, "the publication of which," says Sir Thomas Watson, "marked an era in the clinical teaching of this country"—of his mode of teaching the theory and the practice of medicine in his "Lectures on Diseases of the Heart," 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1845. In matter and in style these three small volumes leave nothing to be desired. They are among the choicest writings—*opera verè aurea*—of our profession, and will always be admired and valued. Dr. Latham's withdrawal from active work was signalized by the appearance* under the name of "General Remarks on the Practice of Medicine," of a series of remarkable essays embodying in choice and stately language the results of his own well trained observation, deep reflection, and matured conclusions on some of the most difficult but interesting subjects that can engage the thoughts of the physician. These essays are eminently suggestive, and merit more attention and a deeper study than have yet been accorded to them. Doubtless they will obtain it, in the "Collected Works of Dr. P. M. Latham," now in course of publication by the New Sydenham Society, under the editorship of Dr. Martin.

Dr. Latham's health, which had always been delicate, began to give way under the pressure of his work at St. Bartholomew's, and in November, 1841, he relinquished his office there and with it, as he thought, the best hopes of being useful in his generation. His health then improved, and for some years yet to come he was enabled to maintain his position among the first of

* In the British Medical Journal, vol. ii, 1861, i and ii, 1862, and i, 1863.

London physicians. But his malady—emphysema of the lungs and severe paroxysms of asthma—increased upon him, disabled him from exertion, and caused him in 1865 to withdraw from business and from London. He retired to Torquay, survived for ten years, and died there 20th July, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

Dr. Latham was appointed physician extraordinary to the queen at her majesty's accession, and he retained that office to his death. His character has been admirably drawn by his friend, Sir Thomas Watson, to whose elegant memoir* I have been much indebted in the preceding sketch. "Dr. Latham's conduct throughout life was governed by an abiding and imperative sense of duty; and as a corollary of this temper of mind must be reckoned his love and his habits of order and method. He was a slow, self-critical composer, fastidious in settling his diction, and careful above all things that it should clearly convey his meaning. Settled by strong conviction in his Christian faith, Dr. Latham lived a life of unostentatious but habitual piety. He was, withal, a charming companion, full of various information, affluent in anecdote, with a keen sense of fun and humour. With this was blended, as is not uncommon, a quick sensibility of pathetic emotion. His letters are treasures of good sense, of lively and epigrammatic comments on men and things, of shrewd and weighty reflections, wise advice, and affectionate greetings."

Dr. Latham† was a very small, spare man, considerably below the middle height. His spine slightly curved, so that one shoulder was a little higher than the other, a defect which one rarely noticed, for it was rendered less obvious by the scrupulous neatness of his dress. His head was very remarkable, and he carried

* St. Bartholomew's Hospital Reports, vol. xi.

† For all that follows of Dr. Latham I am indebted to the graphic and loving pen of one of the most distinguished of his many distinguished pupils, Charles West, M.D.

it well : a forehead high rather than broad ; the head slightly bald when first I knew him ; thin light brown hair, with a little wave in it behind, till time thinned it more, and turned it grey, then white ; an aquiline nose, almost like the great Duke's ; and eyes hazel or grey, full of intelligence and fire. And then his voice, very sweet in its lower notes, caressing and sympathetic to any suffering patient, always kindly ; with a tone in it, however, which seemed as if it had been at first acquired, though it had long become a second nature. See him where or hear him when you might, you would have turned to look at and to listen to him, for you would have felt that he was a personage—a man of mark, some one to be remembered ; and listening, you would have never heard a foolish remark or a sentence not worth remembering. He was a gentleman and a scholar, elegant if not profound. He lived in the atmosphere of letters, but was no pedant. Not much versed in modern literature, he belonged to the bygone classic age of our physicians, when men read Greek for their amusement, and wrote Latin to perfect their style—an age now past, and which it would be as idle as it would be impossible to seek to recall, though the genial manners and the graceful talk of men such as Latham make one look back to it with regret. But he was much more than high bred gentleman, or than elegant scholar, or than ablest clinical teacher. He was the Christian physician. Side by side with the pharmacopœia on his consulting-room table, in the little book-stand, stood hidden in the plainest binding his Greek Testament and Bishop Andrews's "Devotions," and he loved them both. "Numquam ad vana aut sordida deflectendum" was an engagement kept all his life by Dr. Latham, and kept all the more readily because he was incapable of understanding anything mean or selfish. To his patients he was most gentle, kind, and sympathising, but with an instinctive shrinking from remediless suffering, which I remember hearing, led him sometimes to fail in keeping appointments for consultation in cases

that were beyond hope. And this was perhaps an indication of one of the few defects in his character—a reluctance to encounter pain or to engage in struggle even when his convictions would have led him to do so. He loved peace, which is always good; but he loved quiet, which is not always so good.

No true portrait can be drawn in which there are no shadows, and of few persons could one be painted in which so few appear. At a time when to a great degree *Religio Medici* is but another term for scepticism, when *Le moyen de parvenir* seems likely as a rule of life to take the place of the Bible, it is something to be able to point the younger members of the profession to one who was at once the accomplished scholar, the skilful physician, the eloquent writer, the very model of a teacher, who was above all the high-toned gentleman and the devout Christian, and concerning whom the sternest judgment can give no harsher verdict than this—In troublous times he would have been a confessor; he might have lacked the courage to become a martyr.* Dr. Latham's portrait by Jackson has been engraved.

CHARLES BADHAM, M.D., was born in London. After a sound classical education, he applied to the study of medicine, and proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine in 1802 (*D.M.I. de Urinâ et Calculis*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th April, 1803, and about that time entered as a gentleman commoner of Pembroke college, Oxford. As a member of that house, he proceeded A.B. 5th June, 1811, A.M. 6th November, 1812, M.B. 23rd March, 1817, M.D. 27th March, 1817, and then coming again under examination at the Censor's board, was admitted a Candidate of the College 30th September, 1817, and a Fellow 30th September, 1818. He was Censor in 1821, and he delivered the Harveian oration

* *Medical Times and Gazette*, Aug. 7th, 1875, p. 169.

in 1840. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society 12th March, 1818.

Dr. Badham settled in business in London in 1803, and before long was honoured by the appointment of physician to the duke of Sussex. In 1808 he gave proof of his attainments as an observant practical physician by the publication of his "Observations on the Inflammatory Affections of the Mucous Membrane of the Bronchiæ, 12mo., Lond.," in which bronchitis, acute and chronic, was for the first time separated from peripneumony and pleurisy, and the other conditions with which it had hitherto been confounded, and its history, differential diagnosis, and treatment established. About the year 1818, Dr. Badham gave to the world a forcible and eloquent translation of the "Satires of Juvenal," in which he displayed a thorough knowledge of his author, and so much poetical talent, that even Mr. Giffard, then editor of the Quarterly Review, and the severest critic of his time, himself the author of a translation of the same satirist, felt himself obliged to admit that though in the tenth satire Dr. Badham had to contend with Dryden, he had "well sustained the contest."* This translation, with considerable corrections, was republished in the Family Classical Library.

Dr. Badham's fondness for travel, in which he spent nearly the half of his days, and his love of classical literature, to which he devoted much of his time, were unfavourable to his obtaining that extent of medical business which, had he remained at his post, would, with ordinary diligence, assuredly have been his portion. But he preferred the more easy, though less lucrative, occupation of travelling physician to persons of high degree. When, in 1827, the chair of the practice of physic in the university of Glasgow became vacant, Dr. Badham was recommended by his friend, Sir Henry Halford to the duke of Montrose, as one whose talents and accomplishments would tend to increase the fame of a rising university. And although Scotchmen were

* Gent. Mag., 1846, pt. 1.

not pleased at having an Englishman preferred before them, Dr. Badham's lectures displayed so much ability, that his colleagues soon discovered they had reason to be proud of the services of so brilliant a professor. At Glasgow Dr. Badham was but little solicitous of medical practice, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the duties of his chair. The vacations he spent in travel, and mostly in the south of Europe. He died in London 9th November, 1845. Dr. Badham was a frequent contributor to Blackwood's Magazine.

JOSEPH HURLOCK, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Wadham college, Oxford, where he proceeded A.B. 16th May, 1811, A.M. 28th April, 1813, M.B. 5th May, 1814, and M.D. 23rd January, 1817. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815, a Candidate 30th September, 1817, and a Fellow 30th September, 1818.

HUGH LEY, M.D., was descended from an old and respectable family in the west of England, but was born at Abingdon, co. Berks, where his father, a medical man, was then settled. He was educated at Abingdon under Dr. Lempriere, and afterwards studied at the Borough hospitals, and became a member of the College of Surgeons. He next proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1813 (D.M.I. de Natura intima Phthiseos Pulmonalis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1818. Dr. Ley settled in London, and devoting himself to midwifery, was elected physician to the Westminster Lying-in hospital. He was associated with and eventually succeeded Dr. Merriman as lecturer on midwifery and the diseases of women and children at the Middlesex hospital, whence his services in a similar capacity were in 1835 transferred to the larger school of St. Bartholomew's. He did not long survive, and died at Stilton, in Hunting-

donshire, from disease of the heart consequent on acute rheumatism on the 24th January, 1837, in the forty-seventh year of his age. "Dr. Ley's professional character was deservedly high and without blemish; his conduct and his sentiments on all subjects were those of a gentleman."* Dr. Ley was the author of a work of much research—

An Essay on the Laryngismus Stridulus, or Croup-like Inspiration of Infants. To which are appended Illustrations of the General Principles of the Pathology of Nerves, and of the functions and diseases of the Par Vagum and its principal branches. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

JOHN HUNTINGTON WHARRIE, M.D., a doctor of Aberdeen of the 20th April, 1818, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th October, 1818. He practised successively at Hornchurch and Upminster in the county of Essex, and dying 11th November, 1824, aged thirty-six, was buried at Upminster church, where there is a monument to his memory.

ROBERT LLOYD, M.D., a native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Trinity college, Dublin, incorporated on that degree at Cambridge in 1817, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1817, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1818. He was Censor in 1821, and died in 1845.

HENRY SHUCKBURGH ROOTS, M.D., was born at Kingston-on-Thames 25th September, 1785, and was the son of Mr. George Roots, a highly respectable medical practitioner of that town. Dr. Roots' medical education was commenced under his elder brother, William Roots, of Kingston, and was continued at the then United Borough hospitals under the immediate direction of Dr. Haighton, the well-known physiologist

* Mr. Earle's speech at the Medico Chirurgical Society on resigning the Presidency 28th February, 1837.

and obstetrician, with whom he resided as a house pupil. He completed his medical studies at Edinburgh, but graduated doctor of medicine at St. Andrew's 2nd November, 1816. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1818, and then commenced practice in London. About this time, with the view of qualifying himself for the fellowship of the College, he matriculated at Cambridge as a member of Jesus college, and kept his terms there by such occasional short visits, often at considerable intervals, as the then laxer discipline of the university permitted. He proceeded bachelor of medicine at Cambridge in 1824, and doctor of medicine 7th July, 1829, was re-examined by the Censors and admitted a Candidate of the College 30th September, 1830, and a Fellow 30th September, 1831. He was Censor in 1834, Consiliarius 1838, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1857, 1858, 1859, and on the 5th January, 1857, was named an Elect, being the last person nominated to that office—the order of Elects being abolished in 1860. Dr. Roots was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1828 on the resignation of Dr. Scott, and resigned his office there in 1839. Dr. Roots died in Russell-square 8th March, 1861.

HENRY LEE, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Morbis Oculi), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 5th April, 1819. He practised for some time at Birmingham, and was physician to the General dispensary in that town. Having kept the necessary terms at Cambridge he proceeded bachelor of medicine there in 1831 as a member of Caius college. Soon after this he settled in London, but some years before his death retired from active life and withdrew to Alvechurch near Bromsgrove, where he died 10th July, 1869, aged seventy-six.

WILLIAM TOWSEY, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of the 3rd May, 1816, was admitted an

Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 15th April, 1819.

CHARLES HENRY HARDY, M.D., was born in Buckinghamshire, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 13th June, 1810, A.M. 23rd June, 1813, M.B. 28th June, 1815, and M.D. 29th November, 1816. Dr. Hardy was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1818, and a Fellow 25th June, 1819. He settled at Bath, and in 1819 was appointed physician to the Bath United hospital. He resigned that office in 1835, and died at Bath 16th December, 1843.

JOHN HULL, M.D., was born at Poulton in Lancashire in 1764, and received his medical education at Leyden, where he graduated doctor of medicine 18th May, 1792 (D.M.I. de Catharticus). He settled at Manchester, and devoted himself especially to the practice of midwifery, and held the appointment of physician to the Lying-in hospital of that city. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 6th June, 1806, and a Licentiate 25th June, 1819. Dr. Hull died on the 17th March, 1843, in Tavistock-square, London, the residence of his eldest son. Dr. Hull was an accomplished botanist, and a sound practical physician. He was the author of—

The British Flora. 8vo. Manchester, 1799.

Elements of Botany. 2 vols. 8vo. Manchester, 1800.

Defence of the Cæsarian Operation with Observations on Embryulcia and the Section of the Symphysis Pubis. 8vo. Manchester, 1798.

Observations on Mr. Simmons's Detection, &c., with a defence of the Cæsarian Operation, account of Embryotomy, &c. 8vo. Manchester, 1799.

Essay on Phlegmasia Dolens, with an account of Peritonitis Puerperalis. 8vo. Manchester, 1800.

Two Memoirs on the Cæsarian Operation, translated from the French of Bandelocque, with an Appendix. 8vo. Manchester, 1801.

MATTHIAS KENNY, M.D., was born in Ireland, gra-

duated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 25th June, 1810 (D.M.I. de Colica Pictonum), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1819.

JOHN SIMS, M.D., was born in Cheshire in 1792, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1818 (D.M.I. de Cerebri Concussione, malisque inde oriundis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1819, and settling in practice in London, was largely employed by the society of Friends, to which he himself belonged. Dr. Sims was physician to the Marylebone infirmary, and was one of the senate of the university of London. He died at his house in Cavendish-square 19th July, 1838, aged forty-six. "Dr. Sims was one of the most zealous and disinterested members of the medical profession to which he may be said to have fallen a sacrifice. About six years before he had a most dangerous illness produced by the absorption of poison while dissecting, during the prosecution of researches on morbid anatomy; a study in which he was much interested. From this severe attack he narrowly escaped. The attack, which proved fatal, was a malignant fever of a low typhoid character, which he is supposed to have caught at the St. Marylebone infirmary."*

WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS, M.D., was descended from a family of good standing in Northumberland. He was born in India in 1786, and was the eldest son of William Chambers, esq., a distinguished oriental scholar in the civil service of the East India company, by his wife, a daughter of Thomas Fraizer, of Balmain, esq. Dr. Chambers was brought to England in 1793 on the death of his father, and placed in the first instance at the grammar school of Bath, whence he was

* British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. vi, p. 594.

transferred to Westminster, and in due course to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A.B. 1808, A.M. 1811, M.D. 1818. His medical knowledge was obtained at St. George's hospital, the Windmill-street school of medicine, and the Public dispensary, Bishop's court, Lincoln's inn; and he spent one year in Edinburgh. Dr. Chambers was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1813, a Candidate 30th September, 1818, and a Fellow 30th September, 1819. He was Censor in 1822, 1836, Consiliarius 1836, 1841, 1845, and was named an Elect in 1847. On the 20th April, 1816, Dr. Chambers was elected physician to St. George's hospital. His progress to fame and fortune, though at first slow, was steady and assured. On the death of Dr. Maton in 1835, he succeeded to much of that physician's practice, and the increasing age of Sir Henry Hallford, and his death in 1844, left Dr. Chambers at the head of his profession in London. He had for many years the most extensive business of any physician in the town, and his income from 1836 to 1851 or thereabouts is known to have ranged between seven and nine thousand guineas a year. The mental character to which he owed this distinction is interesting as a subject of psychological study, and valuable as an example and encouragement to those who desire to lead a similar life of usefulness. His intellectual powers were not of that order to which it is usual to apply the term "genius," no original discovery, no striking innovation marked his career. Nor was he a man of very sparkling talent—there was nothing that could be called brilliancy in his thought^d his writing, or his mode of action. What he possessed in an eminent degree was wisdom, judgment—that peculiar balance of faculties which enables a man to think soundly, and to be a safe adviser and guardian.* But Dr. Chambers was also a person of great energy, industry, and of indomitable perseverance. When he commenced practice

* Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. viii, p. 268.

he made clear and concise memoranda in Latin of every case that came before him, and he continued that habit to the last. The books he used for this purpose were quarto volumes of about four hundred pages each. He filled no less than sixty-seven of these volumes, besides numerous thinner quartos in the shape of indices. All his cases and every-day's work were regularly entered and indexed as carefully as in a merchant's ledger. His case books also contained notes of consultations and post-mortem examinations in striking cases. As part of his notes of cases he had a method of sketching diagrams of his patients and their maladies. His books were filled with outlines of figures, with here a dot to indicate a cavity in the lung, there a portrait of hydrothorax with the heart bulging towards the right ribs, and here a case of hepatic enlargement, or a case of diffused tubercle. All these things were done in such a manner as to indicate to him at a glance the very spot and extent of any disease which had passed under his diagnosis. His plan was to insert his home cases leisurely at the time he prescribed for them, and after his return home in the evening he would from memory enter the cases he had visited.* On the 2nd October, 1836, Dr. Chambers was sent for to see the queen (Adelaide) at Windsor, and on the 25th October was gazetted physician in ordinary to the queen. Upon the illness of the king in May of the following year he was appointed physician in ordinary to his majesty, who created him K.C.H., but allowed him to decline the honour of ordinary knighthood which had until that time been considered a necessary accompaniment of the commandership of the Guelphic Order. On the accession of her present majesty Dr. Chambers was gazetted one of the physicians in ordinary to the queen, and in 1839 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the duchess of Kent.

About 1837 Dr. Chambers ceased to lecture on the practice of physic, which he had done for many years,

* Lives of British Physicians, 2nd Edition. 12mo. Lond., 1857.

first in Windmill-street, and afterwards at St. George's hospital, and two years later he resigned his physicianship to the hospital. About 1851, his health having given way, he withdrew from professional life and from London. He retired to his country seat, Hordlecliffe, near Lymington, and died there the 17th December, 1855, aged sixty-nine. "Dr. Chambers," wrote his friend and colleague, Sir Benjamin Brodie, "was a thorough gentleman in the best sense of the word; an accomplished scholar, and had been a diligent student in his profession. Although Sir Henry Hallford continued to be in attendance on king William, the queen seemed to prefer Dr. Chambers's straightforwardness to the courtier-like manners of the other. Latterly Chambers was consulted by the king himself, and he was in attendance on his majesty during his last illness, in conjunction with Sir David Davis, the king's domestic physician. From this time Dr. Chambers had the largest share of medical practice in the metropolis, and he well merited the estimation in which he was held by both the public and the members of his own profession. But his physical powers were scarcely equal to the labours which were thus imposed on him. One forenoon, continues Sir Benjamin Brodie, when I was occupied in seeing patients at my own house, he called on me in a state of considerable alarm, having been suddenly affected with difficulty of articulation. This attack was not of long duration. But it was the first symptom of a disease of the brain which, though for a long time imperceptible to others, was too plain to those who were intimately acquainted with him, and which caused his death several years afterwards. He had purchased a house with a small estate, on the sea coast in Hampshire, to which, when no longer in a fit state to pursue his profession, he retired, and where he passed the few remaining years of his life. Dr. Chambers had an extensive knowledge of his profession, and his great natural sagacity enabled him readily to apply what he knew to the investigation and treatment of the cases which were presented to him. He was altogether

an excellent practitioner, but he never ventured to communicate the result of his observations to the public, and thus has left nothing behind him by which he will be known to the next generation. But the same thing may be said of many others."* Dr. Chambers's portrait is in the Board room of St. George's hospital.

JOHN SCOTT, M.D., was born in London, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford. He proceeded A.B. 16th May, 1812, A.M. 11th October, 1813, M.B. 4th February, 1815, M.D. 22nd October, 1817. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1816, a Candidate 30th September, 1818, and a Fellow 30th September, 1819. He was elected physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1817, and resigned that office in 1828. He died in Bedford-square, 30th July, 1849, aged sixty-six. Dr. Scott, though connected with a large hospital, was but little known as a physician, or in the profession. He was a good classical scholar, but he was more particularly eminent for his extensive knowledge of oriental languages.

THOMAS MAYO, M.D., was born in London, in 1790, and was the son of John Mayo, M.D., a fellow of the college before mentioned. His scholastic education was begun under the Rev. John Smith, of Eltham, with whom he remained three years. He was then for eighteen months at Westminster, but was permitted by his father to leave it, and escape the foundation and "its peculiar training,"† on the pledge that he would win for himself a fellowship of Oriel. He was therefore transferred to the private tuition of the Rev. George

* Autobiography of Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., prefixed to his works, in 3 vols. Edited by Charles Hawkins. London. 1865. Vol. i, p. 110.

† In a note to me, dated May 28, 1861, Dr. Mayo writes, "I was a fellow of Oriel, to the attainment of which honour I had pledged myself to my father, provided he would permit me to escape the

Richards, vicar of Bampton, and formerly fellow of Oriel college, a distinguished scholar, and still remembered by his prize poem, "The Aboriginal Britons." Under Mr. Richards's guidance he made rapid progress, and in due course was entered at Oriel college, Oxford, and gained a fellowship of that house. He passed a most brilliant examination, and took a first class in literis humanioribus. He proceeded A.B. 24th October, 1811, A.M. 1st June, 1814, M.B. 4th February, 1815, and M.D. 17th June, 1818. He commenced the practice of his profession at Tunbridge Wells, and on the death of his father, in 1818, succeeded to a large and remunerative business there. In 1835 Dr. Mayo settled in London. He had been admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1816, a Candidate 30th September, 1818, and a Fellow 30th September, 1819. He was Censor in 1835, 1839, 1850. He delivered the Lumleian lectures in 1839 and 1842, the Harveian oration in 1841, and the Croonian lectures in 1853. He was Consiliarius in 1838, in 1842 to 1844, in 1848 to 1850, in 1852 to 1854, and lastly, in 1856, and was named an Elect 26th June, 1847. Finally, on the 5th January, 1857, he was elected President in succession to Dr. Paris, deceased, and was annually re-elected until 1862, when he was succeeded by Sir Thomas Watson, bart. Dr. Mayo presided over the College at a most critical period in its history, when it was undergoing those changes in its constitution that were rendered necessary by the Medical Act of 21 and 22 Victoria. In the lengthened deliberations which preceded the fundamental alterations finally agreed on, Dr. Mayo, as president, took an active part, and the fellows of the College acknowledged their sense of his services by retaining him for another year in his office as president, on the change in the mode of election, when the eight elects and the exclusive election of president from and by that

'foundation' of Westminster school and its peculiar training, which, combined with a very fair proportion of Latin and Greek, occasional aerostation in a blanket."

order were abolished, and the election to the presidency was vested in the fellows at large. On retiring from that position in 1862, it was proposed by Dr. Hawkins, seconded by Sir Charles Locock, bart., and agreed to unanimously in a very large assemblage of the fellows, "That the sincere and cordial thanks of the College be returned to Dr. Mayo, the late President, for the indefatigable zeal and entire devotion, the never-failing courtesy and dignity with which he has presided over the College during upwards of five years, and especially for his great and disinterested services in promoting and carrying into effect during his period of office important changes in the state and constitution of the College." Dr. Mayo, on ceasing to be president, withdrew from the practice of his profession and from London. He died on the 13th January, 1871, aged eighty-one, at Corsham, Wilts, the residence of his son.

Dr. Mayo was the author of—

Remarks on Insanity, founded on the practice of John Mayo, M.D., and tending to illustrate the physical symptoms and treatment of the disease. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

An Essay on the Influence of Temperament in modifying Dyspepsia or Indigestion. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Elements of the Pathology of the Human Mind. 12mo. Lond. 1838.

Clinical Facts and Reflections, with Remarks on the Impunity of Murder in some cases of presumed Insanity. 8vo. Lond. 1847.

Outlines of Medical Proof. 8vo. Lond. 1848.

Sequel to Outlines of Medical Proof. 8vo. Lond. 1848.

Outlines of Medical Proof revised, with Remarks on its application to certain forms of Irregular Medicine. 12mo. Lond. 1850.

Medical Testimony and Evidence in Cases of Lunacy, being the Croonian lectures for 1853, with an Essay on the Conditions of Mental Soundness. 12mo. Lond. 1854.

Medical Examinations and Physicians' Requirements considered. 8vo. Lond. 1857.

JOHN RANICAR PARK, M.D., was the only son of Mr. Henry Park, of Liverpool, an eminent surgeon, well known by his treatise on diseases of the joints. He received his early education at Warrington and subsequently under a private tutor, and then passed some

time on the continent. On his return he entered at Jesus college, Cambridge. He graduated M.B. 1813, was licensed to practice by the University 18th November, 1815, and proceeded M.D. in 1818. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1815; a Candidate 30th September, 1818; a Fellow 30th September, 1819; and was Gulstonian lecturer in 1821. Dr. Park died at Hampstead 14th December, 1847, aged sixty-nine. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Laws of Animal Life, with an Outline of the organs and functions of the Human Body. 8vo. Lond. 1812.

The Pathology of Fever, being the Gulstonian lectures of 1821. 8vo. Lond. 1822.

A Concise Exposition of the Apocalypse so far as the Prophecies are fulfilled; several of which are interpreted in a different way from that adapted by other commentators. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY BOYTON, M.D., was born in Dublin, and was the son of John William Boyton, M.D., an eminent physician in that city and King's professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the university. He was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took the first degree in arts. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford as a member of St. Alban's hall 19th June, 1817, and proceeded A.M. 27th June, 1817; M.B. 22nd October, 1817, and M.D. 25th June, 1818. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1817; a Candidate 30th September, 1818, and a Fellow 30th September, 1819. He was Censor in 1822 and 1834. He was elected physician to Westminster hospital in 1818, but resigned that office in 1819; was re-elected in 1820, and again resigned in 1824. Dr. Boyton died 23rd October, 1841, aged fifty-three.

ARCHIBALD BILLING, M.D., was born at Cromlyn, in the county of Dublin, the country residence of his father, Theodore Billing, esq., on 10th January, 1791.

He was entered at Trinity college, Dublin, in 1807, graduated A.B. 1811, M.B. 1814, M.D. 1818, and was incorporated at Oxford on his doctor's degree as a member of St. Alban's hall 22nd October, 1818. He then settled in London, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1818, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1819. He was Censor in 1823 and Consiliarius in 1852, 1855, 1856, 1857. Dr. Billing was elected physician to the London hospital 2nd July, 1822, and retained his office there until 4th June, 1845. His exertions to raise the character of the practical instruction given in that institution were indefatigable. He was the first in London to organise a system of practical teaching at the bed-side and to give it full effect by regular clinical lectures, which he commenced in 1822, immediately after his appointment as physician, and continued until 1836. Dr. Billing is on the senate of the University of London, and held for many years the appointment of examiner in medicine in the university. He is the author of—

The First Principles of Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Practical Observations on Diseases of the Lungs and Heart. 8vo. Lond. 1852.

On the Treatment of Asiatic Cholera. 8vo. Lond. 1848.

The Science of Gems, Jewels, Coins, and Medals, Ancient and Modern. Royal 8vo. Lond. 1867.

JOHN TRICKER CONQUEST, M.D. A doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 13th September, 1813 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1819. He was for many years in extensive business as an accoucheur, for some years was lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's hospital, and was physician accoucheur to the City Lying-in hospital. Dr. Conquest retired from practice several years before his death. The latter period of his life was passed in seclusion from society. He died 24th October, 1866, aged seventy-seven. Dr. Conquest was the author of—

Outlines of Midwifery. 12mo. Lond. 1820.

Letters to a Mother on the Management of herself and her Children in Health and Disease, with Remarks on Chloroform. 12mo. Lond. 1852.

GEORGE DARLING, M.D., was born in Edinburgh and educated as a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the service of the East India company and took two or three voyages to India. He settled in London as a general practitioner in partnership with Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Neil Arnott. Relinquishing that department of practice he graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 1st April, 1815; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1819. He settled in Russell-square and enjoyed for many years a lucrative practice in the northern districts of the metropolis. He was much employed by artists, and numbered among his friends and patients Hilton, Hayden, Wilkie, Chantrey, and Sir Thomas Lawrence. He was also intimate with Sir James Mackintosh, whose family gave Dr. Darling, as a token of friendship for his assiduous medical attendance on their father, a valuable diamond snuff-box which Sir James had received as a present from the queen of Portugal.* Dr. Darling died at Russell-square 30th April, 1862.

THOMAS ADDISON, M.D., was descended from a family of yeomen who had been settled for many generations at Lanercost, in Cumberland. He was the younger son of Joseph Addison, who was in business at Long Benton, near Newcastle, where the future physician was born in April, 1793. His father, a grocer and flour dealer, a man of enlarged views, gave his son the best elementary education within his reach, and aspired to start him in life, on a much higher social level than his own.† He was designed by his father for the law, but his own predilections led him to

* Proceedings of Med. Chir. Soc. of London. Vol. iv, p. 194.

† Dr. Headlam Greenhow's Croonian lectures for 1875, on Addison's Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1875, p. 2, *et seq.*

medicine. He was sent in the first instance to a school kept in a roadside cottage by one John Rutter, the parish clerk, from whom, some years later, Robert, the son of George Stephenson, received his elementary education, whilst his father was enginewright at the neighbouring Killingworth collieries. Addison was afterwards removed to the grammar school of Newcastle-on-Tyne, during the mastership of the Rev. Edward Moises, A.M., and is said to have particularly distinguished himself there by his acquirements in Latin. He went next to Edinburgh, passed through the usual course of medical studies there, and graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Syphillide). Dr. Addison then came to London. Fortunately his father had by this time the means, as he had from the first the desire, to afford his son every possible advantage for acquiring a knowledge of his profession. The opening out of collieries in the parish had largely increased his business, and he had become rich for his station. Soon after Dr. Addison's arrival in town he was appointed house surgeon to the Lock hospital. About the same time he entered as a pupil of Dr. Bateman at the Public dispensary (to which institution he was himself subsequently physician), and there laid the foundation of that accurate knowledge of skin disease which he was known to have possessed. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1819, and a Fellow 4th July, 1838.

About the year 1820 Dr. Addison entered as a pupil of Guy's hospital, with which institution his life as a physician was thenceforth inseparably connected. He never succeeded to, nor indeed did he seem solicitous of large private practice and its coincident emoluments, indeed he was by nature and manners unfitted for it. But he was well qualified for the business of teaching, whether in the lecture room or in the wards of the hospital. He was for many years acknowledged as the spirit which influenced the medical doings at Guy's hospital, and to Addison is due in great measure the

prominent character which the medical department of that institution has of late years held in public professional estimation. He was appointed assistant physician to Guy's hospital in 1824, lecturer on *Materia Medica* in the hospital school in 1827, and in that capacity his success was so great that his emoluments from this source alone are said to have amounted to seven or eight hundred pounds a year. In 1837 Dr. Addison became full physician to the hospital, and was associated with Dr. Bright in the lectures on the practice of medicine. He continued working at the hospital until his health gave way. He resigned his office there, and withdrawing from London to Brighton died there 29th June, 1860. He was buried at Lanercost abbey, in Cumberland, and on the western wall of the abbey is a tablet bearing the following inscription :—

In memory of Thomas Addison, M.D.,
Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, London,
and late President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of
England.

He was during 37 years Physician and Lecturer
at Guy's Hospital, London,
the duties of which position he performed in a manner
to secure to himself eminence in his profession,
and the gratitude of his numerous pupils.

To his talents and industry
that school is mainly indebted
for the celebrity it has attained.

He died 29th June, 1860, aged 68 years.

His body is interred near the north eastern corner of
the adjoining churchyard.

This tablet is erected by his widow
Elizabeth Catherine Addison, March, 1862.

Dr. Addison was chiefly remarkable among his contemporaries for the minute accuracy of his diagnosis, in which important point he had few equals and no superior. "Possessing unusually vigorous perceptive powers, being shrewd and sagacious beyond the average of men, the patient before him was scanned with a penetrating glance from which few diseases could escape

detection. He never reasoned from a half discovered fact, but would remain at the bedside with a dogged determination to track out the disease to its very source for a period which often wearied his class and his attendant friends. To those who knew him best his power of searching into the complex framework of the body and dragging the hidden malady to light, appeared unrivalled, but that great object being accomplished, the same energetic power was not devoted to its alleviation or cure.”*

Dr. Addison's fame with posterity will mainly rest on his discovery of the heretofore unsuspected disease of the supra renal capsules, which now bears his name, *Morbus vel Melasma Addisoni*, a brief but lucid and masterly description of which he gave to the world in 1855. But of more practical value and of scarcely less originality were his contributions to the anatomy and pathology of the lungs, to pneumonia, pneumonic phthisis and phthisis. “To those,” writes Dr. Wilks,† “who knew Addison, it is almost absurd to rest his fame on a discovery made towards the close of his career, and when his clinical teaching had reached its end. To his pupils the essay on *Supra Renal Disease* is nothing compared with what he did during a long series of years in the elucidation of the forms of phthisis and some other diseases. It was not a mere scientific discovery, but his powerful lectures which impressed the last generation of Guy's men. Whilst to us his work on *Supra Renal Disease* is a trifle, to the outside world and to posterity it may be that which will perpetuate his fame.” Dr. Addison's merits and memory have been duly honoured at “Guy's,” the sphere in which he laboured and where he shone. His bust by Joseph Towne, an admirable likeness, the offering of his col-

* “Biography” prefixed to the New Sydenham Society's Collection of the Published Writings of Thomas Addison, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1868, p. xii.

† Dr. Wilks' Historical Notes on Bright's Disease, Addison's Disease and Hodgkin's Disease.

leagues is in the Pathological Museum.* One of the medical wards in the new portion of the hospital is named after him; and in the chapel of the hospital there is a marble tablet with the following inscription:—

In memory of
 Thomas Addison, M.D.,
 for 36 years Physician and Lecturer at this Hospital,
 who died 29th June, 1860, aged 68 years.
 Whilst earning for himself by his discoveries
 a distinguished place in the records of Medical Science,
 he no less effectually secured,
 through the able and zealous discharge of his duties
 at this Institution,
 the attachment and esteem of the Patients and the Students.
 As Lecturer, he attracted the admiration,
 and won the confidence of the latter by his profound
 knowledge and earnest eloquence.
 As Physician he was beloved by the former
 for the unwearied attention and kindness with which
 he devoted his eminent talents to the
 cure of their ailments
 or the relief of their sufferings.

Every feature of Addison's face, says his friend Dr. Lonsdale, was well defined, and comported well with his finely proportioned massive head. He had dark hair, large eyebrows, and eyes of deep hazel colour; his nose was pronounced, his lips full and voluble and rather special in action, and his chin firm and broad; and his general physiognomy was stamped with vigour and unmistakable character throughout. He had a deep penetrating eye, not educible by sculpture, or perhaps pictorial art, that became full of life and light when engaged in debate. The more active cerebral manifestation found expression in his eyes and a certain muscular movement of the lips, a facial expression difficult to define in a man of such emphatic character. Though looked upon as a proud and haughty spirit, Dr.

* The pedestal supporting the bust is inscribed as follows: "Thomæ Addison, M.D., qui ingenio et moribus insignis, scholæ huic medicæ diu et honeste præfuit, effigiem hanc marmoream Collegæ sui debito honore prosequentes statuere MDCCCLXII."

Addison was nervous and timid. Others as well as myself have heard him say that he never addressed a meeting, even of the Physical society at Guy's, where he was surrounded by his pupils, without being more or less disconcerted on first rising. Dr. Wilks, the esteemed colleague of Addison, properly observes: In what degree a resoluteness of expression and an undue energy of manner is unconsciously adopted to cloak a covert physical nervousness, no one but the wearer of the cloak can fully estimate. We have reason to know that Addison suffered most acutely from this physical enervation. No doubt Addison was credited with great physical and moral energy without recognising that a quick, hasty, and impassioned manner of expression is not unfrequently the result of a deficient controlling power. We know that his mind was to the last degree susceptible, and that, although wearing the outward garb of resolution he was, beyond most other men, most liable to sink under trial. We lay some stress upon this peculiarity for the purpose of vindicating his character from the unamiable spirit which we have heard sometimes laid to his charge.*

Dr. Addison was the author of—

An Essay on the Operation of Poisonous Agents upon the living Body (conjointly with Mr. John Morgan). 8vo. Lond. 1829.

Observations on the Disorders of Females connected with Uterine Irritation. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

The Elements of the Practice of Medicine. Vol. i. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

This was to have been a conjoint work by Drs. Bright and Addison, but it is well known that the greater part, if not the whole of this, the only volume of the work which appeared, was from the pen of Dr. Addison. Dr. Bright's portion was to have been later on in the work.

On the Constitutional and Local Effects of Disease of the Supra Renal Capsules. Plates. 4to. Lond. 1855.

* The Worthies of Cumberland, by H. Lonsdale, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1873, pp. 254—266.

But some of Dr. Addison's most original and valuable writings are among those he contributed to the Guy's Hospital Reports, especially those on the anatomy of the lungs; on pneumonia and its consequences; and on the pathology of phthisis. These with some of his other writings, have been published by the New Sydenham Society in one volume, with the title—

A Collection of the Published Writings of the late Thomas Addison, M.D., Physician to Guy's Hospital. 8vo. Lond. 1868.

HEATHFIELD TREGONWELL FRAMTON, M.D., was born in London and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Aneurismate). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1819, and practised for a short time in London, but soon removed to Lymington, and died there 25th July, 1831, aged forty-nine, being then in the commission of the peace for the county of Hants.

SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY, M.D., was born at Dumfries and educated for the church, but left that profession for physic which he studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1806 (D.M.I. de Pneumatosi). He practised for a short time at Halesworth, near Birmingham, and afterwards served on the staff of the army, both in Portugal and Spain, was at the assault of Bergen op Zoom, and at the battle of Waterloo. He attended William IV, when duke of Clarence, in his journeys abroad in quest of health, and he resided for some time with his royal highness in the capacity of domestic physician. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1819, and through the influence of the duke of Clarence was knighted by George IV in 1821. Sir Andrew Halliday eventually proceeded to the West Indies as inspector of hospitals, but returned in a few years utterly broken in health, when he retired to Dumfries. He had on the 4th November, 1817, been admitted a licentiate of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, and

on the 7th August, 1827, was admitted a fellow of that body. Sir Andrew Halliday died at Dumfries 7th September, 1839. He was the author of—

Observations on Emphysema, or the Disease which arises from the effusion of air into the cavity of the Thorax. 8vo.

Remarks on the present state of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland. 8vo. Lond. 1808.

Observations on the Fifth Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry. 8vo. 1809.

Observations on the present state of the Portuguese Army. 4to. 1811.

A Memoir of the Campaign of 1815. 4to. 1816.

A History of the House of Brunswick and Lunenburgh (from materials partly collected by the Rev. Geo. Gündell, A.M., Chaplain General to the Hanoverian Army). 4to. 1820.

Annals of the House of Hanover. 2 vols. 8vo. 1826.

A General View of the present state of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Great Britain and Ireland, and in some other kingdoms. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

The West Indies: the natural and physical History of the Windward and Leeward Colonies. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

A Letter on Sickness and Mortality in the West Indies. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

JOHN ROBERT HUME, M.D., was born in Renfrewshire. He attended the medical classes at Glasgow in 1795, 1798, and 1799, and those of Edinburgh in 1796-7, and then entered the medical department of the army, and ultimately attained the rank of deputy inspector of army hospitals. He served with distinction in the Peninsula, and during that period was surgeon to the duke of Wellington, with whom he continued on the most intimate relations to the last. On the 12th January, 1816, he was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, and on the 22nd December, 1819, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, when he settled in London. Dr. Hume was private physician to the duke of Wellington, and as physician to the duke, then chancellor of the university, was created doctor of civil law at Oxford 13th June, 1834. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 9th July, 1836, was appointed one of the metropolitan commissioners in lunacy 1st September, 1836, and died

at his house in Curzon-street, 1st March, 1857, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

FREDERIC GRANGER, M.B., was born in Bristol, but was descended from a family of substance and standing in Exeter, to which city his father returned shortly after the birth of this his second son. He received his early education at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and after some hesitation as to his future profession was apprenticed to Mr. Luscombe one of the surgeons to the Devon and Exeter hospital. He spent one year at Edinburgh, but then removed to London and entered at St. Bartholomew's hospital, where his medical studies were completed. He also matriculated at Cambridge as a gentleman commoner of Emmanuel college. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 23rd December, 1819, and in 1822 proceeded bachelor of medicine at Cambridge. Dr. Granger settled in Exeter, and in 1822 was elected physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital. He held this office for many years, but resigned it some time before his death which occurred on the 4th January, 1864, at the age of seventy-three.

GEORGE HUME WEATHERHEAD, M.D., was born in Berwickshire in 1790 and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Diagnosi inter Erysipelas, Phlegmonim et Erythema). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 27th March, 1820; and died at Foot's Cray, 22nd June, 1853, aged sixty-three. Dr. Weatherhead was the author of—

An Essay on the Diagnosis between Erysipelas, Phlegmon, and Erythema, with an appendix on the Nature of Puerperal Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

A Treatise on Infantile and Adult Rickets. 12mo. Lond. 1820.

An Analysis of the Leamington Spa in Warwickshire. 8vo. 1820.

An Account of the Beulah Saline Spa at Norwood. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

A new Synopsis of Nosology, founded on the principles of Pathological Anatomy and the Natural Affinities of Diseases. 12mo. Lond. 1834.

A Pedestrian Tour through France and Italy. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

On the Spontaneous Erosions and Perforations of the Stomach in contradistinction to those produced by Poisons. Translated from the French of Gabriel Laisné. 12mo. Lond. 1821.

A Treatise on Headaches, their various Causes, Prevention, and Cure. 12mo. Lond. 1835.

A Practical Treatise on Diseases of the Lungs in relation to the particular Tissues Affected. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

The History of the early and present state of the Venereal Disease Examined; wherein it is shown that Mercury never was necessary for its cure, as well as the injurious consequences that result from its employment; at the same time pointing out approved modes of treatment founded on its pathology. 8vo. Lond. 1841.

On the Cure of Gout and Rheumatism by Cold Water; with cases. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

DAVID LEWIS, M.D., a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of 1st April, 1820; was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 15th June, 1820.

SIR DAVID BARRY, M.D., was born 12th March, 1780, in the county of Roscommon. Of his education, general or medical, but little is known. He was early distinguished for his classical and mathematical attainments, and was originally destined for another profession; but he turned to medicine, and on the 6th March, 1806, entered the medical department of the army as assistant-surgeon of the 89th regiment. After three years' service in this capacity, he resigned his medical appointment and took an ensign's commission in the same regiment, then serving in Portugal. He did not continue long in this position, but returned to the medical service, and in February, 1810, was appointed assistant-surgeon of the 58th foot. In this situation, he had to give aid to Field-marshal Beresford when wounded in the battle of Salamanca, and who, ever after, warmly espoused his interests. He was appointed surgeon to the Portuguese forces in March, 1813, and staff-surgeon in the British army in Septem-

ber, 1814. At the close of the war, he was nominated staff-surgeon of the district of Braganza, and resided, for some years in this capacity, at Oporto. On the breaking out of the revolution in Portugal in 1820, he returned to England, was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, and on the 22nd June, 1820, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He proceeded to Paris in 1822, and devoted himself at once to the further study and practice of his profession. Having gone through the necessary curriculum of study there, he graduated doctor of medicine in the university of Paris, 9th June, 1827, and then returned to England with the design of practising in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 1st October, 1827. In 1828, however, he was sent to Gibraltar to investigate the nature of yellow fever then prevalent in that garrison. He was promoted to the rank of physician to the forces, 5th November, 1829, and in the following year returned to London. In June, 1831, he was sent, in conjunction with Dr. (afterwards Sir William) Russell, to St. Petersburg, to investigate the nature of cholera then raging there and spreading alarm through every other country. On his return, he was made deputy-inspector-general of hospitals. When cholera appeared in England, he was much employed in its investigation. For his services he received, the 22nd February, 1832, the honour of knighthood from the king, having been previously invested with the orders of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of St. Anne of Russia. In the year 1833, Sir David Barry was appointed one of the commissioners for inquiring into the health of children employed in the British factories, and in 1834, was placed on the Irish commission for investigating the state of the poor and of the medical charities in Ireland. He had but recently returned from this last enquiry, and was still occupied in arranging his voluminous documents on this subject, when he was suddenly cut off on the 4th November, 1836, in his fifty-eighth year,

from rupture of an aneurism of the aorta.* Sir David Barry was the author of an original and valuable physiological work :

Experimental Researches on the Influence exercised by Atmospheric Pressure upon the Progression of the Blood in the Veins, upon the function of Absorption, and upon the Prevention and Cure of the Symptoms caused by the Bites of Rabid or Venomous Animals. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, M.D., was born at Bishop's Wearmouth, 8th May, 1784, and was the only surviving son of George Armstrong, the superintendent of some glass works, by his wife Ann Robson, a woman of much sagacity and excellence, to whom her son through life was wont to express his deepest obligations. He was educated at Bishop's Wearmouth under a Scotch clergyman, Mr. Mason, and at Edinburgh where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1807 (D.M.I. de Causis Morborum Hydropicorum). In the same year he settled in his native town, but in a short time removed to Sunderland, where he continued for some years. In January 1811 he was elected physician to the Sunderland dispensary.

Dr. Armstrong was already favourably known by his contributions to the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, when in 1814 he published his "Facts and Observations relative to the Fever commonly called Puerperal," and two years later his "Practical Illustrations of Typhus and other Febrile Diseases." 8vo. Lond. 1816. These works established his reputation as a keen observer and energetic practitioner. The work on typhus fever, we are told by one authority, "abounded in judicious reflections, refined distinctions and practical illustrations of the highest importance."† With a full reliance on his own powers and ambitious of a wider scope for their exercise than Sunderland presented, Dr. Armstrong determined to

* British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. i, p. 611.

† Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, vol. xiii, p. 108.

try his fortune in the metropolis. In October, 1817, he resigned his office at the Sunderland dispensary, and in the early part of 1818 settled in London. A short time after his arrival in town he published his "Practical Illustrations of the Scarlet Fever, Measles, Pulmonary Consumption and Chronic Diseases, with remarks on Sulphureous Waters." 8vo. Lond. 1818. The work was noticed, and generally with approval, in various reviews, and had the effect of drawing attention to the author, and to the fact that he was resident in town. In 1819 Dr. Armstrong was appointed physician to the London Fever hospital. His progress from this time was uninterrupted, and ere long he was in the enjoyment of a considerable professional income.

Dr. Armstrong was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1820, and the following year began lecturing on the principles and practice of medicine at Mr. Grainger's school in Webb-street. He soon attracted a large class, numbering at one period about one hundred and fifty hearers. For a short time he lectured also on the *Materia Medica*. In 1824 Dr. Armstrong resigned his office at the Fever hospital and devoted himself wholly to his business, which was steadily increasing, and to teaching. In 1826 he joined with Mr. Bennett in forming a school of medicine in Little Dean-street, and undertook the lectures on medicine, continuing to deliver his course on the same subject at Webb-street. These calls on his strength were more than he could bear; and in 1828 his health gave way, symptoms of pulmonary consumption declared themselves, and he died at his house in Russell-square 12th December, 1829, aged forty-five. He was buried in the church of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

Of Dr. Armstrong's merits as a physician it is difficult to form a just estimate. He came as a meteor on the medical horizon of London, dazzled for a time, and disappeared, leaving little of mark behind him. His character was an enigma, and his success in town a sur-

prise to the more sober-minded of his contemporaries. The space at my disposal will not allow me to go into this subject, and it is the less necessary as it has been fully and ably discussed in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*,* to which I would refer those of my readers who desire fuller particulars (and they are instructive) of a physician regarding whose real character and objects opinions varied so widely as did those of his contemporaries concerning Dr. Armstrong.

“In person,” writes his friend and biographer, Dr. Boott, “Dr. Armstrong was tall and thin. His manners were gentle and unassuming, almost diffident in the presence of strangers, exclusively domestic and retired from the world, when the calls of duty did not require his intercourse with it. His nature was candid, confiding, unsuspecting, his sensibilities lively and acute; his tastes discriminating and refined. There was a simplicity and innocence of mind and disposition which endeared him to all who knew him intimately, and which won for him especially the confidence and attachment of the young.”

In addition to the works above mentioned, Dr. Armstrong was the author of—

An Address to the Members of the Royal College of Surgeons on the injurious conduct and defective state of that Corporation with reference to professional rights, medical science, and the public health. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

The Morbid Anatomy of the Stomach, Bowels, and Liver; illustrated by a series of plates with explanatory letter-press, and a summary of the symptoms of the acute and chronic affections of the above named organs. 4to. Lond. 1828.

Lectures on the Morbid Anatomy, Nature, and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. Edited by Joseph Rix. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

JAMES COPLAND, M.D. This indefatigable and voluminous writer was born in the Orkneys in November, 1791. At nine years of age he was placed at a school at Lerwick, kept by the clergyman of that town. There he continued until he was fourteen, when he was re-

* Vol. i, p. 34 *et seq.*

moved to an adjoining clergyman, with whom he remained two years. At the age of sixteen he commenced his studies at Edinburgh. He was then intended for the church, and, with this view, entered to the various classes, classical, mathematical, and philosophical, of the university, attending in the course of the four years he devoted to these general studies the lectures, and securing the friendship of Dunbar, Ritchie, Leslie, Playfair, Dugald Stewart, Jamieson, Hope, Niell, and Fleming. In the vacations he acted as assistant or usher in a school. In 1811 he diverted from divinity to physic, and in November of that year commenced attendance on the medical classes at Edinburgh. He graduated doctor of medicine there 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo). Dr. Copland then came to London, and having availed himself of the best practical instruction to be there found, passed over to Paris and Germany, visited the chief hospitals, and then returned to England. Tired of an inactive life in London, and anxious to enter on some enterprise, but possessing inadequate means and interest, having lived for some months in the metropolis without employment, without friends, and with very few acquaintances, he was offered and accepted a medical appointment to the settlements on the Gold Coast belonging to the then African Company. He visited in succession Goree, the Senegal and Gambia, Sierra Leone, Cape Coast Castle, and the Bight of Benin, and after a hazardous and tempestuous voyage arrived in England early in 1818. In 1820 he became a candidate for practice. He then commenced that literary career which was the main characteristic of his life. To the Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine he contributed some exhaustive essays on fever, and on the medical topography of the West Coast of Africa. In 1822 Dr. Copland became the editor of the London Medical Repository, and in the five years that he retained that office contributed to its pages a vast number of papers on a great variety of subjects. In 1825 he projected an "Encyclopædiac Dictionary of the

Medical Sciences," and drew up a prospectus of the undertaking. In this he was to have been assisted by Dr. Dunglison, afterwards of the United States, and Dr. Gordon Smith, and the preliminaries were agreed upon with the publishers, when a panic in mercantile affairs occurred and caused them to relinquish it. In 1828, still intent on the same idea, he drew up and distributed among his friends a full and detailed prospectus of a "Dictionary of the Medical Sciences," which Messrs. Baldwin and Cradock agreed with him to publish. Whilst he was engaged in making his arrangements for it, and procuring contributors, his intentions were frustrated by the publishers refusing to proceed with the undertaking. He soon found that the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," under the editorship of Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly, had usurped the place of his dictionary, and was about to be commenced. It was, therefore, with no small pleasure that he undertook the offer made to him by Messrs. Longman and Co. at the end of 1830 to write a dictionary of practical medicine, and single-handed to contest the field with the numerous editors and contributors to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine. The first part appeared in September, 1832, with the title "A Dictionary of Practical Medicine. Comprising General Pathology, the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, Morbid Structures and the Disorders especially incidental to Climates, to the Sex, and to the different Epochs of Life. With numerous Prescriptions for the Medicines recommended; a Classification of Diseases according to Pathological Principles; a copious Bibliography, with References, and an Appendix of approved Formulæ. The whole forming a Library of Pathology and Practical Medicine, and a Digest of Medical Literature." It took more than a quarter of a century for its completion, and the last part appeared in 1858.

Considered as the production of one man, this work is one of the most extraordinary that has ever appeared for its size, comprehensiveness, accuracy and learning,

and although necessarily inferior in certain respects from its very plan to some works of a like kind, the composition of a large body of writers associated for the purpose, it is superior to these in the general unity of the principles and practice laid down in it, and assuredly excels them all in depth and variety of research. The information amassed in these volumes is literally enormous, and must excite astonishment as the production of one individual—but when it is further considered that the whole of the materials were most carefully selected from all existing sources, most patiently digested, elaborated, and arranged into compact and simple forms easily accessible and readily available, it is not easy to point out in the whole of medical literature any work by a single hand so much calculated to excite admiration of the industry and talents of the author. In every article contained in the volumes the reader cannot fail to be struck with the writer's most extensive learning which has enabled him to collect knowledge from all authorities, ancient and modern, foreign and domestic, and he will at the same time be no less surprised than gratified at the singular power which has arranged the whole so lucidly, and in such systematic order. Thirty years of Dr. Copland's life were devoted to the Dictionary. He laboured on it alone and unassisted. His labours, which he tells us were incessant for many years, were persisted in under circumstances and contingencies which few could have endured. He received no assistance in furtherance of his undertaking, nor, as he adds, with his knowledge of human nature, would he have accepted any.

The size and price of the Dictionary placed it beyond the reach of many, and in 1866 Dr. Copland, assisted by his nephew Mr. James C. Copland, brought out an abridged edition of it "throughout brought down to the present state of medical science" in one thick volume, octavo, pp. 1538.

Dr. Copland was held in high esteem by his colleagues in the College of Physicians. He had been admitted a

Licentiate of the College 26th June, 1820, and a Fellow 3rd July, 1837. He was Censor in 1841, 1842, and 1861; Gulstonian lecturer in 1838; Croonian lecturer in 1844, 1845, 1846; Lumleian lecturer in 1854 and 1855; Harveian orator 1857, and was Consiliarius in 1844, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1861, 1862, 1863. Shortly before his death he retired to Kilburn, where he died on the 12th July, 1870, aged seventy-eight.

To Dr. Copland's pen we owe, in addition to his opus magnum, the Dictionary and its Abridgment:

Richerand's Elements of Physiology, translated by G. J. M. De Lys, M.D., with copious notes by James Copland, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

Pestilential Cholera: its Nature, Prevention, and Curative Treatment. 12mo. Lond. 1832.

On the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Palsy and Apoplexy. 12mo. Lond. 1850.

The Forms, Complications, Causes, Prevention, and Treatment of Consumption and Bronchitis, comprising also the causes and prevention of Scrofula. 8vo. Lond. 1861.

CHARLES MOGG, M.D., a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 1820, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 3rd August, 1820. He practised at Bath, but died at Weymouth in the early part of 1830.

SIR JAMES CLARK, Bart., M.D., was the eldest son of Mr. David Clark of Findlater, co. Banff, by his wife Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Scott of Glassaugh, and was born 14th December, 1788. He received his early education at a school at Fordyce, and then at the college of Aberdeen, where he took a degree in arts. He was at first intended for the law, but, preferring medicine, devoted himself to its study, went to Edinburgh, and in 1809 became a member of the college of surgeons there. He then entered the medical service of the navy. He served at Haslar hospital till July, 1810, when he was appointed assistant-surgeon to the "Thistle," then going with despatches to New York. The "Thistle" was wrecked on the coast of New Jer-

sey, and the survivors lost everything they possessed and suffered great privations. Returning to England, he was promoted to the rank of surgeon, and served as such successively in the "Collobrée," the "Chesapeake," and finally in the "Maidstone." In 1815, the "Maidstone" was paid off and her surgeon placed on half-pay, when he returned to Edinburgh to continue his studies, and there graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1817 (D.M.I. de Frigoris effectibus). In 1818 Dr. Clark accompanied a gentleman far advanced in consumption to the south of France, visiting Marseilles, Hyeres, Nice, and Florence during the winter and spring, and Lausanne in the summer. It was in the course of this tour that Dr. Clark's attention was specially drawn to the effects of climate on consumption, and that he commenced collecting meteorological and other data with the view of studying their influence on that and other diseases. In 1819 Dr. Clark settled in Rome where he remained some years with steadily increasing reputation and pecuniary success. At that time Rome was the resort of many of the highest of the English aristocracy, and among these Dr. Clark made, not merely professional connexions, but many warm friends; and to their influence and exertions in his behalf he was much indebted when he settled in London. Among the distinguished personages to whom Dr. Clark became known in Rome was Prince Leopold, afterwards king of the Belgians, one of the wisest men in Europe and most discriminating in his judgment of character. An accidental meeting with that prince at Carlsbad proved to be of the greatest consequence to Dr. Clark. The prince found him examining the waters, and learnt that he had visited all the spas of Germany, France, and Italy. As English physicians at that time knew but little of the German baths, the prince was struck with the desire to learn their uses, and, on his return to England, appointed Dr. Clark his physician.

Dr. Clark settled in London in 1826. He had on the 17th August, 1820, during a visit to London from

Rome been admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians; and on the 26th June, 1826, he was admitted a Licentiate. His progress for the first few years in London was slow but steady. In 1822, while still resident in Rome, he had published "Medical Notes on Climate, Diseases, Hospitals, and Medical Schools in France, Italy, and Switzerland, comprising an Inquiry into the effects of a residence in the South of Europe in cases of Pulmonary Consumption." 8vo. Lond.: and in 1829, appeared his best and most important work—"The Influence of Climate in the Prevention and Cure of Chronic Diseases, more particularly of the Chest and Digestive Organs." 8vo. Lond. This work, which is characterised by strong good sense and sound judgment, established Dr. Clark's reputation in London and with the members of his own profession. In it, for the first time in this country, he systematised and popularised, as well to the medical profession as to the public, all that was really known upon the subject, and he gave a correcter view of the powers of climate and of mineral waters in the treatment of disease than had hitherto existed in our language. The circumstances of Dr. Clark's early career,—in the navy, in Canada, North America, and the West Indies, then as resident physician for several years in Rome, and subsequently his visits to all the more important continental spas which he studied practically at their sources, had impressed upon his mind the vast importance of these means in the treatment of disease. He employed them largely and successfully in his practice, and his classical work on this subject remains to this day unrivalled. Although sparing in the administration of drugs in his treatment of disease, Sir James Clark was a neat, one might almost say an elegant prescriber. He had thought it not beneath his notice or his dignity to study the art of prescribing practically, and by repeated trials, and his prescriptions compared favourably with those of most of his contemporaries. The subordinate ingredients were well selected, and they were used in the

precise proportions calculated to render the whole combination as little distasteful to the palate as it could well be made. The credit he had obtained by his work on Climate was fully maintained by his "Treatise on Pulmonary Consumption comprehending an Inquiry into the Causes, Nature, Prevention, and Treatment of Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases in general." 8vo. Lond. 1835. His position in London was by this time assured. On the death of Dr. Maton, in 1835, he was, on the recommendation of the king of the Belgians appointed by the duchess of Kent her physician in ordinary; an office which involved the medical care of the then Princess Victoria. His medical charge of the princess, on whom the eyes of the nation were fixed with more than ordinary anxiety, necessarily attracted attention to himself, and led to a large increase of his business and reputation. These were further augmented on the accession of the Queen in 1837, by Dr. Clark's appointment as first physician to her Majesty, and by his creation as a baronet in October, 1837.

When at the full tide of his prosperity and success, the sad case of Lady Flora Hastings occurred to mar his prospects and destroy his peace of mind. It was assumed by the public at the time that Sir James Clark had for a moment given support to a slander against that lady's character by sharing suspicions which his medical knowledge should have dissipated. The exact facts will probably never be known, but it is certain that Sir James Clark gave advice, which, if followed, would have dissipated the cloud which for a time had rested on the honour of this lady. As it was Sir James Clark bore the blame which should have fallen on others and suffered acutely a reproach which, had he deemed it right, he could, it is said, have removed by a word. The strong common sense and honesty of the duke of Wellington were at this time a great support to him. The effect upon his practice was immediate; it was years before it passed off, and was never wholly obliterated; but he outlived it, and long before his

death it was generally understood that he had been hardly used and wrongly blamed.

With this exception, Sir James Clark's career was most prosperous. On the queen's marriage he was appointed physician to prince Albert, by whom he was highly esteemed. "He gradually became most unwittingly a power in the State. Always about the Court, high in the favour of the sovereign, and known to be greatly esteemed by the prince consort, he became the person to whom statesmen constantly referred for advice connected with medical matters and polity. He was always ready with advice, with suggestion, and wise, carefully-considered counsel. To him the medical section of the University of London owes its shape and much of its usefulness, and to him the College of Chemistry chiefly owes existence, and many other institutions much of their support."* In 1860 Sir James Clark, then seventy-two years of age, began to withdraw from the active duties of his profession and gradually to hand over his Court duties to a successor. He then withdrew to Bagshot-park, which the queen had lent him for his life, and died there on the 29th June, 1870, aged eighty-one years. By his wife Barbara, daughter of the Rev. John Stephen, LL.D., who died in 1862, he left a son.

Sir James Clark was the author (in addition to the works mentioned above) of—

Lettera al Prof. Tommasini intorno alle sue Osservazioni sulla Scuola Medico-clinica di Edinburgo. 8vo. Roma. 1822.

Remarks on Medical Reform. In two letters. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

Memoir of John Conolly, M.D., comprising a Sketch of the Treatment of the Insane in Europe and America. 8vo. Lond. 1869.

WILLIAM KING, M.D., was born in Suffolk, and educated at Peter house, Cambridge, of which he was a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1809, A.M. 1812, and on

* Lancet of 9th July, 1870, to the excellent biographical notice in which, and to that in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London, vol. xix, p. 13, *et seq.*, I am indebted for much in the above sketch.

the 11th June, 1817, had a licence ad practicandum from his university. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1817, commenced M.D. at Cambridge in 1819, was admitted a Candidate of the College 30th September, 1819, and a Fellow 30th September, 1820. He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1843. In 1823 Dr. King settled at Brighton, where he died 19th October, 1865, aged eighty.

ALEXANDER PHILIP WILSON PHILIP, M.D., was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th June, 1792 (D.M.I. de Dyspepsia). He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh 3rd February, 1795, and practised for some years in that city, but about the commencement of the present century settled at Worcester, where he obtained a large and lucrative business. In 1802 he was elected physician to the Worcester General infirmary, which office he resigned in 1817, shortly after which he removed to London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820, a Fellow 25th June, 1834, and was Gulstonian lecturer in 1835. Dr. Wilson Philip made a reputation as a physiologist by his original experiments and investigations; and as a practitioner was much sought after by sufferers with indigestion, from the credit of his book on that disease, one deservedly popular in its day, which ran to six editions, contained the best and completest account of the malady which had then appeared, and will bear comparison with all that have since been published. In 1842 or 1843 Dr. Wilson Philip suddenly disappeared from London, and I fail to trace his future history or the date of his death. His investments were said to have been injudicious, and the scheme in which he had placed all his accumulations, and they were large, fell to the ground, and he had to fly the country to escape a prison. He went to Boulogne, and is thought to

have died there. His name disappears from the College list of 1851. His name, originally Wilson, he had changed to Wilson Philip before he settled in London. Dr. Wilson Philip was a very prolific writer, and I am not sure that the following list comprises all his published works :—

An Inquiry into the Remote Causes of Urinary Gravel. 8vo. Edinb. 1792.

An Experimental Essay on the Manner in which Opium acts on the Living Animal Body. 8vo. Edinb. 1795.

A Treatise on Febrile Diseases. 4 vols. 8vo. Worcester.

Observations on the Use and Abuse of Mercury. 8vo. Worcester, 1805.

An Analysis of the Malvern Waters. 8vo. Worcester, 1805.

An Essay on the Nature of Fever. 8vo. Worcester, 1807.

Experimental Inquiry into the Laws of the Vital Functions, with Observations on Internal Diseases. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

A Treatise on Indigestion and its Consequences, called Nervous and Bilious Complaints. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Diseases, either Acute or Chronic, which precede Change of Structure. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

A Treatise on Protracted Indigestion and its Consequences. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

Observations on the Malignant Cholera. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

On the Influence of Minute Doses of Mercury. 12mo. Lond. 1834.

Inquiry into the Nature of Sleep and Death. 8vo. Lond. 1834.

A Treatise on Affections of the Brain. 12mo. Lond.

A Treatise on the Means of Preserving Health. 8vo. Lond.

WILLIAM RHODES BERNARD, M.D., was born in Jamaica, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1817 (D.M.I. de Calore Animalium). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820. He died at Cheltenham 27th January, 1868, aged seventy-six.

JOHN JAMES FURNIVALL, M.D.—A native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1818 (D.M.I. de Phthisi Pulmonali), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820. He was the author of

The Diagnosis, Prevention, and Treatment of Diseases of the

Heart and of Aneurism, with Observations on Rheumatism. 8vo. Lond. 1845.

ROBERT MASTERS KERRISON, M.D., was born in London, and educated for a surgeon apothecary, in which capacity he practised for many years in London, and realized a competency. Withdrawing from that department of practice, he went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Neuralgia Faciei Spasmodica). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820, and died at his house in Upper Brook-street, 27th April, 1847, aged seventy-one. Dr. Kerrison was the author of

An Inquiry into the Present State of the Medical Profession in England. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

Observations on a Bill for Better Regulating the Medical Profession as far as regards Apothecaries. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

A Letter on the Supply of Water to the Metropolis. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

The Elements of Physiology, translated from the French of Richerand; containing an Explanation of the Functions of the Human Body, in which the Modern Improvements in Chemistry, Galvanism, and other Sciences are applied to explain the Action of the Animal Economy. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

JOHN GOGILL LEATH, M.D., was born in Norfolk, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Phthisi, Cæloque Phthisi idoneo). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820. Dr. Leath was in the army, and died in October, 1859, aged eighty-two.*

AUGUSTIN SAYER, M.D., was born at Bexley, in Kent. When a boy twelve years of age, and travelling with his family in France, he was with them made a prisoner of war, after the short peace of 1802, but was soon permitted to go at large within a certain range, and at this early age is said to have supported himself

* Proc. of Med. Chir. Soc., iii, p. 194.

as a tutor in a French school. His captivity lasted several years. Of his medical education I can recover no particulars, but that he had been engaged in its acquisition for seven years, when on the 31st January, 1815, he was entered on the physic line at Leyden, where four days later, viz., on the 4th February, 1815, he graduated doctor of medicine (D.M.I. de Liene). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820, and a Fellow 11th July, 1843. He was for many years physician to the Lock hospital, and throughout his professional life an earnest advocate of sanitary reform, and for many years a conspicuous member of the Marylebone Representative Council. He died at his residence in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, 15th November, 1861, aged seventy-one.* Dr. Sayer was the author of—

An Inquiry to ascertain the Maximum Limit of the Annual Taxation required from the Sewers Ratepayers. 8vo. Lond. 1855.

Metropolitan and Town Sewage, its Nature, Value, and Disposal, with Sketches of the Metropolitan Water Supply, and of the Legislation on Sewers. 8vo. Lond. 1857.

JOHN GARTHSHORE THOMSON, M.D., was born in the East Indies. After keeping some terms at St. John's college, Cambridge, which he left without taking any degree, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Scarlatina Anginosa). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1820. He was unsuccessful in life, and ultimately fell into distress. Oppressed by infirmity, poverty, and sore domestic trials, a subscription was made for him in 1859, but he did not long survive.

ASHBY SMITH, M.D., was born in London, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Leptra). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1820, and

* Proc. Med. Chir. Soc., iv, p. 81.

died at his house in Bloomsbury-square in November, 1831. He collected the scattered writings of his relative, Dr. Willan, and published them under the title of—

Miscellaneous Works of the late Robert Willan, M.D., F.R.S., F.A.S., comprising an Inquiry into the Antiquity of the Small Pox, Measles and Scarlet Fever, now first published. Reports on the Diseases of London; and Detached Papers on Medical Subjects. Edited by Ashby Smith, M.D. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

JOHN VETCH, M.D., was born in the East Lothians, and studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 12th September, 1804 (D.M.I. de Partibus Irritabilitate præditis). He entered the army, and served for several years. On his return to England he settled in London, and on the 16th April, 1821, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Dr. Vetch died in Charterhouse-square 28th April, 1835, aged fifty-two. He was the author of—

An Account of the Ophthalmia which has appeared in England since the Return of the British Army from Egypt. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

Observations relative to the Treatment by Sir William Adams of the Ophthalmic Cases of the Army. 8vo. Lond. 1818.

A Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Palmerston on the subject of the Ophthalmic Institution for the Cure of Chelsea Pensioners. 4to. Lond. 1819.

A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

SIR ROBERT ALEXANDER CHERMSIDE, M.D., was the third son of Dr. Chermside, of Portaferry, co. Down, and was bred a surgeon. In 1810 he entered the medical service of the army as assistant surgeon to the 7th Hussars. He served in Spain, France, and Flanders, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, immediately after which he was promoted to the surgeoncy of the 10th Hussars. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1817 (D.M.I. de Aqua frigida), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1821; shortly after which he settled in Paris

where he was held in high esteem, was generally consulted by the English residents in that city, and was physician to the British embassy. He also held the appointment of physician extraordinary to the duchess of Kent. In recognition of his war services he was, on the 31st July, 1835, created a knight commander of the Guelphic Hanoverian Order; he was also a knight of St. John of Jerusalem; a knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia (conferred for services to the Prussian troops in the campaign of 1815), and a knight of the Legion of Honour of France. Sir Robert Chermiside was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 27th April, 1843, and he died at Oxford 8th September, 1860.

HENRY RONALDS, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and studied at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1814 (D.M.I. de Ventriculo). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 16th April, 1821. He died at Coventry, 10th July, 1847, aged fifty-nine.

JAMES ALEXANDER GORDON, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, under the auspices and guidance of Dr. John Abercrombie, with whom he resided as a house pupil. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 24th June, 1814 (D.M.I. de Arsenico). He then made a lengthened tour on the continent, and studied for one session at Gottingen. Returning to England in 1818, with a good knowledge of the French and German languages, he, with the view of making the researches and labours of continental writers better known, established and edited "The Quarterly Journal of Foreign Medicine and Surgery," in the conduct of which he was associated with Dr. Mackenzie, of Glasgow. Dr. Gordon made many contributions to this journal, and wrote a series of articles on German medical literature for the Medical Repository. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1821, a Fellow 9th July,

1836, and was Censor in 1838. Dr. Gordon was elected assistant physician to the London hospital 18th July, 1827, and physician 18th November, 1828. He resigned his office there in December, 1844, and about 1846 retired from active professional life, and withdrew to an estate he had purchased at Dorking, where he died 18th April, 1872, aged seventy-eight.

JOHN WEBSTER, M.D., was born at Inverarity, in Angussshire, and was the eldest son of the Rev. John Webster, the minister of that place, from whom he received his preparatory education. After an apprenticeship of three years to Mr. Adam, of Forfar, he was sent to the university of Edinburgh, where he remained four winter sessions. He was admitted a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and then visited London, and attended the lectures in Windmill-street, and the practice of St. George's hospital. After one year spent at Paris, and the like in Italy, mostly at Pavia, he proceeded to Berlin, where he graduated doctor of medicine 25th March, 1820 (D.M.I. de Aere per Italiam insalubri deque Febre inde oriunda Romæ endemica). Returning to England, Dr. Webster settled in London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1821, a Fellow 11th July, 1843; he was Consiliarius in 1851, 1852, 1853, and Censor in 1852. Dr. Webster devoted much time and labour to the examination of lunatic asylums, prisons, and medical institutions at home and abroad. In pursuit of these objects he travelled nearly a hundred thousand miles, and visited every capital in Europe. The results of his investigations he gave to the public in various periodical publications, general and medical. Dr. Webster eventually retired to St. Andrew's, N.B., and died there 21st July, 1876, aged eighty-two. He was the author of—

An Essay on the Epidemic Cholera. 12mo. Lond. 1832.

Observations on the Admission of Medical Pupils to Bethlem Hospital for Studying Mental Diseases. 3rd edition. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

JAMES MUTTLEBURY, M.D., was a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's, of the 21st April, 1810, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Edinburgh of 7th August, 1810. He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 1st June, 1821, and settling at Bath, was elected physician to the Bath General hospital in 1822, and to the United hospital of that city in 1826. He died in 1831 or 1832.

CHARLES LEWIS MERYON, M.D., was descended from a Huguenot family of his name, long settled at Rye, in Sussex. He was born in that town, and educated at Merchant Taylors' school, from whence he went to St. John's college, Oxford, and as a member of that house proceeded A.B. 26th November, 1806, A.M. 18th December, 1809. He accumulated his degrees in physic, and proceeded M.D. 28th November, 1817. Dr. Meryon was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1820, and a Fellow 25th June, 1821. He studied medicine in London, and chiefly at St. Thomas's hospital, where he was a pupil of Mr. Henry Cline, through whose recommendation he was engaged to attend Lady Hester Stanhope, in the capacity of medical attendant on a voyage to Sicily and the East. He embarked with Lady Hester in the early part of 1810, and after many wanderings in the course of seven years passed uninterruptedly in her service, and having seen her finally settled on Mount Lebanon, he returned to England in 1817, for the purpose of taking his medical degrees at Oxford. At the end of a year or two Dr. Meryon, at Lady Hester Stanhope's request, again visited Syria, but at her own suggestion again bade her adieu, as he then believed for the last time. He then engaged himself as domestic physician to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, but in 1827 resumed his place in Lady Hester's establishment on Mount Lebanon. There he continued until August, 1838, when he finally left, and never again saw the extraordinary woman in whose service he had passed the best years of his life. Dr. Meryon

died 11th September, 1877, aged ninety-six. He was the author of—

Memoirs of the Lady Hester Stanhope, as related by herself in Conversations with her Physician, comprising her opinions, and anecdotes of some of the most remarkable persons of her time. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1846.

Travels of Lady Hester Stanhope, forming the completion of her Memoirs. Narrated by her Physician. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1846.

THOMAS SOUTHWOOD SMITH, M.D., was born on the 21st December, 1788, at Martock, in Somersetshire, and was educated for a dissenting minister, in which capacity he passed a few years in his native county; but then applying himself to medicine, proceeded to Edinburgh, and in the intervals of his college studies wrote his "Divine Government," which appeared in 1814, and at once brought him into notice and established his reputation as an original and eloquent writer. "In it there is nothing sectarian—the style is singularly lucid, its tone earnest, rising frequently into strains of touching and pathetic eloquence. Byron, Moore, and Wordsworth have each referred to this book in words of praise; it was always on Crabbe's table; and it has carried balm to many a wounded heart and faith to many a doubting soul." Its argument is that pain is a corrective process, and that the whole human race will be finally saved. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Mente Morbis læsa), and then spent a few years in the practice of his profession at a provincial town in the West of England, near the place of his birth.

Settling in London, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1821, and a Fellow 9th July, 1847. He was appointed physician to the Fever hospital in 1824. From the commencement of his medical life, Dr. Smith had realised the fact that prevention of disease is easier and more important than its cure, and he applied himself specially to the

improvement of sanitary medicine, of which most important science he was one of the earliest and most intelligent pioneers in this country. In 1839 he aided in the formation of the Health of Towns Association, and in 1842 took an active part in founding the Metropolitan Association for improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes. His reports on the Physical Causes of Sickness and Mortality 1838-9; on Sanitary Improvement, 1838, 1846, 1849, 1850, 1851; on Quarantine, 1845; on Epidemic Cholera, 1850; on Yellow Fever, 1852, and on the results of Sanitary Improvement, 1854, are most valuable and instructive. It has indeed fallen to the lot of few to accomplish such extensive services for the public benefit as were rendered by Dr. Southwood Smith. He was the chief originator of the science of preventive medicine as systematically applied in this country, and he wonderfully succeeded by the clearness and force of his writings in popularising and making familiar the great principles of national health. Dr. Southwood Smith's efforts in this direction were at length rewarded by his appointment as a member of the General Board of Health, and by the grant of a moderate pension on his retirement. He died at Florence 10th December, 1861, aged seventy-three, after a six days' illness of bronchitis, and was buried in the Protestant cemetery of that city.

Dr. Southwood Smith was the physician and intimate friend of Jeremy Bentham, who, with a view to the removal of prejudices then existing, gave his own body to Dr. Smith for dissection, charging him to devote it to the ordinary purposes of science. Dr. Smith faithfully discharged the office imposed upon him; and in the old theatre of the Webb-street school of medicine on the 9th June, 1832, with thunder pealing over head and lightning flashing through the gloom, he delivered the first lecture over the body of Bentham, "with a clear unflinching voice, but with a face as white as that of the dead philosopher before him." Dr. Smith availed himself of the occasion to give a

view of the fundamental principles of Bentham's philosophy and an account of his last moments. Most of the particular friends and disciples of the deceased, and among them lord Brougham, James Mill, and Grote were present on the occasion, and his biographer has made this lecture the concluding part of the Memoir prefixed to the edition of Bentham's works. After the usual anatomical demonstrations on the body, a skeleton was made of the bones, and a mask in wax of the face, and to these were adapted Bentham's own clothes. The figure thus prepared and placed in the identical chair on which he usually sat, was enclosed in a mahogany case with glass doors, and was long a somewhat startling occupant of Dr. Southwood Smith's consulting room. It now reposes in a back room in University college.*

* The following extract from a letter of Dr. Southwood Smith's to me dated 14th June, 1857, contains some particulars not generally known, and seems sufficiently interesting to warrant its insertion here: "Jeremy Bentham left by will his body to me for dissection. I was also to deliver a public lecture over his body to medical students and the public generally. The latter was done at the Webb-street school; Brougham, James Mill, Grote, and many other disciples of Bentham being present. After the usual anatomical demonstrations on the body, a skeleton was made of the bones. I endeavoured to preserve the head untouched, merely drawing away the fluids by placing it under an air pump over sulphuric acid. By this means the head was rendered as hard as the skulls of the New Zealanders; but all expression was of course gone. Seeing this would not do for exhibition, I had a model made in wax by a distinguished French artist, taken from David's bust, Pickersgil's picture, and my own ring. The artist succeeded in producing one of the most admirable likenesses ever seen. I then had the skeleton stuffed out to fit Bentham's own clothes, and this wax likeness fitted to the trunk. This figure was placed seated in the chair on which he usually sat; and one hand holding the walking stick which was his constant companion when he was out, called by him Dapple. The whole was enclosed in a mahogany case with folding glass doors. When I removed from Finsbury-square I had no room large enough to hold the case. I therefore gave it to University college, where it now is. Any one may see it who inquires there for it, but no publicity is given to the fact that Bentham reposes there in some back room. The authorities seem to be afraid or ashamed to own their possession."

Dr. Southwood Smith assisted in the establishment of the Westminster Review, and wrote an article on Education for the first number. For many years he was a regular contributor to its pages, and it was here that his article on the state of the Anatomical Schools first appeared, which attracted so much attention that it was reprinted in the form of a pamphlet with the title of "The Use of the Dead to the Living." The articles on Physiology and Medicine in the early numbers of the Penny Cyclopædia are from his pen, and the success of his treatise on Animal Physiology, written at the request of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, suggested to him the idea of treating this subject in a more elaborate and comprehensive manner, and led to the publication of his "Philosophy of Health." Dr. Southwood Smith's writings, in addition to the Reports above mentioned, were as follow :—

The Divine Government. 8vo. 1814.

A Treatise on Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

The Philosophy of Health; or an Exposition of the Physical and Mental Constitution of Man: with a view to the promotion of Human Longevity and Happiness. 2 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1835-37. 11th edition. 8vo. Lond. 1865.

Epidemics considered with relation to their Common Nature and to Climate and Civilization. 12mo. Lond. 1856.

JAMES JOHNSON, M.D., was the youngest son of an Irish farmer, and was born in February, 1777, on the banks of Lough Neagh, in the county of Derry. At six years of age he was put to a school at Ballinderry kept by the village pedagogue; at fifteen was apprenticed to Mr. Young, a surgeon apothecary of Port Glenone; and at the end of two years was transferred to Mr. Bankhead of Belfast, where he continued for two years more, and then came to London without either money or friends. He became assistant to an apothecary, and by hard study and irregular attendance on lectures in anatomy and surgery, qualified himself to pass at Surgeons' hall in 1798. In May of that year he was appointed

surgeon's mate in the navy, and sailed in the Mercury frigate to Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. On the 27th February, 1800, he was appointed surgeon to the Cynthia sloop of war, and, as such, accompanied the expedition to Egypt, was at the siege of Belle Isle, and at the various descents which the troops made on the coasts of France, Spain, &c., till they reached Egypt. There he was attacked with illness and sent to Gibraltar, where he did duty under Mr. Vaughan, the surgeon of the naval hospital. In 1801, as surgeon to the Driver, he served in the North Sea, visiting the Orkney and Shetland islands, and going with a convoy to Greenland and Hudson's Bay. He was next appointed to the Caroline, and was three years in India, China, and other parts of the east. On his return to England he spent some time in diligent study at the borough hospitals, and in 1808 was appointed to the Valiant, in which he remained nearly five years, and saw much active service. In 1812 he published his first and best medical work, "The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions," and immediately after its appearance was appointed flag surgeon with Sir William Young, then in command of the North Sea fleet. At the peace of 1814, the duke of Clarence hoisted his flag in the Impregnable, when Sir William Young retired, and Mr. Johnson was so strongly recommended to the duke that he was retained, and served with his royal highness while conveying the emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, and other potentates to England. In 1814 he was placed on half-pay, and settled in general practice at Portsmouth, but in 1818 removed to London, where he had determined to try his fortune as a physician. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, 3rd June, 1821, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1821.

Dr. Johnson, while yet at Portsmouth, had been one of the editors of a medical periodical—the Medico-Chirurgical Journal. On settling in London he changed its name into the "Medico-Chirurgical Review," and

published it thenceforth as a quarterly journal. This review was a marked success in a literary and pecuniary point of view, and it conduced materially to the establishment of Dr. Johnson's position and practice. He continued the editor and proprietor of the review until October, 1844, when failing health compelled him to resign it to the care of others.

Dr. Johnson, on the accession of William IV (under whom, as duke of Clarence, he had served on board the *Impregnable* in 1814), was appointed physician extraordinary to the king. Dr. Johnson, whose health had been failing for some time, died at Brighton 10th October, 1845, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. He was buried at Kensal-green.

“Dr. Johnson was rather under than above the middle height, spare, though of an active make, with a ruddy complexion, remarkably large and intelligent eye, bushy eyebrows, square and copious forehead, and an expression in which unmistakable benevolence was shaded with a cast of care or melancholy, it was not easy to say which. In conversation the features lost this character completely, and assumed what you would suppose were alone natural to them, that of unalloyed cheerfulness. Plain in dress, though never slovenly, simple in his manners, unaffected in everything, he communicated the idea of being just what he was, and of not wishing to be taken for anything else. His outward was, as much as it was possible to be, an index to his inner man. A disposition of unmitigated benevolence and kindness was cloaked in some measure by that testiness of humour which so constantly conceals great goodness of heart. A rough word was sure to be succeeded by some substantial kindness, and so well was this known that it was played on. As a practical man he was ready and sagacious in opinion, decided though cautious in action. The larger portion of his practice dealt, from its consulting character, in chronic cases. In these he was remarkably successful. An objection was often made to his prescriptions that they were

complicated and unchemical. He laughed at the criticism, and retained the habit, observing that he found his prescriptions answer, and that was the main consideration."* Dr. Johnson's portrait by J. Wood was engraved by W. Holl. The following is, I believe, a complete list of his published works :—

The Oriental Voyager; or Descriptive Sketches and Cursory Remarks on a Voyage to India and China, in His Majesty's Ship *Caroline*, performed in the years 1803-4-5-6, interspersed with Extracts from the best Modern Voyages and Travels. 8vo. Lond. 1807.

The Influence of Tropical Climates on European Constitutions. 8vo. Lond. 1812. 6th edition. 1841.

The Influence of the Atmosphere on the Health of the Human Frame, with Reserches on Gout and Rheumatism. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

A Treatise on Derangements of the Liver, Digestive Organs, and Nervous System, to which is added an Essay on the Prolongation of Life and Conservation of Health. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

An Essay on Indigestion or Morbid Sensibility of the Stomach and Bowels as the proximate cause or characteristic condition of Dyspepsy, Nervous Irritability, Mental Despondency, Hypochondriasis, and many other ailments of Body and Mind. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

Change of Air; or the Pursuit of Health and Recreation. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

The Recess; or Autumnal Relaxation in the Highlands and Lowlands. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

The Economy of Health, or the Stream of Human Life: with Reflections on the Septennial Phases of Human Existence. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

Pilgrimages to the Spas, with an Inquiry into the Merits of different Mineral Waters. 8vo. Lond. 1841.

Excursions to the principal Mineral Waters of England. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

A Tour in Ireland, with Meditations and Reflections. 8vo. Lond.

JEREMIAH GLADWIN CLOVES, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 17th June, 1813, A.M. 24th June, 1816, M.B. 16th April, 1817, and M.D. 27th March, 1820. He was admitted an

* Sketch of the Life, &c., of Dr. James Johnson in *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, January, 1846, and Pettigrew's *Medical Portrait Gallery*.

Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1817, a Candidate 30th September, 1820, and a Fellow 1st October, 1821. He was Censor in 1823. Dr. Cloves practised for a few years in London, and then removed to Worthing, where he died 5th May, 1842, aged forty-nine.

FRANCIS WILLIS, M.D., was the son of Robert Darling Willis, M.D., a Fellow of the College before-mentioned. Educated at Brasenose college, Oxford, he proceeded A.B. 15th January, 1814, A.M. 5th June, 1816, M.B. 16th April, 1817, and M.D. 27th March, 1820; was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1818, a Candidate 30th September, 1820, and a Fellow 1st October, 1821. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1822, and Censor in 1824; soon after which he devoted himself exclusively to the treatment of insanity, and became proprietor of Shillingthorpe house, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, where he died after a long and painful illness, on the 29th July, 1859, aged sixty-seven. He was the author of—

A Treatise on Mental Derangement. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

JOHN WARBURTON, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge. He graduated M.B. 1815, had a licence ad practicandum from the university 4th December, 1818, and proceeded M.D. 1820. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1818, a Candidate 30th September, 1820, and a Fellow 1st October, 1821. He was Censor in 1824. He was born and nursed in competency (wrote his friend Dr. Chambers),* and grew up and lived and died in opulence, presenting throughout an eminent example of youth unallured by wealth into idleness or vice, but spent in the due cultivation of his mind and faculties, so that, besides possessing himself of the ordinary education and accom-

* Lancet, of 14th March, 1846, p. 293.

plishments of an English gentleman, he became a considerable proficient in mathematical science, which the high degree he took at Cambridge sufficiently testifies. He devoted himself to the study and treatment of insanity, and on the 19th May, 1829, was elected physician to St. Luke's hospital. There he laboured most heartily in his vocation, and distinguished himself not only by exemplary kindness and attention to the patients, but also by the most anxious solicitude for the amelioration of the institution itself. Dr. Warburton died at his house in Park-crescent, Portland-place, 2nd June, 1845, aged fifty-two, and was buried in Highgate cemetery.

THOMAS FOSTER BARHAM, M.B., of Queen's college, Cambridge, of 1820, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 8th November, 1821. He practised for some years in Exeter, and died at High-week, co. Devon, on the 3rd March, 1869, aged seventy-four. We owe to his pen—

The *Enkheiridion* of Hehfaisticon concerning Metres and Poems, translated into English, and Illustrated by Notes and a Rhythmical Notation. With Prolegomena on Rhythm and Accent. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

RODERICK MACLEOD, M.D., was born in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Tetano). He began his medical life in the army, but before long was placed on half-pay, and then settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1821, a Fellow 9th July, 1836; was Gulstonian lecturer in 1837, and Consiliarius 1839. Dr. Macleod was elected physician to St. George's hospital 13th February, 1833, and resigned that office in consequence of ill health in 1845. He died at Chanonry, Old Aberdeen, on the 7th December, 1852. Dr. Macleod will be long remembered as the original editor and for many years the proprietor of the "London Medical Gazette," the first number of which appeared on the 8th December,

1827. At that time and for some years afterwards, "the medical weekly press contained much that all men will desire to forget. The cause of medical reform was hotly advocated, with an indiscriminate zeal and a personal acrimony which the best among its leaders have long since regretted, and the best among its victims have long since forgiven. For an editor who was called to stem the torrent which had arisen, there was required a combination of moral and physical courage, with professional and literary ability, rarely to be met with in the leading members of a profession which especially demands the devotion of the highest talents to the most private and unobtrusive labours. Dr. Macleod performed the duties of an editor in those stormy days with a success which can be justly measured only by those who take a high view of the responsibilities of that office. In the more peaceful time which followed, when active conflict no longer demanded the sterner qualities of the editorship, then the cultivated mind, the correct taste, and the practical good sense which distinguished Dr. Macleod were employed with untiring energy in choosing, directing, and combining the delicate elements, intellectual, social, and material, required in the conduct of a high class publication. The veteran editor, thoroughly upright, courteous, and kind-hearted, as all who knew him can testify, maintained for many years as a valuable literary property, the journal which had been undertaken in the true spirit of professional chivalry."* Dr. Macleod was the author of—

On Rheumatism in its various forms, and on the Affections of Internal Organs, more especially the Heart and Brain, to which it gives rise. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

HANANEL DE LEON, M.D., a native of Jamaica and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Hydrocephalo), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1821.

* Medical Times and Gazette, 18th December, 1852.

CHARLES JULIUS ROBERTS, M.D., was born in Farringdon-street and educated at St. Paul's school. He began the study of medicine in London, and continued it at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Diæta et Regimine Phthisicorum). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1821, and settled in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where he continued to practise until his death, which occurred at the house of a friend at Surbiton-hill on the 27th September, 1851. Dr. Roberts was the author of—

Hints on the Domestic Management of Children. 12mo. Lond. 1838.

JAMES ADEY OGLE, M.D., was the son of a medical practitioner in London, and was educated at Eton. He was entered at Trinity college, Oxford, in 1809; took a first class in mathematics, and became a scholar of Trinity, but married before succeeding to a fellowship. He proceeded A.B. 21st October, 1813; A.M. 24th April, 1816; M.B. 24th May, 1817, and M.D. 3rd February, 1820. He had passed two winter sessions in attendance on the medical classes at Edinburgh, and had been for some time a student at St. George's hospital. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1820, a Candidate 30th September, 1820, a Fellow 1st April, 1822. He delivered the Harveian oration in 1844. Dr. Ogle settled at Oxford; in 1824 was appointed Aldrichian professor of the practice of medicine; in 1830 Aldrichian professor of clinical medicine, and in 1851 Regius professor of physic. He died at the vicarage, Old Shoreham, the residence of his son-in-law, the Regius professor of Divinity at Oxford, of apoplexy, on the 25th September, 1857, aged sixty-five, and is buried in Holy Cross cemetery, Oxford.

Dr. Ogle was the author of "A Letter to the Reverend the Warden of Wadham College on the System of Education pursued at Oxford, with Suggestions for re-

modelling the Examination Statutes," 8vo. Oxford, 1841; which is remarkable, as he therein foretells and advocates the introduction into the university studies, of that of natural science especially; and the other great changes which have since his time been made in the system of university education.

SIR GEORGE LEFEVRE, M.D., was born at Great Berkhamstead, co. Herts, and educated at Edinburgh, but graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 4th August, 1819, when he came to London and studied for some time at the Borough hospitals. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1822, and after a time becoming attached to the household of an opulent Russian nobleman, at his instance settled at St. Petersburg, where he resided many years, and held the appointment of physician to the British embassy at that court. For his services in this capacity he received the honour of knighthood by patent when, after winning the respect and regard of the British residents at St. Petersburg, as well as of many of the Russian nobility, and realising a competency, he determined to return to England and spend the remnant of his days in the leisurely practice of his profession, in literary pursuits, and in the society of his friends. He was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1842, and was Lumleian lecturer in 1845. Sir George Lefevre's domestic arrangements had been unfortunate, and for some months before his death, he suffered from great depression of spirits, from which however he would soon recover, but his mind eventually became more affected, and he terminated his own existence by prussic acid on the 12th February, 1846. Dr. W. F. Chambers, who knew Sir George Lefevre well says,* "he was a most amiable member of the profession and of society. His cheerfulness indeed in the midst of domestic misfortunes of no

* Address to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, 2nd March, 1846.

ordinary intensity and bitterness was most remarkable, whilst his kindness to all around him, and especially to a large circle of relations who depended on him for advice, comfort, and countenance, was sufficiently testified by the profound grief with which he was lamented by them." Sir George Lefevre was the author of—

Observations on the Nature and Treatment of the Cholera Morbus, prevailing epidemically at St. Petersburg. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Thermal Comfort, or hints for preservation against Colds, Coughs, and Consumption. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

The Life of a Travelling Physician, including twenty years' Wanderings through Europe. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

Apology for the Nerves; or their Influence and Importance in Health and Disease. 12mo. Lond. 1844.

JAMES COVE JONES, M.D., a Welshman, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 24th June, 1812 (D.M.I. de Angina Pectoris), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1822.

JOHN GOLDWYER, M.D., was born in Bristol, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh in 1821 (D.M.I. de Pathologia Pulmonum). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1822, and then settled at Salisbury, but his health soon gave way, and he died at his mother's house in King-square, Bristol, 29th August, 1826.

PETER FRANCIS LUARD, M.D., was the second son of Peter John Luard, of Blyborough hall, Lincolnshire, esq., by his wife Louisa, daughter of Charles Dalbiac, esq., of Hungefrord park, and was born 16th September, 1786. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Ebriosorum malis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1822, and settled at Warwick, where he was much and deservedly respected. For the last few years of his life he had retired to Florence chiefly for the

sake of his health, and died in that city on the 25th December, 1857, aged seventy-one.

JOHN GIBBS, M.D., was born at Petworth, in Sussex, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 1st April, 1822, and died 1st September, 1866, aged eighty-six.

SIR DAVID JAMES HAMILTON DICKSON, M.D., was the youngest son of the Rev. George Dickson, minister of Bedrule, in Roxburghshire. He was educated as a surgeon; had a licence from the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1798, and having entered the navy, served in that capacity in the expedition to Holland in 1799, and in that to Egypt in 1801. He was also present at the capture of the French and Dutch islands in the West Indies. Created doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 18th August, 1806, he was appointed, in 1806, physician and inspector of H.M. ships and hospitals at the Leeward islands. In 1813, he was appointed superintendent of the Russian fleet in the Medway, and for his services in that office received the order of St. Vladimir from the emperor Alexander. He was next appointed physician to the Mediterranean fleet, and in 1824 physician to the Royal Naval hospital at Plymouth. He had been admitted a fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, 6th August, 1816, and he was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, 15th June, 1822. He received the honour of knighthood from William IV, 20th August, 1834; and in 1840 was promoted to the rank of inspector of hospitals and fleets. Sir David Dickson died at Stonehouse, co. Devon, 2nd January, 1850, in the seventieth year of his age.*

JOHN MASON GOOD, M.D., was born 25th May, 1764,

* Gent. Mag., March, 1850.

and was the second son of the Rev. Peter Good, a dissenting minister, by his wife, Sarah Peyto, the favourite niece of the Rev. John Mason, the author of the well-known Treatise on Self-knowledge. He was educated by his father in languages and general literature, and soon acquired a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French. He began his medical education under Mr. Johnson, a surgeon apothecary, at Gosport, on whose death he went to reside with a surgeon of skill and large business at Havant. In 1783 and 1784, he attended the lectures of Dr. George Fordyce and Dr. Lowder in London, and then joined an apothecary at Sudbury, in Suffolk. In 1793, he removed to London, entered into partnership with a surgeon apothecary in the neighbourhood of the Foundling hospital, and on the 7th November in that year, was admitted a member of the Corporation of Surgeons. On the 31st March, 1808, he was elected a fellow of the Royal society. In 1820, pursuant to the advice of several medical friends, he entered on the more elevated department of professional duty, that of a physician, for which his varied attainments and extensive knowledge abundantly qualified him. He was created doctor of medicine by Marischal college, Aberdeen, 10th July, 1820, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1822. Dr. Mason Good died at Shepperton, Middlesex, on the 2nd January, 1827, in the sixty-third year of his age. He is commemorated as follows in St. Pancras church, Euston-square:—

Sacred to the Memory of
 John Mason Good, M.D., F.R.S.,
 Who departed this life on the 2nd day of Jan^y., 1827,
 Aged 63 years.

His last words declared the foundation of his hope:
 "All the promises of God in Christ Jesus are yea,
 And in him Amen."

Dr. Good possessed in an eminent degree the power of acquiring languages; he had a strong and most retentive memory, and his industry and perseverance

were remarkable. He had acquired, under his father's tuition, a good knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French. To these he soon added Italian, Hebrew, Spanish, Portuguese, and then German, after which he applied himself to Arabic and Persian, and later on to Russian, Sanscrit, and Chinese. From the year 1797 he was largely occupied in writing for reviews and other periodical publications; he contributed to the *Analytical and Critical Reviews*, and to the *British and monthly magazines*. He was for some time editor of the *Critical*, and many of the more elaborate articles in that review were from his pen. Whilst thus occupied, he commenced his translation of Lucretius, one of the works on which his fame with posterity will chiefly rest. This work he undertook partly at the entreaty of some literary friends, but principally that he might bring himself under a necessity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the utmost possible variety of subjects upon which men of literature and science had been able to throw any light. The translation was done in the streets of London, in the course of Dr. Good's walks to his patients. The notes, which are extensive and numerous, were added at home. They evince an union of learning, taste, and judgment such as is rarely found united. Whilst fully occupied in general practice and amidst all the distractions inseparable from that department of medicine, Dr. Good, in conjunction with Dr. Olinthus Gregory and Mr. Newton Bosworth, brought out a voluminous compilation or cyclopædia of general science, "*The Pantologia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words.*" 12 vols. royal 8vo. 1813. Of the many languages of which Dr. Good was master, Hebrew was the one to which he was the most devoted and of which his knowledge was the most profound and critical. His translations of the "*Song of Songs*" and of "*The Book of Job,*" are said to have secured him an eminent station among Hebrew scholars and the promoters of biblical criticism. Dr. Good's medical reputation rests on his "*Physiological System of Nosology,*"

and his "Study of Medicine," both of them works of much learning and research, though now little known and rarely referred to. The Nosology was dedicated by special permission "to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London:" "a copy of the work having lain for public inspection upon the Censor's table for some time, and three other copies having been circulated among the Fellows in rotation," after which "the author's request was unanimously acceded to." "The Study of Medicine" was inscribed to Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., the president of the college, "as a tribute of gratitude and friendship."

The following is, I believe, a complete list of Dr. Good's published works:—

A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poor Houses. 12mo. Lond. 1795.

A History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the profession of the Apothecary, from the earliest accounts to the present period. 12mo. Lond. 1795.

A Dissertation on the best means of Maintaining and Employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses. 8vo. Lond. 1798.

Address to the Members of the Corporation of Surgeons. 8vo. Lond. 1800.

Song of Songs, or Sacred Idyls from the Hebrew, with Notes. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

Triumph of Britain. An Ode. 1803.

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. 8vo. Lond. 1803.

The Nature of Things, from the Latin of Lucretius; Latin and English, with Notes Philological and Explanatory. 2 vols. 4to. Lond. 1805.

The Book of Job; translated from the Hebrew. 8vo. Lond. 1812.

Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

The Study of Medicine. 4 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1822.

The Book of Nature. 3 vols. 12mo. Lond. 1826.

Dr. Good was also one of the editors of, and a large contributor to the

Pantologia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words. 12 vols. Royal 8vo. Lond.

JAMES VEITCH, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, where

he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1808 (D.M.I. de Febre Flava). He entered the navy, and after a time became surgeon to the Royal Naval hospital, at Plymouth. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1822, when he settled in London. He died at his residence in Ovington-square, Brompton, 4th July, 1856, aged eighty-six, being then deputy inspector of hospitals and fleets. Dr. Veitch was the author of—

A Letter on the Non-contagious Nature of the Yellow Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1818.

ALEXANDER TWEEDIE, M.D., was born in Edinburgh, in 1794, and educated at the High school of that city, under the mastership of Christison, Carson, and the rector, Dr. Adams. He commenced his medical studies at the university of Edinburgh, in 1809, about the same time that he became the pupil of Mr. Wishart, one of the surgeons to the Royal infirmary, a sound practitioner, in extensive general practice, and distinguished in Edinburgh for what was then uncommon, a good knowledge of ophthalmic disease. He graduated doctor of medicine, 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de Cataracta). From a strong conviction that every physician should possess a competent knowledge of surgery, Dr. Tweedie devoted his attention after graduation to surgical pathology, and in 1817 became a member of the Edinburgh College of Surgeons. He was then elected one of the two house surgeons to the Edinburgh Royal infirmary, Robert Liston, the future surgical celebrity, being the other. Dr. Tweedie was strongly urged to devote himself to the practice of ophthalmic surgery, and with this in view commenced business in Edinburgh in 1818, but having early in life imbibed the desire to practise in London as a physician, he removed thither in 1820, and on the 25th June, 1822, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. He became a Fellow of the College 4th July, 1838, was Consiliarius in 1853, 1854, 1855, and Lumleian lecturer in 1858, 1859.

In the year 1822 Dr. Tweedie was appointed assistant physician to the London Fever hospital, and in 1824, on the retirement of Dr. Armstrong, physician to the hospital, an office which he filled for thirty-eight years, resigning it in the spring of 1861, when he was appointed consulting physician and one of the vice-presidents of that institution. In 1836 he was appointed one of the physicians to the Foundling hospital.

Dr. Tweedie was the original and sole projector of "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, comprising treatises on the Nature and Treatment of Diseases, *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence," &c., &c. 4 vols. royal 8vo. Lond. 1831, 1835;* of which work he was one of the editors, and to which he contributed several valuable articles, among the most complete and important of which were those on "Continued Fever," "Inflammation," "Scarlatina," and "Diseases of the Throat." At a subsequent period Dr. Tweedie planned and edited "The Library of Medicine." 8 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1840. The first five volumes comprehended practical medicine, the sixth, midwifery, and the seventh and eighth, a translation with illustrations of Cruvelheir's celebrated work on anatomy.

Dr. Tweedie is the author of—

* It had appeared to Dr. Tweedie somewhat singular, that while French and German physicians had by joint labours brought out their dictionaries, no similar work had been attempted in Britain. On communicating a plan for such a work to two enterprising publishers, they at once undertook the publication of the work. Among the physicians to whom Dr. Tweedie applied for co-operation was Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Forbes, though previously unacquainted with him except by his writings. The scheme was so much approved by him that he came up from Chichester, to talk over the matter, and undertook not only to write several articles, but offered spontaneously to join in the editorship. It was agreed that he should do so. It was soon evident that the details and correspondence connected with such a work would leave little time for the mechanical duties of superintending the press, and it was suggested and arranged that this should be confided to Dr. Conolly. The first number was published in 1831; it was issued in monthly parts, and was finally completed in 1835. The whole edition (3,000) sold, and afforded a handsome profit to the publishers.

Clinical Illustrations of Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

On the Distinctive Characters, Pathology, and Treatment of Continued Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1862.

JULIUS RUCCO, M.D., a Neapolitan by birth, and a doctor of medicine of Baltimore, of 12th July, 1817, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1822. He was the author of—

An Introduction to the Science of the Pulse, as applied to the Practice of Medicine. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1827.

HENRY BLEGBOROUGH, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Hæmoptysi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1822, and died at Richmond, in the county of York, 26th February, 1865.

SIR GEORGE MAGRATH, M.D., was born in the county of Tyrone, and was bred a surgeon, in which capacity he entered the navy, and was flag medical officer to lord Nelson during his command in the Mediterranean. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, 13th February, 1822, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1822, and a Fellow 9th July, 1847. He was elected a fellow of the Royal society 24th June, 1819, and was knighted 16th September, 1831, by William IV, to whom, when lord high admiral, he had held the office of physician. Sir George Magrath, on being placed on half-pay, settled as a physician at Plymouth, where he died 12th May, 1857.

CHARLES GILES BRIDLE DAUBENY, M.D., was the son of the Rev. James Daubeny, rector of Stratton, Gloucestershire, by his wife Helena, daughter of Andrew Daubeny, esq., of Bristol, and was born at Stratton, 11th February, 1795. He was educated at Winchester, and in 1810 was elected a demy of Magdalen

college, Oxford, of which house he subsequently became a fellow. He proceeded A.B. 1st June, 1814, and in the following year gained the chancellor's prize for the Latin essay, and was A.M. 5th March, 1817. Being destined for the profession of physic, he applied himself to its study in London and Edinburgh for the three years 1815 to 1818. He graduated M.B. at Oxford 19th November, 1818, and M.D. 15th January, 1821. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1821, a Fellow 30th September, 1822; and he delivered the Harveian oration of 1845. Dr. Daubeny settled at Oxford. He was appointed professor of chemistry there in 1822, Sherardian professor of botany, 1834, and professor of rural economy in 1840. He was elected physician to the Radcliffe infirmary in 1826, but resigned his appointment there in 1830, about which time he withdrew from the actual practice of physic, which, to use his own words, was suited neither to his tastes nor habits,* and devoted himself exclusively to science and literature. At a very early period of Dr. Daubeny's career his attention had been attracted to geology and mineralogy by the teaching of Dr. Kidd, at Oxford. His interest in this subject was increased by the lectures of professor Jameson, of Edinburgh. The fight was then raging in modern Athens between Plutonists and Neptunists, Huttonians and Wernerians, and the possession of Arthur's seat and Salisbury craig was sternly debated by the rival worshippers of fire and water. Daubeny entered keenly into this discussion, and after quitting the university of Edinburgh, proceeded in 1819 on a leisurely tour through France, everywhere collecting evidence on the geological and chemical history of the globe, and sent to professor Jameson from Auvergne the earliest notices which had appeared in England of that remarkable volcanic region. From

* *Miscellanies*: being a Collection of Memoirs and Essays, &c., by C. Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford and London. 1867. Vol. i, p. 18.

the beginning to the end of his scientific career volcanic phenomena occupied the attention of Dr. Daubeny, and he strove by frequent journeys through Italy, Sicily, France and Germany, Hungary and Transylvania, to extend his knowledge of that interesting subject. In 1825 he had by this means prepared the basis of his great work on volcanoes, which appeared in 1826, and contained careful descriptions of all the regions known to be visited by igneous eruptions, and a consistent hypothesis of the cause of the thermic disturbance, in accordance with the view first proposed by Gay-Lussac and Davy.

From the time of Dr. Daubeny's appointment to the chair of botany at Oxford and his residence at the "physic garden" there, he occupied himself in experiments and observations on some of the most interesting and recondite matters connected with vegetation—on the effects, for instance, of light on plants and of plants on light; on the distribution of potash and phosphates in leaves and fruits; on the conservability of seeds; on the ozonic element of the atmosphere; and on the effect of varied proportions of carbonic acid on plants analogous to those of the coal measures. These last-mentioned experiments are among the very few which can be referred to as throwing light on the curious question, whether the amazing abundance of vegetable life in the carboniferous ages of the world may not have been specially favoured by the presence in the palæozoic atmosphere of a larger proportion of carbonic acid gas than is found at present. In his position as a teacher of botany he took pleasure in drawing attention to the historical aspects of his subject, and specially as a part of his duty treated of rural economy both in its literary and practical bearings. Hence arose the "Lectures on Roman Husbandry," written in a style creditable to the classical training of his early years, and containing a full account of the most important passages of Latin authors bearing on crops and culture, the treatment of domestic animals, and horti-

culture. To this he added an interesting catalogue of the plants mentioned by Dioscorides, arranged in the modern natural orders. This was followed after a few years by a valuable essay on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients, and a catalogue of Trees and Shrubs indigenous in Greece and Italy.

For some winters before his death Dr. Daubeny found it necessary to exchange his residence in Oxford for the milder climate of Torquay. After patiently enduring severe illness for a few weeks, he sunk to that rest which, often in his thoughts, had ever been expected with the calmness of the philosopher and the hopefulness of the Christian. He died on the 13th December, 1867, aged seventy-two. His remains were deposited in a vault adjoining the walls of Magdalen college chapel, in accordance with his own expressed wish, "that he might not be separated in death from a society with which he had been connected for the greater part of his life, and to which he was so deeply indebted, not only for the kind countenance and support ever afforded him, but also for supplying him with the means of indulging in a career of life at once so congenial to his taste and the best calculated to render him a useful member of the community."

"Any one accustomed to a considerable degree of intimacy with Dr. Daubeny would be able to declare that he never met with any man more entirely truthful and just-minded. One might absolutely rely upon him in regard of deeds, thoughts, and motives. To convince his judgment was to enlist his sympathy and secure his active help; to be censured with over-much strictness was a passport to such protection as he could honestly give. An earnestness of spirit was manifested in all his academic life. No project of change, no scheme of improvement in university examinations, no modification in the system of his own college, ever found him indifferent, prejudiced, or unprepared. On almost every such question his opinion was formed with rare impartiality and expressed with as rare intrepidity. Firm

and gentle, prudent and generous, cheerful and sympathetic, pursuing no private ends, calm amidst jarring creeds and contending parties, the personal influence of such a man on his contemporaries for half a century of active and thoughtful life fully matched the effect of his published works.* Dr. Daubeny was the author of—

A Description of Active and Extinct Volcanoes, of Earthquakes, and of Thermal Springs, with Remarks on their Causes, Products, and Influence on the Condition of the Globe. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

Tabular View of Volcanic Phenomena. Fol. Lond. 1828.

An Introduction to the Atomic Theory. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Notes of a Tour in North America (privately printed). 8vo. 1838.

Supplement to the Introduction to the Atomic Theory. 8vo. 1840.

Brief Remarks on the Correlation of the Natural Sciences. 8vo. Oxford, 1848.

Lecture on the Importance of the Study of Chemistry. 8vo. Lond. 1854.

Lectures on Roman Husbandry, comprehending such an Account of the System of Agriculture, the Treatment of Domestic Animals, the Horticulture, &c., pursued in ancient times, as may be collected from the *Scriptores Rei Rusticæ*, the *Georgics* of Virgil, and other classical authorities, with Notices of the Plants mentioned in *Columella* and *Virgil*. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1857.

Climate; an Inquiry into the Causes of its Differences, and into its Influence on Vegetable Life. 8vo. Lond. 1863.

Essay on the Trees and Shrubs of the Ancients, intended to be Supplementary to the Lectures on Roman Husbandry. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1865.

A Popular Guide to the Botanic Garden of Oxford, and to the Fielding Herbarium annexed to it. Oxford.

Miscellanies; being a Collection of Memoirs and Essays on Scientific and Literary Subjects published at various times. 2 vols. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1867.

JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D., was the eldest son of a respectable and wealthy druggist in the High-street of Southwark, and was born there 24th October, 1791. He was educated at a school of some repute in the neighbourhood, kept by a Mr. Dutrail, and then under a private tutor at home. In 1805, at an unusually early

* Proceedings of the Royal Soc. of London, vol. xvii, p. 74, *et seq.*

age he was sent to Edinburgh, where he remained for five years, and graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1810 (D.M.I. de Inflammatione). He then returned to London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1810, and about that time entered himself at Jesus college, Cambridge. He spent three years at Cambridge, where he worked indefatigably; his reading whilst there was extensive, but discursive rather than deep; and it was during this period, that he accumulated the large amount of curious information which he subsequently gave to the world in the "Notes" to his Human Physiology. He proceeded M.B. 1816, M.D. 4th July, 1821, was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 1st October, 1821, and a Fellow 30th September, 1822. He was Censor in 1825, Consiliarius in 1836; he delivered the Gulstonian lectures of 1824, the Lumleian of 1829 and 1830, and the Harveian oration of 1846. Dr. Elliotson was elected assistant physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1817. Having applied in vain for permission to deliver a course of lectures on forensic medicine there, he gave great offence to his colleagues and to the authorities of the hospital by lecturing on that subject at the adjacent private school of medicine in Webb-street. He was elected however, despite of much opposition, physician to St. Thomas's hospital in 1823, and from the first took an active part in clinical teaching, and after a time was associated with Dr. Robert Williams in the lectures on the theory and practice of medicine. In 1832 he was appointed professor of medicine at University college (then called the University of London), and, on the opening of the hospital there in 1834, senior physician to it, when he resigned his office at St. Thomas's. For some years Dr. Elliotson commanded a larger class, both in the lecture room and in the wards, than had any previous teacher in London. His diagnosis of disease was accurate and minute, his teaching by the bedside impressive and effective. As a lecturer he was clear, precise, and painstaking. He never attempted to be oratorical or sensational, and at his best period was sin-

gularly free from speculative theories. As a clinical teacher he was in his time unrivalled. He did not *lecture* but *taught*, and always held that it was the duty of the hospital physician to refer to every case under his care, as no two cases were precisely alike, and that a disease might be better studied in a number of graphic sketches from nature than in the exhibition of one "composition," however elaborate or however complete. He was gifted with singular powers of observation and was most laborious in his investigation of disease; but in that part of practice which he most sought to elevate, therapeutics, he was not so fortunate.* He accepted nothing on the ground of authority or antiquity, and rejected nothing merely because it was new; and he was ready at all times to sacrifice everything to what he believed to be truth. He was one of the first in this country to recognize and teach the value of the stethoscope, in the use of which he became a great proficient.

In 1837, when at the height of his reputation and success, Dr. Elliotson entered on the investigation and practice of mesmerism, not at his own house only, but in the wards of the College hospital. The effects were disastrous to his position and peace of mind. Many of the circumstances attending his employment of mesmerism in the hospital were thought so objectionable by a majority of his medical colleagues there, that the council of the college, after a time, interposed, whereupon (December, 1838), Dr. Elliotson resenting, as he himself expressed it, any interference or dictation with his modes of practice, at once and indignantly resigned his professorship at the college, and his physicianship to the hospital. From this period is to be dated his rapid fall from the position he had achieved for himself among the foremost and most popular of London physicians and teachers. His career thenceforward was one mainly of opposition to his professional brethren.

Dr. Elliotson was an ardent phrenologist, the founder, and for many years the president and main support of

* Lancet, August 8, 1868, p. 204.

the Phrenological society of London. Shortly after withdrawing from University college, he founded the London Mesmeric infirmary in Weymouth-street, and in 1844 established a monthly journal devoted to the advancement of his two favourite subjects, phrenology and mesmerism, "The Zoist, a Journal of Cerebral Physiology and Mesmerism, and their Application to Human Welfare," which ran to twelve volumes. His writings from this time, with few and unimportant exceptions, were devoted to mesmerism and phrenology. They are most of them querulous and aggressive in style, and did little credit to his head or heart. Fortunately, perhaps, they are entombed in the pages of the Zoist. Dr. Elliotson continued to practise mesmerism and to give his services to the Mesmeric infirmary until his health and his affairs fell into disorder. He had embarked the whole of his means, which were considerable, in investments which ultimately proved to be worthless, and in the beginning of 1865 he had to break up his establishment, quit his house in Conduit-street, and withdraw to that of a friend in the neighbourhood, where he died 29th July, 1868, aged seventy-six. He was buried in the family vault at Kensal-green. Of Dr. Elliotson's religious opinions I can say but little. A vein of scepticism and unbelief is to be traced in many of his writings, and especially in the "Notes" to his Physiology; but we are assured that "in his later years, amidst the buffetings of adversity, he found his greatest comfort in the solid consolations of Christianity. The Bible was then his constant companion, and he died in charity with all men."

Those who knew Dr. Elliotson the best, and watched him the most closely, were convinced that though culpably credulous in all that related to mesmerism, his motives were free from suspicion, and that he was honest and sincere in his belief in it. "He sacrificed to it a present of position, place, and power, such as any man might envy, and which must have been especially dear to a man of his temperament and endow-

ments; and a future as bright and promising, to say the least, as that of any physician of his day. But he was completely enthralled by what he believed to be the true manifestations of the power of mesmerism. He saw before him a vista of discoveries in the hidden mysteries of nature and of life, and of triumph over disease, such as would make all past discoveries and researches pale their ineffectual lights, and with his wonted ardour, self-confidence, and self-assertion, he saw himself the apostle of the new science, and would not brook opposition or restraint. With a like confidence and zeal he had made himself the teacher and prophet of phrenology as a great science, and if either phrenology or mesmerism had possessed the seeds of truth and vitality, he, if any one, could have fostered and forced them into growth and luxuriance. But where are they both now?"* Dr. Elliotson's portrait by Ramsay is in the college. It was presented by his only surviving relation, his sister, Miss Eliza Elliotson. Dr. Elliotson was the author of—

Numerous Cases illustrative of the Efficacy of Hydrocyanic or Prussic Acid in Affections of the Stomach; with a Report upon its Powers in Pectoral and other Diseases, and some Facts respecting the Necessity of Varying the Doses of Medicines according to circumstances, and the Use of Opium in Diabetes. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

Introductory Lecture of a Course upon State Medicine. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

On the Recent Improvements in the Art of Distinguishing the Various Diseases of the Heart. Folio. Lond. 1830.

Address at the Opening of the Medical Session in the University of London, October 1, 1832. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

Letter to the Gentlemen who composed Dr. Elliotson's Class of the Practice of Medicine in University College. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

Human Physiology: with which is incorporated much of the Elementary part of the Institutiones Physiologicae of Blumenbach. 5th edit. 8vo. Lond. 1840.

His Lectures on Medicine which had been published in the London Medical Gazette appeared in one thick volume, 8vo., Lond., 1839, as

The Principles and Practice of Medicine by John Elliotson, M.D., Cantab., F.R.S., edited by N. Rogers, M.D., and Alexander Cooper Lee.

* Medical Times and Gazette of 8th August, 1868, p. 166.

JAMES YONGE, M.D., was born in Devonshire of a family of repute and standing in that county, founded about the beginning of the last century by a man of mark and originality, James Yonge, an extra-licentiate of the college mentioned in the last volume. He was a son of the Rev. Duke Yonge, vicar of Cornwood, co. Devon, by his wife, Catherina, daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley-Boevey, bart., of Flaxley abbey, co. Gloucester, and was educated at Eton and at Exeter college, Oxford, as a member of which he proceeded A.B. 13th May, 1815; A.M. 22nd October, 1817; M.B. 8th June, 1819; and M.D. 20th June, 1821. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 22nd December, 1819; a Candidate, 1st October, 1821; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1822. Dr. Yonge settled at Plymouth, was for many years physician to the Plymouth dispensary and to the Devon and Cornwall hospital, and died in January, 1870, aged seventy-one.

FRANCIS HOPKINS RAMADGE, M.D., was born in Dublin and educated at Trinity college, in that city, where he graduated bachelor of medicine. He was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, as a member of Magdalen hall, 4th May, 1820, and proceeded M.D. 27th June, 1821. Dr. Ramadge was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 26th June, 1820; a Candidate, 1st October, 1821; and a Fellow, 30th September, 1822. He was Censor in 1825. Dr. Ramadge was for many years physician to the Infirmary for Asthma, Consumption, and other diseases of the Chest. He died 8th June, 1867, aged seventy-four, and was the author of—

A Treatise on Asthma. 8vo. Lond.

A Treatise on the Cure of Consumption. 8vo. Lond.

A Treatise on Diseases of the Heart.

Dr. Ramadge was also the author of a translation, with copious annotations, and notes from his own lectures, of Laennec's Treatise on Mediate Auscultation.

8vo. Lond. 1846. The volume was seen through the press by Theophilus Herbert, M.D., but it is known to have been essentially the work of Dr. Ramadge.

JOHN SPURGIN, M.D., was born in Essex, and educated at the Grammar school of Chelmsford. He matriculated at Cambridge, as a member of Caius college, in 1815, and spent three years there, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, and returning to Cambridge, graduated M.B. 1820, M.D. 1825. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1822, a Candidate 30th September, 1825, and a Fellow 30th September, 1826. He was Censor in 1829, Consiliarius in 1851, 1852, 1853, 1862, 1863, 1864. He delivered the Harveian Oration in 1851, and the College lectures on *Materia Medica* in 1852. Dr. Spurgin was elected physician to the Foundling hospital in 1835, and somewhat later physician to St. Mark's hospital. He died 20th March, 1866. He was the author of—

The Introduction to an Anatomical, Physical, and Philosophical Investigation of the Economy of the Animal Kingdom. By Emanuel Swedenborg. With an Address to the Reader, by Medicus Cantabrigiæ. 8vo. Lond. 1861. And of

Materia Medica, and its relation to the Animal Economy. 8vo. Lond. 1853.

The Physician for All, his Philosophy, Experience, and Mission. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1855, 1857.

The Drainage of Cities. 8vo. Lond. 1858.

The Cure of the Sick not Allopathy nor Homœopathy, but Judgment. 8vo. London. 1859.

Dr. Spurgin's portrait in the gown of his degree, by Miss Sutherland, is at the college. It was presented by his widow.

RICHARD LEWIN PENNELL, M.D., was born in Devonshire, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine, 1st August, 1818 (D.M.I. de Spina Incurva). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1822, and settled in Exeter. Dr. Pennell was elected physician to the Devon and Exeter hospital in 1830, but

resigned that office in 1850, soon after which he retired to Cheriton Bishop, in the same county.

GEORGE HAINES JONES, M.D., was born in Wales, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de usu Aquæ et methodis eam ad Mare Servandi). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1822. He died at Ashling house, Hambledon, Hants, 3rd January, 1863, aged seventy-two.

HENRY SOMERVILLE, M.D., a doctor of medicine, of St. Andrew's, of 2nd December, 1820, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 10th March, 1823. He practised at Stafford, was appointed physician to the Staffordshire infirmary in 1822, and resigned that office in 1828. He died at Stafford, 23rd January, 1830, aged sixty-five.

FREDERIC COBB, M.D., was born at Throwley, co. Kent, and received his preparatory education at the King's school, Canterbury. He commenced the study of medicine at the London hospital, and in 1818 was appointed demonstrator of anatomy in the school of that institution. Removing to Edinburgh, where he remained three years, he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1822 (D.M.I. de Rabie Canina). Dr. Cobb then settled in London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1823, and a Fellow 30th September, 1839. He was elected assistant physician to the London hospital 5th September, 1827, and physician 17th February, 1841, an office which he retained until 1854, shortly after which he retired from the practice of his profession, and withdrew to an estate he had purchased, near Farnham, Surrey, where he now resides.

WILLIAM GAIRDNER, M.D., was a son of Robert Gairdner, esq., of Mount Charles, in Ayrshire, a captain

in the Bengal artillery, and was born 11th November, 1793. He received his elementary education at the Ayr academy; entered as a medical student at Edinburgh in 1810, and graduated doctor of medicine there 13th September, 1813 (D.M.I. de Dysenteria). He continued his studies for some time longer at the London hospitals, and then passed some years as domestic and travelling physician to persons of rank and station. He settled as a physician in London in 1822, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1823. Dr. Gairdner quitted the practice of his profession only a short time before his death. He passed the winter with his family in the south of France, and was on his way from Mentone to Lausanne, when he was suddenly seized with illness at Avignon, and died there after a few days' illness, on the 28th April, 1867, aged seventy-three. Dr. Gairdner was the author of—

An Essay on the Effects of Iodine on the Human Constitution. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

On Gout; its History, its Causes, and its Cure. 12mo. Lond. 1849.

ROBERT LEE, M.D., was born at Melrose, co. Roxburgh, in 1793, and educated at Galashiels, under the Rev. Robert Balmer, D.D., subsequently of Berwick. He entered the college at Edinburgh, in 1806, and was then intended for the church, but after attending the literary and philosophical classes in the university, he diverted to physic, and graduated doctor of medicine there 24th June, 1814 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo). He became a member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and then returned into the country for a few months, but soon came back to Edinburgh, and was then for a lengthened period physician's clerk at the Royal infirmary to Dr. James Hamilton, sen. About the year 1817 Dr. Lee came to London, and through the influence of Sir Gilbert Blane was appointed to live with and take charge of the son of a distinguished statesman, who was afflicted with epilepsy in its worst

form. On relinquishing this appointment, Dr. Lee proceeded to Paris, where he studied anatomy, under Breschet, and attended the lectures of Beclard, Desormeaux, and Capuron. After a tour with a family of rank, as their domestic physician, in the south of France and north of Italy, Dr. Lee returned to England; on the 24th March, 1823, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and commenced practice in London as an obstetric physician. A severe illness occurred to blight his prospects at this time, and on his recovery he sought and obtained a medical appointment in the East India company. He was preparing to embark for Calcutta when he was offered through Dr. Granville the appointment of domestic physician to the family of prince Woronzow, then governor-general of the Crimea and of the Russian provinces on the Black sea. Dr. Lee left England for Odessa in October, 1824, and in the autumn of 1825 accompanied the prince and his family to the Crimea, where he was presented to the emperor Alexander. The emperor had visited the Crimea, with the idea of building a palace there, and retiring to it and from the cares of government at no very remote period. The Czar, however, was seized whilst there with the epidemic fever then raging in the Crimea, and died after a very short illness. Dr. Lee had dined with the emperor a few days only before he was attacked. A narrative of the circumstances attending the illness and death of the Czar, entitled "The Last Days of the Emperor Alexander," was published by Dr. Lee, several years after, in the Athenæum, to counteract a rumour which had been current that the emperor did not die a natural death.

Dr. Lee returned to London with prince Woronzow in December, 1826, and recommenced practice as an accoucheur. In the following year he was elected physician to the British Lying-in hospital, and began to lecture on midwifery. In 1834 he received from the Crown, through the interest of lord Melbourne, the appointment of regius professor of midwifery in the

university of Glasgow. He proceeded to Glasgow and read his introductory address to the *Senatus Academicus*, but before this was delivered he had resolved to resign the professorship and return to London, which he did immediately. Soon after his return he was appointed to the chair of midwifery at St. George's hospital, and occupied it for thirty years, resigning it in 1866. Dr. Lee was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 10th July, 1841; he delivered the Lumleian lectures of 1856-57, the Croonian lectures of 1862, and was Harveian Orator for 1864. Age was telling heavily upon him in 1875, when he withdrew from the practice of his profession and from London, and retired to Surbiton-hill, where he died 6th February, 1877, aged eighty-four. He was buried at Kensal-green. Dr. Lee's portrait by S. Pearce is in the possession of his family.

Perseverance and indomitable industry were Dr. Lee's main characteristics; no difficulty disconcerted him, no amount of labour in the establishment or support of what he believed to be truth appalled him. He was somewhat dictatorial in his tone and manner, and intolerant of the slightest opposition to his own views, but his honesty of purpose in all he did was never doubted. His researches into the pathology of phlegmasia dolens; his contributions to the ovular theory of menstruation; and yet more than these, his dissections of the nerves of the heart and uterus, entitle him to a place in the foremost rank of anatomists and physiologists of his time and country. It is on these remarkable dissections that Dr. Lee's fame with posterity will chiefly rest. They gave occasion to much painful controversy at the time, and the treatment which Dr. Lee received in reference to them from the Royal Society did not conduce to the honour of that learned body.* The preparations are now at Cambridge. Dr. Lee contributed to the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medi-*

* Those who wish to pursue this subject may consult *Memoirs on the Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart*, by Robt. Lee, M.D.,

cine the articles, "Abortion," "Diseases of the Ovaries," "Puerperal Fevers," "Pathology of the Uterus and its Appendages," and "Diseases of the Veins." He contributed numerous and important papers to the Philosophical and to the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, and was the author of—

Researches on the Pathology and Treatment of some of the most important Diseases of Women. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

The Anatomy of the Nerves of the Uterus. Folio. Lond. 1841.

Clinical Midwifery, with the histories of the four hundred cases of Difficult Labour. 12mo. Lond. 1842.

Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery delivered in the Theatre of St. George's hospital. 8vo. Lond. 1844.

Pathological Researches on the Diseases of the Uterus: with coloured engravings from original drawings by Joseph Perry, representing the most important Organic Diseases of the Uterus. Two parts. Folio. Lond. 1840—1849.

Memoirs on the Ganglia and Nerves of the Uterus. 4to. Lond. 1849.

Memoir on the Ganglia and Nerves of the Heart. 4to. Lond. 1851.

The Last Days of Alexander and the First Days of Nicholas (Emperors of Russia). 8vo. Lond. 1854.

A Treatise on Hysteria. 8vo. Lond. 1871.

THOMAS HARRISON BURDER, M.D., was the son of the Rev. George Burder, a dissenting minister of acknowledged worth, for many years gratuitous secretary to the London Missionary society, and editor of the Evangelical Magazine, and was educated in great measure by his father. Applying himself to medicine, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he distinguished himself among his fellows, and in 1812 was elected president of the Medical society. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1815 (D.M.I. de

F.R.S. 4to. Lond. 1849, and the *Lancet* of 1851, vol. i, p. 332, *et seq.* Dr. Lee's account of the whole transaction as therein given must be assumed to be substantially accurate, for it passed, so far as I know, without challenge or contradiction, and his threat of legal proceedings was followed by the resignation of the noble president, and somewhat later by that of the senior secretary of the Society, and by the dissolution of the Committee of Physiology.

Morbis Syphiloideis). Shortly after this, Dr. Burder settled in London, and on the 24th March, 1823, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. His health naturally delicate, soon gave way. He suffered from headaches of a character so severe as to disable him from medical practice, and in 1834 he withdrew from London to Tilford, near Farnham. In 1837 he removed to Tunbridge Wells, where he died on the 16th August, 1843, aged fifty-four. His body was brought to London, and buried in Bunhill-fields. Dr. Burder contributed to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine the articles, "Erythismus Mercurialis," "Headache," and "Jaundice," and was the author of—

Letters from a Senior to a Junior Physician. 32mo. Lond.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., D.C.L., was the son of Henry Locock, M.D., of Northampton, and was born in that town the 21st April, 1799. He studied medicine in London under the direction of Mr., afterwards Sir Benjamin Brodie, with whom he lived for nearly three years as his only private pupil, and who was from that time his chief friend and adviser. He was intended for a consulting surgeon, but was induced by the advice of Sir Benjamin Brodie to devote himself to midwifery, as he would be better able to advance his pupil's interests in London in that line of practice than he could do in surgery. He went, therefore, to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Cordis Palpitatione), and shortly afterwards settled in London. While yet a very young man, he had the good fortune to be selected by Dr. Gooch, from among all his contemporaries as the person on whom that very acute and eminent physician could best rely, and to whom he could most conscientiously transfer the midwifery portion of his own business, when he was compelled by failing health, in 1825, to withdraw from all but the prescribing part of his profession. Dr. Locock proved himself worthy of the confidence thus early reposed in him; he rose rapidly to the first position as

an accoucheur in London, and for a long succession of years was in the enjoyment of the highest and most lucrative business in his department. In 1840 he was appointed first physician accoucheur to the queen, and in that capacity was in attendance at the birth of all her majesty's children. In recognition of his services and of his professional eminence he was created a baronet in 1857, an honour which had been offered to his acceptance by lord Melbourne in 1840, but then declined for prudential reasons. Sir Charles Locock was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 24th March, 1823, a Fellow 9th July, 1836, and was Consiliarius in 1840, 1841, 1842. He was for many years physician to the Westminster General Lying-in hospital. Sir Charles contributed some valuable practical articles to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine and to the Library of Medicine, and to him we owe the important discovery of the efficacy of bromide of potassium in epilepsy. He was a doctor of civil law of Oxford, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant for Kent, and was an unsuccessful candidate in the conservative interest for the Isle of Wight at the general election in 1865. He died 23rd July, 1875. "Sir Charles Locock," says his friend, Sir James Paget, "was rewarded by many proofs of her Majesty's approval and constant confidence, and the last honour of which he could be conscious was conferred on him when the queen visited him on his dying bed, and proved to him the regard which his wise and loyal care had earned. Such a proof of gracious friendship must have been to him like an afterglow. When his sun had gone down, and there seemed in this world only coming darkness, light flashed again, and in the light he died. Sir Charles Locock had great power of work, and was active and unsparing of himself in his devotion to duty; he had a quick, keen insight, and a large and ready store of knowledge for the daily needs of his practice. Besides, he was skilful in his use of knowledge; his beliefs were strong; all that he believed he felt sure of; and with clear, plain speech he would so

express his surety as to make most of those he spoke to believe that he must be right. He gathered knowledge from all quarters, from the honest and dishonest, from high and low, if only he thought that it was knowledge he could do good with, he cared little whence it came. Doubtless Sir Charles owed some of his success to his social qualities. He was a very amusing companion, light hearted and genial, a pleasant, vivid talker, a lover of news, a good storyteller. Thus, without effort or design, he became a general favourite, both in the profession and in society. But if we must admit that these qualities often raised a prejudice in his favour, it is as certain that the prejudice soon gave way to a yet more favourable calm judgment when it was seen how fit he was for the daily duties of his calling; how patient and watchful; how gentle in his sympathy with grief; how calm in the midst of others' tears; how joyous in their joy."

HENRY HERBERT SOUTHEY, M.D., was born in 1783, at Bristol. He was a younger son of Robert Southey, of that city, by his wife Margaret Hill, and was a brother of Robert Southey, the poet laureate. After some private instruction under Mr. George Burnett, an unitarian minister at Great Yarmouth, and Mr. Maurice, of Normanstown, near Lowestoft, he began the study of medicine under Mr. Martineau, a distinguished surgeon at Norwich, and in the autumn of 1803 proceeded to Edinburgh. He had acquired an unusual facility in the use of Latin, which he wrote and spoke with elegance and ease. This was an accomplishment fully valued at Edinburgh at that time; it gave Southey a reputation, and caused his society to be sought by some of the best of his contemporaries. He was one, and it would seem the centre figure, of a group of men, all of whom became distinguished physicians, viz., Dr. Lockyer, of Plymouth, Dr. Fearon, of Sunderland, Sir William Knighton, and Dr. Gooch, with the last of whom Southey had become acquainted when they were boys

together at Yarmouth. These five associated, worked, and talked Latin together, and laid the foundation of a friendship which was only terminated by death. Dr. Southey survived the whole of them. He retained his fondness for Latin, and to the last seldom failed to carry in his pocket either Horace or Virgil, or the letters of the elder Pliny. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 24th June, 1806 (D.M.I. de Ortu et Progressu Syphilidis), and spent the following winter in London in attendance on the hospitals. Soon after this he settled as a physician at Durham, where he met with immediate and marked success. But the sphere was too limited, and the largest emoluments that could be obtained there were too small to satisfy his aspirations; and on the recommendation of his friend Sir William Knighton he removed to London in 1812. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1812, and on the 17th August, 1815, was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital, which office he retained until April, 1827. In 1823 Dr. Southey, by the interest of his friend Sir William Knighton, was appointed physician in ordinary to George IV; in 1830 he was gazetted physician extraordinary to the queen (Adelaide); and in 1833 was appointed by lord Brougham, whose friendship he had secured at Edinburgh, one of the Lord Chancellor's physicians in lunacy. Dr. Southey succeeded, on Dr. Stanger's death in 1834, to the Gresham professorship of physic, an office he continued to fill to the last. In September, 1836, he was nominated one of the metropolitan commissioners in lunacy, and in June, 1847, the university of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of civil law. Dr. Southey, who had been admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1823, was Censor in 1826, 1832, 1849, Harveian Orator in 1847, Consiliarius 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1847, 1848, 1849, and was named an Elect 3rd March, 1848. He died 13th June, 1865, aged eighty-two, and was buried at Highgate cemetery.

“In his life and qualities,” says Sir Thomas Watson,* “Dr. Southey was not unworthy the name that his elder brother, the poet, has made famous. In his youth remarkably handsome, active, athletic, and fond of the sports of the field, he became a great favourite both as the companion and as the physician of many of the great aristocratic families in the north of England, and their favour and support followed him when he afterwards settled in practice in this town. It would be incorrect to speak of him as a great physician. I doubt whether he ever had that true love of his profession which is essential to the making of a great physician; but he possessed a large share of that useful faculty which we call, not very felicitously, common sense—for in truth it is not common at all—which in the business of life often stands a man in better stead than deep or abstract science; and he had thoroughly mastered and applied with safety and success those rules of practice which were current in his day, and which were then deemed the soundest and the best. Among his early friends was Henry (afterwards lord) Brougham, who when he held the great seal appointed Dr. Southey one of his referees in those cases of lunacy which fall within the care and jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. From that time Dr. Southey’s practice lay chiefly, though not exclusively, among the insane; and here the natural good sense of which I have just spoken, his practical judgment, and his kindness of heart, gave him the power of conferring substantial benefits upon his afflicted clients, while he inspired corresponding confidence and comfort among their distressed relations and friends. Throughout his long life Dr. Southey was a general favourite; and one strong evidence of this appears in the fact that on three occasions at least valuable legacies were bequeathed to him by men who were bound to him by no ties of consanguinity, or, so far as I know, of professional obligation.”

Dr. Southey was the author of “Observations on

* Address to the College of Physicians, 26th March, 1866.

Pulmonary Consumption," 8vo. Lond. 1814, and he contributed to the "Lives of British Physicians" in Murray's Family Library, an elegant memoir of his friend Dr. Gooch. He is known to have contributed also in early life to the Annual Review, and he probably did so to other journals, but of this nothing can be stated certainly.

GEORGE HALL, M.D., of Pembroke college, Oxford, A.B. 1st June, 1816; A.M. 27th April, 1820; and then of University college, M.B. 6th July, 1822; M.D. 13th June, 1823; was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1823; a Candidate 13th April, 1829; and a Fellow 30th September, 1830.

CHARLES THOMAS, M.D., a native of Devonshire and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Hydrope, tria præcipue corporis cava afficiente), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1823, when he settled at Devonport and died there 6th November, 1842.

GEORGE HAMILTON ROE, M.D., was born in Wexford, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Respiratione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1823; and then commenced practice in London. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Dublin, and was incorporated on that degree at Oxford, as a member of Magdalen hall, 24th January, 1828. He was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians, 13th April, 1835; a Fellow 25th June, 1836; was Harveian orator in 1856, and Consiliarius 1864, 1865, 1866. He was physician to the Westminster hospital from 1824 to 1856, and to the hospital for consumption from its establishment in 1842. Dr. Roe died 13th April, 1873, aged seventy-seven. Dr. Roe belonged to a class of practitioners which, if they have done little for the science of medicine, exercised con-

siderable influence in their time on its practice. He may be associated with a number of well educated men, who, eschewing theories, and yet taking advantage of all improvements in medicine, brought common sense and the observation of disease to the bedside. Dr. Roe was not a man of genius, but those who met him in consultation could not fail to be impressed with his decision as to diagnosis, his fertility of resources, and his boldness of treatment in difficult and dangerous cases. For many years he gave gratuitous advice at his house in Hanover-square, where crowds attended in the morning as recipients of his charity. This abuse may be said to have culminated with him: he not only gave gratuitous advice to any one who applied, no questions being asked as to the applicant's position or circumstances, but he had one or two surgeons in general practice sitting at the table with him, to whose private charge were handed over those who appeared likely to be remunerative, to the detriment of other practitioners, who in many instances had a juster claim to their suffrages. This vicious system entailed upon Dr. Roe a series of attacks and annoyances which were naturally consequent on the practice he pursued.* He had allied himself for some years to the Irvingites, and was a preacher in their places of worship. He was the author of—

A Treatise on the Hooping Cough and its Complications; with Hints on the Management of Children. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

SIR JOHN HAWKER ENGLISH, M.D., was bred a surgeon, and as such entered the service of the king of Sweden, and became surgeon-in-chief of the Swedish army, for his services in which capacity he was decorated with the order of Gustavus Vasa in 1813, and was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1815. Sir John English had graduated doctor of medicine at Gottingen, 3rd March, 1814; he did so also, at Aberdeen, 26th

* Clarke's Autobiographical Recollections of the Medical Profession. 8vo. Lond. 1874. P. 506.

May, 1823; and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, 25th June, 1823. He resided at Warley-house, Essex, but died at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, 25th June, 1840, aged fifty-two.

JAMES BLACK, M.D., a native of Scotland and a doctor of medicine of Glasgow of 2nd May, 1820, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1823; and a Fellow 1st February, 1860. He began life as a surgeon, was a licentiate of the Edinburgh college of surgeons of 1808, and then entered the royal navy. Retiring on half-pay, he practised as a physician at Manchester and at Bolton, and was physician to the Bolton infirmary and dispensary. Dr. Black eventually removed to Edinburgh, and died 30th April, 1867, aged seventy-nine. He was the author of—

An Inquiry into the Capillary Circulation of the Blood and the intimate nature of Inflammation. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

A Comparative View of the Intimate Nature of Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

A Manual of the Bowels, and their Treatment. 12mo. Lond. 1840.

EDWARD JAMES SEYMOUR, M.D., was the son of a London solicitor, and was born about 1795. After a good preparatory education he matriculated at Cambridge as a member of Jesus college, and proceeded A.B. 1816, A.M. 1819, had a licence ad practicandum from the university in 1822, and commenced M.D. in 1826. Before settling in London he spent some years in Italy, chiefly at Florence, where he was extensively consulted and made many influential English friends, who were afterwards of great service to him. On settling in London, Dr. Seymour soon got into good business among the higher classes of society, by whom he was much trusted as a physician. He was elected physician to St. George's hospital, 28th November, 1828, and retained that office until 1846. "He was considered one of the most distinguished of the staff of

that institution, an able physician, a good teacher at the bedside, and a friend to the students." Dr. Seymour was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823, a Candidate 30th September, 1826, and a Fellow 1st October, 1827. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1829, Censor 1830, Croonian lecturer in 1831, and Consiliarius in 1836. On the 1st September, 1836, he was appointed a metropolitan commissioner in lunacy, and thenceforward devoted much of his time and attention to insanity. He was one of the first who used opium freely in the treatment of that disease. Broken health and broken fortunes obscured his latter days. He died after an illness of great suffering from organic disease of the stomach and liver on the 16th April, 1866, aged seventy. Dr. Seymour was the author of—

Illustrations of Diseases of the Ovaria, with Observations on their Structure and Functions. 8vo. Lond. 1830. With a volume of Plates. Folio, Lond. 1830.

Observations on the Medical Treatment of Insanity. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

On the Nature and Treatment of Dropsy. Parts I and II, Anasarca and Ascites. With a translation of Geromini on Dropsy. 8vo. Lond. 1837.

Thoughts on the Nature and Treatment of Several Severe Diseases of the Human Body. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1847.

JAMES BARTLETT, M.D., a native of Scotland and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1818 (D.M.I. de Syphilidis Tractatione sine Hydrargyro), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823. He died in 1846 or 1847.

JOHN BURNE, M.D., was born in Worcestershire and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Sanguinis Missione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823; and a Fellow 4th July, 1838. After having been for some years physician to the Public dispensary, Dr. Burne was, in 1835, elected physician to the Westminster hospital,

which office he resigned in 1842, shortly after which he removed to Tiverton, and about 1850, to Bath. Dr. Burne contributed some articles to the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, and is the author of—

An Oration on the Practice of Medicine delivered before the Medical Society of London. 4to. Lond. 1828.

A Practical Treatise on the Typhus or Adynamic Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

An Introductory Lecture at the Medical School, Aldersgate-street. 8vo. Lond. 1832.

A Treatise on the Causes and Consequences of Habitual Constipation. 8vo. Lond. 1840.

PARIS THOMAS DICK, M.D., the son of General G. Dick, was born in Calcutta. He was educated at Edinburgh, where he took the degree of doctor of medicine 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Insania). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823; and he died at Bedford 21st March, 1855.

WILLIAM BAKER, M.D., was born in Middlesex and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Natura Principii Vitalis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823, and after practising for a few years in London, removed to Derby, where he died the 30th August, 1850, aged sixty.

HENRY DAVIES, M.D., was descended from a very old Welsh yeoman family originally seated at St. David's, Pembrokeshire, from which they removed early in the last century to Haverfordwest, in the same county. His father was a surgeon, originally, in the navy, on retiring from which he settled in general practice in St. Martin's-lane. Dr. Henry Davies began his medical education by an apprenticeship to Mr. Hammond, of Town Malling, in Kent, after which he attended the lectures of Dr. Pearson, Mr. Carpué, and Mr. Brookes. He became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1803, and then

entered the medical department of the army and served in various parts of Europe and America. He settled in London in 1817, but made short visits to Paris, Dublin, and Edinburgh for the sake of attending the hospitals and medical schools. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 26th September, 1823; was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823; and a Fellow 30th September, 1839. Dr. Davies devoted himself to midwifery, and was long a lecturer on that subject, latterly, at St. George's hospital. "He was a man of kindly disposition, and great shrewdness and tact at the bedside." In 1851, he found that deafness, which had for some years been increasing upon him, so unfitted him from practice, that he withdrew from it and from London; but an idle life was so unsuitable to him, that after a year's absence he returned to town, where he continued to enjoy some share of practice and the society of his family and friends, until attacked by fever, of which he died, 9th January, 1862, in the eightieth year of his age.* Dr. Davies was the author of "The Young Wife's Guide;" and he edited the last edition of Underwood on the Diseases of Children.

HENRY HART, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen of 27th May, 1822, was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians 13th February, 1824. He resided for many years in York.

CORNWALLIS HEWETT, M.D., was born in the East Indies. After a good scholastic education he was entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and graduated A.B. in 1809. Elected to a fellowship in Downing college, he removed thither, and as a member of that house proceeded A.M. in 1812. He had a licence ad practicandum from the university 14th July, 1814, and in that year was appointed Downing professor of physic. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of

* Proc. Med. Chir. Soc., iv, p. 83.

the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815, graduated doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1822, was admitted a Candidate of the College 19th August, 1822, and a Fellow 12th April, 1824. Dr. Hewett was appointed physician to St. George's hospital 25th March, 1825, but resigned that office in 1833. On the 20th January, 1832, he was gazetted physician-extraordinary to the king. Dr. Hewett died at Brighton 13th September, 1841, aged fifty-four.

HENRY REEDER, M.D., was born in Yorkshire and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Affectibus Cordis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. We have from his pen—

A Practical Treatise on the Inflammatory, Organic, and Sympathetic Diseases of the Heart. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

JOHN WILSON, M.D., was born in Cumberland and educated at Christ college, Cambridge. He graduated A.B. 1816, A.M. 1819, had a licence ad practicandum 4th July, 1821, and proceeded M.D. in 1826. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824, a Candidate 30th September, 1826, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1827. He was Censor in 1831. Dr. Wilson was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 15th December, 1831. He died in 1858 or 1859, having shortly before given to the world a very extraordinary and unintelligible work, entitled—

The Lost Solar System of the Ancients discovered. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1856.

Appendix to the Lost Solar System of the Ancients. 8vo. Lond. 1858.

SAMUEL SHERING KEDDLE, M.D., was born in Dorsetshire, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Scrofula). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th

April, 1824. Dr. Keddle settled at Bridport, in his native county, but eventually removed to Beaminster, where he died.

YNYR BURGESS, M.D., was born at Camberwell. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1823 (D.M.I. de Syphilidis Origine). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824.

JOHN HASLAM, M.D., was born in London, and received his medical education at the United Borough hospitals, and at Edinburgh, where he attended the medical classes in 1785 and 1786. Returning to London he was appointed apothecary to Bethlehem hospital, which he served in that capacity for many years. Having acquired a sound practical knowledge of insanity, he decided on establishing himself as a physician in London. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of Aberdeen 17th September, 1816, and in order to comply with the regulations of the College of Physicians, entered himself at Pembroke college, Cambridge, and kept some terms there, but did not take any degree at Cambridge. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. "Dr. Haslam was long and justly celebrated as a physician in cases of insanity, and a man otherwise of great attainments, information, and literary tastes. His scientific publications were always held in high esteem, and his numerous contributions to lighter literature through the periodical press were perhaps still more calculated to raise a reputation. As reviewer, critic, epigrammatist, and author of witty and comic papers he had few superiors, and his extensive knowledge of the world and what is called life gave him a ready hand for almost every subject. In society he was equally entertaining and full of anecdote."* Dr. Haslam died in Lamb's Conduit-street, 20th July, 1844, aged eighty. He was the author of—

* Literary Gazette for 1844.

Observations on Insanity, with Practical Remarks on the Disease, and an Account of the Appearances on Dissection. 8vo. Lond. 1798. The second edition, under the title Observations on Madness and Melancholy. 8vo. Lond. 1809.

Illustrations of Madness. 8vo. Lond. 1810.

Considerations on the Moral Management of Insane Persons. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

Medical Jurisprudence, as it relates to Insanity according to the Law of England. 8vo. Lond. 1817.

A Letter to the Governors of Bethlehem Hospital, containing an Account of their Management of that Institution for the last Twenty Years. 8vo. Lond. 1818.

Sound Mind: or Contributions to the Natural History and Physiology of the Human Intellect. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

THOMAS HUGHES RIDGEWAY, M.D.—A native of Cheshire, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Pneumonia), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. Dr. Ridgeway was in the rifle brigade, and had seen much service. He died at Brighton 10th September, 1843, aged sixty.

THOMAS FILKIN, M.D., was born in Cheshire. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Diabete Mellito), and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. He was elected assistant physician to the London Fever hospital, but did not long survive, and dying 28th April, 1828, aged twenty-nine, was buried in Bloomsbury cemetery, Brunswick-square.

RICHARD WARING, M.D., was born in Kent, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh, 1st August, 1823 (D.M.I. de Inflammatione). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. Dr. Waring died at Marlings, near Chislehurst, on the 21st May, 1868.

JOHN BERGGREEN MATTHEWS, M.D.—A native of Middlesex, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1823 (D.M.I. de Enteritide), was admitted

a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824. He practised for some time at Totness, co. Devon, but then emigrated to Canada, where he remained several years; then returned to England, from which he went to Australia and India, and died on his way back in 1849.

JOSEPH BROWN, M.D., was born at North Shields, in 1784, and received his medical education at Edinburgh. He entered the medical service of the army, and joined the staff corps of Wellington. He was present at the battles of Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and gained warm commendation for his services. After the battle of Waterloo, Dr. Brown was with the army of occupation until its retirement from France. Returning to England he proceeded again to Edinburgh to continue his studies, and there graduated doctor of medicine 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Morbis Venereis). He was admitted an Extra-Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London 13th April, 1824. Dr. Brown settled at Sunderland, where he was much respected and greatly trusted. He was for many years physician to the Sunderland and Bishopwearmouth infirmary. He died at Sunderland 19th November, 1868, aged eighty-four. Dr. Brown was the author of several articles in the Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine; he contributed largely to one of the leading medical reviews, and was the author of—

Medical Essays on Fever, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Heart, &c. 8vo. Lond. 1828.

A Defence of Revealed Religion, comprising a Vindication of the Miracles of the Old and New Testaments from the attacks of Rationalists and Infidels. 8vo. Lond. 1851.

Memories of the Past, and Thoughts on the Present Age. 8vo. Lond. 1863.

The Food of the People. A Letter to Henry Fenwick, Esq., M.P., with a Postscript on the Diet of Old Age. 8vo. Lond. 1865.

EDMUND LAMBERT, M.D., was of Pembroke college, Cambridge. He proceeded M.B. 1822, had a licence ad practicandum, 1824, and commenced M.D. in 1827.

He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1824, a Candidate 30th September, 1827, and a Fellow 30th September, 1828. He died 20th July, 1877.

GEORGE BRYAN PANTON, M.B., was born in the West Indies, and educated at University college, Oxford, as a member of which house he proceeded A.B. 16th May, 1817, A.M. 20th May, 1820, M.B. 9th June, 1821. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1824.

JOSEPH AYRE, M.D., was born at Lynn, in Norfolk, in 1781. At fourteen years of age he went to sea, but subsequently entered a mercantile office as a clerk. In 1803 he applied himself to medicine, the study of which he commenced at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals. The following year he went to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 24th June, 1807 (D.M.I. de *Temperaturæ effectibus*). He settled at Hull, and was elected physician to the infirmary there. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1824, and then removed to London, but in sequel to a severe injury to his head, his health gave way, and he had to leave town. He returned to Hull, where he lived generally esteemed and respected. In November, 1859, he was elected a Fellow of the College, but did not live to be admitted. He survived only a few weeks, and died at Hull 15th January, 1860, in his seventy-ninth year. Dr. Ayre was the author of—

Practical Observations on those Disorders of the Liver and other Organs of Digestion which produce the Bilious Complaint. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

Researches into the Nature and Treatment of Dropsy in the Brain, Chest, Abdomen, Ovarium, and Skin. 8vo. Lond. 1825.

On the Treatment of Cholera by Calomel. 8vo. Lond.

On the Treatment of Dropsy in the Brain. 8vo. Lond.

WILLIAM LANDEN HOPKINSON, M.D., was born in Northamptonshire, and graduated doctor of medicine

at Edinburgh 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Sanguinis Vitalitate). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 25th June, 1824, and settling at Stamford, co. Lincoln, was appointed physician to the Stamford and Rutland General infirmary. He died 24th June, 1875, at his residence, St. Martin's, Stamford, in his seventy-ninth year.

FRANCIS HAWKINS, M.D., was born at Bisley, in Gloucestershire, of which parish his father, the Rev. Edward Hawkins (youngest son of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, bart., a successful and eminent surgeon), was the vicar. His father was afterwards rector of Kelston, in Somersetshire, and left at his decease a young but numerous family, of whom three have achieved distinction in their respective professions, viz., the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D., the present provost of Oriel college, Oxford, and prebendary of Rochester; the subject of our present notice; and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, long surgeon to St. George's hospital, and serjeant surgeon to the queen. Dr. Francis Hawkins received his early education at Merchant Taylor's school, and was elected thence in 1812 a probationary fellow of St. John's college, Oxford. He gained the Newdigate prize in 1813, and as a member of St. John's proceeded B.C.L. 28th January, 1819, M.B. 2nd June, 1820, M.D. 16th April, 1823. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 16th April, 1821, a Candidate 30th September, 1823, and a Fellow 30th September, 1824. Dr. Hawkins was elected physician to the Middlesex hospital 18th December, 1824, and was selected to fill the important office of professor of the theory and practice of medicine in King's college, London, in the arrangements for opening that institution as a medical school, in 1831. The latter appointment he resigned in 1836; that at the Middlesex hospital in 1858; on which occasion a portrait of Dr. Hawkins, which had been painted at the request of the students of the Middlesex hospital, was presented by them to the governors, and placed

in the board room of that institution. Dr. Hawkins was physician to the royal household during the whole reign of William IV, an office he now holds in the household of her Majesty the Queen. For many years he was physician in ordinary to her late royal highness the duchess of Gloucester.

Dr. Hawkins's name is inseparably connected with the College of Physicians with which he was for so long a period officially and honourably associated. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1826, and in that capacity delivered the first lecture ever heard in the present college in Pall-mall East. He served the office of Censor in 1827, was Croonian lecturer in 1827, 1828, 1829; Lumleian lecturer in 1832, 1834, 1840, 1841; Harveian orator 1848; he was constituted an Elect 14th November, 1850, and was Consiliarius in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1869. But the great event in Dr. Hawkins's connection with the College of Physicians was in the capacity of Registrar, to which important office he was elected on the 30th September, 1829. He served the College in that office for the long period of twenty-nine years, and resigned it, to the regret of all his colleagues, in 1858, when he was chosen Registrar of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration. We read in the Annals, under the date of December 11, 1858, that "The Fellows of the College desire to record how deeply sensible they are of the able and zealous manner in which Dr. Francis Hawkins has so long and faithfully discharged the duties of Registrar of the College; and upon his resignation of that office, they tender to him their best thanks, and assure him that they will ever retain a grateful remembrance of the eminent services he has rendered to the College:" and on the 25th June, 1859, it was unanimously resolved, on the proposition of the President, "That the sum of one hundred guineas be presented to Dr. Francis Hawkins, to purchase a piece of plate, as a token of the high estimate entertained by the College of the eminent services rendered

by him for thirty years as Registrar." Dr. Hawkins continued the Registrar of the General Medical Council for eighteen years, resigning that office in 1876, and with marks of approval and respect from the members of the Council similar to those which had been expressed for him by the Fellows of our College in 1859. On the 5th June, 1876, it was moved at the Council, seconded and carried by acclamation, "That the General Medical Council, whilst accepting Dr. Hawkins's resignation of the registrarship, desire to express their deep sense of the courtesy and ability with which he has for eighteen years discharged his duties to the Council. The Council beg Dr. Hawkins to accept this resolution as a sincere acknowledgment of the great value of his services." And the Finance Committee of the General Council in their Report of the 17th May, 1877, agreed to by the Council on the 24th of that month, say, "The Committee is unwilling to believe that the Council, when it expressed to its late Registrar on his retirement the deep sense it entertained of the courtesy and ability with which for eighteen years he discharged his duties to the Council, desired that no other acknowledgment of his valuable services should be offered to him. On the contrary, the committee believes that it speaks the general wish of the Council in recommending that two hundred guineas be presented by the Council to its late Registrar, Dr. Hawkins, in recognition of his long and faithful services." Dr. Hawkins is the author of—

Lectures on Rheumatism and some Diseases of the Heart and other Internal Organs. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

JOHN WILLIAM CALVERT, M.D., was born in Nottinghamshire and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1820 (D.M.I. de Vaccinæ Veræ testimoniis). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1824, and died at his country residence, Smilesworth, in Yorkshire, on the 2nd January, 1859, aged seventy-four.

THOMAS DAVIES, M.D., was born in Carmarthen-shire, and at a very early age was brought to London, where he received his general education. He commenced the study of medicine at the London hospital under the direction of his maternal uncle, Mr. Price, the apothecary of that institution. He was for two years in general practice in the immediate vicinity of the hospital, when his health gave way and symptoms of consumption showing themselves he was advised to seek a southern climate. He went to Montpellier and to Paris, and his health having much improved, he became a student at the Necker hospital under Laennec, then at the summit of his reputation. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of auscultation from its discoverer, and graduated doctor of medicine at Paris 8th December, 1821, he returned to London, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1824, and commenced practice as a physician in the city. Dr. Davies soon made a reputation with the medical profession by a course of lectures on diseases of the lungs and heart, which he delivered at his residence in New Broad-street. In these lectures, which were marked by practical good sense, he explained Laennec's great discovery, and was the first to bring into notice in this country the new method of diagnosis. His lectures were attended by large numbers of the profession, and so high was the opinion formed of his worth and abilities, that on the recommendation of Dr. Billing, an additional office was created for him at the London hospital, that of assistant physician, to which he was elected 5th December, 1827. He did not live to become physician to the hospital. Dr. Davies was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 4th July, 1838, and dying 30th May, 1839, aged forty-seven, was buried in the churchyard of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. His lectures on the diseases of the lungs and heart, which had appeared in the London Medical Gazette, were published in one volume 8vo. 1835.

GEORGE MAN BURROWS, M.D., was born in 1771, at Chalk, near Gravesend, and received his early education at the King's school, Canterbury; whence he was removed in his sixteenth year and apprenticed to Mr. Richard Thompson, a surgeon apothecary at Rochester. In 1793 he entered at Guy's and St. Thomas's hospitals, and having been admitted a member of the Corporation of Surgeons and of the Society of Apothecaries, commenced general practice in London. Whilst thus engaged, his attention was directed to the absence in this country of any provision for testing the medical acquirements of the general practitioner; and in conjunction with some of the most respectable members of that order, he organised the Association of Surgeon-Apothecaries of England and Wales, the object of which as stated by themselves was "to improve the education and render more respectable their own body." Of this Association Dr. Burrows was elected chairman. In that capacity he laboured for three years with untiring zeal, but to the detriment of his private interests and to the injury of his health. The efforts of the Association resulted in the passing of the Apothecaries Act of 1815. The Association then dissolved itself; but before doing so, the members expressed their sincere thanks to their chairman, and requested his acceptance of five hundred guineas as some compensation for the time he had devoted to their service. On the formation of the first court of examiners of the Society of Apothecaries, Dr. Burrows was appointed one of the members, but from this office he soon retired.

In 1816 he withdrew from general practice, and confined himself to the treatment of insanity. He opened a small asylum for a select number of patients at Chelsea, and in 1823 a larger establishment, the Retreat, at Clapham. On the 3rd July, 1824, he was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's, and on the 30th September following was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. By this time Dr. Burrows' views on insanity were fully matured, and in 1828 he

published his valuable "Commentaries on the Causes, Forms, Symptoms and Treatment, Moral and Medical, of Insanity." 8vo. Lond. pp. 716. This was by far the most complete and practical treatise on insanity that had then appeared in this country, and was generally approved by the medical press. Dr. Burrows was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 30th September, 1839. He died 29th October, 1846, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried in High-gate cemetery. A portrait of Dr. Burrows is at Apothecaries hall. He was one of the founders and editors of the London Medical Repository begun in January, 1814, which soon obtained an extensive circulation at home and abroad. In addition to the Commentaries above mentioned, he was the author of—

Observations on the Comparative Mortality of London and Paris. 8vo. Lond. 1815.

Cursory Remarks on Legislative Regulation of the Insane. 8vo. Lond. 1819.

An Inquiry into Certain Errors relative to Insanity and their Consequences, Physical, Moral and Civil. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

A Letter to Sir Henry Halford, Bart., K.C.H. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

SIR THOMAS WATSON, Bart., M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., is descended from a family long settled in Northumberland, but was born in 1792 at Kentisbeare, a village near Honiton, in Devonshire, where his father, Mr. Joseph Watson, was then temporarily residing. He received his early education at the grammar school of Bury St. Edmund's, whence he was transferred to St. John's college, Cambridge, of which house his uncle, ex parte maternâ, the Rev. Thomas Catton, was then a fellow. He graduated A.B. 1815, and was tenth wrangler; was elected a fellow of St. John's 1816; proceeded A.M. 1818; and in the following year commenced the study of medicine at St. Bartholomew's hospital. He passed the session of 1821-2 at Edinburgh; had a licence ad practicandum from Cambridge in 1822; was proctor of the university in 1823; and

graduated M.D. in 1825. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824, a Candidate 14th July, 1825, and a Fellow 30th September, 1826. He was Gulstonian lecturer in 1827; Censor 1828, 1837, 1838; Lumleian lecturer 1830, 1831; Lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the College in 1833, 1834 and 1835, and Consiliarius in 1836, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1861, 1868. Sir Thomas Watson was elected to the important office of Representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Education and Registration on the original constitution of that body in 1858; but he resigned his seat, to the regret of the fellows of the College, in 1860. Finally, he was elected President of the College in 1862, and continued in that office for five years.

Sir Thomas Watson was appointed physician to the Middlesex hospital 24th May, 1827, and in the arrangements of the university of London, now University college, as a school of medicine, was nominated to the chair of clinical medicine. He held that appointment for one year only, when his services were transferred to King's college. He was chosen professor of forensic medicine, and held that office until called upon by the council of King's college in 1836, to accept of the more important chair of the principles and practice of medicine. His lectures in that capacity at once established his reputation, and their publication in the London Medical Gazette, and subsequently in two volumes,* sufficed to place him in the first rank of his profession. The retirement of Dr. Chambers about 1848 left Sir Thomas Watson the acknowledged head of the medical profession in this country. He resigned his chair at King's college in 1840, and his office to the Middlesex hospital in 1843. He was appointed physician extra-

* Few medical works have been more successful than this. It has passed through five large editions, and has enjoyed a greater popularity with students and practitioners than any similar book since the *First Lines* of Dr. Cullen.

ordinary to the Queen in 1859, and as such, in conjunction with Sir William Jenner and Sir Henry Holland, was called into medical attendance on the prince Consort in his last illness. He was created a baronet in 1866, and was appointed physician in ordinary to the queen in 1870.

Sir Thomas Watson survives, the Nestor of English physicians; esteemed by the whole medical profession, and beloved by those of that body who have known him the best, the members of the Royal College of Physicians, with which institution he has been so long, so intimately, and so honourably associated. He is an honorary doctor of laws of Cambridge; an honorary fellow of St. John's college in that university; an honorary doctor of civil law of Oxford; and an honorary fellow of the King and Queen's college of Physicians of Ireland. His portrait, by Richmond, is at the College. It was painted at the request of a number of the fellows, who were desirous of thus testifying their affection for Sir Thomas Watson; and was by them presented to the College.

GEORGE LEITH ROUPELL, M.D., was born of a wealthy family, originally from Hesse-Cassel, where it flourished in great local importance for centuries, and where it still exists under the name of Rùpell. The first of the family who settled in England was Capt. Roupell, an officer in William III's guards, who accompanied that monarch from Holland in 1688, and whose widow received a pension.* Our physician was the eldest son of George Boon Roupell, esq., of Chart Ham park, county Sussex, an eminent member of the English bar, and for some years one of the masters in Chancery, by his wife Frances Browne, youngest daughter of Robert McCulloch, esq., of Charlton, Kent. He was born 18th September, 1797, and was educated at Greenwich under Dr. Burney, and at Caius college, Cambridge. He gained a Tancred studentship, and proceeded M.B. 1820,

* Burke's Landed Gentry, sub nomine Roupell of Charlton.

M.D. 1825. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824, a Candidate 14th July, 1825, and a Fellow 30th September, 1826. He was Censor in 1829, 1837, 1838; Croonian lecturer 1832; lecturer on *Materia Medica* at the College in 1837, 1838, 1839; and Consiliarius in 1837. Dr. Roupell's first medical appointment was that of physician to the Dreadnought hospital ship, but on the 19th June, 1834, he was appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's hospital. He died 29th September, 1854, from cholera, after an illness of only twenty-six hours. He had been over to Boulogne to visit a near relative then ill with that disease, and had returned suffering from diarrhœa. His premonitory symptoms were so slight that on the morning of his attack he went through his usual duties at the hospital, and seemed in good health and spirits. Dr. Roupell's "public life was that of an upright and honourable man, and in private he was courteous, kind, and generous, almost to a fault. Habits of close industry, together with deep interest in the subjects of his study, stood him in the place of brilliancy of intellect, and furnished him with a rare extent of professional knowledge."* Dr. Roupell succeeded to the family estates of Chart Ham park, Sussex, and Charlton, county Kent, on the death of his father in January, 1838, and himself, dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother, Robert Prioleau Roupell, a bencher of Lincoln's-inn. Dr. Roupell was the author of—

Lectures on Cholera. 8vo. Lond. 1833.

Treatise on Typhus Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

Illustrations of the Effects of Poisons; the plates from drawings by G. M. McWhinnie. Folio. Lond. 1833.

JOHN WHITING, M.D., a native of Norfolk, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1816 (D.M.I. de Sanguine *Ægrorum*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824. He practised for a time with considerable success in

* Medical Times of 7th October, 1854.

Southwark, but about 1842 withdrew to the country, first to Lynn, in Norfolk, and eventually to Ramsgate, where he died 30th December, 1873, in his eighty-third year. Dr. Whiting was one of the contributors to the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*.

THOMAS COX, M.D., was the son of a well-known medical bookseller and publisher in Southwark. He received his medical education at the Borough hospitals and at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 1st August, 1823 (D.M.I. de Enteritide). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824, but did not long survive, and died at Chelsea 20th August, 1828. He was the author of—

Observations on Acute Rheumatism. 8vo. Lond.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D., was born in India, 15th November, 1799. He was the son of Mr. Robert Ferguson of the Indian Civil service, and a grand nephew of Adam Ferguson, the author of the "History of the Roman Republic." He was educated under Dr. Crombie, author of the "Gymnasium," a standard work in Latin literature, and was at first intended for the army, but his father's pecuniary losses made it expedient that he should devote himself to physic. He began its study in London under the guidance of his relative Dr. George Ricketts Nuttall, with whom he lived in Dean-street, Soho, whilst attending the lectures of Mr. James Wilson and others at the Hunterian school in Great Windmill-street. After passing some time at Heidelberg, where he obtained a good knowledge of German literature and habits of thought, he proceeded to Edinburgh, worked there with much diligence, and made many friends, literary as well as medical, and among these Sir Walter Scott and his distinguished son-in-law, Mr. Lockhart. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1823 (D.M.I. de Vitâ Sanguinis). Dr. Ferguson then returned to London, bringing with

him letters of introduction and recommendation from Lockhart; among these one to Mr. Murray, the eminent publisher in Albemarle-street, through whose kind offices he soon became known to a distinguished literary circle. With a view to increase his practical knowledge of disease and to benefit by the bedside teaching of one of the soundest practical physicians of that day, Dr. Robert Hooper, he accepted the appointment of resident medical officer of the Marylebone infirmary. From Dr. Hooper he learnt also much of pharmacy and of the art of prescribing, and to him he owed many of those strange resources and prescriptions on which, to the surprise of many of his contemporaries, but having fully satisfied himself of their value in the treatment of disease, Dr. Ferguson was wont to rely with entire confidence, in some of the gravest emergencies of medical practice.

Dr. Ferguson was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824, and commenced business in London, devoting himself to midwifery. He had the good fortune to attract the notice and secure the friendship of Dr. Gooch, by whom he was patronised, and to a considerable portion of whose business he succeeded. Dr. Ferguson was well qualified by the attractions of person and courteous manner, by literary skill and facility of various learning,* and by considerable practical tact in the use of remedies to make the most of the introduction to good practice thus early afforded him. He was soon appointed physician to the Westminster Lying-in hospital, and was nominated to the chair of midwifery at King's college on the opening of the medical department of that institution in 1831. Dr. Ferguson was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians 3rd July, 1837; was Censor in 1844 and 1845, and Consiliarius in 1857, 1858, 1859. He was appointed physician accoucheur to the queen in 1840, and for several years shared with Sir Charles Locock the highest midwifery business in

* Sir James Paget.

the metropolis. In 1857 he withdrew from that department of practice, resigned his appointment of physician accoucheur, and was gazetted physician extraordinary to the queen. His success as a general physician was fully equal to his wishes, and his business as such was only limited by his physical incapacity of doing more. His health began to give way some four years before his death, which occurred at his country residence, Ascot cottage, Winkfield, near Windsor, 25th June, 1865, aged sixty-five. "Dr. Ferguson," writes Sir Thomas Watson,* "was endowed by nature with a goodly presence. He possessed, moreover, a very powerful intellect, a highly cultivated mind, great literary taste and acquirements, and a remarkably strong will—gifts and attainments which, in their separate existence, conduce in no small degree to success in human affairs, and which are certain, humanly speaking, to command it when combined in the same person. And Dr. Ferguson by the mere force of his personal and mental qualities, did achieve eminent success. He broke loose early by a strenuous effort, from the advantages and from the trammels of a department of practice which, though highly useful, honourable, and honoured, is still of necessity, in its highest sphere, what in modern parlance is called a *specialité*. Relinquishing very lofty ground in that department, he committed himself boldly and prosperously to the chances of general practice, as a physician, in its widest sense and highest pretensions; and he attained his object. He furnished one of very few instances of great success in that way in this town, without the previous and almost essential condition of having held the office of physician to a great general hospital. His antecedents had been propitious. He had enjoyed the intimate friendship of such men as Sir Walter Scott—as Sir Walter's distinguished son-in-law, John Gibson Lockhart—as Dean Milman. He counted among his personal friends

* Address to the Royal College of Physicians, 26th March, 1866.

the poet Wordsworth, Henry Taylor, Washington Irving, and many others of like literary distinction; and thus perhaps he had become well fitted for the large practice which he ultimately obtained among the aristocratic portion of our countrymen. Most of his actual patients gave him their unbounded confidence. He had the faculty—whether it be, in a worldly point of view, a desirable faculty or no, I will not stop to consider—but he had in an uncommon degree the faculty of transforming patients into admiring friends. “I may mention,” continues Sir Thomas Watson, “as one instance of this, that almost the first thing which the late Lord Palmerston said to me when he became my patient, was, ‘I have lost in Ferguson not only an able physician, but a personal friend.’ He was held in the same estimation, I have reason to believe, by the great chief of the other political party, Lord Derby. He was struck down suddenly, in the full exercise of an honourable and lucrative career, by an attack of epileptiform convulsions, which shattered his strength and abated his spirit, and at length, by their frequent repetition, brought his life to an untimely close in about two years from the first onset of his malady.” Dr. Ferguson is said to have set on foot the London Medical Gazette. He was a frequent contributor to the Quarterly Review.* He edited Dr. Gooch’s works for the New Sydenham Society; was the author of the History of Insects in the Family Library; of some admirable articles on Diseases of the Uterus in the Library of Medicine; and of an Essay on Puerperal Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1839.

* The following articles in the Quarterly Review were by Dr. Ferguson:—No. 81, Gooch on Insanity; 91, Directions in case of Pestilence; 97, Sir Henry Halford’s Essays and Orations; 113, Latham on Diseases of the Chest; 131, Public Health; 139, Colliers and Collieries; 143, Sir Charles Bell; 163, Pentonville Prisoners; 184, Pentonville; 191, Brodie’s Psychological Inquiries. These articles were spread over twenty years, and each of them was felt at the time of publication. See Medical Times and Gazette, July 15, 1876, p. 79.

JOHN BOOTE JAMES, M.D., a native of London, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 2nd August, 1824 (D.M.I. de Vi Noctis in corpus humanum), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824.

HENRY HARINGTON, M.D., was born in the East Indies, and was the son of Mr. J. H. Harington, a member of council in Bengal. He received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 2nd August, 1824 (D.M.I. de Menorrhagia). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824. Dr. Harington died at Pisa 10th April, 1850.

SIR RICHARD DOBSON, M.D., was born in Yorkshire, and educated as a surgeon. In May, 1795, he entered the navy, and after serving at Haslar hospital and in the West Indies was transferred to H.M. ship "Lively," of which ship he was surgeon in the memorable engagement off Cadiz, when the "Lively," in conjunction with three other frigates, succeeded in capturing four Spanish galleons, with an immense treasure on board. On his return home in 1809, he was appointed surgeon to the "Trusty" hospital ship in the Medway, and for the skill and humanity displayed by him to the Russian and Danish sailors while in charge of this hospital, he was presented with two valuable diamond rings by the emperor of Russia and the king of Denmark, and at the same time was made a knight of the orders of St. Vladimir of Russia and St. Danebrog of Denmark. In 1814 he was appointed surgeon to the Royal Marine infirmary at Chatham, the duties of which he continued to discharge until 1824, when he was appointed surgeon to Greenwich hospital. He was created doctor of medicine by the university of St. Andrew's 13th December, 1824, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824, and was knighted by William IV 17th August, 1831. Sir Richard Dobson

resigned his office at Greenwich hospital in June, 1844, when, after a service of forty-nine years, he retired on full pay. He died 1st September, 1847, in Gloucester-place, aged seventy-four.

JAMES DON, M.D., was born in Angusshire. He studied medicine at Edinburgh in 1816, 1817, and 1818, and entered the medical service of the East India company, becoming eventually surgeon general of the Bombay army. He was created doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 18th December, 1824, and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1824. He died at Brechin 18th July, 1864.

JOHN CARR BADELEY, M.D., was the eldest son of John Badeley, M.D., a distinguished physician of Chelmsford, by his wife Charlotte, a daughter of Carr Brackenbury, esq. He was educated at the grammar school of Chelmsford, and at Caius college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. 1817; M.D. 1822. Dr. Badeley was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 22nd December, 1823, a Fellow 22nd January, 1825; was Censor in 1827, and Harveian Orator in 1849. He died at Chelmsford 22nd September, 1851.

THOMAS DOWLER, M.D., was born in London, and after the usual scholastic education entered on the study of medicine, which he pursued chiefly at Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 2nd August 1824 (D.M.I. de Rheumatismo acuto). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th February, 1825, and a Fellow 11th July, 1843. He died at his house in Devonshire-place, 9th July, 1855.

WILLIAM MILLIGAN, M.D., a native of Ireland, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1822 (D.M.I. de Cholera epidemica), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th February, 1825.

He died suddenly at his house in Bentinck-terrace, Regent's-park, 2nd September, 1851.

SIR WILLIAM WHYMPER, M.D., a native of Suffolk, and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1822 (D.M.I. de Ophthalmia Membranarum), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th February, 1825. Prior to this he had served for many years in the army, and had seen much active service, having been present at the battles of Oporto, Talavera (where he was taken prisoner), Busaco, Vittoria, the passage of the Bidassoa, the siege of Sebastian, and at Waterloo. He was knighted in 1832, and retired on half-pay in 1836. Sir William Whympers died at Dover, 26th November, 1850, aged sixty-five.

HARRY WILLIAM CARTER, M.D., was born at Canterbury, of a family that had given several generations of very distinguished physicians to that city. He was the son of William Carter, M.D., a former fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, who died in 1822, by his first wife, Mary, daughter of Lancelot Lee, of Cotton hall, Salop, esq., and was born 7th September, 1787. He was educated at the King's school of Canterbury, from which he went to Oriel college, Oxford, as a member of which he graduated A.B. 3rd January, 1807; A.M. 13th June, 1810; M.B. 24th October, 1811. In April, 1812, he was elected one of the Radcliffe travelling fellows, and as such spent some years on the continent. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 8th April, 1816; graduated M.D. at Oxford, 20th February, 1819, was admitted a Candidate of the College 12th April, 1824, and a Fellow 28th March, 1825. Dr. Carter settled in his native city, and in 1819 was appointed physician to the Kent and Canterbury hospital, an office which he retained until 1835, shortly after which he retired from the active exercise of his profession, left Canterbury and withdrew to Kennington hall, near Ashford, in the

same county, where he died 16th July, 1863, aged seventy-six.

Dr. Carter contributed some essays to the *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, and was the author of—

A Short Account of some of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands, with Remarks on the Climate and Diseases of those Countries. 8vo. Lond. 1821.

COURTHOPE SIMS, M.D., was born in London. Educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which he proceeded M.B. 1818; M.D. 1823, he was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824, and a Fellow 28th March, 1825.

JAMES ARTHUR WILSON, M.D., was born in London in 1795, and is the son of Mr. James Wilson, a distinguished surgeon and teacher of anatomy at the Hunterian school in Great Windmill-street, the colleague and successor as such of Dr. Matthew Baillie. Dr. Wilson was admitted a king's scholar of St. Peter's college, Westminster, in 1808. Elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1812, he graduated A.B. 6th December, 1815, obtained a first class in the classical and mathematical examinations, and proceeded A.M. 13th May, 1818; M.B. 6th May, 1819, and M.D. 17th May, 1823. He was elected a Radcliffe travelling fellow in June, 1821, and having been nominated to a "Faculty Studentship," remained a student of Christ church. In 1819 and 1820 he was in Italy in medical charge of lord and lady Spencer; and in the early part of 1822 he left England for the continent in compliance with the requirements of his Radcliffe fellowship, and with occasional intervals was abroad for the ensuing five years. Dr. Wilson was admitted a Candidate of the College of Physicians 12th April, 1824, a Fellow 28th March, 1825, and was Censor in 1828 and 1851. He delivered the *Materia Medica* lectures at the College in 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832; the Lumleian lectures in 1847, 1848, "On Pain," and the Harveian Oration in 1850; the last

named one of the most original and noteworthy in matter and in style of any that have been spoken within the present century. Dr. Wilson is one of the very few fellows of the College who at the time I am referring to, lectured on anatomy, a science which, following in the steps of his father, he taught earnestly and well. To the period of his life when so occupied, and to his "demonstrations" of structure with exposition of its corresponding use, Dr. Wilson in his retirement, and now an octogenarian, looks back with satisfaction, strong in the belief that the human body, with life *in* or *out* of it, in its range and completeness of organ and function, is a problem for poet and philosopher, for all time to come. Dr. Wilson was elected physician to St. George's hospital 29th May, 1829, and resigned that office in 1857. He has for several years withdrawn from practice and from London, and is now residing at Redland's bank, South Holmwood, Dorking. Dr. Wilson's portrait by E. Walker was engraved by W. Walker. Under the signature of Maxilla (J. A. W., the initials of his name), Dr. Wilson contributed to the London Medical Gazette of 1833 a series of characteristic and interesting letters addressed to his friend Vestibulus (Dr. George Hall, of Brighton). These letters are memorable in the history of the College of Physicians; for they struck the key-note for its reform, and were earnestly followed up in the College itself by Dr. Wilson and one or two other fellows for some successive years, until the changes they advocated were conceded. We have also from his pen a work—

On Spasm, Languor, Palsy, and other disorders termed Nervous, of the Muscular System. 8vo. Lond. 1843.

Oratio Harveiana in Ædibus Collegii Medicorum habita die Junii XXIX, MDCCCL. 8vo. Lond. 1850.

FRANCIS BISSET HAWKINS, M.D., was born in London in 1796, and is the son of Mr. Adair Hawkins, a distinguished London surgeon. He was educated in the first instance at the schools of Dr. Burney and of

Dr. Morris, and then at Eton, from which he proceeded to Exeter college, Oxford, and as a member of that house graduated A.B. 26th November, 1818; A.M. 27th June, 1821; M.B. 6th July, 1822, and M.D. 12th February, 1825. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825, a Candidate 22nd December, 1825, and a Fellow 22nd December, 1826. Dr. Bisset Hawkins was Gulstonian lecturer in 1828, Censor in 1830, and Lumleian lecturer in 1835. He was appointed professor of materia medica at King's college on the opening of that institution, but resigned his chair there in 1835. Dr. Hawkins has filled in succession the important offices of factory commissioner, to which he was appointed in 1833; of inspector of prisons, in 1836; and of metropolitan commissioner in lunacy, in 1842. In 1847-48 he was commissioner for the government of the Model prison at Pentonville, and in 1858 was appointed a deputy lieutenant of Dorsetshire. In his Report on the Health and Condition of the Manufacturing Districts, he strongly recommended the diminution of the hours of labour for children and women; and suggested the creation of public gardens or parks at Manchester, all of which has been since amply accomplished. In his Reports on Prisons he laboured to restrain and limit the disposition which existed in powerful quarters to adopt in all its entirety and rigour and duration the American system of solitary imprisonment. And when the government originally introduced the Act for the Registration of Births and Deaths, Dr. Bisset Hawkins was instrumental in obtaining the insertion of a column containing the names of the diseases or causes by which death was occasioned. At first the insertion was voluntary; it has since been made compulsory; and has produced important additions to medical and statistical science through the indefatigable labours of Dr. W. Farr. Dr. Bisset Hawkins contributed the memoirs of Mead, Huxham, Pringle, Fothergill, Heberden, Cullen, Hunter, Warren, Jenner, to the "Lives of British

Physicians," a volume of Murray's Family Library: and he is the author of—

The Elements of Medical Statistics. 8vo. Lond. 1829.

The History of the Epidemic Spasmodic Cholera of Russia. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

Germany; the Spirit of her History, Literature, National Economy, and Social Condition. 8vo. Lond. 1838.

Reports on the Factory Commission. Lond. 1833.

Reports on the Prisons of the Southern and Western Districts of England from 1836 to 1842. Folio. Lond.

CHRISTOPHER JOHN ROBERT ALLATT, M.D., was born in the county of Middlesex, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, as a member of which house he proceeded M.B. in 1822, and on the 9th February, 1825, had a licence ad practicandum from the university. He was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825; graduated doctor of medicine at Cambridge in 1827, was admitted a Candidate of the College 1st October, 1827, and a Fellow 30th September, 1828. Dr. Allatt practises at Boulogne.

EDWARD MORTON, M.D., was born in Middlesex, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He graduated M.B. 1822; M.D. 1831; was admitted an Inceptor-Candidate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825, a Candidate 30th September, 1831, and a Fellow 1st October, 1832. Dr. Morton died suddenly from disease of the heart whilst taking a walk in the neighbourhood of his residence, Hall Cliff house, Horbury, co. York, 7th August, 1859, aged sixty. He was the author of—

Remarks on the Subject of Lactation. 8vo. Lond. 1831.

LEONARD STEWART, M.D., was born in the Bermudas, and received his medical education at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of doctor of medicine 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Vi Consuetudinis in corpus humanum nunc causâ Morborum nunc Salutis præsidio),

and was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825. He died 26th February, 1849, aged fifty-one. Dr. Stewart was the author of—

Remarks on the Present State of the Medical Profession. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

On the Tendency to Disease of Body and Mind in Refined Life. 12mo. Lond.

Modern Medicine influenced by Morbid Anatomy: an Oration before the Medical Society of London; also an Apology for Medical Nomenclature. 8vo. Lond. 1830.

Public Health: an Oration at the London Medical Society. 8vo. Lond. 1844.

JAMES CRAIG SOMERVILLE, M.D., a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1820 (*D.M.I. de Syphilide et ejus curatione sine Hydrargyro*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825. On the 10th August, 1832, he was appointed inspector of anatomy for Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, and the city of London. Dr. Somerville died at Pangborne 26th December, 1847, aged forty-eight.

JOHN WALDRON WATSON, M.D., an Irishman and a doctor of medicine of Edinburgh of 1st August, 1822 (*D.M.I. de Quinto Nervorum Pari*), was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825. He died at the dispensary in Fore-street, Cripplegate, 24th April, 1833, in the forty-fifth year of his age.

JOHN OVEREND, M.D., was the eldest son of Mr. Hall Overend, a surgeon at Sheffield. He graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 2nd August, 1824 (*D.M.I. de Morbis quibus homines vel literis vel negotiis nimium dediti frequenter plectuntur*). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825, and commenced the exercise of his profession in the city, where he remained for a few years, and then removed to Doncaster. He died at Bolsover-hill, co. Derby, 21st July, 1832.

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT, M.D., was born at Montrose in 1779, and educated at the grammar school of that town. He served an apprenticeship to a surgeon at Montrose, and studied for a short time at Edinburgh, but was soon appointed surgeon's mate to the "Edgar," then with the North Sea squadron in Leith-roads, after which he served as assistant-surgeon in the "Goliah," and was present at the action of St. Vincent and at the siege of Cadiz. He was present at the battles of the Nile and Trafalgar, and for his services was created K.C.B., and had four war medals. He then had charge for five years of the hospitals for prisoners of war at Portsmouth and Forton, and in 1810 was appointed physician and inspector of hospitals to the Mediterranean fleet. In 1814 he undertook the medical charge of the Russian fleet in the Medway, and on the termination of this duty, settled at Chichester as a physician. But from this he was recalled in 1822, by the offer from lord Melville of a seat at the Victualling Board as the colleague of Dr. Weir, who was then in charge of the medical department of the navy. Subsequently he became physician general to the navy, and as such exerted himself to the utmost in improving the service over which he presided. He it was who first required from the medical officers periodical returns, nosologically arranged, to show the diseases in each hospital or ship on every station, and the number of deaths from each disease. And it was mainly at his suggestion that Melville hospital was built, and to him is due the introduction of a milder and more merciful management of the naval lunatics at Haslar. Lastly, it is believed that much of the success which attended the prolonged struggle of the assistant surgeons of the navy for their proper position was owing to the continued support of their claims by Sir William Burnett. In the year 1841 a committee of naval medical officers met for the purpose of offering Sir William Burnett a testimonial of the sense they had of the benefits he had rendered, not only to their own department, but to the service generally.

It took the form of a full-length portrait of himself, painted by Sir Martin Shee, accompanied with a handsome service of plate. Sir William Burnett, on his retirement from active life, returned to Chichester, where he died on the 16th February, 1861. He was a doctor of medicine of Aberdeen, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825, and a Fellow 9th July, 1836. He was Consiliarius in 1845, 1846, 1847. He was knighted 25th May, 1831, and on the 13th April, 1835, was appointed physician in ordinary to the king, and soon after received from the king the knight commandership of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, and the queen created him a knight commander of the military division of the order of the Bath. Sir William Burnett was the author of—

An Account of the Bilious Remittent in the Mediterranean fleet in 1810—1813. 8vo. Lond. 1814.

Official Report on the Fever in H.M.S. "Bann" on the coast of Africa, and among the Royal Marines in the island of Ascension. 8vo. Lond. 1824.

WILLIAM STROUD, M.D., was born at Bath 3rd July, 1789, and after a sound scholastic education, applied himself to the study of medicine. He resided for several years with Mr. Stocker, the apothecary of Guy's hospital, and then proceeded to Edinburgh, where he graduated doctor of medicine 2nd August, 1819 (D.M.I. de Arthritide regulari). On leaving Edinburgh he went to Paris, where he spent two years, and after an extensive tour to Italy, settled in London. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825. Dr. Stroud was a sound and judicious physician, a person of literary tastes and extensive attainments. He never did much in the way of private practice. From an early period he took special interest in biblical pursuits, and on them he expended a large proportion of the zeal and energy of his maturer years. He died suddenly of apoplexy 29th June, 1858, and was buried in the cemetery at Highgate. Dr. Stroud

will be long remembered as the author of two works of great learning and research—

A Treatise on the Physical Cause of the Death of Christ, and its relation to the principles and practice of Christianity. 8vo. Lond. 1847.

A Harmony of the Four Gospels. Lond.

JAMES McDONNELL, M.D., a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of 3rd April, 1824, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 28th March, 1825.

JOHN HANNATH, M.D., was born in Lincolnshire, and graduated doctor of medicine at Edinburgh 1st August, 1821 (D.M.I. de Cataracta). He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th June, 1825. He died at Stamford 19th April, 1858, aged sixty.

BENJAMIN GOLDING, M.D., a native of Essex, and a doctor of medicine of St. Andrew's of the 6th December, 1823, was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 4th June, 1825. He was elected physician to the West London infirmary, and at once applied his energies and influence to the extension of that institution, which under his auspices was rebuilt and issued in the Charing Cross hospital. Of this hospital he is justly regarded as the founder. In addition to the office of physician to the hospital, he held the somewhat anomalous post of "director," the duties of which seem to have been somewhat indefinite, and were never clearly defined. His relations to the hospital as director were continued to the last. He died at the Boltons, West Brompton, 21st June, 1863, æt. sixty-nine. Dr. Golding was the author of—

An Historical Account of St. Thomas's Hospital, Southwark. 12mo. Lond. 1819.

SIR JAMES McGRIGOR, Bart., M.D., K.C.B., was the

eldest son of Mr. Colquhoun McGrigor, a merchant of Aberdeen by his wife Ann, the daughter of Lewis Grant, Esq. of Lethendrey in Strathspey, Invernessshire. He was educated at the grammar school of Aberdeen and at Marischal college, where he took a degree in arts in 1788. He studied medicine for three years at Aberdeen, and then at Edinburgh. In 1793 he came to London, and purchased his surgeoncy in the 88th regiment or Connaught rangers, and with them proceeded first to Bergen op Zoom and Nimeguen, and subsequently to the West Indies. In December, 1798, he embarked for India, whence he was ordered to Egypt, and on the cessation of hostilities with France returned to Bombay. He returned to England in 1803, graduated doctor of medicine at Aberdeen 20th February, 1804, and on the recommendation of his friends, Sir Walter Farquhar and Sir Gilbert Blane, published his "Medical Sketches of the Expedition to Egypt from India." 8vo. Lond. 1804. About this time he was appointed deputy inspector of hospitals, and was sent to Walcheren to succeed Sir John Webb as head of the medical staff there. In 1811 he proceeded to the Peninsula in the like capacity as chief of the medical staff under Lord Wellington; was present at the capture of Badajoz, at the storming of Burgos and St. Sebastian, and at the battles of Vittoria and of the Pyrenees. His services in the Peninsula were cordially acknowledged. The Duke of Wellington in a despatch to the Earl of Liverpool dated 8th April, 1812, wrote of Dr. McGrigor thus:—"I have every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which he conducted the department under his direction, and I consider him one of the most industrious, able, and successful public servants I have ever met with." He received the honour of knighthood, and the medical officers of the army who had served under him in the Peninsula evinced their sense of his merits by presenting to him in 1814 a costly service of plate of the value of one thousand guineas. It bore the following inscription:—

Jacobo M'Grigor, Equiti, M.D.
 Coll : Reg : Med : Edin : Soc :
 Societ : Reg : Edin : Sod :
 Nosocomiorum Regalium Inspectori Generali
 Viro admodum insignito
 sive acumen ingenii nativum respicias
 sive strenuam illam atque indefessam
 muneribus inspectorii navatam operam ;
 in quibus apud Lusitaniam, Hispaniam, Galliam
 longè lateque fungendis
 non bono solùm publico cum integritate prope singulari,
 verum etiam sociis suis co-operantibus
 comitate quadam et benignitate propria
 nunquam non consuluerit ;
 cui denique sacros Hygeiæ fontes aperire
 atque Artis medendi divina studia
 vim æmulam ingenuas apud scientias eliciendo
 promovere feliciter omnino contigerit :
 hocce monumentum, quale quale pignus !
 summæ in ducem suum dignissimum observantiæ
 sacrum ac perenne vult
 Status Major Nosocomiensis
 Wellingtonianus
 Anno Dom : 1814.*

Sir James McGrigor's services abroad were now concluded, and he made arrangements for settling in London, where he proposed practising as a physician. But in 1815 he was appointed a member of the Army Medical Board, and a few months after when that Board was thoroughly remodelled, was placed at the head of it as Director-General of the Army Medical Department. In this responsible position he continued for the long period of thirty-four years. Sir James McGrigor when installed as Director-General, proceeded at once to carry out a long-cherished idea of instituting a system of medical reports and returns, essentially statistical in character, with the view to make them of permanent use to the service, and form therewith a collection of constantly available records, calculated to advance the interests of science and the general improvement of the medical officers of the army. He

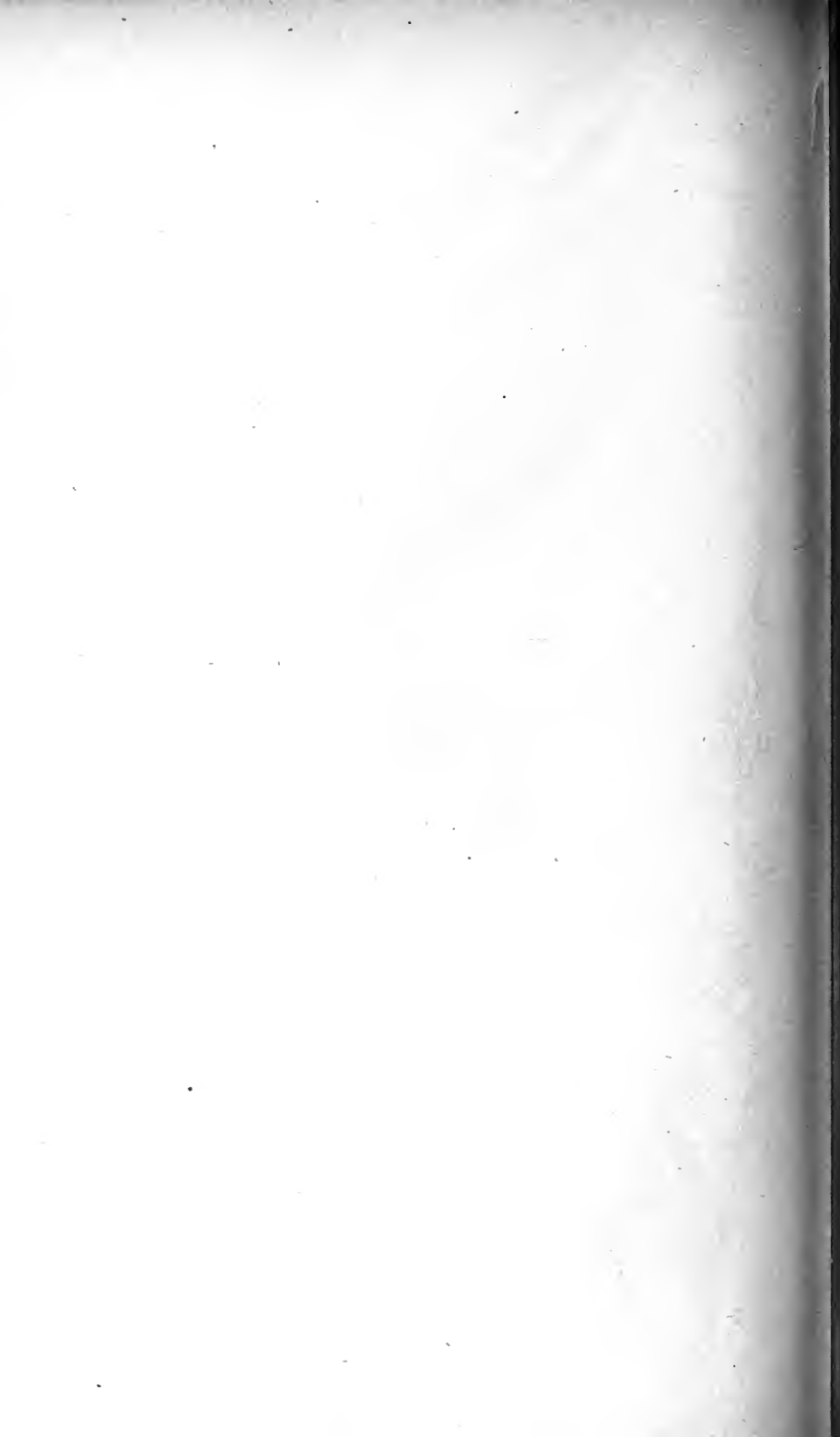
* Gent. Mag. for 1815, vol. lxxxv, pt. i, p. 79.

pursued this course with persistent zeal during the whole of his long tenure of office, and when he resigned the director-generalship he left a most valuable collection of records amounting to some three hundred and fifty folio volumes. Sir James M'Grigor took early measures for the formation at Fort Pitt, Chatham, of the Museum of anatomy and natural history, and to his unremitting exertions and liberality that museum is chiefly indebted for its prosperous condition. About the year 1822 he attached a library to the museum at Fort Pitt, made to it repeated gifts of books, and on one occasion bestowed upon it no less than fifteen hundred volumes. It was Sir James M'Grigor, too, who originally planned and largely aided in the establishment of the Army Medical Friendly Society, and, somewhat later, of the Army Medical Benevolent Society, the benefits of which to the medical officers of the army and their families have been great. Sir James M'Grigor retired from his directorship in 1851, when a valedictory address, indicating many of the benefits which he had conferred on the department, and signed by upwards of five hundred army medical officers, was presented to him in the presence of a large circle of friends. Sir James M'Grigor died in London 2nd April, 1858, within a few days of completing his eighty-eighth year.

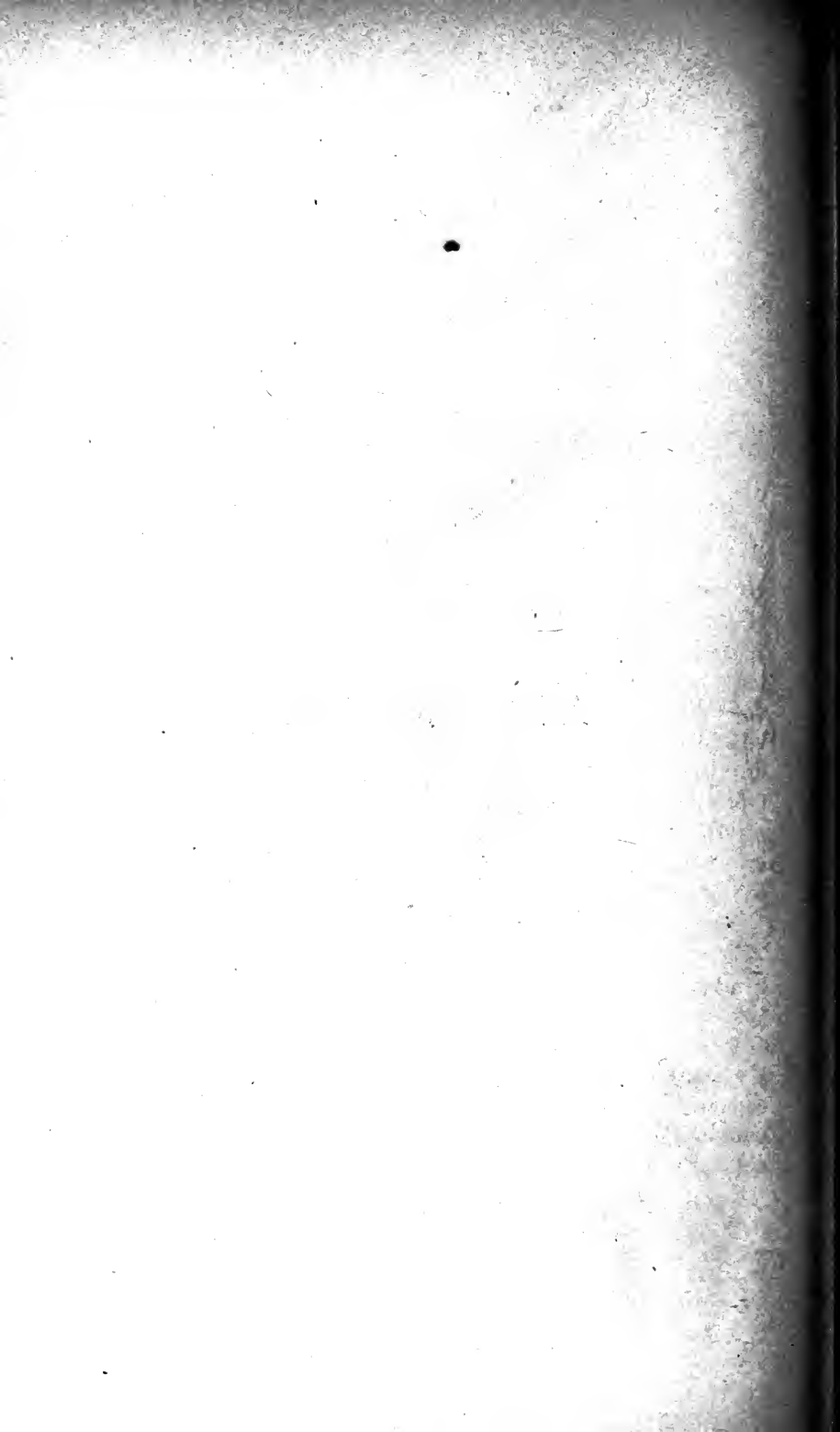
During his tenure of office Sir James M'Grigor received numerous honours. He was permitted by his sovereign to wear the Turkish order of the Crescent for the part he bore in the Egyptian campaign, and was made a knight commander of the Tower and Sword of Portugal for his services in the Peninsula. In 1831 he was created a baronet, and in 1850 was invested with the order of a knight commander of the Bath. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians 26th June, 1815, and a Fellow 25th June, 1825, the day on which the new building in Pall Mall East, was formally opened. He was appointed physician extraordinary to the king, and in 1837 physician extraordinary to the queen. Three times was he elected

Lord Rector of his Alma Mater, the university of Aberdeen, viz., in 1826, in 1827, and in 1841. So thoroughly had he won the esteem and attachment of the students, that they presented to the university a portrait of Sir James, by Mr. Dyce, which is now in the public hall. A second portrait of him, by Sir David Wilkie, is in the library at Fort Pitt; and a third, by J. Jackson, R.A., presented by his brother officers to lady M'Grigor, is in the possession of his family.*

* The Autobiography and Services of Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., 8vo. Lond. 1861.



APPENDIX.



A SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

OF the circumstances and motives which led to the foundation of the College of Physicians by Henry the Eighth, I have spoken briefly at the commencement of this work,¹ where I have given a copy of the Letters Patent or Charter by which the College was constituted, and of the Statute, 14 Henry VIII, which confirmed most of the provisions of that Charter, but changed the mode of election of the President, instituted the Order of Elects, and gave to the College the general supervision of all persons, not graduates in medicine of the two English universities of Oxford and Cambridge, who should practise physic throughout England.

The first meetings of the College after its establishment in 1518, were held in Linacre's private house—the "Stone-house," as it was called, in Knight Rider-street; and there they continued to be held for nearly a century. Of the general plan and arrangement of the house but little is known. It was given to the College during Linacre's life-time,² and certainly was not bequeathed by will as has usually been supposed. The front portion of the house, comprising a parlour below and a chamber above, to be used as a council room and library, were the only

¹ Roll, vol. i, p. 1.

² "Is (Linacrus) dono dedit Collegio primam faciem seu partem ædium suarum in locum Comitiorum et Bibliothecæ." *Annales*. There is no mention of this in Linacre's will, which may be seen in Dr. J. Noble Johnson's *Life of Linacre*. 8vo. Lond. 1835, p. 343.

parts of the house given to the College of Physicians: all the remainder of the premises being the property of Merton College, Oxford.¹ Accommodations so limited sufficed for several years for all the purposes of the College, and it was not until the time of Caius that we read of any efforts to give distinction and prominence to the building without, or order and dignity to its proceedings within.

The grant of arms now borne by the College was obtained in 1546;² and we read in 1552 of a wish entertained by the fellows to distinguish and mark their College from the buildings by which it was surrounded.³ Caius, during his tenure of office as President (which extended with intervals from 1555 to 1571), commenced the Annals we now possess;⁴ caused the Statutes to

¹ Anno 1558. The warden and scholars of Merton college, Oxford, under date 28 Dec., 3 Edward VI, lease to Edmund Crispine, of London, gent., "all that their messuage called Stonehouse, garden, courte and stable, with all and singular the appurtenances, sette lying, and being in Knight Rider-street, within the cite of London, a parlour adjoyning to the sayd howse and a chamber over the same adjoyning to the streete there only except." *Annales ad annum 1558.*

² "Vicesimo Septembris hujus Præsidentis anni, qui anno erat Domini 1546 exacto jam 1545, quo incepit præsiderere; is Præsidentis Will'mus Freman, Richardus Bartlot, Joannes Clemens et Edwardus Wotton obtinuerunt a Joanne Barker seu Gartero, Armorum Rege, insignia Collegio; manum videlicet è nube demissam, ægri brachium complectentem, dimidiatas irides per ambitum, et in imo malum granatum, ut in ejus literis testimonialibus ad hoc conscriptis, videre licet." *Annales.*

³ 1552 Sept. 30. "Postridie Divi Thomæ Apli decretum est, ut pro arbitrio Præsidentis distinguatur Collegium nostrum a reliquis ædibus pariete, et alio loco poneretur ostium, Collegio sumptibus, sed sine effectu."

⁴ 1555. "Ante hunc annum, Collegium nullo fuit ornatum tapete, pulvinari nullo, cistellâ suffragatoriâ nullâ, nullâ arculâ, nullâ campanellâ vocali, rationali libro nullo, nullo Annalium, nec ullo a candidatis aut admissis exceptum convivio, quo recreetur honestum studium et aletur mutuus amor. Actorum liber erat, ut et Statutorum sed ille sine nomine, hic sine ordine, sine perfectione, sine concordia. Quare illi Pandectarum nomen dedi, quod omnia reciperet tumultuariè, hunc perfecti, excogitatis atque additis quæ ad perfectionem deerant et per Collegium approbatis, in eoque omnia digessi, in ordinem et concordiam redegei, et meâ manu rescripti, ut et hunc Annalium." *Annales.*

be completed, fairly transcribed, and elegantly bound in crimson velvet, edged with silver; fitting to be borne before the President on all solemn occasions without¹ as well as within the College. He also designed the symbols or insignia by which the President of the College should be duly honoured,² and distinguished from the rest of the fellows:—the cushion of crimson velvet edged with gold, placed before the President at all solemn meetings, as well of the Censors as of the Fellows at large; on which formerly reposed the book of “Statutes,” as does now the book of “The Charter, Bye-laws, and Regulations:”—the staff of silver or caduceus, its head adorned with the arms of the College, supported by four serpents, now borne by the President himself, and to remind him, as Caius tells us, by its material (silver) to govern with patience and courtesy, and by its symbols (the serpents) with judgment and wisdom. There is nothing in our records to show at what period or under what circumstances the handsome gown of black damask, edged and otherwise ornamented with gold lace, worn by the President, was first used. The noble mace of silver gilt “*baculum certe regium*,”³ borne by the bedel before the President and placed on the table before him at all the Comitia, was given in 1684 by Dr. John Lawson, a Fellow of the College.

Some forty years had elapsed from the death of Linacre, when, permission having been obtained from queen Elizabeth,⁴ dissections began to be performed in the College, and the fellows were called on, under fine for refusal, to give in turn a public demonstration and deliver anatomy lectures. On the 7th February,

¹ We read in the Annals, 1556-7, of the funeral of Dr. Richard Bartlot (Roll, vol. i, p. 23), at which the President and College attended, it being the first time that the Statute Book of the College, adorned with silver, was carried before the President.

² 1556. *Ante hunc Annum, &c.*, Roll, vol. i, p. 41.

³ 1684. “*Postridie Palmarum. Baculum certè Regium, propriis impensis fabricatum virgulæ argenteæ loco coram Præsidente gestandum Collegio consecravit vir doctissimus, verèque generosus D^s. Joannes Lawsonus in medicinâ doctor celebris inlytique hujus Collegii socius dignissimus.*” *Annales*.

⁴ “*Elizabetha Regina anno regni septimo Collegio concessit in perpetuum, licentiam accipiendi cadavera pro anatomicis administrationibus: idq sub magno Angliæ sigillo.*” *Tablets of Benefactors in the theatre*.

1581-2, Dr. Caldwell and lord Lumley having announced their intention to found a surgery lecture in the College, and to endow it with forty pounds a year, the fellows determined to appropriate one hundred pounds out of the common stock (and this was nearly all the money the College possessed), to enlarge the building, and make it more ornamental and better suited for the meetings of their body and the celebration of the lectures.¹ If they did not actually rebuild the College, they certainly enlarged and beautified it, caused their armorial bearings to be sculptured on its front,² and made it generally more commodious and better adapted to the growing importance and duties of the corporation. Two years later a capacious theatre was added to the now enlarged College,³ and about this time Dr. Foster was nominated to the Lumleian lectureship.

Within a short period from this (in 1587) the College secured a garden for botanical purposes, at a rental of forty marks of English money a year, and engaged the services of John Gerarde, the noted herbalist, as Curator, to keep it stocked with all the rarer plants.⁴

¹ 1581-2, Feb. 7. “. . . . et uno cum consensu decrevisse, ut e Collegii cistâ centum libræ allocarentur ad ædes Collegii laxius et speciosius ædificandas, quæ nunc nimis arctæ sunt et angustæ, tum ad conventus nostros celebrandos, tum ad Lecturam illam solemnem exercendam.” *Annales*.

1582-3, Jan. 28. “Præterea, quoniam tum ad ædificando Collegio, tum in jure tentando, totum jam nostrum ærarium pene exhaustum est, idcirco ad opus tam bonum et publicum sustentandum, conclusum est, ut singuli Collegæ, per vim petitionis rogarentur, ut pro se quisque xl.s. mutuo daret Collegio pro unius anni dimidio. Omnes autem illi qui istis Comitiis aderant, id se libentissimè facturos receperunt.” *Annales*.

1583, Nov. 14. “In his Comitiis Dr. Caldwell reddidit rationem computi sui; et habitâ exactâ calculatione, perspectum est D^{rem}. Caldwell recepisse ad Collegii usus cxxi li. expendisse vero in ædificiis Collegii cliii li.”

² Goodall's MS. Collection of College Affairs.

³ 1583-4, Martii 13. “Decretum est, ut per Thesaurarium theatrum satis capax, una cum conveniente cathedra ad dissectiones publicas perficiendas in Collegio, ex Collegii sumptibus exædificetur. Item ut palus ante fenestram Collegii, ex materiâ aptâ et ad illum usum artificiosè dolatâ ex decenti altitudine per eundem thesaurarium erigatur.”

⁴ 1587, Oct. 6. “Jhoannes Gerarde chirurgus, pollicetur se cura-

With a view to the embellishment of the College, and the augmentation of its funds, it was agreed in 1596 that any fellow, or other person of gentle blood not belonging to the College, might, at his own charge, and on the donation of ten pounds, cause his portrait or his armorial bearings to be placed upon the walls.¹

But notwithstanding the alterations, and the enlargement of the premises that had been effected at various times, the building was too small for the purposes of the College, and the site admitting of no further augmentation,² the fellows, in 1614, removed to another spot.

By the contributions of its own members, aided by the liberal gifts of two distinguished personages,³ the College was enabled to take a suitable house and premises at the end of Paternoster-row, in Amen-corner, from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's. From the sums expended upon it, the house must have been greatly altered or enlarged, and it is known to have been made commodious for all the purposes of the College. The last meeting in the old College (Linacre's house) in Knight Rider-street,⁴ was on the 25th June, 1614; the first meeting in the new *Colturum Hortum Collegii æquis conditionibus, omni fere herbarum variorum genere refertum tueri.*" *Annales.*

¹ 1596, April 5. "Statutum est si quis Socius, aut generosus aliquis alius, non ex nostro cætu, sed peregrinus, cupiat vel effigiem suam, vel insignia familiæ suæ, in Collegio nostro ad perpetuum rei memoriam depicta habere; id ei permittetur liberè facere; modo id vel proprio suo sumptu, vel amicorum, perfecerit; Collegio nostro x libras ut benefactor, dederit. At si quis Præsidentis Collegii ad triennium extiterit, ei vero licebit suo pro arbitrio, vel imaginem suam, vel sua insignia in Collegio nostro collocare gratis, et absq. ullâ pecuniæ summâ persolutâ." *Annales.*

² The ground on which the College stood was "in front from east to west, 24 foot of assize, and in depth from north to south 24 foot of assize, and in breadth at the south end 22 foot and 6 inches of assize." Collection of College Affaires, left by Dr. Goodall to the College of Physicians, London, folio MSS., p. 186.

³ On the tablets in the lecture theatre we read, "Domina Arabella Stewarta et Maria Comitissa Salopiensis, suasu Doctoris Moundefordî liberales sumptus fecerunt 400 li ad coemendus cedes Coll. in Paternoster-row. Dono etiam dederunt Coll. stratum mensale oblongum, et strata fenestralia cum pulvinaribus.

⁴ Linacre's house, the original College, in Knight Rider-street, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666, but a substantial house was

lege, in Amen-corner, was on the 23rd August, 1614. The lease of these premises was renewed from time to time; a botanical garden adjoining was planted, and an anatomical theatre built, which, at a subsequent period (1641), was decorated, by the bequest from Dr. Alexander Rhead,¹ one of the fellows, of one hundred pounds for that special purpose. The part of the house not actually required for the College was let to one of the fellows upon certain conditions, one of which was that he should maintain the garden handsomely.

Among the early and noteworthy events in this new College was the nomination of Harvey to the Lumleian lectureship. He was elected in August, 1615, and began his lectures in the April following, and is generally supposed to have expounded on this occasion those complete views of the circulation of the blood which have rendered his name immortal. Two years later, and the first *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* was issued by the College.

In the calamities and troubles of the civil wars, it was impossible for the College not to be involved; and when Parliament, by an ordinance of the two houses, imposed the heaviest and most unusual taxes, seizing, whenever they had power, upon the revenues of the king's party, it was reduced to the greatest distress. On the city of London alone, besides an imposition of the five and twentieth part of every man's substance, a weekly assessment was levied of ten thousand pounds, of which, the portion allotted to the College was five pounds per

soon after erected on its site. This continued to be known as the "Stone house," No. 5, Knight Rider-street, and remained in the possession of the College until the year 1860, when it was taken under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, to provide "a site for Her Majesty's Court of Probate and other Courts and Offices." A sketch of the house is preserved in the *Gold Headed Cane*, second edition, 8vo. London, 1828, p. 121. Between the two centre windows of the first floor of the house was a block of stone, on which was carved the arms of the College. This, on the demolition of the house, was secured by Sir James Alderson, the Treasurer of the College. It is now in the niche on the staircase at Pall Mall East. It has been duly emblazoned, and forms a support for the fine bust of George IV, by Chantry.

¹ On the tablets in the theatre is the following: "Alexander Rhead, Med. Dr. Collegii hujus socius, Theatro Anatomico adornando 100 libras, novissimâ voluntate contulit, 1641."

week.¹ In consequence of these exactions, the College became much embarrassed, was for a time unable to pay the rent due to St. Paul's, and, to add to its distress, when it seemed to be the intention of many leaders in Parliament to admit of no established religion, the premises were condemned, as part of the property of the church, to be sold by public auction. At this juncture, and with a generosity which does him immortal honour, Dr. Baldwin Hamey, with the view to prevent their falling into the hands of any illiberal proprietor, himself became the purchaser of the house and garden, thus redeeming the property out of his own private purse, at an expense of many hundreds of pounds, and two years afterwards gave it in perpetuity to his colleagues.² This he did most opportunely, since the design then entertained by Harvey of building a museum in the College might otherwise have been frustrated. The generous project of Harvey was announced at an extraordinary comitia held 4th July, 1651, in the following modest manner:—"If," said the President, Dr. Prujean, reading from a written paper, "I can procure one that shall build us a library and a repository for simples and rarities, such an one as shall be suitable and honourable to the College, will you assent to have it done, or no, and give me leave, and such others as I shall desire, to be the designers and overlookers of the work, both for conveniency and ornament?" The College, as might be expected, assented at once most wil-

¹ 1643, Maii 6. "A meanes to free the Colledge from the weekly assessment of 5 li per septimanam was order'd to be consulted of by Dr. Clerke, Dr. Alston, and Dr. Hamey. Answere was given to the collector of rents for the deane and chapter of St. Pauls, who came to demand the Colledge rent (then sequestred in usum Reipublicæ) for them, that we durst not deny the Ordinance of Parliament."

² In an "Abstract" of writings relating to the College given by Goodall in his MSS. Collection of College affairs, p. 169, I read:—28th Sept., 1649. An indenture of bargain and sale inrolled in Chancery 17th October, 1649, between Sr. John Wollaston and others, of the one part, and Dr. Hamey, of the other part; whereby he grants the great messuage called Physicians' College, neare Amen-corner, to Dr. Hamey.

26 Aug., 1651. A lease from Dr. Hamey to Dr. Clark and others of the messuage called Physicians' College, &c.

27 Aug., 1651. A release between the same parties by indenture of the same messuage.

lingly to so liberal a proposal. Whether, in the course of building, the name of the illustrious benefactor transpired, we know not; but on the 22nd December, 1652, and while the works were in progress, the College testified their regard and gratitude to Harvey (who was the person alluded to by the President) by voting the execution of a statue in their hall in his honour, and with the following inscription:—

Gulielmo Harveio,
Viro Monumentis suis immortalis,
hoc insuper Collegium Medicorum Londinense
posuit.
Qui enim sanguini motum
ut et
Animalibus ortum dedit, meruit esse
Stator Perpetuus.

On the 2nd February, 1653–4, by the invitation of Dr. Prujean, the President, and Dr. Edmund Smith, one of the Elects, the two persons to whom had been confided the superintendence of the works, the Fellows attended at the College, when the doors were thrown open, and Harvey, receiving his assembled colleagues in the new museum, in the most benevolent manner, and wishing all prosperity to the republic of medicine, made over to the College on the spot, the title deeds and his whole interest in the building, and all its valuable and curious contents. This important addition to the College was, as we learn from Aubrey, “a noble building of Roman architecture (of rustic work, with Corinthian pilasters), comprising a great parlour, a kind of convocation room for the Fellows to meet in below, and a library above.” On the outside, on the frieze, in letters three inches long, was this inscription:—“Suasu et curâ Franc: Prujeani Præsidis et Edmundi Smith Elect: inchoata et perfecta est hæc fabrica A.D. MDCLII.”

The College, as before said, was situated in Amen-corner, on the site where the three houses of the canons residentiary of St. Paul's now stand; the College garden, of an irregular form, extended as far as the Old Bailey to the west, and reached to the church of St. Martin, Ludgate, towards the south, and the museum of Harvey must have been situated very near to the

spot upon which Stationers' hall now stands.¹ The old library room was henceforth appropriated to the lectures, and the first public meeting of the College in Harvey's new building (in novo triclinio), was held 31st March, 1654. Here also, as in a state apartment, it was the custom to receive distinguished and illustrious visitors, for it was not uncommon in those days for the highest personages in the kingdom to attend the lectures. When Charles the Second condescended to be present at the anatomical prelections of Dr. Ent, in 1665, at the conclusion of the lecture, the royal party retiring from the theatre was received in the museum of Harvey, and on this occasion His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon the lecturer.

Bequests and donations of money, books, surgical and other instruments, and varieties of various kinds soon came to enrich the museum of Harvey. On the 28th of July, 1656, Harvey attended at the College, resigned his Lumleian lectureship, the duties of which he had conscientiously discharged to the last, took his leave of the College, and at the same time put the crowning act to his munificence by giving to the College in perpetuity his patrimonial estate at Burmarsh, in Kent. Harvey was present at the College for the last time at the annual election of officers, on the 30th September, 1656. He died on the 3rd June, 1657, and on the 26th of that month a large number of the fellows met at the College, and wearing the gowns of their degrees,² and other solemnities, attended the body of their benefactor to far beyond the city walls, on its way to Hempstead, in Essex, the place fixed on for its interment. In the ensuing year (1658) the marquis of Dorchester, always a well wisher to the College, and before and after this a liberal benefactor to it, was at his own request admitted a fellow. I may here remark that he was the first in order of three noblemen who have become fellows of our College, the two others being, the duke of Montague, admitted in 1717, and the duke of Richmond, in 1729.

¹ The Gold-headed Cane. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Lond. 1828, p. 129. Here, as elsewhere in this short account of the College, I follow, as nearly as I can, Dr. Macmichael's account.

² 1657. Jan. 25. "Monentur Socii, ut togati prosequi velint exequias funeris, Dris. Harvæi, postero die celebrandas." *Annales*.

No efforts were wanting on the part of the fellows of the College to add to the adornment of the museum of Harvey, or to the public profession of their obligations to their several benefactors. A marble bust was erected in memory of Dr. Simeon Fox; a marble tablet in honour of Dr. Baldwin Hamey; tablets on which were to be inscribed the names of all benefactors, were placed in the museum; and lastly, an honorary tablet, setting forth much of the history, character, discoveries, and benefactions of Harvey,¹ was placed close by his statue there. The museum, besides medical books, contained treatises on geometry, geography, astronomy, music, optics, natural history, and travels, and was under the following regulations:—It was to be open on Fridays, from one till five o'clock in the summer, but only till four in the winter season; also during all meetings of the College, and whenever else the custos, being at leisure, should choose to be present; but no books were allowed to be taken out.

All this had been accomplished, notwithstanding the funds of the College were low, and the condition of physic generally in the town unsatisfactory. In the civil commotions through which the country had but recently passed the College had suffered much. The treasury was well nigh empty; the lectures were suspended; a large number of physicians were living and practising within the liberty of the College without a licence, and the examination of apothecaries' apprentices, which for many previous years was vigorously enforced, had been discontinued. The president at this time (1664), Sir Edward Alston, a person of strong will and determination, with a view of bringing within the pale of the College those persons practising physic in London without its licence, and at the same time of improving the finances of the institution, suggested the creation of honorary fellows. Upwards of seventy physicians, many of whom, however, were resident in the provinces, and not in town, were within a few months elected, and admitted honorary fellows. The objects aimed at by the new regulation were fully attained. All physicians practising in London were thus brought into the College, its authority was vindicated, and the finances of the corporation were so much augmented, that they were then—as we know, on

¹ The Roll, vol. i, p. 143.

the authority of Hamey—in a more prosperous condition than at any former period in the history of the institution. But misfortunes of a severe character were in store. In the following year, when the plague was raging in London, most of the College officers, and among them the custos, Dr. Merrett, retired for safety into the country. During their absence the College was broken into, and the treasure chest, containing the whole of the College funds, now greatly augmented by the contributions of the honorary fellows, was robbed of its whole contents. In the following year the College and the greater part of its contents was destroyed in the great fire. The fire commenced on the night between Saturday and Sunday, but it was not until Wednesday, the 5th of September, 1666, that the College of Physicians was actually fired. In that interval Dr. Merrett, the Harveian librarian and custos, had succeeded in removing to a place of safety the charters and annals, the insignia of the president, the portraits of Dr. Fox and Dr. Harvey (without their frames), the inscription to Harvey which had been placed by his statue, the case of surgical and anatomical instruments, and some hundred and forty printed books, chiefly folios from the library.

The fellows of the College met for the first time after the fire on the 1st October, 1666, at the house of Sir John Langham, where they were permitted often afterwards to hold their comitia. Their losses had been too recent, and the distress and confusion in the city were as yet too great for the transaction of any business but the most pressing, and nothing more was done on this occasion than to elect the College officers for the ensuing year. Some time after this, on application being made to the judges who were appointed to settle the differences which unavoidably arose out of the fire, a new lease was obtained from the dean and chapter of St. Paul's (1668) the College undertaking to rebuild their premises in Amen-corner.

That scheme, however, was never carried into effect; the lease was resigned, and, on the spot where once stood our College, three houses were erected which are now the seats of the residentiaries of St. Paul's. It was not until 1669 that a suitable spot could be found for a new College. That which was finally fixed upon extended from the east in Warwick-lane

westward to the city walls, and was purchased from Mr. Hollier, a surgeon, for twelve hundred pounds. Sir Christopher Wren designed the new College; Mr. Hook was named surveyor, and on the 20th January, 1670-1, the several tradesmen necessary for the work were appointed. The western division, which was to contain the several public rooms to be used by the College, was commenced; and this portion of the building was occupied for the first time, and as it would appear without any particular ceremony, on the 25th February, 1674-5. The southern and northern portions of the building, consisting of dwelling-houses, two on the south and one on the north, were successively begun and completed; and on the 13th May, 1674, it was announced to a very full College by Dr. Whistler that Sir John Cutler, bart., had it in contemplation to erect an anatomical theatre in the College at his own sole charge.¹ In compliance with the wish of Sir John Cutler this noble addition to our College was placed on the east and abutting on Warwick-lane; and thus completing the four sides of the College. It was opened with an inaugural address by the president, Sir John Micklethwaite, on the 21st January, 1678-9, when Dr. Charlton delivered his anatomy lectures in it.² The College as thus com-

¹ 1674 Maii 13. "Retulit nobis D^r. Whistler, Joannem Cutlerum Baronettum in animo habere, Theatrum Anatomicum in Collegii nostri fundo, propriis sumptibus extruere. Quapropter optimum factu visum est, ut D^{nus}. Præses D^r. Goddard, D^r. Cox, D^r. Whistler, et D. Car Scarborough, die Veneris proximo eundem adeant, et ob nimiam munificentiam, gratias ei agant, quas possunt maximas. Factum, quod jussum erat; simulq. ab ipso lauto excepti prandio, quod alterius verbis promiserat, suis ratum esse velle, intellexerunt.

"Mox sanctum est ut D^r. Glisson, D^r. Goddard, D^r. Whistler, et D^{nus} Carolus Scarburgh Ædilem Regium Christopherum Wren et M^{rum} Hooke in Collegio conveniant; visuri quinam locus extruendo Theatro maxime idoneus sit; scitumq. est, ut, quod placeret pluribus, id ratum foret. Illi verò Collegii hortum ei usui maxime commodum judicaverunt. Intellecto autem brevi post, nolle D^{nus} Joannem Cutlerum, illud alibi quam in areæ ingressu, prope plateam extrui; tanti benefactoris voluntati iudicii, fascēs libenter submissimus."

² 1678 Jan. 21^o. "Dr. Charlton jussus est anatomicam lectionem celebrare, Comitibus indictivis peractis præsentem terminum sequentibus. Quod munus summâ cum laude perfecit stato tempore, et

pleted occupied the four sides of a quadrangle, enclosing a spacious paved court.¹ The entrance from the east, in Warwick-lane, was through a wide gateway, closed with massive iron gates, under a semi-circular arch, over which was a lecture theatre and a curiously-constructed dome,

. . . "A dome, majestic to the sight,
 "And sumptuous arches bear its oval height;
 "A golden globe plac'd high with artful skill,
 "Seems, to the distant sight, a gilded pill."²

—the plan of which was furnished by Sir Christopher Wren. The theatre, spacious in size, was oval and octagonal in shape, exquisite in its proportions, and imposing in character, and a model "of acoustical and optical architecture."³ The whole of this, the eastern side of the College, was erected at the expense of Sir John Cutler, and the theatre itself was named after him the Cutlerian theatre, and bore on its front towards Warwick-lane, in bold letters, its title

THEATRUM CUTLERIANUM.

In a niche on the outside of the building and looking west into the courtyard, was a full length statue of Sir John Cutler, *Theatrum Cutlerianum primus bonis auspiciis inauguravit, præfatâ prius a Præside consummatissimo oratione nervosâ inaugurali.*"

¹ Of the College as thus completed, good views may be seen in the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1677, folio; of 1721, folio; of 1746, quarto; and prefixed to Dr. Battie's *De Principiis Animalibus*, 4to., Lond., 1751.

² Garth's *Dispensary*, Canto 1.

³ "The elevation of the theatre next the street is strictly Palladian, the lower story is of the Scammozian Ionic, and the upper of the Corinthian order: the interior, also, is one of the best imagined for seeing, hearing, and classification of the students and fellows, and for the display of anatomical demonstrations, or philosophical experiments, upon a table in the middle of the arena, of any building of its size in existence. It is a perfect study of acoustical and optical architecture, the roof and form of the section being so well adapted for the distribution of sound, and the elevation and arrangement of the seats, with the President's chair in the centre, and the separate stairs for the Fellows and members, so well designed. This admirable structure being shortly to be pulled down, it is worth the inspection of the scientific architect before it is destroyed."—Elmes James, *Memoirs of the Life and Works of Sir Christopher Wren*. 4to. Lond. 1823, p. 451.

placed there in obedience to a vote of the College, 8th October, 1680. Below the statue was engraved—

OMNIS CUTLERI CEDAT LABOR AMPHITHEATRO.

Entering the quadrangle, there were dwelling-houses in keeping with the rest of the building on the right and on the left, forming the northern and southern sides of the square. Such of these houses as were not actually required for the officers of the College, were let upon certain conditions to members of the corporation or to others. Opposite to the entrance gateway and forming the western side of the quadrangle, were the library, cænaculum, censors' room, and other public apartments, of the College. On the outside in a niche over the entrance door to this portion of the building was a statue of Charles II., voted in 1680 with the following inscription expressive of the various fortunes of that monarch:—

UTRIUSQUE FORTUNÆ EXEMPLAR INGENS
ADVERSIS REBUS DEUM PROBAVIT
PROSPERIS SEIPSUM
COLLEGIU HUIUSCÆ STATOR.
MDCLXXXII.

To the right of the hall on entering was a library, consisting of two rooms, communicating with each other, and with galleries running round them. A broad, very massive oak staircase, the sides of which were hung with portraits, to the left of the hall, led to the upper apartments. These comprised the great room, or cænaculum, and adjoining it, the censors' room, the former the meeting room of the College, a noble apartment, wainscoted in the most elegant manner with fine Spanish oak, by the munificent Hamey, at an expense of several hundreds of pounds. The pilasters were fluted, the capitals ornamented, and there was an elegantly carved cornice, with Hamey's coat of arms and crest, finely cut, immediately over the entrance. Much of this oak wainscoting was transferred to the College in Pall Mall East, and is now in the censors' room. Hamey's coat of arms and crest are in the bedel's office. Hamey, it may be observed, had retired to Chelsea the year before the fire, and although his interest in the College was as great as ever, he seems from that time to have withdrawn himself from all personal interference in its

management. Although elected in his absence Treasurer and Consiliarius, on the 1st October, 1666, he would seem never to have been present at any future meetings of the College. But his munificence towards it was unabated; in April, 1669, he gave one hundred pounds towards the rebuilding of the College, and somewhat later, as we have just seen, undertook the internal decoration of the *cænaculum*.

At the back of this portion of the College was a plot of ground, which extended westward to the city wall, and was cultivated as a botanical garden. It was upon a portion of this ground that the College had wished Sir John Cutler's anatomical theatre to be built, but he determined to place it to the west, and so complete the quadrangle; and here, in 1684, the College erected, at an expense of fifteen hundred pounds, an appropriate building for the reception of the noble library which the marquis of Dorchester had given to the College. The building was completed and fitted, and the books arranged in it, in February, 1687-8, when a deputation of fellows was appointed to wait upon the lady Grace Pierrepont, the daughter of the marquis, to inform her "that the College of Physicians have lately made a fair library, in which the L^d marquesse of Dorchester's books, given by her honour, are placed, and to desire her ladyship to do the College the honour to take a view of it." The embellishment of the interior of the College was not overlooked. In 1739 Dr. Mead gave the bust of Harvey, by Scheemaker, now in the library. In 1756 Dr. Askew presented the noble bust of Mead, by Roubiliac, which now adorns the Censors' room; and in the following year the College ordered the bust of Sydenham, also in the Censors' room, to be executed at its own expense, by Wilton. Numerous portraits of departed worthies of the College and of others were also added to our collection, some of which were bequeathed by the persons thus commemorated, but the majority were the offerings of their surviving kinsfolk and friends.

In this commodious and stately edifice the College abode for one hundred and fifty years. There in 1700 the body of Dryden found an honourable resting place before its final consignment to the grave, in Westminster abbey. Dryden died the 1st of May, 1700. Two days later permission was sought and obtained

from the President and Censors to bring the poet's body to the College. There it was embalmed,¹ and there it lay in state till the 13th of May. On that day Garth, one of the most estimable of men, and influential of our body, himself a poet, pronounced an eulogium in Latin over the remains of his departed friend, before they were moved from our College; and then, with many persons of quality, and a numerous procession of carriages, attended the body to Westminster abbey, where it was interred between the graves of Chaucer and Cowley.

In 1707² the public parts of the College were insured against fire in the then recently established Amicable Society. In 1721 a licence was obtained to hold lands in mortmain to the amount of one thousand pounds a year;³ and in 1751 the Treasurer of the College was authorised to open for the first time a banker's account with the Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street.

In 1766 the College published a very handsome edition, in quarto, of Harvey's works, edited with great care and accuracy, by the poet Akenside, and prefixed to it an elegant life of Harvey, from the pen of Dr. Lawrence; and in 1768, at the suggestion of the first Dr. Heberden, it commenced the "Medical Transactions,"⁴ which extended to six volumes, the last of which was published in 1820. In these volumes are contained many important and interesting contributions, from the foremost physicians of the time in London; from Dr. Heberden, Sir George

¹ Life of John Dryden, by Sir Walter Scott, bart. 8vo. Edinb. 1864. p. 371.

² 1707. Jan. 23. "Dr. Harris proposed to the Board the insuring at the Amicable Society the public parts of the College, being the west row, at the rate or value of 2,000*l.*, and the theatre and rest of the east row at 1,000*l.*, for 7 years, which at 12 per cent. comes to 18*l.*, besides the charge of the policys: to which proposal the President and Censors readily agreed, and desired Dr. Harris to conclude the matter accordingly, for which purpose the President gave him a note of eighteen pounds twelve shillings upon the Treasurer." On the 5th March following "Dr. Harris brought to the Board the two policys for insuring the east and west sides of the College of Physicians by the Amicable Society."

³ Roberts on the College, p. 33, Appendix.

⁴ Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians, in London. 8vo. Lond. 6 vols. Vol. i, 1768; Vol. ii, 1772; Vol. iii, 1785; Vol. iv, 1813; Vol. v, 1815; Vol. vi, 1820.

Baker, Sir William Watson, the two Drs. Warren, Dr. Latham, Dr. Baillie, Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Gooch, &c.

In 1783 the College for the first time in its history, took cognisance of practitioners of midwifery, and instituted a distinct order of Licentiates in that department.¹ The celebrated Dr. Denman was the first person admitted into this new order of Licentiates in Midwifery, and the high position and reputation he had secured to himself with the public and the medical profession, sufficed to impart to the licence a respectability and value it might not otherwise have possessed. But the plan of special licences and the restrictions in practice they involved were found to be inconvenient, and they ceased to be granted in 1800.

To the College in Warwick-lane, capacious as it was in size, convenient in all its internal arrangements, and, as a whole, handsome and imposing in its appearance, there was the one serious drawback of its situation. In the period that had elapsed since its erection great changes had taken place in London, and especially in the city. The immediate neighbourhood of the College had greatly deteriorated; the population and fashion had gone westward, and the situation of the College, always bad, and the only approach to it through Warwick-lane, narrow and difficult, became year by year more inconvenient. The rapidly increasing dilapidations of the College buildings and the consequent deterioration of the property had long been seen and lamented. Everything concurred to show the advisability of removal to a more convenient situation. Various attempts had been made from time to time in this direction, but each had proved abortive. In 1814 the College petitioned for and succeeded in obtaining from Parliament an Act to enable it to hold its corporate meetings, and exercise its powers within the city of Westminster and its liberties. And on Sir Henry Halford's election to the office of President, in 1820, he applied his best energies to the removal of the College to the west end of the town, an object which the fellows had much at heart, but had

¹ "1783. Oct. 6. The College having taken into consideration the practice of midwifery, resolved that licences be granted to practitioners in midwifery." *Annals*, vol. xv, p. 35.

not dared to encounter. Mainly through Sir Henry Halford's influence a grant of the ground in Pall Mall East, on which the College now stands, valued then at six thousand pounds, was obtained from the crown. It was then granted for a lease of ninety-nine and a-half years only; but on the 25th July, 1864, an Act of Parliament to enable Her Majesty to grant a lease of the building and site for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, received the royal sanction, and the seal of the College was affixed to the lease in the Comitiâ Majora of the 30th September, 1865. On this site the present College, designed by Sir Robert Smirke, was forthwith commenced. The premises in Warwick-lane were sold for nine thousand pounds. The Radcliffe trustees gave two thousand pounds towards the cost of the new building; and what was needed, and it was much, in addition to the funds that had been accumulating for some years, for this very purpose, was supplied by the loans and liberal contributions of the fellows of the College themselves, but many years elapsed before the entire cost of the edifice was liquidated.

The College in Pall Mall East was opened with due ceremony, on the 25th June, 1825, with an eloquent Latin oration, by the President, Sir Henry Halford, delivered to an audience such as in respect of royalty, nobility, official station, and learning had never before been collected in our College. This important event is recorded in the Annals, as follows:—

“ Die Junii 25th, 1825.

On this day the new College was opened.

“ At three o'clock, P.M., the President and Fellows, dressed in their doctors' robes, assembled in the Censors' room, where they waited to receive the distinguished guests whom they had invited to be present at the ceremony.

“ The card of invitation was in the following terms:—

The President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians
 request will do
 them the honour to be present at the opening of their new College,
 on Saturday, June 25th, at 3 o'clock precisely, to hear an Inaugural
 Oration, delivered by the President.

Pall Mall East.

“Among the visitors who honoured the College with their presence were the following high personages:—

- His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
 His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.
 His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold.
 The Dukes of Grafton, Rutland, Montrose (Lord Chamberlain), Newcastle, and Wellington (Master-General of the Ordnance).
 The Marquess of Londonderry.
 The Earl of Liverpool (First Lord of the Treasury).
 The Earl of Westmoreland (Lord Privy Seal).
 Earls Gray and Carysfort.
 The Earl of Aberdeen (President of the Society of Antiquaries).
 Viscounts Sidmouth, Dudley, Deerhurst.
 Lord Stowell, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.
 Lords Holland, St. Helen's, Henley, and Carrington.
 The Lord Primate of Ireland.
 The Bishops of Lincoln and Chester.
 Lord John Russell.
 Lord Robert Manners.
 The Speaker of the House of Commons.
 Count Munster, Hanoverian Minister.
 Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knight, Official Principal of Arches Court of Canterbury.
 „ Robert Peel, Secretary of State, Home Department.
 „ Frederic Robinson, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 „ William Huskisson, Treasurer of the Navy, &c.
 „ Charles W. Wynn, President of the Board of Control.
 „ Sir Charles Long, Paymaster of the Forces.
 Mr. Dawson and Mr. Hobhouse, Under Secretaries of State for the Home Department.
 Right Hon. William Freemantle.
 „ George Tierney, M.P.
 „ Thomas Grenville.
 Henry Brougham, Esq., M.P.
 Sir James Macintosh, M.P.
 T. Frank Sotheron, Esq., M.P.
 Mr. Banks, M.P.
 Mr. Heber, M.P. for the University of Oxford.
 Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Walker, G.C.B.
 Mr. Mansfield, M.P.
 Mr. Serjeant Vaughan.
 The Solicitor-General.
 William Hamilton, Esq., His Majesty's late Envoy at the Court of Naples.

Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster School.
 Rev. Dr. Butler, Head Master of Harrow School.
 Rev. Dr. Maltby, Preacher of Lincoln's Inn.
 Rev. Dr. Copleston, Provost of Oriel College, Oxford.
 Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy.
 Professor Buckland, President of the Geological Society.
 The President and Vice-President of the College of Surgeons.
 The Master and Wardens of the Society of Apothecaries.
 &c., &c., &c.

“Several letters of excuse were sent, couched in the most respectful terms to the College, and signifying the different reasons, for the most part causes of unavoidable public business, which prevented the writers being present at the ceremony.

“Among these were letters from—

The Earl of Eldon, Lord Chancellor.
 The Duke of Bedford.
 The Marquess Camden.
 The Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State for the Colonies.
 The Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the University of Oxford.
 The Bishops of London, Bristol, Exeter, Winchester.
 Right Hon. George Canning, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
 Lord Viscount Palmerston, Secretary at War.
 The Earl of Harrowby, President of the Council.
 The Earl Spencer, K.G.

“When the guests had taken their seats, the President, preceded by the beadle carrying the mace, and followed by more than fifty fellows, walked in procession to the great room of the library, where a raised seat had been prepared, before which on a table were placed the cushion, the book of statutes, and the mace.

“On each side of the President, the Censors seated themselves in chairs; the Elects of the College were placed on the right hand, and the Fellows occupied the benches around which had been appropriated to them.

“The President (wearing the decoration of the Royal Guelphic order, which the King had been pleased to confer upon him that morning), then delivered a most eloquent Latin inaugural oration, to an audience of upwards of three hundred persons.

“When this was concluded, they all adjourned to the dining room below, and were treated with a sumptuous collation. His

Royal Highness the Duke of York was pleased to drink to the prosperity of the College; and afterwards all their royal highnesses condescendingly rose, and proposed the health of the President of the College.

“The company separated about five o’clock, when the President and Fellows retired to the Library, and held the *Comitia Majora*.”

THE STATUTES OF THE COLLEGE.¹

The first mention of the Statutes of the College in the *Annals* is in the year 1524, where we read, “*Constitutum est de ratione condendi et rescindendi Statuta: de obedientiâ præstandâ Præsidenti: de mulctis solvendis: et ne quis Medicus, medicamenta aut faciat aut vendat;*” and in 1543, “*Lecta publicè sunt in Comitibus, Statuta quæ ex æquo ad omnes Collegas spectant, &c., eadem communi consensu recepta ut prius et confirmata sunt.*” But these Statutes would seem to have been very imperfect, and even at variance with each other, for Caius, writing in 1555, says, “*liber erat Statutorum,*” and adds, “*sed sine ordine, sine perfectione, sine concordia.*”

The Statutes were very carefully revised in 1563, during the presidency of Caius, who under that date writes, “*Absoluta et perfecta sunt Statuta, et eleganter transcripta;*” and these would seem to have been the foundation and model of all the Latin Statutes that were subsequently made. They were further revised in 1601, when we read in the *Annals*, “*Ultimo Septembris: Collegii Statuta, nuper aucta, et plenius ac perfectius emendata, jam tertio in istis Comitibus societati ostenduntur, et unanimum omnium consensu approbantur.*” It has been generally supposed that the so-called “*Vetera Statuta,*” a copy of which is to be seen at the end of the fourth (copied) volume of the *Annals*, may be this revised code of 1601.

¹ The history of the Statutes was carefully investigated by Mr. Roberts, the solicitor to the College, in the early part of the present century, and my account of them above is little else than a transcript (with some additions) of the chapter concerning them in the Appendix to his MS. “*On the College,*” p. 77, *et seq.*

From that period the Statutes were altered as occasion required, till the year 1692, when the College seal was again affixed to them, though they obtained no revisal at that time. These Statutes have generally been considered as Statutes passed at that period, but the reason of their bearing this date was, that in an action against Peachy for refusing to pay the yearly sum of forty shillings due by the Statute, the College was unable to prove when the bye-law was made; and it was therefore advised by the Court to have the Statutes confirmed and new dated, and put under the common seal; on which occasion the following words were added to the book: "Ad tollendam omnem dubitationis vel controversiæ ansam, quæ de auctoritate hujus *antiqui* libri, octoginta octo paginas comprehendentis, vel de validitate Statutorum in eodem contentorum, aut propterea quod Originalia Vetera unde descripta fuerunt non compareant, aut quoquomodo alias oriri poterit, Præses et Communitas Facultatis Medicinæ Londinensis ex auctoritate ejusdem Præsidis et Communitatis seu Collegii, in plenis Comitibus sanciverunt rata fuerunt et confirmaverunt omnia et singula Statuta in libro prædicto exarata et contenta, quæ sic incipiunt," &c., &c.

In 1696 the College was advised by counsel to have its Statutes in English, in consequence of which they were translated and revised; but in the year 1707 all the Statutes which were not contained in those of 1692 were abrogated, and that code was revived; since which time and down to the passing of the Medical Act, 21 and 22 Vict., the Statutes continued to be written in Latin.

The next body of Statutes was passed in 1736, and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, are the same as those of 1752. In 1765 the Statutes underwent a complete revisal, with the approbation of Mr. Charles Yorke, and these Statutes, though altered from time to time, underwent no complete revision till the year 1808, when the code which guided the College up to and beyond 1825 was adopted.

I may add that the Latin Statutes underwent great alteration and a final revision in 1835 and 1836; and that in the changes consequent on the Medical Act, 21 and 22 Vict., Latin ceased to be any longer the language of the Statutes, and a complete

body of "Bye-laws and Regulations," in English, adapted to the altered circumstances of the medical profession and of the College, was finally assented to and ratified by the common seal of the College on the 22nd December, 1862.

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE.

By the Letters Patent of Henry the Eighth, constituting the College of Physicians of London, it is directed that a president should be chosen annually by the fellows from among themselves; to superintend, correct, and govern the College, and all men exercising the faculty of physic in London, or within seven miles; and the affairs thereof. But by the Statute 14 Henry VIII, this privilege and duty is withdrawn from the College at large, and given to eight of the seniors of the College, who are thereby constituted and styled Elects. It is therein directed, that the President thenceforward is to be chosen exclusively by such Elects, and as it would seem out of their own limited body, and not, as under the Letters Patent, from the whole of the fellows. Due provision is made by the statute to perpetuate this order of Elects. In case of a vacancy of an Elect occurring by death or otherwise, it was to be filled up by the survivors within thirty or forty days after, by the selection and admission of one of the most cunning and expert men in London, to complete the number of eight. This *imperium in imperio* continued for more than three centuries, in fact through the whole period comprised in this work, and down to the year 1860, when, with a view to the furtherance of the Medical Act of the 21 and 22 Vict., and of the general interests of the College, an Act, 23 and 24 Vict., cap. 66, to amend the Medical Act just named, was passed, which repealed so much of the Statute 14 and 15 Henry VIII as relates to the Elects. The then body of Elects, at a meeting specially convened for the purpose, and held 8th June, 1860, approved of the proposed bill, and consented to allow their order to die out; and the functions they had hitherto performed to revert to the College at large, as was originally the case under the provisions of the charter. Among the most important of these functions was the annual election of the president.

The rules concerning the office and duties of the President, in the earliest statutes that have come down to us, the "Vetera Statuta," which are believed to be those of 1601, were as follows; but their spirit and style are so evidently those of Caius, that they probably, in great part, date back to 1563.

Juramentum Præsidentis.—Jurabis te pro viribus conaturum ut honor et status Collegii conservetur, Statuta ejusdem pro sensu grammaticali sine fraude aut fuco ullo observentur, teque studiose perlecturum omnia Statuta et Annales Collegii intra menses quatuor ab electione tuâ, nisi prius tibi cognita et perspecta fuerint, omniaque acturum in salutem Reipublicæ et honestam utilitatem Collegii. Ita te Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei Evangelia.

Juramentum deferet seu administrabit Præsidenti novo superioris anni Præsidentis, si adfuerit; aut Consiliariorum alter, senior potissimum si adsit, aut his absentibus senior ex Electis præsentibus.

De Præsidentis Admissione.—Qui juramentum detulit, idem porrigat virtutis Insignia,—Pulvinar nempe honoris, Librum et Caducæum, dicatque damus tibi præsidendi auctoritatem, tradimusque Pulvinar honoris, Librum cognitionis, et Caducæum gubernationis et prudentiæ, ut intelligat tua excellentia et cæteri Collegæ universi, cognitione et prudentiâ Collegium nostrum stare et permanere. Quamobrem ne id memoriâ excidat tuâ, in solemnioribus processionibus, pompis, et officiis, funeribus, aliisque temporibus atque locis opportunis gestari curabis ante te per bedellum Librum et Caducæum in cognitionis et prudentiæ signum, ut quod virtus postulat, id usus confirmet.

De Præsidentis loco et dignitate.—Ejus locus primus esto et dignitas prima, non modo in Collegio sed omnibus aliis locis, eo anno, quo Præsidentis est; aliorum vero locus esto pro ratione gradus et senioritatis, sic ut seniores junioribus in suo quisque genere atque ordine et intra Collegium et extra præferantur. Collegium vocamus non solum Congregationum aut Comitiorum ordinarium locum, sed ipsos Conventus et Comitiam etiam Collegiarum, funeris processionis aut Convivii solennioris causa celebrata: ut et senioritatem non quam ætas aut longi temporis gradus fecere, sed quam admissio in Collegium.

De Præsidentis Officio.—Illi officium esto ut Comitiam indicat, sed

quâ ratione tum dicemus cum de Comitibus statuamus, tum ut causas Comitiorum proponat, singulorum sententias excipiat, cum majori parte decernat, pro Statuti ratione factiones excludat, Electos, Consiliarios, literarum et morum Censores ut et Medicinarum cum cæteris quorum interest eligat. In Collegis eligendis aliorum suffragia primum accipiat, dein suum ferat, et pro majori parte decernat, lites inter Collegas dirimat, sed id communi consilio et sententiâ Electorum et Censuræ seorsim a reliquis adhibitorum et eo modo quo in capite de Consiliariis dicitur plenius. Curet præterea ut Sigillum commune in arcâ communi reservetur. Omnia ipse obsignabit in quæ reliqui Collegæ pro ratione, officio aut statuto consenserint. Si qui Libri Collegio donentur, curet ut repouantur in Bibliothecâ et ut exacto anno suo eorum ratio reddatur novo Præsidenti, ostendanturque ei nominatim ex Indice. Si quis sit redditus seu fructus annuus ex fundis Collegii, siquid donetur Collegio, siquid aliis nominibus accidat, procuret ut in communi arcâ seu cistâ conservetur, cujus ipse clavem unam, Consiliariorum item singuli unam alteram habeant. Rationem item acceptorum et expensorum anni superioris exigat a Thesaurario cæterisque Collegii Officiariis in præsentia reliquorum Electorum eo tempore in urbe præsentium, quos omnes admoneri volumus ut computis audiendis intersint si modo commode poterint, atque id imprimis videat ut Statuta diligenter observentur, atque in Collegio legantur vel per se, vel per Regestarium vel per alium, pro sua voluntate et arbitrio, eo nimirum modo atque forma, quo postea in Statutis provisum est atque constitutum.

The series of Presidents, from the foundation of the College in 1518, is as follows:—

1. 1518. Thomas Linacre, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
1525. Not known.
2. 1526. Thomas Bentley, M.D., Oxon.
3. 1527. Richard Bartlot, M.D., Oxon.
1529. Thomas Bentley, M.D. *Vide* No. 2.
1531. Richard Bartlot, M.D. *Vide* No. 3.
1532. Not known.
4. 1541. Edward Wotton, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
5. 1544. John Clement, M.D.
6. 1545. William Freeman, M.D., Oxon.

7. 1547. John Burgess, M.D.
1548. Richard Bartlot, M.D., Oxon. *Vide* No. 3.
8. 1549. John Fryer, M.D., Cantab.
9. 1551. Robert Huick, M.D., Cantab. et Oxon.
10. 1553. George Owen, M.D., Oxon.
11. 1555. John Caius, M.D., Patav. et Cantab.
12. 1561. Richard Masters, M.D., Oxon.
1562. John Caius, M.D., Patav. et Cantab. *Vide* No. 11.
1564. Robert Huick, M.D., Cantab. et Oxon. *Vide* No. 9.
13. 1568. Thomas Francis, M.D., Oxon.
14. 1569. John Symings, M.D., Oxon.
15. 1570. Richard Caldwell, M.D., Oxon.
1571. John Caius, M.D., Patav. et Cantab. *Vide* No. 11.
1572. John Symings, M.D., Oxon. *Vide* No. 14.
1573. Not known.
16. 1581. Roger Giffard, M.D., Oxon.
17. 1585. Richard Smith, M.D., Cantab.
18. 1589. William Baronsdale, M.D., Cantab.
19. 1600. William Gilbert, M.D., Cantab.
20. 1601. Richard Forster, M.D., Oxon.
21. 1604. Thomas Langton, M.D., Cantab.
22. 1606. Henry Atkins, M.D., Corb.
23. 1609. Sir William Paddy, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Oxon.
24. 1612. Thomas Moundford, M.D., Cantab.
1615. Richard Forster, M.D., Oxon. *Vide* No. 20.
1616. Henry Atkins, M.D., Corb. *Vide* No. 22.
1618. Sir William Paddy, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Oxon.
Vide No. 23.
1619. Thomas Moundford, M.D., Cantab. *Vide* No. 24.
25. 1620. Richard Palmer, M.D., Cantab.
1621. Thomas Moundford, M.D., Cantab. *Vide* No. 24.
1624. Henry Atkins, M.D., Corb. *Vide* No. 22.
26. 1625. John Argent, M.D., Cantab.
27. 1628. John Giffard, M.D., Oxon.
1629. John Argent, M.D., Cantab. *Vide* No. 26.
28. 1634. Simeon Fox, M.D., Patav.
29. 1641. Othowell Meverell, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Cantab.
30. 1645. John Clarke, M.D., Cantab.
31. 1650. Sir Francis Prujean, M.D., Cantab.
32. 1655. Sir Edward Alston, M.D., Cantab. et Oxon.
33. 1667. Francis Glisson, M.D., Cantab.
34. 1670. Sir George Ent, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
35. 1676. Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
36. 1682. Thomas Coxe, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
37. 1683. Daniel Whistler, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Oxon.
38. 1684. Sir Thomas Witherley, M.D., Cantab.
39. 1688. George Rogers, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
40. 1689. Walter Charleton, M.D., Oxon.
41. 1692. Thomas Burwell, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Oxon.

42. 1694. John Lawson, M.D., Patav. et Cantab.
 43. 1695. Samuel Collins, M.D., Patav. et Oxon.
 44. 1696. Sir Thomas Millington, M.D., Oxon.
 45. 1704. Edward Browne, M.D., Cantab. et Oxon.
 46. 1708. Josiah Clerk, M.D., Cantab.
 47. 1709. Charles Goodall, M.D., Cantab.
 48. 1712. William Dawes, M.D., Lugd Batav. et Cantab.
 49. 1716. John Bateman, M.D., Oxon.
 50. 1719. Sir Hans Sloane, bart., M.D., Aurant et Oxon.
 51. 1735. Thomas Pellett, M.D., Cantab.
 52. 1740. Henry Plumptre, M.D., Cantab.
 53. 1746. Richard Tyson, M.D., Cantab.
 54. 1750. James Jurin, M.D., Cantab.
 55. 1750. April 2. William Wasey, M.D., Cantab.
 56. 1754. Thomas Reeve, M.D., Cantab.
 57. 1764. William Battie, M.D., Cantab.
 58. 1765. Sir William Browne, M.D., Cantab.
 59. 1767. Thomas Lawrence, M.D., Oxon.
 60. 1775. William Pitcairn, M.D., Oxon.
 61. 1785. Sir George Baker, bart., M.D., Cantab.
 62. 1791. Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Cantab.
 1792. Sir George Baker, bart., M.D., Cantab. *Vide*
 No. 61.
 1794. Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Cantab. *Vide* No. 62.
 1795. Sir George Baker, bart., M.D., Cantab. *Vide*
 No. 61.
 1796. Thomas Gisborne, M.D., Cantab. *Vide* No. 62.
 63. 1804. Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., M.D., Oxon.
 64. 1811. Sir Francis Milman, bart., M.D., Oxon.
 65. 1813. John Latham, M.D., Oxon.
 66. 1820. Sir Henry Halford, bart., M.D., Oxon.
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67. 1844. John Ayrton Paris, M.D., Cantab.¹
 68. 1857. Thomas Mayo, M.D., Oxon.
 69. 1862. Sir Thomas Watson, bart., M.D., Cantab.

TREASURERS OF THE COLLEGE FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THAT OFFICE IN 1583.

For the first fifty years from the foundation of the College of Physicians, the Presidents performed all the duties of Treasurer.

¹ I add here, as I shall do in other lists to follow, the names of such fellows of the College as appear in the body of the Roll, and have filled the office of President, Treasurer, Registrar, Harveian Orator, or Lecturer since the opening of the College in Pall Mall East in 1825.

Caius records that on his election to the Presidency in 1555 he received from his predecessor the sum of thirty-eight shillings and sixpence only; but that on the 17th of October, 1561, he handed over to his successor in the presidential chair, Dr. Richard Masters, the whole of the College funds, amounting then to fifty-five pounds, thirteen shillings, and threepence. The office of Treasurer was created on the 11th November, 1583;¹ and on the 14th of that month, Dr. Baronsdale was elected to it.² The office and duties of Treasurer were then defined as follow:—

1583. Dec. 23. De Munere et Officio Thesaurarii Collegii sic decretum est.

1. Universos Collegii redditus, proficua, et emolumenta, quæ annuatim accrescunt Collegio, recipiet; ac in suâ custodiâ ad usus Collegii tutò conservabit.

2. Collegii utensilia, et res alias Collegio necessarias, quoties opus fuerit, procurabit; Collegiique bona, libros, supellectilem, cæteraque ornamenta ad decus Collegii pertinentia, quantum in se est, tutò et decenter conservabit.

3. Si quid emendandum est, et reparandum in Collegii ædificiis, providebit ut illud omne suo tempore, rectè et opportunè fiat.

4. Lites omnes Collegii et causas juridicas ipse, unà cum Præsidente (si modo adsit Præsidentis) vel si absit, una cum Propræsidente, secundum juris cursum prosequetur.

5. Singulis Collegii Officiariis sua salaria et stipendia, secundum Statuta debita, ad quatuor usuales anni terminos persolvat.

6. Computi sui rationem, bis in quolibet anno, Præsidenti et reliquis Collegis in pleno Collegio reddet; si modo ad illud requisitus et præmonitus fuerit; ut inde quis sit Collegii status evidenter cognoscatur.

7. Intra mensem post festum Michaelis, perfectam et ple-

¹ 1583. Nov. xj. "Item hic plenariè et ultimò conclusum est, et concordatum, ut *Thesaurarius* aliquis Collegii eligatur et constitutatur."

² 1583. Nov. xiv. "D. Baronsdale electus et nominatus est *Thesaurarius* Collegii pro hoc integro anno."

nariam computi sui rationem, pro integro anno reddet, eo nempe die, quem D. Præs. pro tempore illi assignabit; et totam illam pecuniæ summam, quæ sibi pro pede computi remanebit, cæteraque Collegii bona, suppellectilem, et utensilia, quæ in suâ custodiâ sunt, in manus Præsidentis reddet et deliberabit.

8. Billâ suâ obligatoriâ Præs. et Societati obligabitur, eodem die quo admittitur, ut omnes illas pecuniarum summas, quibus ex computi sui ratione justè onerabitur, Collegii officariis ad illud designatis, fideliter persolvat intra unam septimanam post plenariam computi sui rationem pro illo anno redditam.

9. In reparandis Collegii ædificiis, et in rebus necessariis pro Collegio coemendis non insuet ultra quadraginta solidos sine Præs. vel Propræs. consensu.

10. Pro annuo stipendio, Thesaurario allocabuntur ex Collegii sumptibus annuatim xl solidi.

11. Decretum est præterea, ut ex singulis in Collegii societatem admittendis; ex singulis item illis, qui vel in Candidatorum cætum, vel in Permissorum numerum aggregabuntur, accipiat vi s viii d in tempore admissionis suæ.¹

The following is a list of the Treasurers:—

1. 1583. William Baronsdale, M.D.
2. 1587. William Gilbert, M.D.
3. 1593. Ralph Wilkinson, M.D.
4. 1594. Christopher Johnson, M.D.
1597. William Gilbert, M.D. *Vide* No. 2.
5. 1600. Richard Forster, M.D.
6. 1601. Thomas Langton, M.D.
1604. William Baronsdale, M.D. *Vide* No. 1.
7. 1609. George Turner, M.D.
8. 1610. Mark Ridley, M.D.
9. 1612. Edward Lister, M.D.
1620. Mark Ridley, M.D. *Vide* No. 8.
10. 1621. Richard Palmer, M.D.
11. 1625. John Giffard, M.D.
12. 1628. William Harvey, M.D.
13. 1629. Simeon Fox, M.D.
1634. John Giffard, M.D. *Vide* No. 11.

¹ These rules are repeated almost verbatim in the *Vetera Statuta* and in many subsequent revisions of the Statutes.

14. 1643. John Clarke, M.D.
15. 1645. Othowell Meverell, M.D.
16. 1649. Sir Edward Alston, M.D.
17. 1655. Sir Francis Prujean, M.D.
18. 1664. Baldwin Hamey, M.D.
19. 1667. Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D.
20. 1676. Thomas Coxe, M.D.
21. 1682. Daniel Whistler, M.D.
22. 1683. George Rogers, M.D.
23. 1686. Sir Thomas Millington, M.D.
24. 1690. Thomas Burwell, M.D.
25. 1692. John Lawson, M.D.
26. 1694. Edward Browne, M.D.
27. 1704. Edward Hulse, M.D.
28. 1709. Josiah Clerk, M.D.
29. 1714. Walter Harris, M.D.
30. 1718. Henry Levett, M.D.
31. 1721. Thomas West, M.D.
1723. Henry Levett, M.D. *Vide* No. 30.
32. 1725. Henry Plumptre, M.D.
33. 1727. George Wharton, M.D.
34. 1739. Richard Tyson, M.D.
35. 1746. Samuel Horsman, M.D.
36. 1752. Sir William Browne, M.D.
37. 1754. Thomas Wilbraham, M.D.
38. 1762. Henry Hinckley, M.D.
39. 1780. Robert Thomlinson, M.D.
40. 1788. Sir Lucas Pepys, bart., M.D.
41. 1799. Richard Budd, M.D.
42. 1814. William George Maton, M.D.
43. 1820. George Gilbert Currey, M.D.
44. 1822. Thomas Turner, M.D.

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45. 1845. Edward Thomas Monroe, M.D.

REGISTRARS OF THE COLLEGE, FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE IN 1579.

The office of Registrar was instituted in 1579, and Roger Marbeck, M.D., was appointed thereto. Having filled the office for two years, he was, on the 3rd November, 1581, elected for life. The duties of Registrar were then defined as follow:—

“*Officium Regestarii est hujusmodi. In singulis Collegii comitiis sive solennibus congressibus, legitimè et tempestivè admonitus personaliter adsit: ibique quicquid actum et conclusum*

fuerit per Præsidentis et majoris partis consensum, id omne fideliter adnotet, et referat in librum.

“Quod si vel per valetudinem, vel per graviora aliqua negotia, impeditus fuerit aliquando, quo minus possit commodè adesse; tunc unum aliquem ex numero Doctorum Collegii exoret, quem pro suo deputato ad tempus substituat; qui et fideliter absentiae suæ causas Præsidenti significet, et locum suum diligenter suppleat. Si secus fecerit toties quoties vel ipse abfuerit vel in hac parte deliquerit in summâ 12 denariorum ad Collegii usus mulctetur.”

“1582. Maii 2. In istis Comitibus unanimi consensu conclusum est, et confirmatum pro ultimâ vice, ut stipendium Regestarii augeatur in hâc quæ sequitur formâ. Quoniam Officium Regestarii laboriosius jam esse cæpit quam fuit primò suspicandum; et stipendium pro illâ re nimis videtur exiguum; idcirco ex speciali gratiâ concessum et plenariè conclusum est, ut a singulis illis qui a festo Michaelis proximè elapso vel permissi sunt vel mulctati, vel posthâc permittentur vel mulctabuntur, è singulis pecuniarum libris, quas Collegio solverint, duo solidi et sex denarii Regestario, ad stipendium suum adaugendum, allocentur.”¹

The following is a list of the Registrars:—

1. 1579. Roger Marbeck, M.D.
2. 1605. Ralph Wilkinson, M.D.
3. 1608. Matthew Gwinne, M.D.
4. 1627. Simeon Fox, M.D.
5. 1629. William Clement, M.D.
6. 1636. Eleazer Hodson, M.D.
7. 1639. Othowell Meverell, M.D.
8. 1641. Sir Francis Prujean, M.D.
9. 1646. Baldwin Hamey, M.D.
1647. Sir Francis Prujean, M.D. *Vide* No. 8.
1650. Baldwin Hamey, M.D. *Vide* No. 9.
10. 1655. Sir George Ent, M.D.
11. 1670. William Stanes, M.D.
12. 1674. Daniel Whistler, M.D.
13. 1682. Samuel Collins, M.D.
14. 1685. Thomas Burwell, M.D.

¹ These regulations, but little altered, except as regards the Honoraria, appear in the Vetera Statuta, and in many of the subsequent revisions of the Statutes.

15. 1690. Richard Griffith, M.D.
16. 1691. John Bateman, M.D.
17. 1692. Thomas Gill, M.D.
1702. John Bateman, M.D. *Vide* No. 16.
18. 1716. Humphrey Brooke, M.D.
19. 1718. Henry Plumptre, M.D.
20. 1723. Richard Tyson, M.D.
21. 1737. Laurence Martel, M.D.
22. 1739. Thomas Reeve, M.D.
23. 1745. William Bedford, M.D.
24. 1747. Thomas Lawrence, M.D.
25. 1767. Anthony Askew, M.D.
26. 1774. Richard Tyson, M.D.
27. 1781. Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D.
28. 1784. James Hervey, M.D.
29. 1814. Joseph Cope, M.D.
30. 1815. Clement Hue, M.D.
31. 1824. William Macmichael, M.D.

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32. 1829. Francis Hawkins, M.D.

THE ANNALS OF THE COLLEGE.

In 1555, Dr. Caius, then in the first year of his Presidency, began to collect the transactions of the College from its commencement in 1518, and to lay the foundation for the Annals that we now possess. For all that he notes prior to December, 1547, the date of his admission to the fellowship, he must have been indebted to books¹ or memoranda no longer in existence, to tradition, and to the recollection of his seniors in the College. The records before 1547 are fragmentary and imperfect, and there are none for the eleven years from 1531 to 1541. "Ab anno 1531 ad 1541," writes Caius himself, "quid actum sit in Collegio, quis ei præsidebat, qui consuluerunt, qui Censores fuere, non extat; nisi quod interea temporis assumpti sunt in Collegium anno 1536 Joañes Fryar Jo. Burges et Rob. Huye, doctores." Records are wanting also for the five years from

¹ Caius, writing in 1555, says, "Actorum liber erat; sed sine nomine." This book is no longer extant.

1564 to 1568, both included, during the greater portion of which time Caius was at Cambridge, engaged on the affairs of the college there which bears his name. In 1569 Dr. Caius is again in London, and resumes the College Annals, which he continued to 1572, the year before his death. There is then another blank until 1581, on the 3rd of November in which year Roger Marbeck, M.D., was elected for life to the office of Registrar, one of the most important of whose duties as then defined was to note and faithfully register in a book the proceedings and acts of the College. How fully and admirably Dr. Marbeck did this the Annals for the period he held the office of Registrar sufficiently testify. From the date of Dr. Marbeck's appointment down to the present time the Annals, with one exception, are complete. The XIVth volume, comprising the ten years from June, 1771, to June, 1781, has been missing for many years. This volume is said to have been abstracted from the College in Warwick-lane at the end of the last or the beginning of the present century and it is presumed destroyed, by a Fellow of the College during his tenure of office as Treasurer, whose rejection by the Censors' board, when he first came before them for examination as Candidate, stood recorded in that volume.

The Annals, which originally and for many years were written in Latin, towards the end of the 17th century began to be kept in English. This change was made advisedly, and on the recommendation of counsel, the variety of styles in Latin and the uncertain acceptation of many Latin phrases rendering the Annals as a record of less legal value than if they were written in English, and in the plainest words.¹ They have been so kept from that time.

During Dr. Whistler's tenure of office as Registrar the Annals were very carelessly kept, and the few entries made

¹ 1691-2, Feb. v. "Some of the Fellows inquiring the reason why the Register was now kept in English which formerly used to be in Latin, answer was made that this was done by advice of our counsel, who told us that by reason of the variety of styles in Latin, and the uncertain acceptation of many Latin phrases, the Register Book would not be that use to the College as a record upon many occasions as if it were kept in English, and that in the plainest words that could be." *Annales*.

by him are inserted without any attempt at natural sequence or order. To prevent a recurrence of such irregularity, it was decreed that the Book of Annals should be inspected by the Censors in the week immediately preceding each of the four ordinary quarterly Comitia, to see that the proceedings of the College were duly recorded.¹ But this rule, if ever acted on (of which there is no proof), soon fell into desuetude. I add the dates at which each volume of the Annals begins and ends:—

Vol. I begins with 1518, ends with 1572.			
II	„	30th September, 1581, ends	30th September, 1608.
III	„	22nd December, 1608, „	3rd September, 1647.
IV	„	30th September, 1647, „	25th June, 1682.
V	„	26th June, 1682, „	17th January, 1690–1.
VI	„	30th September, 1691, „	26th September, 1695.
VII	„	30th September, 1695, „	22nd December, 1710.
VIII	„	12th January, 1710–11, „	2nd March, 1721–2.
IX	„	19th March, 1721–2, „	2nd June, 1732.
X	„	26th June, 1732, „	22nd December, 1744.
XI	„	4th January, 1744–5, „	2nd March, 1753.
XII	„	8th March, 1753, „	1st April, 1765.
XIII	„	5th April, 1765, „	7th June, 1771.
XIV	„	Missing.	
XV	„	25th June, 1781, „	1st April, 1789.
XVI	„	6th April, 1789, „	23rd December, 1799.
XVII	„	11th January, 1800, „	28th May, 1807.
XVIII	„	5th June, 1807, „	1st February, 1811.
XIX	„	1st March, 1811, „	11th April, 1817.
XX	„	24th April, 1817, „	30th September, 1825.

LECTURES AND LECTURERS.

ANATOMY LECTURES.—At a very early period in the history of the College of Physicians we read of “Anatomy Lectures,”

¹ 1684, Dec. xxii. “Constitutum est, quod Librum Annalium Collegii singulis septimanis ante stata Comitia ad quatuor anni tempora æque distantia celebrata, Censores inspiciant, quo plenis Comitibus referatur num Decreta ibidem descripta, ritè observata fuerint.” *Annales*.

delivered annually in the College, and of the duty that devolved on each fellow of giving them in his turn. There is nothing in the Annals to show when or under what circumstances these anatomy lectures were instituted. It was probably about 1565¹ when permission was obtained from queen Elizabeth, under the broad seal, for dissections to be performed within the walls of the College. The object of these lectures undoubtedly was to promote the study and maintain an adequate knowledge of anatomy in all persons who practised physic under the sanction of the College, for the Candidates and Licentiates were regularly summoned to attend the lectures, and were liable to be fined if they omitted to do so. The first mention of the anatomy lectures in the Annals is in 1569–70, and it is in terms which seem to indicate that they were already established, and that it was a recognised rule that the fellows of the College were to deliver them in turn.² Due care was taken that the “subjects”

¹ *Vide* Note, p. 319. The words of the grant of Elizabeth are:—“Quod jure publico hujus regni furti homicidii vel cujuscumque felonie condemnatum et mortuum fuerit.” Goodall, on College Affairs, p. 35.

² Among the earliest Statutes that have come down to us is the following:—“Prælectio Anatomica apud majores nostros ejus momenti semper habita est, ut paucissimis ex omni memoriâ Collegis, neque id nisi propter gravissimas causas, facta sit gratia excusandi sese ab eo munere. Ne autem id sæpius fieret ut hujusmodi dispensationes in consuetudinem et exemplum abirent inde metus erat ne tam utilis institutio paulatim intercideret, obviam eundum esse putaverunt, per Statuta et pœnas principio leves, et aucta periculo postea graviore. Quorum prudens institutum nos sequi cupientes, nã admittendi posthãc in Societatem Collegii adducti spe similiter declinandi in perpetuum hujus laboris minus seriò ei studio animum intendant: *Statuimus et Ordinamus*, ut recusantibus munus ordinariæ prælecturæ Anatomice, et volentibus in totum se eximere ab eo onere, pœna sit viginti librarum persolvendarum Collegio, nisi propter gravissima impedimenta Præsidenti et majori parti Collegarum in plenis Comitibus approbanda: nam in causis minoris momenti, et in quibus non perpetuæ exemptionis sed laxionis temporis ad legendum gratia quæritur, relinquimus arbitrio Præsidentis, quousq; id patentibus concedendum sit; modo dilatio concessa terminum septem mensium non excedat. In quo etiam casu, volumus ut dilatio prioris lecture non cedat in beneficium succedentis prælectoris, sed ut is, tempus præceptum sibi a Præsidente perinde teneatur observare, ac si nulla talis dilatio.” Goodall’s MS. On College Affairs, pp. 55–6.

used for dissection should be decently buried in wooden coffins,¹ and they were interred with the usual religious rites in the churchyard of the parish in which the College was situated.² The anatomy lectures continued to be given with varying regularity up to the destruction of the College in Amen-corner, in the great fire of 1666, and possibly for some time longer, but there are reasons to believe that they were discontinued about that time, and allowed to merge in or be superseded by the Gulstonian lectures, to be presently mentioned.

LUMLEIAN LECTURES AND LECTURERS.—In the twenty-fourth year of queen Elizabeth, anno 1581, Richard Caldwell, M.D., a fellow of the College, and the Lord Lumley, obtained her Majesty's leave, under the broad seal, to found a surgical lecture in the College of Physicians, and to endow it with forty pounds per annum, laid as a rent-charge upon the lands of Lord Lumley and Dr. Caldwell, and their heirs for ever. Lord Lumley's moiety of twenty pounds was charged on his estates in Sussex, called Avenall, and the rectory of Billingham; and Dr. Caldwell's moiety on estates in Anstey and Burton-upon-Trent, and at Wellington and Repton, in Derbyshire. The College, on the grant of the letters patent, "did immediately decree that one hundred pounds should be forthwith taken out of their public stock to build the College rooms more ample and spacious for the better celebration of this most solemn lecture." At first the appointment to the Lumleian lectureship was for life, and so it continued for many years; then for a short time it was for five years; but since 1825 the lecturer has been nominated annually, but generally for two years in succession.

The following is a list of the lecturers on the Lumleian foundation:—

¹ "1608. Feb. xxiv. Decretum ut cadavera dissecta per Prælectores Anatomicos deinceps cophino sepeliantur ligneo, è sumptibus Collegii." *Annales*.

² In the Burial Register of St. Martin's Ludgate, we read:—"1615. Feb. 28, was buried an anatomy from the College of Physicians." Burn J. S., *Registrum Ecclesiæ Parochialis*. The History of Parish Registers in England. 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1862, p. 124.

1582.?		Richard Forster, M.D. ¹	
1602.		William Dunne, M.D.	Obt. May, 1607.
1607.	June 5.	Thomas Davies, M.D.	Obt. Aug., 1615.
1615.	Aug.	William Harvey, M.D.	

Harvey commenced his Lumleian lectures at the College in April, 1616, and is generally supposed to have expounded on that occasion those original and complete views of the circulation of the blood which have made him the glory and honour of English physicians. He resigned his lectureship in July, 1656.

1656.	July 28.	Sir Charles Scarborough, M.D.	Obt. 26 Feb., 1693-4.
1694.	Sept. 10.	Samuel Collins, M.D., junr.	Obt. 11 April, 1710.
1710.	Oct. 23.	Walter Harris, M.D.	Obt. 1 Aug., 1732. ²
1732-3.	Mar. 19.	Henry Plumptre, M.D.	
1740-1.	Mar. 23.	Robert Nesbitt, M.D.,	"for five years."
1746.	Aug. 30.	Frank Nicholls, M.D.,	"for five years." ³ Resigned 1749.
1749.	Nov.	William Battie, M.D.,	"for five years." ⁴
1755.	Dec.	Thomas Lawrence, M.D.	
1773.		Swithin Adee, M.D.	Obt. 12 Aug., 1786.
1786.	Dec. 22.	Thomas Healde, M.D.	Obt. 26 Mar., 1789.
1789.		James Hervey, M.D.	Resigned 1811.
1811.		Richard Powell, M.D.	Resigned 1823.

1827.	Peter Mere Latham, M.D. ⁵
1829.	John Elliotson, M.D. ⁶

¹ The date of the appointment of the first Lumleian lecturer, Dr. Forster, is not recorded, but it would seem to have been in 1582 or 1583, on the receipt of the indenture (3rd August, 1582), establishing the lecture. There is a note on the 17th July, 1584, of the want of attendance at these "the Chirurgical lectures."

² 1711. De Ossibus Capitis. 1714. On Phlegmon. 1715. De Erysipelate et de Morbis Cutaneis. 1716. De Febribus.

³ 1746. De Anima Medica.

⁴ 1749. De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medic. Lond. habitæ. 4to. Lond. 1757.

⁵ 1827. On Some Diseases of the Heart: in London Medical Gazette. Vol. iii.

⁶ 1829. On the Recent Improvements in the Art of Distinguishing the Various Diseases of the Heart. Folio. Lond. 1830.

1831.	Thomas Watson, M.D. ¹
1833.	Francis Hawkins, M.D.
1835.	Francis Bisset Hawkins, M.D.
1837.	Richard Bright, M.D.
1838.	Thomas Mayo, M.D. ²
1840.	Francis Hawkins, M.D.
1842.	Thomas Mayo, M.D. ³
1845.	Sir George Lefevre, M.D.
1847.	James Arthur Wilson, M.D. ⁴
1851.	John Carr Baddeley, M.D.
1854.	James Copland, M.D.
1856.	Robert Lee, M.D. ⁵
1858.	Alexander Tweedie, M.D. ⁶

GULSTONIAN LECTURES AND LECTURERS.—Dr. Goulston, a fellow of the College, who died 4th May, 1632, by his will, dated 26th April, 1632, bequeathed to the College of Physicians two hundred pounds, to purchase a rent-charge for the maintenance of an annual lecture, to be read within the College some time between Michaelmas and Easter, by one of the four youngest doctors of the College. A dead body was, if possible, to be procured, and two or more diseases treated of, upon the forenoons and afternoons of three successive days. The sum of two hundred pounds was accordingly laid out by the doctor's widow in the purchase of the annual rent of twelve pounds, charged on lands called Fennes and Buckwoods, in the parish of Bocking, in Essex; and by a deed dated the 24th July, 1635, Mrs. Goulston conveyed this rent-charge to the College of Physicians, upon trust, that they should procure one of the four youngest doctors to read a lecture on some dead body (if it could be pro-

¹ 1831. On Hæmorrhage; in London Medical Gazette. Vol. x, p. 433.

² 1839. On the Pathology of Morgagni. London Medical Gazette for 1840.

³ 1842. On Nervous Apoplexy and Palsy and Hysteria. London Medical Gazette for 1843.

⁴ 1847. On Pain.

⁵ 1856-7. On the Nervous Structures and Action of the Heart and Uterus. Medical Times and Gazette. Vol. xv, 1857.

⁶ 1858. On the Distinctive Characters, Pathology, and Treatment of Continued Fevers. 8vo. Lond. 1862.

cured), to be dissected as the President and Elects should think necessary for the diseases to be treated of; the lecture to be read yearly, between Christmas and Easter, on three days together; and the reader to treat of three or more diseases, as the seniors of the College should direct; ten pounds to be paid to the doctor who should read, and two pounds to the dissector and for burying the body.¹ The following is the best list that I can supply of the lecturers on the Gulstonian foundation:—

- 1639. William Rant, M.D.²
- 1640. Francis Glisson, M.D.
- 1641. Thomas Sheaf, M.D.
- 1642. Sir George Ent, M.D.
- 1644. Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D.
- 1645. Assuerus Regimorter, M.D.³
- 1647. Nathan Paget, M.D.
- 1648. Jonathan Goddard, M.D.
- 1649. Edward Emily, M.D.⁴
- 1650. Edmund Trench, M.D.
- 1654. Christopher Merrett, M.D.⁵
- 1675. Samuel Collins, M.D., jun.
- 1684. William Dawkins, M.D.
- 1685. Charles Goodall, M.D.
- 1693. Humphrey Ridley, M.D.⁶
- 1694. Sir Samuel Garth, M.D.⁷
- 1695. Barnham Soame, M.D.
- 1704. John Branthwait, M.D.⁸
- 1707. George Colebrook, M.D.⁹
- 1710. John Woodward, M.D.¹⁰

¹ Roberts' MS. On the College. Appendix, pp. 43, 44.

² 1639. "De Morbis Partium, quibus optimè doctissimèque se gessit."

³ 1645. De Capite. Hamey, Bust. aliquot Reliq.

⁴ 1649. De Atomis. Hamey, Bust. aliquot Reliq.

⁵ 1659. Junii 25. Quoniam autem complures munus Anatomicum à Dre. Gulstono institutum, præstito tempore expleturi, datam fidem fallunt; idcirco cautum est, ut si quispiam posthac munus id a se susceptum, stato tempore non præstet, is continuò plectatur mulctâ decem librarum; et si iterum sponte idem munus in se suscepserit, malumq̄ nomen fuerit, fidemve denuo contemeraverit dupli pænâ teneatur (nempe 20 li).

⁶ 1693. On the Brain.

⁷ 1694. De Respiratione.

⁸ 1704. "De Hepate."

⁹ 1707. On the Vessels of the Thorax.

¹⁰ 1710. "On the Bile and its Uses."

1711. Henry Plumptre, M.D.¹
 1718. John Freind, M.D.
 1720. Stephen Chase.
 1721. Pierce Dod, M.D.
 1722. William Stukeley, M.D.²
 1725. William Ritty, M.D.³
 1727. William Wood, M.D.
 1728. Jonathan Gouldsmith, M.D.
 1732. Francis Clifton, M.D.
 1734. Frank Nicholls, M.D.⁴
 1736. Do. do.⁵
 1737. Benjamin Hoadley, M.D.⁶
 1738. Robert Bankes, M.D.
 1739. Charles Cotes, M.D.
 1740. William Bedford, M.D.
 1741. James Hawley, M.D.
 1744. Thomas Lawrence, M.D.
 1749. William Heberden, M.D.
 1750. Robert Taylor, M.D.
 1751. William Mushet, M.D.
 1752. William Pitcairn, M.D.
 1753. Robert Watson, M.D.
 1755. Mark Akenside, M.D.
 1756. Nicholas Munckley, M.D.
 1757. Anthony Addington, M.D.
 1758. Richard Brocklesby, M.D.
 1759. Noah Thomas, M.D.
 1760. Thomas Gisborne, M.D.
 1763. Thomas Healde, M.D.
 1764. Richard Warren, M.D.
 1765. Anthony Relhan, M.D.
 1767. Swithen Adeë, M.D.
 1768. John Lewis Petit, M.D.
 1774. Richard Jebb, M.D.
 1775. Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D.
 1776. John Burges, M.D.
 1777. Lucas Pepys, M.D.

¹ 1711. *De Ventre infimo, de morbo hypochondriaco, colicâ et iliaca passione.*

² 1722. *On the Spleen; its Description and History, Uses and Diseases.* Folio. Lond. 1723.

³ 1725. *A Treatise of the Urinary Passages, containing their description, powers, and uses; as delivered at the Gulstonian lectures.* 4to. Lond. 1726.

⁴ 1734. *On the Heart and Circulation.*

⁵ 1736. *The Urinary Organs and Stone.*

⁶ 1737. *Three Lectures on the Organs of Respiration.* 4to. Lond. 1740.

1778. John Rawlinson, M.D.
 1779. Samuel Musgrave, M.D.¹
 1780. Francis Milman, M.D.
 1781. Richard Budd, M.D.
 1783. James Hervey, M.D.
 1784. John Matthews, M.D.
 1785. John Gideon Caulet, M.D.
 1786. David Pitcairn, M.D.
 1787. Francis Riollay, M.D.
 1788. James Robertson Barclay, M.D.
 1789. George Fordyce, M.D.²
 1790. William Austin, M.D.³
 1791. John Ash, M.D.
 1792. William Saunders, M.D.⁴
 1793. John Latham, M.D.
 1794. Matthew Baillie, M.D.⁵
 1795. Edward Roberts, M.D.
 1796. John Hunter, M.D.
 1797. Christopher Robert Pemberton, M.D.
 1798. Paggen William Mayo, M.D.
 1799. Richard Powell, M.D.⁶
 1800. Algernon Frampton, M.D.
 1801. Edward Ash, M.D.
 1802. Charles Gower, M.D.
 1803. William George Maton, M.D.
 1804. James Franck, M.D.
 1805. George Gilbert Currey, M.D.
 1806. Edward Nathaniel Bancroft, M.D.⁷
 1807. Charles Dalston Nevinson, M.D.
 1808. Pelham Warren, M.D.
 1809. Clement Hue, M.D.
 1810. Thomas Young, M.D.
 1811. Joseph Ager, M.D.

¹ 1779. *Gulstonian lectures on Dyspnœa, Pleurisy, Peripneumony, and Pulmonary Consumption.* 8vo. Lond. 1779.

² 1789. *On the Digestion of Food.* 8vo. Lond. 1791.

³ 1790. *A Treatise on the Stone, its origin and component parts.* 8vo. Lond. 1791.

⁴ 1792. *A Treatise on the Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Liver.* 8vo. Lond. 1793.

⁵ 1794. *On the Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, in Lectures, and Observations on Medicine, by the late Matthew Baillie, M.D.* Royal 8vo. Lond. 1825. p. 93.

⁶ 1799. *Observations on the Bile and its Diseases, and on the Economy of the Liver.* 8vo. Lond. 1800.

⁷ 1806. *Essay on Yellow Fever; with observations concerning Febrile Contagion, Typhus, Dysentery, and the Plague.* 8vo. Lond. 1811.

1812. Richard Simmons, M.D.
 1813. Joseph Cope, M.D.
 1814. James Tattersall, M.D.
 1816. John Noble Johnson, M.D.
 1817. Grant David Yeats, M.D.¹
 1818. George Leman Tuthill, M.D.
 1819. Peter Mere Latham, M.D.
 1820. Richard Harrison, M.D.
 1821. John Ranicar Park, M.D.²
 1822. Francis Willis, M.D.³
 1823. John Elliotson, M.D.

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1826. Francis Hawkins, M.D.⁴
 1827. Thomas Watson, M.D.
 1828. Francis Bisset Hawkins, M.D.⁵
 1829. Edward James Seymour, M.D.⁶
 1830. Henry Holland, M.D.
 1831. William Prout, M.D.⁷
 1832. Peter Mark Roget, M.D.⁸
 1833. Richard Bright, M.D.⁹

1835. Alexander Philip Wilson Philip, M.D.¹⁰
 1837. Roderick Macleod, M.D.¹¹
 1838. James Copland, M.D.

¹ 1817. Observations on the Duodenum. Medical Trans. Vol. vi, p. 325.

² 1821. The Pathology of Fever. 8vo. Lond. 1822.

³ 1822. A Treatise on Mental Derangement. 8vo. Lond. 1823.

⁴ 1826. Rheumatism and some Diseases of the Heart and other Internal Organs. 8vo. Lond. 1826.

⁵ 1828. Elements of Medical Statistics. 8vo. Lond. 1829.

⁶ 1829. On the Structure and Pathology of the Ovaria, with the Treatment of their Diseases: in London Medical Gazette. Vol. iii, p. 761.

⁷ 1831. On the Application of Chemistry to Physiology, Pathology, and Practice: in the London Medical Gazette. Vol. viii.

⁸ 1832. On the Laws of Sensation and Perception: in the London Medical Gazette. Vol. x, p. 273.

⁹ 1833. On the Functions of the Abdomen, and some of the Diagnostic Marks of its Diseases: in the London Medical Gazette. Vol. xii, p. 281.

¹⁰ 1835. On the Influence of the Nervous System in Disease. 8vo. Lond. 1835.

¹¹ 1837. On Rheumatism in its various forms, and on the Affections of Internal Organs to which it gives rise. 8vo. Lond. 1842.

CROONIAN LECTURES AND LECTURERS.—Dr. Croone, a fellow of the College, left behind him at his death in 1684, a plan for two lectureships, which he had designed to found; one of these to be read yearly before the College of Physicians, with a sermon, to be preached at the church of St. Mary-le-Bow; the other on the nature and laws of muscular motion, to be delivered annually before the Royal Society. But as his will contained no provision whatever for the endowment of these lectures, his widow (a daughter of alderman Lorimer, of the city of London, who subsequently married Sir Edwin Sadlier, bart.), carried out his intention by devising in her will, dated 21st September, 1706, the King's Head tavern, in Lambeth-hill, Little Knight-rider-street, to her husband for his life, and after his decease to her executors in trust, to settle four parts out of five thereof upon the College of Physicians, to found the annual lecture, now called the Croonian lecture; and the fifth part upon the Royal Society. To obviate some difficulties in carrying out the intention of the testatrix, the premises by indentures of lease and release, dated 29th and 30th April, 1729, were, in pursuance of a decree of the Court of Chancery conveyed to the College of Physicians in trust to perform lady Sadlier's will. The property was let by the College in 1789, on a building lease of ninety-nine years. The following is a list of the Croonian lecturers:—

- 1749–1755. Thomas Lawrence, M.D.
 1756. Mark Akenside, M.D.
 1758–1759. Thomas Lawrence, M.D.
 1760. William Heberden, M.D.
 1763. Richard Brocklesby, M.D.
 1770. Thomas Healde, M.D.
 1774–1775. Donald Monro, M.D.¹
 1781. Francis Milman, M.D.²
 1784. Thomas Healde, M.D.
 1788–89–90. Francis Riollay, M.D.
 1791. James Robertson Barclay, M.D.
 1793. John Ash, M.D.
 1795. John Latham, M.D.

¹ 1774. *Prælectiones Medicæ ex Croonii instituto 1774–5.* 8vo. Lond. 1776.

² 1781. *An Inquiry into the Source from whence the Symptoms of the Scurvy and of Putrid Fevers arise.* 8vo. Lond. 1782.

1796-97-98.	Matthew Baillie, M.D.
1799, 1800-1.	John Hunter, M.D.
1802, 1803-4.	Edward Roberts, M.D.
1812-1813.	James Haworth, M.D.
1814-15-16.	William Lambe, M.D.
1817-1818.	George Gilbert Currey.
1819-20-21.	John Cooke, M.D. ¹
1822-1823.	Thomas Young, M.D.

1827.	Grant David Yeats, M.D. ²
1828-1829.	Francis Hawkins, M.D.
1831.	Edward James Seymour, M.D. ³
1832.	George Roupell, M.D. ⁴
1833.	Do. do. ⁵
1844-45-46.	James Copland, M.D.
1853.	Thomas Mayo, M.D. ⁶
1862.	Robert Lee, M.D.

HARVEIAN ORATIONS AND ORATORS.

Harvey, by indenture dated 21st June, 1656, conveyed his patrimonial estate of Burmarsh to the College of Physicians, upon various trusts, among which is the following:—"To maintain friendship there shall be at every meeting once a month a small collation, as the President shall think fit, for the entertainment of such as come; and once every year a general feast for all the fellows: and on the day when such feast shall be kept, some one person of the said College shall be from time to time appointed by the President and two eldest Censors and two eldest Elects for the time being of the said College (so that the person so to be appointed be not in that behalf appointed two years together), who shall make an oration in Latin publicly, in

¹ 1819. *On the Nature and Uses of the Nervous System: in Treatise of Nervous Diseases.* 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1820.

² 1827. *On the Colon.*

³ 1831. *On the Medical Treatment of Insanity.* 8vo. Lond. 1832.

⁴ 1832. "General Pathology."

⁵ 1833. *The Croonian Lectures delivered in 1833 on Cholera.* 8vo. Lond. 1833.

⁶ 1853. *Medical Testimony and Evidence in Cases of Lunacy.* 12mo. Lond. 1854.

the said College, wherein shall be a commemoration of all the benefactors of the said College by name, and what in particular they have had done for the benefit of the said College, with an exhortation to others to imitate those benefactors, and to contribute their endeavours for the advancement of the society, according to the example of those benefactors. And with an exhortation to the fellows and members of the said College to search and study out the secrets of nature by way of experiment; and also for the honour of the profession to continue in mutual love and affection among themselves, without which neither the dignity of the College can be preserved, nor yet particular men receive that benefit by their admission into the College which they might expect, ever remembering that ‘*concordiâ res parvæ crescunt, discordiâ magnæ dilabuntur.*’” To the orator was to be paid the sum of five pounds; and Hamey, in the deed of settlement of his estate of Ashlins, dated 13th May, 1672, awards to him an additional five pounds, directing “that the yearly sum of five pounds be paid unto such fellow as shall be chosen orator in the said College, in manner as appointed by Dr. Harvey.” (Goodall’s MS. On College Affairs, p. 75.)

The following is, I believe, a correct list of the Harveian orators. The orations of those to whom an asterisk is prefixed, have been printed:—

- 1656. Edward Emily, M.D.
- 1657. Edmund Wilson, M.D.
- 1659. Daniel Whistler, M.D.
- 1660. Thomas Coxe, M.D.
- *1661. Sir Edward Greaves, bart., M.D.
- 1664. Nathan Paget, M.D.
- 1665. Samuel Collins, senr., M.D.
- 1679. Sir Thomas Millington, M.D.
- *1680. Walter Charleton, M.D.
- *1681. George Rogers, M.D.
- 1682. Samuel Collins, senr., M.D.
- *1683. Nathaniel Hodges, M.D.
- 1684. Thomas Alvey, M.D.
- 1688. Henry Paman, M.D.
- 1694. Charles Goodall, M.D.
- *1697. Sir Samuel Garth, M.D.
- 1699. Walter Harris, M.D.
- 1702. Walter Charleton, M.D.
- 1704. Edward Hulse, M.D.

- *1705. Walter Charleton, M.D.
- *1707. Walter Harris, M.D.
- 1708. Josiah Clerk, M.D.
- 1709. Charles Goodall, M.D.
- 1711. George Colebrook, M.D.
- 1713. Walter Harris, M.D.
- *1719. Thomas Pellet, M.D.
- *1720. John Freind, M.D.
- *1721. John Hawys, M.D.
- *1722. Henry Plumptre, M.D.
- *1723. Richard Mead, M.D.
- *1724. Richard Hale, M.D.
- 1725. Richard Tyson, M.D.
- 1726. Walter Harris, M.D.
- *1727. John Arbuthnot, M.D.
- 1728. Charles Bale, M.D.
- *1729. Pierce Dod, M.D.
- *1731. Noel Broxolme, M.D.
- 1732. Ralph Bouchier, M.D.
- 1733. William Wood, M.D.
- *1734. John Hollings, M.D.
- *1735. Edward Wilmot, M.D.
- *1736. Matthew Lee, M.D.
- *1737. James Monro, M.D.
- *1738. John Newington, M.D.
- *1739. Frank Nicholls, M.D.
- 1740. Simon Burton, M.D.
- *1741. Robert Hopwood, M.D.
- *1742. Benjamin Hoadley, M.D.
- *1743. Robert Bankes, M.D.
- *1744. Ambrose Dawson, M.D.
- *1745. Charles Cotes, M.D.
- *1746. William Battie, M.D.
- *1747. James Hawley, M.D.
- *1748. Thomas Lawrence, M.D.
- 1749. Charles Feake, M.D.
- 1750. William Heberden, M.D.
- *1751. Sir William Browne, M.D.
- *1752. Edward Milward, M.D.
- 1753. William Coxe, M.D.
- *1754. John Thomas Batt, M.D.
- *1755. Robert Taylor, M.D.
- *1756. Richard Conyers, M.D.
- *1757. John Monro, M.D.
- 1758. Anthony Askew, M.D.
- *1759. Mark Akenside, M.D.
- *1760. Richard Brocklesby, M.D.
- *1761. George Baker, M.D.
- 1762. Anthony Askew, M.D.

1763. Charlton Wollaston, M.D.
*1764. William Cadogan, M.D.
*1765. Thomas Healde, M.D.
*1766. Wilkinson Blanshard, M.D.
*1768. Richard Warren, M.D.
*1769. Swithin Adee, M.D.
*1770. Anthony Relhan, M.D.
*1771. John Green, M.D.
1772. John Lewis Petit, M.D.
1773. John Turton, M.D.
*1774. Richard Jebb, M.D.
*1775. Donald Monro, M.D.
1776. Henry Revell Reynolds, M.D.
1777. Richard Wright, M.D.
1781. Richard Budd, M.D.
1782. Francis Milman, M.D.
1783. Isaac Pennington, M.D.
1784. John Parsons, M.D.
1785. James Hervey, M.D.
1786. David Pitcairn, M.D.
1787. Francis Riollay, M.D.
1788. Martin Wall, M.D.
1789. James Robertson Barclay, M.D.
*1790. John Ash, M.D.
1791. George Fordyce, M.D.
*1792. William Cadogan, M.D.
1793. James Carmichael Smyth, M.D.
*1794. John Latham, M.D.
1795. John Mayo, M.D.
*1796. William Saunders, M.D.
*1797. Robert Bourne, M.D.
1798. Matthew Baillie, M.D.
*1799. Thomas Monro, M.D.
*1800. Henry Vaughan (Halford), M.D.
1801. Edward Roberts, M.D.
1802. Henry Ainslie, M.D.
1803. George Paulet Morris, M.D.
1804. Arthur Daniel Stone, M.D.
1805. Sir Christopher Pegge, M.D.
*1806. Christopher Robert Pemberton, M.D.
1807. Paggen William Mayo, M.D.
*1808. Richard Powell, M.D.
*1809. William Heberden, M.D.
1814. Charles Gower, M.D.
1815. William George Maton, M.D.
1816. James Haworth, M.D.
1817. George Smith Gibbes, M.D.
1818. William Lambe, M.D.
*1819. John Johnstone, M.D.

1820. Charles Price, M.D.
 1821. George Gilbert Currey, M.D.
 1822. Thomas Turner, M.D.
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- *1826. Pelham Warren, M.D.
 *1827. Robert Bree, M.D.
 1828. John Cooke, M.D.
 1829. Clement Hue, M.D.
 1830. John Bright, M.D.
 1832. James Tattersall, M.D.
 1833. John Ayrton Paris, M.D.
 *1834. Edward Thomas Monro, M.D.
 *1835. Sir Henry Halford, bart., M.D.
 1836. John Kidd, M.D.
 1837. John Haviland, M.D.
 *1839. Peter Mere Latham, M.D.
 1840. Charles Badham, M.D.
 *1841. Thomas Mayo, M.D.
 1842. William King, M.D.
 *1844. James Adey Ogle, M.D.
 *1845. Charles Daubeny, M.D.
 *1846. John Elliotson, M.D.
 1847. Henry Herbert Southey, M.D.
 *1848. Francis Hawkins, M.D.
 *1849. John Carr Badeley, M.D.
 *1850. James Arthur Wilson, M.D.
 *1851. John Spurgin, M.D.
 1856. George Hamilton Roe, M.D.
 *1857. James Copland, M.D.
 1864. Robert Lee, M.D.

THE LIBRARY.

THE private library of Linacre was the nucleus and foundation of the College library.¹ We know nothing of its extent, or of the nature of its contents; but we can scarcely be wrong in

¹ "Linacre's medical books," writes Dr. Noble Johnson, "had been assigned to his College on its foundation, and the library which he had reserved for his private use is alone specified in his will. It consisted of the works of Thucydides, Theodore, and Appollonicus, of Theocritus and Pindar, with comments; of the Declamations of Libanius, and a comment upon Homer." *The Life of Thomas Linacre*. 8vo. Lond. 1835. p. 300.

concluding that it would comprise copies of all Linacre's published works, and doubtless also of the classics, and of such medical works as had then been printed. One of the two rooms, of which alone the College then consisted, was, we know, set apart for its library. Dr. Gilbert, who died in 1603, by his will gave to the College his whole library, globes, instruments, and a cabinet of minerals; and on the 6th October, 1609, it was determined that a catalogue of the library should be made.

More ample accommodation was furnished for the library in the College at Amen-corner, and donations of books to it then became more frequent. The most important was the bequest to the College in 1629 of six hundred and eighty volumes of books by Dr. Holsbosch,¹ a graduate in medicine and a German, who had practised surgery and physic in England for fifty years, though without connexion with the College. Regulations were made about this time for the safe keeping of the books and the due ordering of the library. The key of the room was in the keeping of the President, those of the book cases in that of the Senior Censor. The library was open on all College days to the Fellows, Candidates, and Licentiates; but no book could be taken out of the College without leave from the President and Censors, and the deposit of a "sufficient caution" for the book. It would seem to have been usual about this time for the Fellows and Candidates on their admission as such to make offerings of books to the library.²

¹ On one of the tablets of benefactors in the theatre of the College was formerly to be read, "Matthias Holsbosch Germanus, in Medicinis doctor, Bibliothecam Medicam insignium librorum ad numerum 680 dedit Collegio annis 1628-1629;" and in the Annals, 1629, Junii 25, "Is Germanus natione et adhuc Juvenis in Angliam transgressus primo Chirurgiæ postea Medicinæ factitandæ se applicuit; et in utrâque professione tum foris, tum in aulâ atque urbe ferè quinquaginta annos floruit. Postremo senio confectus magnam partem Bibliothecæ suæ quæ pars erat 680 librorum volumina, Collegio ex testamento reliquit. Vir, ob præstantem doctrinam et insignem animi candorem apud cunctos celebris, dignusque cujus memoriam Annales hujus Collegii perennem conservent."

² 1635, Julii 3.—"Mr. President hath directed that there be an inventory taken of all such books as have been given by the Fellows or Candidates at their admission or otherwise within this year and a half, setting their names thereto."

In 1654, on the completion of Harvey's Museum (the grand addition that he made to our College), and which, besides other things, he had enriched with his own books, the library of the College was removed thither. It was not long before bequests and donations were made to it. Sir Theodore de Mayerne, who died in March, 1654-5, left to the College his library containing many MSS. ; the marquis of Dorchester gave one hundred pounds for the purchase of books ; Selden left by will all the Arabic MSS. relating to physic that he had collected ; and Elias Ashmole and many others presented various scarce and valuable volumes. In 1660 when Merrett printed his catalogue¹ the library comprised some thirteen hundred volumes, most of them folios, and many of rarity and value.

The rules laid down for the library were minute and stringent, and no books were allowed to be taken out. The library was to be open on all Fridays, from two to five o'clock in the afternoon in summer, but only until four in the winter ; also during the meetings of the College and of the Censors, and at such other times as the library keeper being at leisure should choose to be present. The library continued to receive additions up to the great fire of London, which destroyed the College, and with it the library, with the exception of about one hundred and forty volumes, most of them folios, and many of these of great value ; and some few manuscripts ; that were saved from the flames by the Harveian librarian, Dr. Merrett.

These volumes were the nucleus of our present library ; and soon after the fire the marquis of Dorchester expressed his intention of adding to them the whole of his own fine and valuable collection, and would have given the College possession of them in his lifetime, if a fitting place for the orderly disposing of them had then existed. On the 8th October, 1680, it was determined to build a library for their reception, but the munificent donor died in December, 1680, and several years elapsed ere the building was completed and the books arranged ; but on the 4th February, 1687-8, a deputation was appointed "to wait upon

¹ *Catalogus Librorum, Instrumentorum, &c., in Musco Harveiano.* 4to. Lond. 1660.

the lady Grace Pierrepoint, to acquaint her that the College of Physicians have lately made a fair library, in which the *Ld. Marquesse of Dorchester's* books, given by her honour, are placed; and to desire her ladyship to do the College the honour to take a view of it." This noble addition to our library was valued at the time at upwards of four thousand pounds, and is said by *Dr. Goodall* to have been the choicest collection of books in physics, mathematics, civil law, and philology in any private hand in England. From the catalogue made in 1664, now before me, I see that it then comprised over 3,200 volumes, of which 1,547 were folios, 1,230 quartos, and 432 octavos.

With the view of making the library more generally useful, a new code of regulations was framed in 1708, by which it was directed that the library should be open on all Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, from ten to twelve o'clock, and on all Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from four to six o'clock, from Lady-day to Michaelmas; and from two to four o'clock from Michaelmas to Lady-day; that no candles were to be used, and the smoking of tobacco was prohibited. The library was to be free to all members of the College, but before admission into it, each person was to deposit half-a-crown with the under librarian, as caution money, and give his faith to the observance of the *Harveian Statute*,¹ with such alterations as should be thought proper

¹ This Statute was framed in 1656, and is one of the "*Statuta Musæo Harveiano propria.*"

"*Formula fidei dandæ, antequam quispiam in Musæum admittatur. Dabis fidem, te librum nullum clam surrepturum; imò nec lacerando, aut maculando, locumve aliquem signando, folio conducendo, eademve excindendo, aut verbum aliquod, literasve, vel apicem eximendo, aut commutando, librum ullum deformaturum; sed quemque mox, ubi usus fueris, integrum suo loco repositurum. Idemque similiter de rebus aliis citra fraudem malusve artes relinquendis, polliceberis. Neminem tecum in Musæum, vel librorum evolvendorum vel rerum quarumcunque illic inspiciendarum gratiâ adduces; pro quo te vadem sistere nobis, omnia cum ex æquo bonoque facturum, et qui cum toto tempore non permanes. Et si quem sublestæ fidei deprehenderis, Musæi custodem protinùs ejus rei certio rem facies.*" "*Si quisquam dolo malo, lubens, sciens, datam fidem fefellerit; is in posterum libertate ingrediendi Musæum privator.*"

This form of promise was to be entered in a book, and subscribed by every person before he was admitted to the library.

A complete catalogue of the College library was made by Dr. Middleton Massey, in 1727, but was not printed; and in the following year the collection was largely augmented by the bequest of Dr. Richard Hale, of five hundred pounds, for buying books, to be chosen by his nephew, Dr. Richard Tyson, and by him placed in the library. The amount was very judiciously expended by Dr. Tyson, and some of the best books in the library are the produce of Dr. Hale's bequest.

In 1723 Dr. Woodford, a fellow of the College, and regius professor of physic at Oxford, presented a copy of the *Opera Agricolationum*,¹ impressa Regii, 1496, which had once belonged to our first president, Linacre, and is rendered especially valuable to us by his signature, the only one the College possesses of its founder.

In 1751 Dr. Crow, a fellow of the College, and a wealthy man, the possessor of a large and well selected library, left to the College all his Greek and Latin books, which included a very choice collection of classical works.

A good catalogue of the library² was printed in 1757, and from it I find that the library then comprised over 6,650 volumes. The *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanum et Græcorum*, in 25 volumes, folio, the best edition and a noble work, was given to the College, in 1787, by Dr. Brocklesby; and in 1792, the library having fallen into great disorder, it was re-arranged by the elder Dr. Latham, and in a manner so satisfactory to his colleagues that he was unanimously voted one hundred pounds for his services. Dr. Thomas Gisborne, who died in 1806, bequeathed many valuable books to the College, and Dr. Baillie, by his will, bequeathed to the College all his medical, chemical, and anatomical books, and three hundred pounds, the interest or annual produce of which was directed to be applied in keeping the

¹ *Opera Agricolationum*: Columellæ, Varronis, Catonisq; nec non Palladii cum exscriptionibus et commētariis D. Philippi Beroaldi. Impressa Regii MCCCCLXXXVI.

² *Bibliothecæ Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis Catalogus*. Royal 8vo. MDCCCLVII.

said books in proper preservation, and in augmenting the library of the College.

Immediately before the opening of the College in Pall Mall East, the whole of the library was classified, and arranged with great judgment, in the splendid room prepared for its reception, by Mr. Hunter, the bedel and sub-librarian.

Among the many rare and curious works contained in the College library may be mentioned,—The Recuyell of the Histories of Troye, translated into English by Willyam Caxton, printed by William Caxton 1471,¹ being the first book printed in the English language; the Cronycle of Englonde, printed by Wynkyn de Worde. Folio, Lond. 1502;² and Chaucer's works. Folio. Lond. 1540.³

¹ The collation of the complete work is—

Book 1.	147 leaves.
„ 2.	104 „
„ 3.	99 „
Verses	1
	351

The College copy consists of 350 leaves. It is without pagination, signatures, or catchwords. The initial letters are inserted in colour. In this copy, the first leaf containing the title page, in red ink, and a portion of Caxton's preface is deficient, and a part of the 6th leaf is torn out. It is otherwise in fine and perfect condition. Its size is $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $7\frac{3}{4}$.

The following are prices at which copies have been sold :—

1812. The duke of Roxburgh's copy 1060*l.* 18*s.* This copy was in very fine condition, and had formerly belonged to Elizabeth Gray, queen of Edward IV. It wanted one leaf.

1829. Hibbert's sale (10 leaves in MSS.) 157*l.* 10*s.*

1847. Wilke's sale (6 leaves wanting) 165*l.*

1852. Utterson's sale (50 leaves wanting) 155*l.*

² The Chronycle of Englonde with the Frute of Tymes. The Descripeyon of Englonde, Wayls, Scotland, and Irlond: speaking of the noblesse and worthynesse of the same. Enprynted in Flete-strete, in the syne of the Sonne, by me, Wynkyn de Worde, the yere of our lorde a mcccc and ii.

³ The Workes of Geffray Chaucer, newly printed, with dyvers workes which were never in print before: as in the table more playnly dothe appere. Cum privilegio. Imprynted at London, by Thomas Petit, dwellyng in Paules church yearde, at the sygne of the Maydens heed. 1540. Folio.

Of the Princeps editions there are those of Ælian,¹ Alciphron,² Euclid,³ Homer,⁴ Eustathius' Commentaria in Homerum,⁵ Josephus,⁶ Maximus Tyrius,⁷ Eusebius,⁸ Tertullian,⁹ and Suidas.¹⁰

Of the finest and best editions there are those of Aristides,¹¹ Diogenes Laertius,¹² Gregorius Thaumaturgus,¹³ Gregorius Nazien-

¹ Opera Omnia. Gesneri. Tiguri, 1556. Fol. "The date is not on the title page, nor at the end of the book, but at the conclusion of the Dedicatory Epistle."—Dibden. Harwood speaks of this edition as "of rare occurrence."

² Bergleri. Lipsiæ. 1715. 12mo.

³ Grynæi. Basil. 1533. Fol.

⁴ D. Cretensis. Florent. 1488. Fol. 2 vol. Mattaire says of it, "Nil certè aut antea aut postea elegantius comparuit." Gibbon says "it displays all the luxury of the typographical art;" and Dibden speaks "of the splendour, rarity, and value of these truly exquisite volumes."

⁵ Eustathii Archiepiscopi Thessalonicensis; Commentarii in Homeri Iliadem et Odysseam. Romæ. 1542—50. Fol. 4 vol. "It is among the most splendid monuments in the world, of Greek erudition and of Greek printing."—Dibden. M. Renouard well observes in the opening of his description of it: "Tresor d'érudition grèque, espèce de sanctuaire dans lequel n'ont accès que ceux qui déjà ont fait des progrès dans l'étude des anciens Classiques."

⁶ Arlenii. Basil. 1544. Fol. Printed by Frobenius. Dibden calls it "beautiful and rare;" and Harwood "one of the noblest and most venerable old books I ever saw."

⁷ H. Stephanus. Paris. 1557. 8vo.

⁸ Præparatio Evangelica. R. Stephanus. Lutet. Paris. 1544. Fol. "The purest edition of Eusebius."—Harwood. Demonstratio Evangelica. R. Stephanus. Lutet. 1545. Fol. "Of equal beauty and value with the parent Greek text of the Preparatio Evangelica."—Dibden. Historia Ecclesiastica. R. Stephanus. Paris. 1544. Fol. "This beautiful book."—Dibden.

⁹ Opera Omnia. Froben. Basil. 1521. Folio. "A book of uncommon occurrence; and, as an editio princeps, should have a place in all libraries of any critical pretension."—Dibden.

¹⁰ Lexicon Græcum. Mediolani. 1499. Fol. Impensa D. Chalcondyli.

¹¹ Jebbii. Oxon. 1722. 4to. 2 vol. "Editio longè præstantissima."

¹² Meibomii. Amst. 1692. 4to. 2 vol. "Beyond all doubt this is by far the best as well as the most splendid edition extant of the author."—Dibden.

¹³ Paris. 1622. Folio. "Editio optima."—Dibden.

zenus,¹ St. Jerom,² Oppian,³ Pausanias,⁴ Photius,⁵ Pindar,⁶ Plato,⁷ Tacitus.⁸

Whilst among the medical rarities I may mention the Princeps editions of Aretæus⁹ and Galen,¹⁰ and very fine copies of the finest editions of Rhazes,¹¹ and Avicenna.¹²

THE PHARMACOPŒIAS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

I. The first London Pharmacopœia was published in 1618, just one century after the foundation of the College. By that time various Antidotaries, Dispensatories, and Pharmacopœias had appeared on the continent; at Nuremberg, Lyons, Cologne, Bergamo, Augsburg, Rome, Venice, Florence, &c. The first Dispensatory published by authority, is believed to be that of

¹ *Omnia Opera. Billii.* Paris. 1609. Folio. 2 vol. "The first printed text of the entire works of this father."—Dibden.

² *Opera Omnia. Erasmi.* Basil. 1516. Fol. 9 vol. "The first edition of the works of St. Jerom in a *complete* form."—Dibden.

³ *Turneb.* Paris. 1555. 4to. "One of the most beautiful books which Turnebus ever printed; its rarity and intrinsic value are equal to its elegance."—Dibden.

⁴ *Kuhnii.* Lipsiæ. 1696. Fol. "Emphatically and justly called the *editio optima* of Pausanias."—Dibden.

⁵ *Hæschelii.* Rothomag. 1653. Fol. "*Editio optima.*"—Dibden.

⁶ *Westii et Welstedii.* Oxon. 1697. Fol. "A splendid monument of classical research and typographical beauty."—Dibden.

⁷ *Serrani.* Paris, 1578. Fol. 3 vol. Printed by H. Stephen. "This celebrated and magnificent edition," writes Dibden.

⁸ *Elzevir.* Lugd. Bat. 1640. 2 vol. "It is," writes Dr. Dibden, "one of the scarcest of the Elzevir classics, and a fine copy is very valuable."

⁹ *Goupyli.* Paris. 1554. 8vo. Gk. Printed by Turnebus. Fabricius speaks of the "purity of the paper, the amplitude of the margin, and the elegance of the types." A Latin version of Aretæus appeared in 1552, but this is the first in Greek. Dibden's Introduction to the Greek and Latin Classics. 4th edit. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond. 1827. Vol. 1, p. 290.

¹⁰ *Opera Omnia in ædibus Aldi. Venetiis.* 1525. Fol. 5 vol.

¹¹ Helchavy; hoc est, *Liber continens Artem Medicinæ. Impresum Brixie per Jacobum Britannicum Brixianum.* 1486. Fol.

¹² *Opera cum Explanat. Jacobi de Partibus.* Lugd. 1498, Fol. 3 vol., and his *Liber Canonis in Medicina.* Romæ. 1593. Fol. Arabice.

Valerius Cordus in 1542, on the authority of the senate of Nuremberg. Cordus, then a young student, during a transient visit to Nuremberg, is said to have produced a collection of medical receipts which he had selected from the works of the most esteemed writers, and that the physicians of Nuremberg were so highly pleased with it that they urged him to print it for the benefit of the apothecaries; and, having obtained the sanction of the Senate to the undertaking, he did so in 1542.

The Lyons Dispensatory appeared in 1561;¹ that of Cologne in 1565;² the Pharmacopœia Bergomensis in 1580,³ and the Pharmacopœia Augustana in 1601. The last-named is the reputed parent of the various Pharmacopœias that succeeded it. It was soon followed by the Italian pharmacopœias above named; by that of London in 1618, and of Paris in 1637.

The earliest mention of the London Pharmacopœia that I meet with in the Annals is on the 25th of June, 1585:—

“Actum est de unâ aliquâ, certâ, publicâ, ac uniformi Pharmacopœiâ, in hâc civitate ab omnibus pharmacopolis usurpandâ. Sed quoniam res videbatur operosa, et digna pleniori deliberatione, idcirco rejicitur in proxima Comitia; et nihil aliud in hoc tempore conclusum est, quàm ut, longiori spatio ad cogitandum eâ de re sumpto, unusquisque Collega adsit in proximis Comititiis, et quid hâc in re fieri velit, tunc liberè exponat: ut sic cum totius Societatis consensu aliquid perfectum et egregium in re tam laudabili attentetur.”

The next entry is on the 10th October, 1589:—

“Propositum, deliberatum, et conclusum est, ut unum aliquod publicum ac uniforme Dispensatorium sive Receptorum Magistralium formula officinis sequenda constituatur. Et ut istud opus tam præclarum, meliùs et maturiùs perficiatur, rem totam in classes diviserunt: et singulis Collegis suum in hoc negotio cuique munus et pensum est assignatum, ut hic infra apparet. Omnibusque et singulis injunctum est, ut proximis solemnibus

¹ Dispensarium Compositorum ab antiquioribus junioribusque Archiâtris Medicamentorum. 18mo. Lugd. 1561.

² Dispensarium Usuale pro Pharmacopœis Coloniensibus. 12mo. Colonia. 1565.

³ Pharmacopœia Collegii Medicorum Bergomensium. 4to. Bergomi. 1580.

Comitiis, nempe ad festum nativitatis Christi proximum, omnia parentur, et in solempni illo congressu in scriptis represententur.

“Ordo et Classis earum rerum quæ tractari debent in Comuni Dispensatorio Collegii: et per quos Collegas res singulæ sunt seorsim considerandæ:—

Syrupi	}	Per D.D. Atslowe, Browne, Farmery, Preest.
Julapia		
Decocta	}	Per D.D. Frier et D'Oylie.
Olea		
Aquæ	}	Per D.D. Smith (Oxon) et Taylior.
distillatæ		
Linimenta	}	Per D.D. Forster et Atkins.
Unguenta		
Emplastra		
Cerota		
Succi Rob	}	Per D.D. Smith (Cantab), Hector, Dodding, et Osborne.
Conserva		
Condita	}	Per D.D. Johnson, Langton, Muffett.
Confecta		
Extracta	}	Per Medicos Regineos.
Sales		
Chemica	}	Per D.D. Gilbert et Turner.
Metallica		
Pulveres	}	Per D. Præsid. et D. Wilkinson.
Tragemata		
Pilulæ	}	Per D.D. Marbeck et James.”
Electuaria		
Opiata	}	
Eclegmata		
Trochischi	}	
Collyria		

1589. December 23. “In his Comitiis omnes Collegæ, unusquisque pro se, in scriptis representabant id quod excogitarunt pro novo Dispensatorio et Usuali Londinensi Collegii consensu publicando. Totum autem hoc opus, ut perfectius et limatius exeat in vulgus, sex Collegis iterum examinandum assignatur. Examinatores autem sunt hi, Dr. Forster, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Turner, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Browne, Dr. James.” And on the 13th December, 1594, we read, “Assignati sunt ad examen Dispensatorii nostri, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Gilbert, Dr. Browne, Dr. James, Dr. Turner, Dr. Atkins, Dr. Wilkinson, Dr. Paddy.” Some circumstances must have occurred to interfere with the completion of the undertaking, for the subject was allowed to drop,

and for a period of twenty years no further progress was attempted.

On the 25th June, 1614, the subject was revived, and under that date we read, "De Dispensatorio communi in officinis pharmacopœorum habendo proponitur, et Bergomensi, Norimburgensi, et cæteris Antidotariis una cum nostris conferendis primò referatur ad D. Ridley, D. Davis, D. Argent, D. Herring, D. Harvey, D. Fox, D. Andrewes, et D. Gulston." On the 13th September, 1616, a committee of five, consisting of Dr. Ridley, Dr. Lister, Dr. Argent, Dr. Fox, and the Registrar, was appointed to examine the papers already collected for the Pharmacopœia, and to report upon them to the Elects. The Committee met on the following day (14th September, 1616), but so many of the documents which had been collected were missing that they broke up their sitting, and reporting to the President the deficiency they had discovered, attributed it to a former president, probably Dr. Forster, the immediate predecessor of Dr. Atkins, who died 27th March, 1616, in his year of office as president.

On the 30th September, 1616, Dr. Atkins, the President, decided that several other Fellows should be consulted and added to the Committee above named. Several notices of the Pharmacopœia Committee occur from this time, and on the 30th September, 1617, when Dr. Atkins laid down the Presidency (to which he was re-elected), he delivered an address to the Fellows, in which he mentioned the Charter about to be granted to the College and the Pharmacopœia then on the point of completion.¹

The day after Palm Sunday, 1618, arrangements were made for publication. Sir Theodore de Mayerne, M.D., was deputed to write the dedication to the king (James I), and the preface was confided to Drs. Palmer, Herring, Gwin, Fox, Andrews, Baskerville, &c., with an ultimate reference to and supervision by the President, Dr. Atkins.²

¹ "Dein D. Præses, oratione habitâ de novâ privilegiæ Chartâ et Pharmacopœiâ propemodum ab et sub ipso paratis, bene monitoriâ, deposuit officium."—*Annales*.

² "Epistola dedicatoria Pharmacopœiæ ad Dm. Regem a Dre. Mayerne conscribenda dicitur: Præfatio a pluribus, Palmer, Herring, Gwin, Fox, Andrews, Baskerville, deinceps alii ad Præsidentem referanda."

The king's proclamation commanding all apothecaries of the realm to follow this Pharmacopœia, and this only, is dated 26th April, 1618. It was published on the 7th May, 1618, surreptitiously and prematurely, by the printer in the absence of the President, and though very carelessly printed and full of errata, seems to have been rapidly exhausted. It is a small folio of 184 pages; and its title is as follows:—

Pharmacopœia
Londinensis,
in qua
Medicamenta
antiqua et nova
usitatissima, sedulò collecta,
accuratissimè examinata, quo-
tidiana experientia confirmata
describuntur.
Opera Medicorum Collegii
Londinensis.
Ex Serenissimi Regis Mandato
cum R. M. Privilegio.
Londini,
Excudebat Edwardus Griffin,
sumptibus Johannis Marriot, ad
insigne Iridis albæ in platea vulgò
dicta Fleet-street, 1618.

Within four months (namely on the 5th September following) arrangements were made for a new edition,¹ which appeared on the 7th December, 1618. This is a handsome volume, and, as compared with its predecessor, is remarkably free from typographical errors.² Successive editions of this first London Phar-

¹ "Proponitur de nova impressione Pharmacopœiæ Londinensis."

² The epilogue to this edition ought not to be omitted: "Edimus jam secundo partu, secundo magis eventu, Pharmacopœiam Londinensem. Nos (inquam) edimus. Nam priorem illam informem, deformem, festinans Typographus, dicemus edidit? immò veriùs protrusit in lucem. Sicut calore æstuans jecur, crudum adhuc alimentum avidâ quâdem fame rapit à ventriculo: sic ille è manibus nostris hoc opusculum adhuc impolitum, surripuit, inconsulto, immò tunc absente Præsidente, et procul ab urbe avvocato, qui illi limando poliendoque potissimùm invigilavit. Qui post reditum indignè ferens illud tot mendis et erroribus conspurcatum, tot detruncatis et deperditis membris mutilum et mancum, in publicum prorepsisse, convocatis ad se Collegis, totum opus quâ potuit diligentia, ad incudem denuò revocavit; secundamque editionem maturavit: quæ

macpœia, each somewhat modified and an improvement on its predecessor, appeared in 1627, 1632, 1639.

A brief account of the contents of this the first Pharmacopœia published in these kingdoms may not be out of place or without interest. The "Catalogus Simplicium ad Pharmacopœiam conducentium," answering to the "Materia Medica" of modern Pharmacopœias, comprises more than a thousand different articles, and among these are many of extraordinary and even revolting character. These Simplicia are classed and arranged in the following order:—

Radices	138
Cortices	34
Ligna et eorum Scobes	16
Herbæ et earum Folia	271
Flores	82
Fructus et Germina	75
Semina sive Grana	138
Lachrymæ, Liqueores, Gummi, Resinæ	47
Succi	27
E. Plantis nata	7
Animalia	31
Animalium partes, excrementa, et ex iis desumpta	60
Marina	25
Sales	11
Metallica et Mineralia	66
	<hr/>
	1,028

The preparations and compounds of these, with the numbers included in each division, are as follows:—

Aquæ simpliciores distillandæ, quæ usui, et sunt in usu	178
Aquæ compositæ	35
Vina medicata	3
Aceta medicata	10
Decocta	8
Potio vulneraria	1
Syrupi simpliciores unâ cum compositis qui sunt in usu	90
Melita et Oxymelita	18
Rob, sive Sapæ, et Succi	12
Lohoch sive Elecgmata	6
Condita	55
Conservæ et Sacchara	62

nunc demùm in lucem prodit à mendis purior, remediis locupletior: quæ et felicior est futura, si illam candor tuus et frons benigna cononestent."

II. The second London Pharmacopœia appeared in 1650 during the Commonwealth, and in the presidency of Dr. John Clarke. It was about two years in progress, and its final supervision before going to press, was confided to Sir Maurice Williams, Dr. Hamey, and Dr. Ent. A new title was deemed necessary; and this, with the address to the reader and the epilogue, was by the president deputed to Dr. Hamey to write.¹ The title of the work is as follows:—

Pharmacopœia
Londinensis;
Collegarum
hodie viventium studiis
ac symbolis
ornatior.
Londini;
Typis G. Dugard
Impensis
Stephani Bowtell
Bibliopolæ in vico
vulgò dicto
Pope's Head-alley,
1650.

The Pharmacopœia of 1650 contains corrosive sublimate, the white precipitate, and the red precipitate. In other respects it differs but little from its predecessor; the principles on which it was constructed are the same, and there is little in the body of the work, or in the address to the reader, or the epilogue, but the usual quaintness of Hamey's style to call for special comment. Editions of this Pharmacopœia in duodecimo appeared in 1661 and 1668.

III. The third Pharmacopœia Londinensis, that of 1677, would seem to have been somewhat hastily prepared. The first mention of it in the Annals, is on the 30th August, 1676; when it was determined that a new, enlarged, and corrected edition of the work should be sent to press, and that the care of it should be confided to the president, Sir George Ent. It appeared early in the following year (1677) with the following title:—

¹ "Mihi (writes Hamey, in his MS. *Bustorum aliquot Reliquiæ*:—*ad vocem Jo. Clarke*) sigillatim præter cætera, datâ curâ novandi tituli, et scribendæ epistolæ, cum epilogo ad lectorem."

Pharmacopœia
Collegii Regalis
Londini.
Londini;

Typis Tho. Newcomb, prostant venales apud Joh. Martyn,
Joh. Starkey, Tho. Basset, Jo. Wright, Ric. Chiswel
et Rob. Boulter,
MDCLXXVII.

It is little more than a reprint (with a few additional formulæ) of the Pharmacopœia of 1650, and, although dedicated to Charles II, contains likewise Sir Theodore Mayerne's Epistola Dedicatoria to James I. from the Pharmacopœia of 1618; and Hamey's address to the reader from the Pharmacopœia of 1650. It is distinguished from the last-named work by the difference of title, the dedication to Charles II, the omission of Hamey's epilogue, and the alteration of a few words in his address to the reader in 1650.

IV. Preparations for the fourth Pharmacopœia Londinensis were commenced in the beginning of 1718, and the work appeared in 1721, in the presidency of Sir Hans Sloane, bart. The Catalogus Simplicium Officinalium is wholly new, and is rendered full and complete, as might be expected in the work of one so deeply versed in botany and natural history as was Sir Hans Sloane, to whom, it is known, we chiefly owe this division of the volume. In previous Pharmacopœias the several articles had appeared without any definition or means of identification, but it was now felt necessary to refer them, for the sake of accuracy, to the standard systematic work of the time, and a corresponding column of synonyms was now given, taken mostly from Bauhin's Pinax. Of the body of the work, comprising the Præparata and Composita, but little need be said. The number of compound medicated waters is limited, the number of syrups lessened.¹ The authors of the work take credit to them-

¹ "In Aquis Compositis distillandis major adhibenda fuit cura. Idem et in Syrupis concinnandis fecimus: quorum etiam farriginem, uptote magnâ ex parte inutilem æquè ac tædii plenam, de industriâ contraximus." Præfatio.

selves for rejecting medicines of little use, for altering formulæ that were absurd and inconsistent, for excluding such as savoured of superstition,¹ and generally for their endeavour to make the work consonant to reason and experience. The Pharmacopœia of 1721 was considerably in advance of its predecessors. The formulæ, now for the first time admitted, are simpler in their ingredients and construction, but too many of the older ones are retained, and most of these without correction or simplification. The compilers of the Pharmacopœia hoped to comprise within moderate bulk such a variety of medicines as would satisfy as well the lover of old, as the lover of modern prescription; those who preferred simplicity, equally as those who still adhered to complexity in officinal formulæ. The work really was what it thus purports to be, a compromise, and a transition from the polypharmacy of a previous generation to the simpler methods of prescription which were then becoming popular. Of the new medicines in the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1721 may be mentioned Hepar Sulphuris (potassii sulphuretum); Flores Salis Ammoniaci Martiales (ammonio-chloride of iron) and its tincture; Tinctura Martis cum Spiritu Salis (tincture of the perchloride of iron); Sal Martis (sulphate of iron); Aqua Sapphirina (solution of ammonio sulphate of copper); lunar caustic, tartar emetic, and lime-water. But little is recorded of the chief labourers on this Pharmacopœia. The preface, which bears date 30th September, 1720, was written by Sir Hans Sloane. The Imprimatur (which is signed, among

¹ "Quædam rejecimus, quia parùm utilia; quædam immutavimus, quia absurda sibi que repugnantia viderentur. Superstitionem olentia expunximus: ad rationis atque experientię normam omnia, quantum fieri potuit, redigere conati. Aliquid utique Antiquitati dedimus; cui tamen haud ita indultum est, ut, quicquid vestustatem præ se tulerit, locum hîc sine delectu obtinuerit. Quinimo multa recentius excogitata immiscuimus: quibus Medicorum, et præsentis et superiore seculo celeberrimum, experientia gratiam atque pondus addidit. Eo siquidem consilio processimus ut in mole haud immodicâ quàm maxima relinqueretur remediorum varietas: ut esset quod vetera sequentibus, quod nova amantibus, quod simplicitate gaudentibus, quod composita probantibus placeret: ut esset denique aptum quid et conveniens, quod ad morbum quemcunque facile accommodare posset medici solertia."—Præfatio.

others, by Mead and Freind) is dated 2nd September, 1720; the licence of George I, for the sole printing and publishing of the work for the term of fourteen years, 23rd January, 1720-1; and the King's proclamation commanding all apothecaries in England and Wales to follow the directions of the Pharmacopœia, 5th March, 1720-1. It is dedicated to the king, and appeared with the following title; a form which has been followed ever since:—

Pharmacopœia
Collegii Regalis
Medicorum
Londinensis.

Londini :

Typis G. Bowyer; Impensis R. Knaplock, B. Took,
D. Midwinter, R. Smith, G. and J. Innis,
J. Osborn. MDCCXXI.

A duodecimo edition appeared in 1724.

Each of these successive Pharmacopœias had been an improvement on its predecessor, but their general character and style remained the same; and it was not until the fifth, the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1746, that the work underwent a marked change, and assumed many of the characteristics of the Pharmacopœias of our own times.

The modes and forms of prescription derived from the Greeks and Arabians on the revival of learning were in the highest degree confused and complicated. This was due, in part, to an imperfect knowledge of the substances employed, to their trivial nature in many instances, and to a belief that what was wanting of efficiency or power in individual ingredients might be compensated for and augmented by the combination of many. The ancients, too, were strangely impressed with the dread of poisons, and for ever busied themselves in the search for antidotes. Hoping to frame compositions that might singly prevail against every species of poison, they massed together into one composition whatever they had imagined to be endued with alexipharmic powers. Hence the Mithridatium with its fifty ingredients, and the Theriaca Andromachi, with many more; hence, too, the Antidotus Magna Matthioli adversus Venena et Pestem, made up of more than a hundred and thirty

different ingredients, compounded as well as simple, which figured in our Pharmacopœia. Simplicity of prescription was lost, and a wantonness in accumulating, enlarging, and mixing medicines, grew up, which had continued to this time. The first London Pharmacopœia, with the exception of a few chemical remedies, which by the time of its publication had gained some credit, was principally derived from Mesue and Nicholaus de Salerno; with some additions from Fernelius, and some by Sir Theodore Mayerne himself, one of the compilers of the work, and both of them eminent for their unbounded diffusiveness in composition. This characteristic is conspicuous in all the Pharmacopœias above mentioned. But before the Pharmacopœia of 1721 appeared there were many physicians in London and the provinces far in advance of that work in simplicity and method of prescription; and in the quarter of a century that had since elapsed much had occurred to bring about an entire change in the whole method and style of pharmacy. Chemistry was attaining something of the character and precision of a science; and Gaubius, amongst but more categorically than others, had reduced into system the principles on which prescription should proceed, and had been teaching them for some years in his lectures, to increasing and admiring audiences at Leyden, whither most English physicians then resorted ere finishing their course of medical study.¹ The time was come for an entire reconstruction of our Pharmacopœia, and this it now underwent at the hands of those to whom we owe the preparation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1746.

V. The fifth London Pharmacopœia, that of 1746, was long in preparation, and, with a few exceptions, it is to be regarded as a new work. It was begun in October, 1738, by the President and Censors, with whom were soon associated in the work Drs. Crowe, Wilmot, Hopwood, Banks, Letherland, Bedford; and Dr. Henry Pemberton, the Gresham professor of physic, an accomplished gentleman, and one of the best chemists of his age.

¹ His work "Libellus de Methodo Concinnandi Formulas Medicamentorum," 12mo. Lugd. Bat., appeared in 1739; but he had been lecturing on that subject from 1731.

Most of Dr. Pemberton's time and attention for seven long years was devoted to this subject, and to him was confided all the chemical and pharmaceutic experiments necessary for the whole work.¹ Among the Fellows of the College who took the liveliest interest in the Pharmacopœia were the President and Dr. Crowe. Dr. Crowe was a most regular attendant at the meetings of the Pharmacopœia Committee; he possessed abundant pecuniary means, and he took upon himself to furnish at his own cost every member of the College with a printed copy, first of the original draft of the Pharmacopœia, and again, in the autumn of 1745, of the whole work, as finally agreed on for presentation to the College. To the sound sense and influence of the president, Dr. Plumtre,² was mainly due that curtailment of redundancies and general simplification of the work which so strikingly characterises the Pharmacopœia of 1746 from its four predecessors. The Committee, in their final report to the College, dwell on the redundancy in composition which ran through the whole ancient system of officinal prescription, and recommended the College to free the work as much as possible from

¹ 1745, November 1st. "Dr. Mead reminded the College of their obligation to Dr. Pemberton, whose time and judgment had been chiefly employed in their service for seven years past; that the faithfulness and accuracy with which he had made their chemical experiments, as well as the number of them, entitled him to a suitable acknowledgment, such as might be worth his acceptance, not as an operator, but consistently with his true character as a gentleman, scholar, philosopher, and physician. That as this would be an act highly worthy of the College he earnestly recommended it to their consideration."

1745, November 15th. The minutes of the last Comitia Majora were read, and Dr. Pemberton's eminent services having been duly considered, it was determined unanimously "That Dr. Pemberton have the sole right of copy of the said new Pharmacopœia under such limitations of type, paper, volume, and price, as shall be determined by the President. That Dr. Pemberton be presented with the sum of one hundred guineas, and be reimbursed whatever charges he has been at, on the College account not already satisfied."

² "Nec minori sane cura et diligentia medicinæ ipsius cultui et castitati prospexit; qui Pharmacopœiæ nostræ corrigendæ tam sedulo invigilaverit, inconditasque medicamentorum farragines, et inexplicabiles mixturas tam prudenti delectu, tam eleganti simplicitate temperaverit."—Oratio Harveiana auctore Georgio Baker, p. 23.

whatever remains of former pedantry, too great a regard for preceding times or inattention may have left. They state that their first care was to expunge the medicines no longer made use of in general practice, and to insert such as had come into esteem since the last revisal of the Pharmacopœia.¹ Of the new medicines may be specified Lixivium Saponarium (liquor. potassæ), Sal diureticus (acetas potassæ), Causticum Commune fortius (potassa cum calce), Glauber salts, mercurial pill, and nitric ether. The work was ordered by the College to be printed 15th November, 1745. The Imprimatur of the Censors' Board is dated 7th March, 1745-6, the order in Council 28th May, 1746. It appeared in quarto in the summer of 1746, and editions of it in duodecimo were published in 1747, 1757, and 1771. The Preface is from the pen of the president, Dr. Plumtre.

The Pharmacopœia of 1746 is in every respect a great improvement on that of 1721, and of the three that had preceded it. In proof of this may be mentioned the marked reduction in the number of simples in the *Materia Medica*; the yet more marked curtailment of redundancies in the ingredients of compounded articles; and the efforts towards simplification of prescription that are evident throughout the work. In the list of the *Materia Medica*, which is now arranged simply in alphabetical order, there are two hundred and seventy-two articles only, as contrasted with one thousand and twenty-eight in the Pharmacopœia of 1618, and only three hundred and seventy-eight preparations and compounds as compared with nine hundred and

¹ "Dedecus omnino fore visum est, et opprobrium meritum, si ulterius scateret medicamentorum apparatus, inconcinnis et inconditis misturis, quas intulit primæva inscitia, intrusit venenorum metus, aut perpetua suspicio: quibus ut obviam irent prisca, ferè toti erant in antidotorum investigatione, quæ plerumque superstitiosè et aniliter petierunt ex oraculis, insonniis, et commentis astrologicis; et inani spe freti, antidota composita efficiendi, quæ singulatim reprimerent cujusvis generis toxicum, quicquid contagioni adversari animo effinxerant, acervo adjecerunt. Hinc exolevit medicinæ simplicitas, invaluitque miscendi, augendi, et accumulandi luxuries. Exinde in nostra tempora fluxit labes. Nos quantum licuit cumulum amoliri conati sumus, nonnulla vero, vi consuetudinis cedentes, posteritati corrigenda reliquimus." — Præfatio Lectori.

thirty-two in that work. The Præparata et Composita in the Pharmacopœia of 1746 are as follow:—

Præparationes simpliciores	26
Conservæ	12
Condita	4
Succi	3
Extracta et Resinæ	12
Olea per expressionem	4
Olea per distillationem	26
Sales et Salina	36
Resinosa et Sulphurea	6
Metallica	27
Aquæ simplices	11
Aquæ stillatitiæ spirituosæ et spiritus	16
Decocta et Infusa	18
Vina	10
Tincturæ Spirituosæ	34
Mixturæ	6
Syrupi	18
Mella et Oxymelita	8
Pulveres	18
Trochisci et Tabellæ	8
Pilulæ	9
Electaria	11
Aquæ medicamentosæ	5
Olea per infusionem et decoctionem	4
Emplastra	14
Unguenta et Linimenta	23
Cerata	5
Epithemata	4

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Finally, it may be mentioned, in proof of the reduction in the number and complexity of ingredients in individual formulæ, that while the great majority of compounded articles in the above list are constituted of two, three, or four ingredients only, including the vehicle; there are of formulæ containing five ingredients twenty-seven, of those with six ingredients nine; that there are with seven, two; and with eight ingredients, two; and with nine, ten, thirteen, and fourteen ingredients, of each one. But as if in contrast to all this, and to the good sense everywhere else displayed throughout the work, we find to our surprise that the Mithridatium of fifty ingredients and the Theriaca Andromachi of sixty-five still find a place in this Pharmacopœia;

standing examples of the polypharmacy of a past age, as are the *Millepedæ*, *Vipera*, et *Scincorum ventres*, of the animal *Materia Medica* of the same period.

VI. Immediately after Sir George Baker's election to the presidency of the College he addressed himself to the review and reconstruction of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*. He was named President the 30th September, 1785, and on the 2nd of November following it was resolved by the College on his proposition to revise the *Pharmacopœia*, and a Committee of the College officers was named for that purpose. To them after a time was added Dr. George Fordyce, who, it has been said, was elected into the fellowship with a view to the aid his well-known scientific attainments might afford to the work the College had then in hand. Two years were given to the preparation of this the sixth *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, which appeared early in 1788, and is a good example of what science, letters, and sound sense could effect for such a work. To the classical attainments, profound medical erudition, and matured experience of the President, Sir George Baker, was added the extensive chemical and pharmaceutical knowledge and large experience of Dr. Fordyce, and the sound judgment and medical tact of Dr. David Pitcairn. The Committee availed itself of all the assistance that could be derived from the chemistry of the time. All formulæ of complex composition but of little use were omitted, redundancies in others were removed, and proved deficiencies in a few were supplied. But all this in such a manner that no new remedy was admitted into the *Pharmacopœia* without a good reason, and no old one in general use was rejected. Simplicity was studied wherever possible, and care was taken to combine such ingredients only as conspire to one and the same end.

The *Pharmacopœia* of 1788 is as noteworthy for the simples and compounds of former *Pharmacopœias* that it omits, as for the new articles it admits to its pages. The *Mithridatium* and *Theriaca Andromachi* are at length omitted, but it was only after their omission had been urged by the celebrated Dr. Heberden,¹ and a vote of the College to that effect, that the Com-

¹ Powell's Translation of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis* of 1809. 2nd ed. 8vo. Lond. 1809. p. 290.

mittee ventured to exclude them. Several of the formulæ of the preceding Pharmacopœia are still further simplified; and of the many new articles introduced I may mention aconite, arnica, cascarilla, conium, calumba, kino, quassia, simarouba, castor oil, senega, magnesia, Dover's and James's powders, solution of acetate of ammonia, Rochelle salt, tartrate of iron, oxide of zinc, two decoctions of sarsaparilla, Huxham's tincture of bark, ether, and Hoffmann's anodyne. The synonyms in the *Materia Medica* are no longer from Bauhin. The system of Linnæus had by this time become established in general favour, and the references are made to the *Species Plantarum* of that naturalist; but occasional deviations from it are admitted where more recent authorities or more accurate observation required them.

The preface to the work is by Sir George Baker, who was responsible also for the language of the Pharmacopœia itself. The *Imprimatur* of the Censors' Board is dated 5th October, 1787; the Order in Council 16th January, 1788. Editions were issued in quarto, octavo, and duodecimo, all of them in 1788. The authorised translation into English was by Thomas Healde, M.D., F.R.S., a Fellow of the College.

VII. Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1809. The question of a new Pharmacopœia was under consideration by the College as early as 1800; but nothing was really done towards it until the 30th September, 1805, at which time Sir Lucas Pepys, a person of great energy and decision of character, was in the chair. It was then determined to prepare another Pharmacopœia, and the work of doing so was delegated to an open Committee of the Fellows of the College, which commenced its meetings in January, 1806, and continued them with much regularity for two years. Suggestions and aid had been sought from all quarters, and at the end of that period the Committee printed a "Specimen" embodying the result of their inquiries and labours. Two hundred and fifty copies were distributed in April, 1808, among the fellows and members of the College and others, who had either interested themselves in the furtherance of the work, or were thought well qualified to give an opinion upon it. Observations, criticisms, and advice were invited. Those re-

ceived were numerous and valuable; and a Sub-committee of four of the Fellows, Dr. William Heberden, jun., Dr. Edward Ash, Dr. Maton, and Dr. Richard Powell, were appointed to consider them, and prepare a second "Specimen," with such alterations of the first as might be suggested by the subject itself considered as a whole, and by the observations which had been received. This second specimen was circulated only among the fellows of the College resident in London, and their further comments were invited. A final report was made to the College at the Comitia Majora held 25th March, 1809, and adopted; and the Pharmacopœia thus completed was ordered to be published.

One of the great difficulties that the Pharmacopœia Committee had to grapple with was the nomenclature, especially of chemical substances and compositions. This subject was fully considered in all its bearings, and the College finally judged it proper, for the sake of uniformity and consistency, that in adopting the products of chemistry it should adopt also its language, a principle which was followed in all subsequent Pharmacopœias of the London College. Another deviation from ordinary usage in the nomenclature of this Pharmacopœia was the placing the name of the base first instead of last in order, a change which proceeded from caution and not from any whimsical singularity. In the medical application of a chemical remedy the base is of primary importance, any accidental mistake in which would be of far the greatest consequence in compounding a medicine; and those who are used to the subject know the greater value and force of the first over any subsequent word used for a name either in the prescription of the physician, or upon the label of the druggist's bottle. The minim or sixtieth part of a fluid drachm, was now, in the interest of accuracy, substituted for the ever varying drop, the only mode heretofore in use for the division and measurement of quantities of liquids of less bulk than a drachm.

The Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1809 was almost wholly reconstructed and rewritten; the chemical parts were new, the processes for the preparation of the several articles are given at much length and in very good Latin, and a scientific nomencla-

ture in accordance with the most recent views of chemistry was adopted throughout the work. Some of the Galenical preparations remained unchanged, but the work, as a whole, presented a novel look in comparison with its predecessors, more so, however, in the mode in which its contents are presented to us than by any material additions to it. More than a hundred articles and preparations of the Pharmacopœia of 1788 are omitted from this of 1809, but it will scarcely be thought that any article which is omitted ought to have been retained. They are indeed, for the most part, those referred to in the preface to the Pharmacopœia of 1788, as innocent in themselves, and retained out of tenderness to the feelings of some contemporaries, and awaiting the correction or rejection of their successors.¹ Nearly as many new articles and preparations are introduced in their place, and several of them of great value and potency. Amongst these may be mentioned arsenic, belladonna, cajeput, cusparia, digitalis, the compound decoction of aloes, Griffith's mixture and pill, the pilula ferri cum myrrha, Plummer's pill, and more than a dozen new infusions, and these of so much value that most of them retain their place in the Pharmacopœia of the present time.

The preface to the work is from the pen of the President, Sir Lucas Pepys. For the language of the work itself the College was indebted to Dr. Richard Powell, who had acted throughout as secretary to the Pharmacopœia Committee, and to whom we owe the only authorised translation of the work into English. The Imprimatur of the Censors' Board and the Order in Council are both dated the same day, 26th June, 1809. A second edition of this work in octavo appeared in 1815, and another in duodecimo in 1817.

VIII. The eighth Pharmacopœia Londinensis, that of 1824, differs but little from its immediate predecessor of 1809, and was

¹ "Quod si supervacanei quidpiam aut parum utilis hinc inde sparsum sit, id nobis satius visum est posteris relinquere sive corrigendum, sive delendum, quam opinionibus etiam pravis dum innoxiiis, nimium pertinaciter adversari."—Præfatio ad Pharm. Lond. MDCCCLXXXVIII, p. xviii.

generally thought to be behind the science and therapeutics of the time. The only additions of any importance to it are bismuth, cubebs, croton oil, stramonium, confection of black pepper, and the wine of colchicum. Dr. Powell, Dr. Maton, Dr. Ash, Dr. Young, Dr. Hue, Sir George Tuthill, and Dr. Paris, were the Committee for its preparation, but it was mainly the work of Sir George Tuthill, to whom we owe the authorised translation of the work into English. So few were the alterations from the Pharmacopœia of 1809, so unimportant the additions to that work, that it was not thought necessary to write a new preface for the Pharmacopœia of 1824, and the preface of 1809, by Sir Lucas Pepys, was reprinted in this. Indeed one might hesitate to characterise this as a new Pharmacopœia, was it not that it has a new *Imprimatur* and a fresh Order in Council, two circumstances which have always been held to constitute a new Pharmacopœia as distinguished from an edition or reprint. The *Imprimatur* is dated 5th March, 1823, the Order in Council 19th January, 1824. Surprise was felt when this Pharmacopœia of 1824 appeared, that none of the new remedies then coming into use, neither morphia, nor iodine, nor quinine, were contained in it; and this feeling was increased when Dr. Paris, the junior member of the Pharmacopœia Committee, and an acknowledged authority on all questions of pharmacology, in 1826, only two years after the publication of the Pharmacopœia, took for the subject of his first *Materia Medica* lectures at the then new College in Pall Mall East, these very remedies, and other recent additions to the *Materia Medica*, with all the new discoveries in chemistry which had relation to that subject. But it was understood that Dr. Paris, who had advocated their admission into the Pharmacopœia, was overruled by his seniors in the Committee.

IX. The ninth Pharmacopœia *Londinensis*, that of 1836, was the work mainly of the elder Dr. Babington and Sir George Tuthill (both of whom died before it was completed), of Dr. Paris and Dr. Hue, aided by a very competent practical chemist, Mr. Richard Phillips, who had devoted much attention to pharmaceutic chemistry, and who, at the request of the

Pharmacopœia Committee, conducted or inspected the preparation of the new medicines then introduced, for the first time, into the Pharmacopœia, besides repeating in many instances the processes which that work already contained. Considering how much had been effected in the few previous years towards extending and remodelling those sciences on which medicine so largely depends, it can excite no surprise that the Pharmacopœia of 1824, which even at its publication was thought to be scarcely on a level with the knowledge of the time, should in the course of twelve years which had since elapsed, have become very imperfect, and in some respects obsolete. The Pharmacopœia of 1836 was undoubtedly a great improvement upon it, and on all Pharmacopœias that had preceded it, and a disposition is evinced throughout the work, to keep up with the rapid strides then making in chemistry, and through it in the number of energetic and valuable remedies that were being added to the armamentarium of the physician. This Pharmacopœia is marked by the admission into its pages for the first time of the alkaloids, aconitina, morphia, quinia, strychnia, and veratria, of hydrocyanic and phosphoric acids, of iodine, bromine, and preparations of them, of creosote, ergot, and lobelia. If, says the College, some of these should appear as yet but little approved by experience, we have, nevertheless, included them, that whosoever should think fit to administer them may have them at hand accurately prepared and fitted for his use. Short notes, relating chiefly to the chemical preparations and describing their physical properties, and the means which should be adopted for the detection of impurities and adulterations, are given for the first time in this Pharmacopœia.

The preface to the work was written by Dr. Chambers. The Imprimatur is dated 4th November, 1836, the Order in Council 26th October, 1836. The authorised translation was by Richard Phillips, F.R.S.

X. Of the tenth and last Pharmacopœia Londinensis which appeared in 1851 but little need be said. The alterations from its immediate predecessor of 1836 were few and unimportant, and it was said by competent judges not to be at all in advance

of that work in the chemical processes contained in it. The new remedies of moment introduced into it were chloroform, cod-liver oil, tannic and gallic acids, and atropine; and some convenient preparations of lobelia, ergot, and of the salts of morphia; aconitine was omitted, and so too was the bromide of potassium, both of which had found a place in the Pharmacopœia of 1836. The Pharmacopœia of 1851 was the work mainly of Dr. Benjamin G. Babington, Dr. F. J. Farre, and Dr. Nairne. Dr. Babington, it is believed, was responsible for the language of the work itself; but the preface was from the pen of Dr. Mayo, then the senior Censor of the College. The Imprimatur is dated 14th March, 1850, the Order in Council 3rd February, 1851. The authorised translation was by Mr. Richard Phillips, but he died whilst his work was going through the press, and it was completed by Mr. J. Denham Smith.

Under the provisions of the Medical Act, 21 and 22 Vic., the duty of preparing and publishing a *British* Pharmacopœia devolved on the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, and the College of Physicians of London, as did the sister Colleges of Edinburgh and Dublin, then ceased to issue their respective pharmacopœias.

A LIST OF THE PORTRAITS, PAINTINGS, BUSTS,
STATUETTES, &c., IN THE COLLEGE OF PHY-
SICIANS.

Portraits and Paintings.

JOHN ARBUTHNOT, M.D. (Roll, ii, 27.)

Painted by Jervas. Purchased by the College in 1864.
From the collection of Dr. Turton, bishop of Ely.

Fellow of the College, 1710. Died, 1735.

Physician to Queen Anne.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D. (Roll, ii, 402.)

Painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Bequeathed to the Col-
lege by Mrs. David Pitcairn.

Born, 1761. Fellow of the College, 1790. Died, 1823.

Physician Extraordinary to George III.

SIR GEORGE BAKER, bart. (Roll, ii, 213.)

Painted by Ozias Humphrey, R.A. Engraved by J. Singleton. Presented by Sir Frederick Baker, bart., in 1825.

Born in 1722. Fellow of the College, 1757. President, 1785, and was eight times re-elected. Died, 1809.

Physician to George III and to Queen Charlotte.

SIR RICHARD BLACKMORE, knt., M.D. (Roll, i, 467.)

Painted by Colsterman. Presented by Richard Almack, esq., of Milford, in 1863.

Fellow of the College, 1687. Died, 1729, aged seventy-six.

Physician to William III.

SIR GILBERT BLANE, bart., M.D. (Roll, ii, 325.)

An unfinished portrait by Sir Martin Archer Shee. Presented by Mr. D. Robertson Blane, in 1858.

Born, 1747. Licentiate of the College, 1781. Died, 1834.

Physician to George IV and William IV.

HERMAN BOERHAAVE.

Presented by Mr. Bayford, in 1832.

Born, 1668. Died, 1738.

FRANCIS BOOT, M.D.

Presented by the Linnæan Society in 1874.

Licentiate of the College, 1826. Died, 1863, aged seventy-two.

EDMUND BOULTER.

Presented by himself. Printer to the College.

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Roll, iii, 155.)

Painted by Saye, in 1860, at the expense of the College and "in honour of his memory."

Born, 1789. Licentiate of the College, 1816. Fellow, 1832. Died, 1858.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

SIR THOMAS BROWNE, knt., M.D., of Norwich. (Roll, i, 321.)

Born, 1605. Honorary Fellow of the College, 1664. Died, 1682.

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE, *knt.*, M.D. (Roll, ii, 95.)

Painted by Hudson. Presented by himself in 1767, when President.

Born, 1692. Fellow of the College, 1726. Treasurer, 1751. President, 1765 and 1766. Died, 1774.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 221.)

Painted by R. E. Pine, 1769. Engraved by W. Dickinson. Presented by Whitlock Nicholl, M.D., in 1828.

Fellow of the College, 1758. Died, 1797, aged eighty-six.

WALTER CHARLETON, M.D. (Roll, i, 390.)

Painted and engraved by Loggan, 1679.

Born, 1619. Fellow of the College, 1676-7. President, 1689 to 1691. Died, 1707.

WILLIAM CHESELDEN, the Surgeon. ?

Born, 1688. Died, 1752.

JOHN CLARKE, M.D. (Roll, i, 180.)

Presented by his grand-daughter Ann, daughter of Sir John Micklethwaite, M.D., in 1709.

Fellow of the College, 1622. Treasurer, 1643. President from 1645 to 1649. Died, 1653.

JOSIAH CLERK, M.D. (Roll, i, 379.)

Fellow of the College, 1675. Treasurer, 1709. President, 1708. Died, 1714, aged seventy-four.

WILLIAM CROONE, M.D. (Roll, i, 369.)

Painted by Mary Beale. Presented by William Woodford, M.D., F.R.C.P., Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford, in 1738.

Fellow of the College, 1675. Died, 1684.

THE MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER. (Roll, i, 281.)

Painted at the expense of the College in 1691.

Born, 1606. Fellow of the College, 1658. Died, 1680.

JOHN ELLIOTSON, M.D. (Roll, iii, 258.)

Painted by James Ramsay. Presented by his sister, Miss Eliza Elliotson.

Born, 1791. Fellow of the College, 1822. Died, 1868.

THOMAS ELLIOTSON, M.D.

Painted by James Ramsay. Presented by his sisters, Emma and Eliza Elliotson, 1851.

Fellow of the College, 1833. Died 1st August, 1850.

ARTHUR FARRE, M.D.

Painted by Altamura. Presented by himself in 1877.

Fellow of the College, 1843.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, M.D. (Roll, ii, 154.)

Painted by Hogarth. Presented by Mr. Cribb.

Born, 1712. Licentiate of the College, 1744. Died, 1780.

JOHN FREIND, M.D. (Roll, ii, 48.)

Painted by Dahl. Bequeathed to the College by Matthew Lee, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1755.

Born, 1675. Fellow of the College, 1716. Died, 1728.

Elected M.P. for Launceston in 1722.

Physician to Queen Caroline.

JOHN FREIND, M.D.

A medallion carved in box-wood.

Presented to the College by Dr. Diamond.

SIR SAMUEL GARTH, knt., M.D. (Roll, i, 498.)

Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Engraved by Heinbracher. Presented by Charles Chauncey, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1763.

Fellow of the College, 1693. Died 1718-9.

Physician to George I, and Physician-General to the Army.

FRANCIS GLISSON, M.D. (Roll, i, 218.)

Painted and engraved by W. Faithorne.

Born, 1597. Fellow of the College, 1635. President, 1667 to 1669. Died, 1677.

ROBERT GOOCH, M.D. (Roll, iii, 100.)

Painted by R. J. Lane. Presented by his daughter, Miss Gooch, of Torquay.

Born, 1784. Licentiate of the College, 1812. Died, 1830.

CHARLES GOODALL, M.D. (Roll, i, 402.)

Presented by his widow in 1713.

Fellow of the College, 1680. President, 1708, to his death, in 1712.

RICHARD HALE, M.D. (Roll, ii, 48.)

Fellow of the College, 1716. Died, 1728, aged fifty-eight.

RICHARD HALE, M.D.

Painted by Richardson in 1733 at the expense of the College. A copy of the above "for the College library," to which Dr. Hale had been a liberal benefactor.

BALDWIN HAMEY, M.D. (Roll, i, 207.)

Painted by Snelling. Presented by Ralph Palmer, esq.

Born, 1600. Fellow of the College, 1633-4. Registrar, 1646. Treasurer, 1664. Died, 1676.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D. (Roll, i, 124.)

Painted by Cornelius Jansen. Engraved by J. Hall.

Born, 1578. Fellow of the College, 1607. Lumleian lecturer, 1615. Treasurer, 1628. Died, 1657.

Physician to James I and Charles I.

— HARVEY demonstrating to Charles I his theory of the circulation of the blood. Painted by Robert Hannah. Engraved by H. Lemon. Purchased by the College.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 159.)

Painted by Sir William Beechy, R.A. Engraved by W. Ward. Presented by his son, William Heberden, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1825.

Born, 1710. Fellow of the College, 1746. Died, 1801.

HENRY VIII.

One of two "ancient pictures" in the possession of Charles Goodall, M.D., F.R.C.P., and presented by him to the College in 1706.

HENRY VIII.

Presented by Dr. Rawlinson, 4th December, 1747.

WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D. (Roll, ii, 205.)

Painted by Hans Zoffani. Presented by Mr. Bransby B. Cooper in 1829.

Born, 1718. Licentiate of the College, 1756. Died, 1783.

Physician Extraordinary to Queen Charlotte.

WILLIAM HUNTER, M.D., lecturing on anatomy to the Royal Academy. Painted by Hans Zoffani. Presented to the College by the widow of Matthew Baillie, M.D., in 1822.

Dr. Hunter was appointed Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy in 1768.

SIR RICHARD JEBB, M.D. (Roll, ii, 291.)

Painted by Hans Zoffani. Presented by the Rev. R. Fitzwilliam Hallifax, of Batchcott, near Ludlow, in 1827.

Born, 1729. Licentiate of the College, 1755. Fellow, 1771. Died, 1787.

Physician Extraordinary to George III; Physician to the Prince of Wales.

SIR EDMUND KING, *knt.*, M.D. (Roll, i, 448.)

Painted by Sir Peter Lely. Engraved by Williams.

Fellow of the College, 1687. Died, 1709, aged eighty.

Physician to Charles II.

THOMAS LINACRE, M.D. (Roll, i, 12.)

A copy in 1810, by Mr. William Miller, the College bedel, an amateur artist of considerable merit, from an original picture in Kensington palace.

Born, 1460. President of the College from its foundation, in 1518, to his death in 1524.

Physician to Henry VII and Henry VIII.

THE MANIAC. Painted by George Daw, R.A. Presented to the College by the committee of Hanwell Asylum.

WILLIAM GEORGE MATON, M.D. (Roll, iii, 6.)

Purchased by the College in 1870.

Born, 1774. Fellow of the College, 1802. Treasurer, 1814. Died, 1835.

SIR THEODORE DE MAYERNE, *knt.*, M.D. (Roll, i, 163.)

Born at Geneva, 1573. Fellow of the College, 1616. Died, 1654-5.

Physician to Henry IV of France; to James I of England, Charles I, and Charles II.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D. (Roll, ii, 40.)

Presented by Charles Chauncey, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1759.

Born, 1673. Fellow of the College, 1716. Died, 1754.

Physician to George II.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D.

Portrait in profile. Presented by the widow of Pelham Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1836.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D.

Portrait in profile. Presented by Mr. Bayford in 1837.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D.

A miniature. Presented by the late distinguished surgeon, Sir William Fergusson, *bart.*

SIR JOHN MICKLETHWAITE, *knt.*, M.D. (Roll, i, 237.)

Presented by Sir Edmund King, M.D., in 1682.

Born, 1612. Fellow of the College, 1643. Treasurer, 1667 to 1675. President from 1676 to 1681. Died, 1682.

Physician to Charles II.

SIR THOMAS MILLINGTON, *knt.*, M.D. (Roll, i, 363.)

Born, 1628. Fellow of the College, 1672. Treasurer, 1686 to 1689. President, 1696 to his death in 1703-4.

Physician to William III, Queen Mary, and Queen Anne.

EDWARD THOMAS MONRO, M.D. (Roll, iii, 153.)

Painted by his son, Henry Monro, M.D., F.R.C.P., and presented by him to the College.

Born, 1789. Fellow of the College, 1816. Treasurer, 1845 to 1854. Died, 1856.

JAMES MONRO, M.D. (Roll, ii, 113.)

Presented by his great great grandson, Henry Monro, M.D.,
F.R.C.P.

Born, 1680. Fellow of the College, 1729. Died, 1752.

JOHN MONRO, M.D. (Roll, ii, 183.)

Presented by his great grandson, Henry Monro, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Born, 1715. Fellow of the College, 1753. Died, 1791.

THOMAS MONRO, M.D. (Roll, ii, 414.)

Presented by his grandson, Henry Monro, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Born, 1759. Fellow of the College, 1791. Died, 1833.

MESSENGER MONSEY, A.B. (Roll, ii, 84.)

Painted by Mary Black in 1764. Presented by F. Walford,
esq., of Bolton-street, in 1877.

Born, 1693. Extra-Licentiate of the College, 1723. Died,
1788, aged ninety-six.

Physician to Chelsea hospital.

JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D. (Roll, iii, 120.)

Painted by Charles Skotowe. Presented by his family.

Born, 1785. Fellow of the College; 1814. President, 1844
to his death in 1856.

THOMAS PELLETT, M.D. (Roll, ii, 56.)

Fellow of the College, 1716. President, 1735 to 1739. Died,
1744.

DAVID PITCAIRN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 353.)

Painted by Hoppner. Bequeathed to the College by his
widow.

Born, 1749. Fellow of the College, 1785. Died, 1809.

WILLIAM PITCAIRN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 172.)

Painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Engraved by Jones. Be-
queathed to the College by the widow of David Pitcairn, M.D.,
F.R.C.P.

Born, 1711. Fellow of the College, 1750. President, 1775
to 1784. Died, 1791.

HENRY PLUMPTRE, M.D. (Roll, ii, 24.)

Presented by himself in 1744.

Fellow of the College, 1708. Registrar, 1718 to 1722.
Treasurer, 1725 and 1726. President, 1740 to 1745. Died, 1746.

WILLIAM PROUT, M.D. (Roll, iii, 109.)

Painted by Henry Phillips, jun., at the expense of the College,
from a miniature in the possession of his family.

Born, 1785. Licentiate of the College, 1812. Fellow, 1829.
Died, 1850.

SIR FRANCIS PRUJEAN, knt., M.D. (Roll, i, 185.)

Painted by Streater in 1662. Purchased by the College in
1874 of Miss Prujean, his last surviving descendant.

Fellow of the College, 1626. Registrar, 1641 to 1647. Trea-
surer, 1655 to 1663. President, 1650 to 1654. Died, 1666.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, M.D. (Roll, i, 455.)

Painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Presented by Dr. Jenner in
1764.

Born, 1650. Fellow of the College, 1687. Died, 1714.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS, M.D. (Roll, ii, 399.)

Presented by his son, Mr. J. J. Saunders.

Born, 1743. Licentiate of the College, 1769. Fellow, 1790.
Died, 1817.

Physician Extraordinary to the Prince Regent.

PETER SHAW, M.D. (Roll, ii, 190.)

Presented by the widow of Pelham Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
in 1836.

Born, 1694. Licentiate of the College, 1740. Fellow, 1754.
Died, 1763.

Physician to George II and George III.

SIR HANS SLOANE, bart., M.D. (Roll, i, 460.)

Painted by Thomas Murray.

Born, 1660. Fellow of the College, 1687. President, from 1719 to 1735. Died, 1753.

Physician to George II. Physician-General to the army.

JOHN SPURGIN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 264.)

Painted by Miss Sutherland. Presented by his widow.

Fellow of the College, 1826. Died, 1866.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D. (Roll, i, 309.)

Painted by Mary Beale. Presented by his grandson, Theophilus Sydenham, in 1747.

Born, 1624. Licentiate of the College, 1663. Died, 1689.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.

Presented by his son, William Sydenham, M.D., in 1691.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.

Presented by Mr. Bayford, 1832.

EDWARD TYSON, M.D. (Roll, i, 426.)

Presented by Richard Tyson, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1764.

Fellow of the College, 1683. Died, 1708, aged fifty-eight.

RICHARD TYSON, M.D. (Roll, ii, 234.)

Fellow of the College, 1761. Registrar, 1774 to 1780. Died, 1784.

ANDREAS VESALIUS.

Painted by Calcar.

PELHAM WARREN, M.D. (Roll, iii, 41.)

Painted by John Linnell, 1835, and engraved by him. Presented by his widow, in 1837.

Fellow of the College, 1806. Died, 1835, aged fifty-seven.

RICHARD WARREN, M.D. (Roll, ii, 242.)

Painted by Gainsborough. Presented by his son, Pelham Warren, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1825.

Born, 1731. Fellow, 1763. Died, 1797.

Physician to George III.

SIR THOMAS WATSON, bart., M.D. (Roll, iii, 291.)

Painted by Richmond, at the request of many of the Fellows of the College, and by them presented to the College. Engraved by Cousens.

Born, 1792. Fellow of the College, 1826. President, 1862 to 1866.

Physician to the Queen.

THOMAS WHARTON, M.D. (Roll, i, 255.)

Painted by Vair Dyke. Presented by his grandson George Wharton, M.D., F.R.C.P., in 1729.

Born, 1614. Fellow of the College, 1650. Died, 1673.

DANIEL WHISTLER, M.D. (Roll, i, 249.)

Presented by Mr. Boulton in 1704.

Fellow of the College, 1649. Registrar, 1674 to 1681. Treasurer, 1682. President, 1683. Died, 1684.

CARDINAL WOLSEY.

One of two "ancient pictures" formerly in the possession of Charles Goodall, M.D., F.R.C.P., and presented by him to the College in 1706.

Busts.

ANTHONY ADDINGTON, M.D. (Roll, ii, 198.)

Presented by Lord Chatham in 1827.

Fellow of the College, 1756. Died, 1790, aged seventy-six.

ASCLEPIOS.

A cast presented by Sir Thomas Watson, bart., M.D.

WILLIAM BABINGTON, M.D. (Roll, ii, 451.)

By Behnes. Presented in 1839 by the Committee for raising a monument to the memory of Dr. Babington in St. Paul's.

Born, 1756. Licentiate of the College, 1796. Fellow, 1827. Died, 1833.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, M.D. (Roll, ii, 402.)

By Chantry. Executed at the expense of the College, in 1824.

Born, 1761. Fellow of the College, 1790. Died, 1823.
Physician Extraordinary to George III.

RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D. (Roll, iii, 155.)

By Behnes. Presented by his widow.

Born, 1789. Licentiate of the College, 1816. Fellow, 1832.
Died, 1858.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

JOHN CONOLLY, M.D.

Presented by the Medico-Psychological Society in 1867.

Licentiate of the College, 1829. Fellow, 1844. Died, 1866,
aged seventy-one.

THE MARQUIS OF DORCHESTER. (Roll, i, 281.)

Born, 1606. Fellow of the College, 1658. Died, 1680.

GALEN.

An antique bust in marble. Presented by Lord Ashburton,
in 1835.

GEORGE IV.

By Chantry. Presented by the king in 1825, at the opening
of the College in Pall Mall East.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, bart., M.D. (Roll, iii, 427.)

By Chantry. Executed at the expense of several Fellows of
the College, and by them presented to the College in 1825.

Born, 1766. Fellow of the College, 1794. President, from
1820 to his death in 1844.

Physician to George III, George IV, William IV, Victoria.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D. (Roll, i, 124.)

By Scheemakers. Presented by Dr. Mead in 1739. From
an original picture in the possession of Dr. Mead.

WILLIAM HARVEY, M.D.

A cast from the above.

RICHARD MEAD, M.D. (Roll, ii, 40.)

By Roubiliac. Presented by Anthony Askew, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
in 1756.

Born, 1673. Fellow of the College, 1716. Died, 1754.
Physician to George II.

JOHN AYRTON PARIS, M.D. (Roll, iii, 120.)

Modelled in clay.

Born, 1785. Fellow of the College, 1814. President, 1844 to
his death in 1856.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D. (Roll, i, 309.)

By Wilton, 1758. Executed at the expense of the College.

Born, 1624. Licentiate of the College, 1663. Died, 1689.

THOMAS SYDENHAM, M.D.

A model of the above, by Wilton, 1758.

Statuettes.

ANTHONY ASKEW, M.D. (Roll, ii, 185.)

A model in unbaked clay, the work of a Chinese who had
been his patient. Presented by Dr. Askew's daughter, Lady
Pepys, in 1831.

Born, 1722. Fellow of the College, 1753. Registrar, 1767 to
his death, 1774.

BENJAMIN GUY BABINGTON, M.D.

Presented by his son in 1868.

Fellow of the College, 1831. Died, 1866.

Medallions.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE CONSORT.

JOHN ORMISTON MACWILLIAM, M.D.

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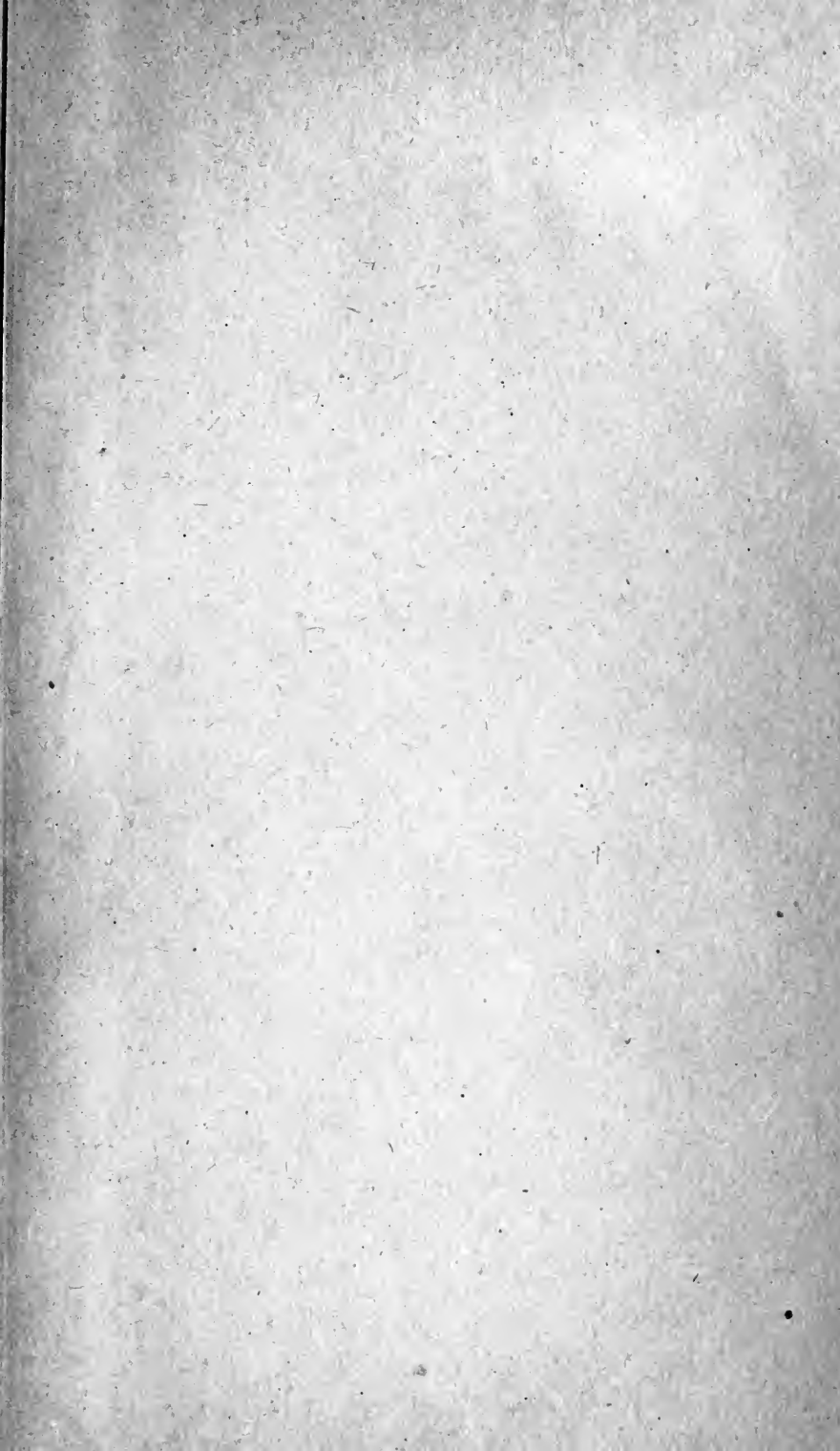
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