HISTORY
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE
OF SURGEONS
IN IRELAND,
THE
IRISH SCHOOLS
OF MEDICINE
&c. &c.

SIR C. A. CAMERON

1916

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HISTORY

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND
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OF THE
Royal College of Surgeons
IN IRELAND
AND OF THE
IRISH SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE
INCLUDING
A MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND
A MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY

BY
SIR CHARLES A. CAMERON, C.B.
Honorary Secretary and Past President
SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND ENLARGED.

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TO
MATTHEW O'REILLY DEASE, ESQ., D.L.
FORMERLY MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF LOUTH
WHOSE GENEROUS GIFTS
TO THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
ARE
RECORDED IN THE FOLLOWING PAGES
THIS HISTORY IS DEDICATED
This History is published under the authority of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.

The materials used in its production have been chiefly derived from the following sources:—The Records of the College, of the Royal College of Physicians and the Corporation of Dublin, the Public Record’s Office, the Calendar of State Papers, Patent Rolls, Parish Registers, old Army Lists, wills, minute books of Hospitals, family papers, books, periodicals, newspapers, and even inscriptions on tombstones.

For the compilation of the Medical Bibliography, I searched the libraries of the following Institutions:—The College, Trinity College; the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; the National, the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Dublin Society, the Public (Marsh’s), King’s Inns, Dublin Castle, and Dr. Steevens’ Hospital, in Dublin. In London the search was made in the British Museum and the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and in Oxford, the Bodleia Library.

The information which enabled me to write the biographical sketches was obtained from the persons they referred to, from their descendants, relatives and friends, and to a small extent from previous biographies. In numerous instances I was able to verify or correct by reference to Parish and other Records the information supplied to me. I am or was personally acquainted with a large proportion of the gentlemen of whom biographical sketches are given in Chapters XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII., XIX., XXI., and XXIII. With two of them,
PREFACE

Professors Aldridge and Austin—I was intimate so long ago as 1850.

It may be said that it would have been sufficient to have given memoirs of the more distinguished of the Teachers in the private Medical Schools. Some one has written that every Parish should have its biography. The teachers in the private schools largely helped to establish the good reputation of the Dublin School of Medicine: more or less distinguished, all deserve some reference to them in this History.

The private schools had a connection with the College. The names of the teachers in them had to be submitted to the College for approval. Their premises were often inspected by visitors from the College to ascertain whether or not they were properly equipped for teaching purposes.

The College usually present addresses to the outgoing and incoming Viceroy's; I have referred to some, but not to all, of them.

In conclusion, I have to express my grateful thanks to those who have so kindly supplied me with much material for the biographical part of this History.

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*Frontispiece*
HISTORY
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND.

CHAPTER I.
ON THE PROGRESS OF MEDICAL KNOWLEDGE AND LITERATURE IN IRELAND UP TO THE YEAR 1700.

It is admitted that a comparatively high state of civilisation prevailed in Ireland during the earlier ages of the Christian era; we may, therefore, infer that the ancient Irish were not ignorant of such knowledge of medicine as then existed in Europe. It is likely that some of the persons who studied at the seats of learning devoted their attention to the healing art.

The Annals of Tiernach are, with the exception of the Psalter of Cashel, the oldest Celtic MSS.—probably the most ancient in any language in Northern Europe. It is stated in them that in the year 366 a princess died in consequence of having swallowed a poisoned draught, from which we infer that even in that early age some knowledge of the preparation of drugs prevailed.

In a MS. entitled Cath Muighe Tuireadh, preserved in the library of Trinity College, an account is given of a battle, the wounded in which were placed in medicated baths by a celebrated surgeon named Diancecht. This personage, who flourished A.M. 3303, according to the Four Masters, is stated to have furnished a silver hand to a potentate who had been deprived of that member in a battle. The workmanship of the artificial hand was so wondrous that it was quite as useful to the potentate as his uninjured hand. It is probable that Diancecht was the Celtic equivalent of Esculapius. This legend and similar myths
as to the marvellous skill of the ancient Irish physicians and surgeons show at least a traditional belief in the existence of a high degree of culture amongst the practitioners of the healing art in Ireland in the early ages.

In Southey's "Morte d'Arthur," page 258, it is stated that when Sir Tristram was wounded by a poisoned spear he was advised to go to the country from whence his antagonist had come—namely, Ireland, for there alone the venom could be neutralised. He went to that country, and was placed by King Anguyshe under the care of his daughter, who "was a noble surgeon."

In the book of the genealogies of Mac Firbis reference is made to Baba, the female physician.

"Medical women" were not peculiar to the ancient Irish. We learn from Tacitus that the women followed the German armies for the purpose of dressing the wounds of the soldiers upon the battle-field—Ad matres, ad conjuges vulnera ferunt: nec illæ numeraret aut exigere plagas parent ("De Moribus Germaniae," cap. VII.).

In still earlier ages women practised medicine. In Blackie's translation of the Iliad, XI. 739, the following line occurs:—

"A Leech was she, and well she knew all herbs on ground that grew."

In the libraries of the British Museum, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin, and of the Royal Irish Academy there are large collections of manuscript works on medicine written in the Irish language. Many of them are dated in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and the calligraphy of several of them is quite equal to anything of the kind met with in monastic manuscripts. A catalogue of those in the British Museum has been prepared by Mr. Standish H. O'Grady.

The Rev. James E. H. Murphy, M.A., informs me that there are twenty-eight volumes of Irish Medical Manuscripts in the library of the University of Dublin.

In the Book of Leinster, which is preserved in Trinity College, an account is given of the surgical treatment of Conchobhar Mac Nessa, King of Ulster, who died A.D. 37. He was wounded in the head by a stone. The wound was stitched by Fingen with threads of gold to match the colour of the king's hair.

In an Irish medical manuscript it is stated that in the time of Cormac Mac Airt a piece of the skin of a ewe, freshly taken from the animal, was placed on a skinless part of one of Fionn MacCumhál's warriors, and got fixed healthily on the part so that it grew a fleece of wool which was periodically shorn. This shows that the idea of skin grafting, if not the practice of it, is an ancient one.

The book of Aicill in the Brehon Laws provides the fees to be paid to the physicians. For a death wound the fee was four cows and a samhain (three-years old heifer) from a king or his grade. In the case of chieftains the fee was three cows and a colpach (two-years old heifer).

If the operator was not a professional physician, and, without disclosing the fact, was unsuccessful in his remedial efforts, he was liable to a fine.

The laws relating to the treatment and care of the sick and the conduct of the physician are very numerous and elaborate. Directions for the treatment of the sick are given.

The Irish medical MSS. are chiefly translations from the Latinised versions of the works of the Greek "fathers of medicine," and of the Arabian writers on medicine, but they are by no means poor in accounts of indigenous practice, and in many of the translations the opinions of the translators are freely expressed. Epidemic influenza is first described in an Irish MS. of the fifteenth century under the names of fuacht and slaodhan.

Stanihurst speaks of the Irish reading very old and discoloured medical MSS. on vellum. They were in the Irish language, and were held in much repute as the depositories of medical maxims and rules which were of great antiquity (De Reb. Hibern., Antwerp, 1584).
One of the most interesting of the Irish medical works preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy is the volume known as "Hy Brassil." It is surmised that this work was written by the O'Lees. The book is of quarto size, consists of 88 pages, and dates from 1390. It is composed of three fragments of independent works, and the writing is extremely beautiful. The term Hy Brassil refers to the fact that the MS. was discovered in the "hy," or country of the O'Brassils.

The valuable Celtic MSS. from the celebrated Ashburnham Collection are in the possession of the Academy. They include several treatises on medical subjects. Exclusive of these, the Academy possesses many medical MSS. in Irish. Two of them were translated many years ago by Mr. Joseph O'Longan. They relate to the Materia Medica. Amongst the Ashburnham Collection is a nicely-written treatise on Materia Medica, by Neal O'Quin, dated 1535. The names of the articles described are given in Irish and Latin, and the descriptions of them in Irish.

In the middle of the fifteenth century Teige O Cassidy was physician to the Maguires of Fermanagh. He wrote a treatise on medicine. Later, in the sixteenth century, Donogh O Bolgardi, or Boulger, wrote several treatises and translations. In his law treat he mentions the fees to be paid for medical treatment by persons in different ranks of life. In one of his works he states that it was finished on St. Fintan's Day, 1466.

That medical men occupied a definite position amongst the Irish from the sixth century to the fourteenth century is evident from the clauses referring to them in the Brehon, or Irish code of laws. Their rates of remuneration were fixed, and in the social scale they were ranked as equal to the smiths. At present there is a considerable difference socially between smiths and surgeons; but in the middle ages, when defensive armour was worn, the smith stood high amongst craftsmen.

About a thousand years ago it became a custom for certain families to provide from amongst themselves physicians to treat the members of other and generally more distinguished families—for example, the O'Lees were hereditary physicians to the O'Flaherties of Galway, the O'Hickey's to the O'Briens of Thomond, the O'Sheils to the M'Mahons of Oriel and the MacCohlans of Delvin, and so on.

A family of physicians named O'Callenan migrated from Galway to the county of Cork, where, according to Surgeon Silvester O'Halloran, they became so celebrated as physicians that down to the middle of the 18th century it was a common saying in reference to a supposed incurable case—"Ni leighe feadh Callenan eilin"—"even an O'Callenan could not cure him."

The learned Dr. O'Donovan states that the celebrated astronomer Halley was descended from the O'Halghaiths, a family of hereditary physicians.

Of the skill of the Irish physicians Professor Van Helmont, who visited Ireland, says:—"The Irish are better managed in their sickness than the Italians, who have a physician in every village."

The disturbed condition of Ireland during the greater part of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and even the eighteenth centuries greatly retarded and often arrested the progress of medical knowledge. There was little to encourage men of ability to study or practise medicine in Ireland. The population was small and poor. There were, outside Dublin, no large towns. Encouragement of learning and scientific research was almost wholly wanting. Literally there was but one seat of learning in the country—namely, Trinity College, which, however, did but little to advance the interests of medicine until recent times. It is not to be wondered at, then, that Ireland is poor in medical literature of the seventeenth century, and that in the eighteenth century she occupied a position relatively inferior to that of many other countries of equal size, but more favourably circumstanced.

* Confessio Authoris (page 13). Amsterdam. 1619.
There were very few books published in Ireland during the sixteenth century. Dr. Rutty, writing in the middle of the eighteenth century to an inquiring friend, says that he believes there were no books printed in Ireland during that century; but in this surmise he was mistaken, as at least two or three devotional books were printed in Dublin before the seventeenth century. It is unlikely that any medical literature existed in print at that time. In Harris's edition of Sir James Ware's work on "The Writers of Ireland" it is stated (Book I., page 94) that Nicholas Stanhurst, who died in 1564, wrote a treatise entitled "Dieta Medicorum." I have not been able to discover this treatise in any of the libraries or book catalogues which I have searched; it was probably published in Holland. There is reason to believe that the first medical work by an Irish author which appeared in type was Dr. Theobald Angilbert's "Mensa Philosophica," published in Paris in 1526 by J. de Hursey. Its contents are chiefly table-talk and small witticisms, and it is almost undeserving of the title of a medical work. This author was educated abroad and practised in France.

Dr. Thady, or Thadeus Dun, an Irishman, practised in Locarno, in Switzerland. He published, in 1591, his "Epistolae Medicinales," which, in 1619, was followed by a larger work, entitled "De Morbis Mulieribus," &c. Dun was probably the first to suggest the use of the warm bath in tedious labour.

In the following pages I give a list of the medical works published in Ireland up to the year 1800, and I have reason to believe that it will probably be found a complete Irish medical bibliography for that period. A few references to the works of Irish physicians published in other countries will be given.

In 1615 Dr. Dermod O'Meara published in Dublin a duodecimo work, entitled Pathologia Haereditariae Generalis de morbis hereditarius tractatus Spagyresco—dogmaticus in quo generalis corundum morborum radix, natraa et therapeutica indicatio ex utriasque medicinae fontibus investigatur. This, I believe, was the first work of the kind printed in
Dr. Bernard O'Connor, a native of Kerry, was physician to the celebrated John Sobieski, King of Poland. He was supposed to have been born about 1666. He died in 1698. O'Connor received his medical education at Montpellier (then and long after a celebrated seat of medical learning). He proceeded to Paris, where he was admitted professionally to the Royal Chambers, and thereupon added to his titles—e Regia Camera Parisiensis Societate. He passed the latter portion of his life in London, and died there in 1698, at the early age of thirty-two. He wrote the treatises “De Humane Hypogastri Sarco Matei,” “Dissertationes Medico-Physice,” and “Evangelium Medici.” In the last-named work he advances an opinion that generation may be effected without actual contact of the sexes—an opinion verified by subsequent experimental results.

Two physicians of Dutch extraction, Gerard and Arnold Boate, practising in Ireland, published in Dublin, in 1641, an octavo volume, entitled “Philosophia Naturales,” in which they criticised the system of Aristotle. In 1652 G. Boate published in London (reprinted in Dublin, 1756, and also in 1755 by G. & A. Ewing) a “Natural History of Ireland.” He applauded the action of Parliament in prohibiting the use of salmon out of season, and attributed the leprosy prevalent in Ireland to the consumption of that unwholesome food.

In 1659 Dr. John Stearne published a work entitled "ΘΑΝΑΤΟΑΙΩΝ Σεν, De Morte Dissertatio; In quâ mortis Natura, Causae, Mobilitas Remora Remedia propinuantur; aeveriae de Cadavere Anima separatæ controversiae enodantur." It was printed in Dublin by Wm. Bladen. A second edition, published in 1699, consists of a duodecimo volume of 308 pages; the type and paper are of excellent quality, as shown in the copy of this rare work preserved in the Worth Library, Dr. Steevens' Hospital, Dublin.

Stearne also wrote "Aphorismæ de Filicidade," Dublin, 1654 and 1656, 8vo; "Animi Medela," &c. (a very long title). Dub-

lin, 1658, 8vo, pp. 516; and several other works having little or no relevancy to medicine.

Stearne was born at Ardbraccan, county of Meath, on 26th November, 1624. His grand-uncle, the Bishop of Meath, was the famous Usher, and his father was an imported English Bishop. He was educated in Trinity College, Dublin, and became a Senior Fellow thereof. He was the first President of the Fraternity of Physicians, Trinity Hall, 1665–7, of the College of Physicians in Dublin, 1660–7, and of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, 1669. He died 18th November, 1669. He appears to have studied divinity even more ardently than medicine. In his time he was, and continues to be, a celebrity.

In 1667 Cassin Conly published a duodecimo volume in Dublin, entitled "Willisius Male Vindicatus Sive Medicus Oxoniensis Mendacitatis et Insensae Delectus." Willis was the celebrated professor of medicine at Oxford, and Conly was a native of the Queen's County. He vindicated Willis's views on fever, which had been assailed by Dermot O'Meara.

A rare and curious book by John O'Dwyer, evidently an Irishman, giving an account of the state of the medical profession and complaining of the intrusion of midwives and quacks, has the following title:—"Querela Medica se Planctus Medicinae Moderne Status Athore. Ioanne O'Dwyer, Cassiliensi Medicinae Liecintiato Vbrisque Montensis Medico Pensionario. Montibus Ex Officinâ Aegidii V. Havart. Sub Signo Paradisi. 1686."

In the British Medical Journal for 1884 several letters appeared in reference to a work on Midwifery by Wolveridge, said to be the oldest original book on the subject by an English author. It was stated that the only known copy in existence was that lately in possession of Dr. Fontyce Baker, of New York, but which had been taken for transcription by a Frenchman, who subsequently disappeared. It was, moreover, alleged that the book was published in Dublin in 1670.
has since been ascertained that two copies (one imperfect) of 
this rare work are in England—one in the Ratford Library, 
St. Mary's Hospital, the other in the possession of the late Dr. 
Jardine, Capel, Surrey. I find that it was printed in London, 
not in Dublin, in the year 1671, but probably it was reprinted 
in Dublin. The author practised in Cork, and his name 
appears, but with a " ? " before it, in Belcher's list of the 
" Fraternity of Physicians," Trinity Hall, Dublin, established 
in 1660. I find the name James Wolveridge, M.D., 1664, in 
Dr. Todd's roll of graduates of the University of Dublin. 

"Speculum Matricis ; or the Expert Midwives' Handmaid. 
Catechistically Composed, by James Wolveridge, M.D. Lon-
don : Printed by E. Okes; and are to be sold by Rowland 
Reynolds, at the King's Arms in the Poultry. 1671." The 
book contains 210 pages and 30 engravings. Its contents are 
in the form of a dialogue between a doctor and a midwife. 

In 1677 Sir John Temple published in Dublin a work on the 
"Cure of the Gout by Moxa." This substance was, up to the 
early part of the last century, a favourite remedy for the gout. 
It consisted of little cylinders made from a species of night-wort. 

Sir William Petty published in London in 1683 and in 1687 
"Observations on the Bills of Mortality of Dublin and the State 
of the City." The births were fewer than the deaths. This 
state of things appears to have existed in other towns, in which 
the increase and even maintenance of the population were 
dependant on accessions from the rural population. 

Sir William was born in Hampshire in 1623. He entered 
the Public Service in Ireland, and was appointed to several 
important offices—Clerk of the Privy Council, Surveyor-
General, &c. He died on the 10th December, 1684. 

In 1683 the Dublin Philosophical Society was founded by 
William Molyneux, and commenced to hold meetings in a house 
on Cork Hill, but in the same year it removed to the house of 
Mr. Wetherel, apothecary, at Crow's Nest (where now the 
Cecilia Street School of Medicine stands), and established a 
laboratory, museum, and botanic garden. Amongst its thirty-

nine members in 1687 we find the names of eleven medical men. 
The Society's meetings were discontinued in 1686, on account 
of the troublous state of the times. In the list of essays on 
subjects relating to medical science there are various papers on 
human and comparative anatomy, on the dissections of a man 
who died from consumption, and on various other subjects, by 
Dr. Allen Mullin, or Moulin; on the dissection of the water newt 
and other subjects, by W. Molyneux; on consumption, by Sir 
W. Petty; on hermaphrodisism, by St. George Ashe (Provost of 
T.C.D.); on venous and arterial blood, and on the dissection 
of a bat, &c., by R. Bulkley; on various dissections of the 
human subject, and two on the stone, by Mr. Patterson; on 
hermaphrodisism, by Dr. Willoughby; on the dissection of a 
monstrous child, by Dr. Houlaghan; on De Acido et Urinoso, 
by Dr. Sylvius. There are other papers of minor interest. The 
most important read before this Society was that in which 
Mullin described the vascularity of the lens of the eye, to the 
discovery of which he appears to have been led by the dis-
section of an elephant. Attempts to revive this Society were 
made in 1693 and 1707, but they were not successful, and the 
papers read during these years are devoid of medical interest. 
Daring many years subsequent to the extinction of the Philo-
sophical Society, the "Philosophical Transactions" of the 
Royal Society of London were the chief media for announcing 
to the world the facts discovered and the opinions enunciated 
by Irish medical men. 

One of the contributors to the Transactions of the Philo-
sophical Society was Jacobus Sylvius, M.D. He was probably 
a Dutchman, for the Dutch writers sometimes Latinized their 
names. He published in Dublin in 1686 the following octavo 
book:—"Novissima idea de Fehribus et earundem dogmatis 
ae rationalis, cura ac dissertationis de insenibili transpiratione 
mechanicè probata." 

Allen Mullen, or Moulin, was one of the most original of the
writers whose papers were read before the Philosophical Society. He was born in the North of Ireland, and graduated* in medicine in Dublin University. In 1686 he removed to London, and from thence went with Lord Inchiquin to the West Indies. His fate was a sad one. Landing at Barbadoes, he fell in with some bon vivants, who induced him to drink too much of the "wine of the country." The result was a fever, of which he died. Mullen was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was much esteemed in his time. He wrote papers on ovarian disease, scurvy and ague. He made an anatomical examination of an elephant that was accidentally burnt to death in Dublin, and with such accuracy that his descriptions have been quoted by writers down to present times. His work was published in a small volume in London in 1682. The "Philosophical Transactions" for 1685 (No. 174) contain an account of his dissections of a "monstrous double cat." In the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1687 he gave an estimate of the quantity of blood contained in the body, now known to be incorrect, as he was unaware that by bleeding alone all the blood is not discharged. He discovered several structures in the tunics of the eye, as acknowledged by Albert Haller, one of the earlier systematic writers on the eye, and referred to in "Dabrymple's Anatomy of the Human Eye." His dissection of a human subject who had died from consumption is also recorded.

Sir Thomas Molyneux, an Englishman, was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1558. His great grandson, William Molyneux, was the founder of the Philosophical Society. He was born in Dublin in 1656, and died in that city October 11, 1698. He graduated in Trinity College, and became a barrister. He wrote a paper on the Microscopic Examination of the Blood and on the Lacerta Aquatica.*

Molyneux's younger brother, Thomas, was born in Dublin, 1641, educated in its University, and studied subsequently at Leyden. He took the degree of M.D. in Dublin in 1687. He held the offices of President of the College of Physicians, Professor of Physic in the University, State Physician, and of Physician-General. Molyneux married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Howard, Professor of Physic, T.C.D. In 1730 he was created a baronet, being the first medical man who received that honour in Ireland. The first English medical baronet appears to have been Edward Greaves, or Graves, whose patent was dated 5th May, 1645. He was travelling Physician to the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II.

According to that accurate historian, George D. Burtchaell, the first medical knight created in Ireland was Maurice Williams, Physician to Lord Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, Lord Deputy. He was an M.D. of Padua, a University much frequented in the 17th century. He died on the 19th October, 1733.

The name of Molyneux is illustrious in the annals of Irish medicine. Archbishop King said of him that he was "the most eminent physician in this kingdom, yet not more remarkable for his skill in his art than for his piety and virtue." Distinguished for the variety of his talents and the extent of his erudition, he has been termed the "father of Irish medicine," and is equally deserving of the title of the father of Irish archaeology. The extent of his classical learning may be inferred from the fact of the Royal Society publishing his explanation of an obscure passage in one of Horace's Odes. The more purely medical writings of Molyneux were as follows:—On stone in the bladder, epidemic influenza, and the short fever of 1688. He described the Irish elk, the Irish

greyhound, the aphrodite, and the Connaught locust. He also wrote a paper on the vesiculae seminales. His botanical essays were numerous.

The Honourable Robert Boyle was born at Lismore Castle, County of Waterford, on the 25th January, 1627. He was the most celebrated scientist of his time, and was facetiously styled the "father of chemistry and son of the Earl of Cork." He published several papers relating to matters of medical interest in the "Philosophical Transactions" from 1665 to 1690. It is remarkable that he noticed the evolution of ammonia ("alkaline spirit") from the blood; and he considered that the fluidity of the blood was due to its alkalinity—a theory revived by the late Sir Benjamin Richardson, F.R.S. He died unmarried 30th December, 1696. He seems to have believed in the transmutation of so-called elements. The decomposition of radium has shown that such transmutations actually occur.

Valentine Greatrakes, a country gentleman, born in the County of Waterford in 1628, created a great sensation by his reputed power of healing disease, especially the king's evil, by stroking the affected parts. He was sent for by members of the royal family, and his operations were performed before the Royal Society. Many of the most eminent scientific men of the day testified to the wonderful cures which he effected—amongst others, Robert Boyle, the author of the Sceptical Chemist.

The Rev. David Lloyd wrote a tract adverse to Greatrakes, pretensions. It was printed for Samuel Dance, Dublin, 1666, and entitled "Miracles no Wonder." Greatrakes replied to the criticisms.

A Dutch physician named Bellon was the author of "The Irish Spa": being a Short Discourse on Mineral Waters; with a way of improving by art weakly impregnated Mineral Waters, and brief account of the Mineral Water at Chappel Izod, near Dublin, &c. By P. Bellon, Doctor in Physick. Dublin: Printed by J. R. for M. Gunne, at the Bible and Crown in Castle Street, and Nath. Tarrant, at the King's Arms, Castle Street. 1684." 8vo. Pp. 76. Bellon's book is not worth much, but it is interesting as an example of Dublin printing in the seventeenth century. The Worth Library in Steevens' Hospital is the only one in Ireland which contains a copy of Bellon's book. Another copy is in the library of the London College of Surgeons.

The "Philosophical Transactions" for 1685–90 contains an article on the use of opium amongst the Turks, contributed by the Bishop of Down.

Charles Allen, who styled himself Professor of the Teeth, wrote a treatise entitled "The Operation for the Teeth, showing how to Preserve the Teeth and Gums from all Accidents, &c., as also the Description and Use of the Pollican, &c., &c." This book was printed in 1686 by Andrew Crock and Samuel Helsham for Robert Thornton, bookseller, at the "Leather Bottel," Skinner's Row, Dublin. It comprises 60 quarto pages, and is dedicated to the "most honourable and truly learned the physitians, chirugone, and apothecaries of the city of Dublin." The book bears the imprimitur of the Archbishop of Dublin. The author states that he may be consulted at the Smiths' Arms in Essex Street, where he lodges.

Allen also published a treatise—a quarto volume—in Dublin in 1686, entitled "A Physical Discourse, wherein the Reason of the Beating of the Pulse or Pulsation of the Arteries, together with those of the Circulation of the Blood, are mechanically explained."


Joseph Pratt, M.D., who studied at Leyden and practised in Dublin, published in the former city, in 1692, a quarto volume containing his inaugural address. He dedicated it to his father and to the Bishop of Meath. Leprosy was Pratt's theme.

In 1697 an inaugural dissertation, read before Trinity College,
Dublin, by John Jones, M.D., was published in Dublin. It was entitled “Specialim Vero de Dysenteria Hibernice.”

The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane, successor to Newton in the Presidency of the Royal Society and President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, we can claim as an Irishman. He was born at Killyleagh, county of Down, 16th April, 1660, and studied medicine in Paris and London. He was created a baronet and appointed physician to the king. Sloane died at the age of ninety-two. He published many valuable papers, and his great work on the “Natural History of Jamaica” was the means of introducing many useful drugs into the Pharmacopoeia.

Sloane formed an immense collection illustrative of Natural History, which together with a library of 30,000 volumes and 3,500 MSS. were purchased by the Nation and formed the beginning of the British Museum. Much of the Chelsea property of Earl Cadogan has come to him through his ancestors on the female side, from Sir Hans Sloane.

CHAPTER II.

MEDICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY IN IRELAND DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

Very few works relating to medicine proper or its correlated sciences were published in Ireland during the first quarter of this century, but after that period a year seldom elapsed without the issue of one or more books relating to medicine. Many of them were reprints of the works of English or foreign authors. In the 18th century there was no copyright law common to Great Britain and Ireland; hence it was a common practice to reprint valuable books immediately after their publication in England. To protect themselves against this smart practice, English authors occasionally published their works in Dublin, or brought them out simultaneously in London and Dublin.

Erasmus Darwin (grandfather of a greater Darwin), for instance, published his great work on the laws of organic life simultaneously in England and Ireland.

In 1701 John Purell, M.D., Dublin, published in London a curious book on Hysteria, which was reprinted in Dublin in 1703. He also published in London, in 1702, a treatise on the Colic, which passed through several editions, and so late as 1772 was translated into German at Naarden.

In 1710 Sir Thomas Molyneux brought under the notice of the Royal Society a case of the extraction of a bodkin from the female bladder. The operator was Thomas Proby, chirurgeon-general. The Royal Military Hospital, Phoenix Park, stands on the site of Proby’s house. He was deprived of it by the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl (subsequently Duke) of Wharton, for which the latter received a severe castigation from Dean Swift, in his “Short Character of Thomas Earl of Wharton.”
In 1720 a book by an anonymous author was published by John Hyde, Dublin, 8vo, 30 pages. The author claims precedence for a doctor of physic over a doctor of laws, for a surgeon over an advocate, and for an apothecary over a proctor.

Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century it was usual to write “Esquire” after the names of physicians, and to put the more humble prefix of “Mr.” to surgeons and apothecaries. For example, in 1785, we find the officers of St. Patrick’s (commonly called Swift’s) Hospital, described as follows:—Physician, Robert Emmet, Esq., State Physician; Surgeon, Mr. John Whiteway; Apothecary, Mr. Edward Pannel; Receiver of the rents, Charles Hamilton, Esq.

At present the apothecaries and dentists would feel indignant if in writing to them the word Esquire were omitted on the envelope.

So long as Samuel Croker King was merely Surgeon to Dr. Steevens’ Hospital he was plain Mr. King, but when he became a Governor of the Institution he was soon promoted to the dignity of the squirearchy. Shortly after the foundation of the College of Surgeons the surgeons began to drop the prefix “Mr.,” but did not, in connection with institutions at least, assume the affix of “Esquire.” The first institution in Dublin of which the surgeons were honoured with the title of “Esquire” in connection with their official designation was the Government Lock Hospital, established in 1755. Early in the last century all the surgeons to the Dublin hospitals were dubbed “Esquire,” but the apothecaries and dentists were still styled “Mr.” The Irish surgeon—especially if a Fellow of the College of Surgeons—generally puts upon his visiting card “Mr. So-and-so,” but he would justly feel offended if, in addressing a letter to him he were styled “Mr.” on the superscription.

In former times physicians, as a rule, were graduates of Universities, whilst surgeons learnt their art just as the goldsmith or the tailor did—namely, by an apprenticeship to a master; hence the surgeons were classed with the higher ranks of tradesmen and the physicians with the members of the liberal professions. This is the reason why surgeons did not receive until after their incorporation into a Royal College the title of “Esquire.” The College of Physicians has precedence of the College of Surgeons, though surgery is probably the most ancient branch of the healing art. From the account which Homer has given of the sons of Esclapius acting as surgeons to the Greek army, Celsius infers that surgery is the earliest department of the healing art. These surgeons were not employed in treating diseases or combating the plagues, but solely in the healing of wounds by incisions and local applications.

An Essay on the Plague, &c. By Richard Boulton, M.D. Dublin: 1721. 12mo. Pp. 43. He endeavours to account for the plague, and gives advice with regard to its prevention.

The Late Dreadful Plague at Marseilles. Dublin: Thomas Hume, Smock Alley. 1721. (A reprint.)


In 1722 Surgeon Peter Derante, of Waterford, published an account of the amputation of the shoulder joint by the sloughing of a portion of the scapula and head of the femur.


An Essay on the Water and Air of Ballyspillan (Johnstown), Co. Kilkenny. By John Burges, M.D. 1725. This spa was described by Dr. Taaffe in 1724.
Some Remarks on a Bill for regulating the Practice of Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy. Dublin, 1725. No author’s or printer’s name appears on this pamphlet. The bill referred to proposed to restrain surgeons and apothecaries from giving internal remedies.

Bryan Robinson was born in Dublin about 1680. He graduated in medicine in the University of Dublin in 1707, and in 1711 got the higher step of M.D. In 1745 he was elected Professor of Physic in the College, and retained that position until his death in 1754. He was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians in 1711, and became a Fellow in the following year; Portraits of him are preserved in the College of Physicians and in the Provost’s House, T.C.D. He was highly appreciated in his time. Robinson was the author of the following works:

Case of Five Children who were Inoculated in Dublin by Small-pox. Dublin: George Grierson, Essex Street. 1725. 8vo. Pp. 8. All the children became very ill and two died.


An Answer to Dr. Morgan’s Strictures on the Animal Æconomy. Dublin. 1735. 8vo.


A Dissertation on the Food and Discharges of the Human Body. Dublin: Printed by S. Powell. 1747. 8vo. Pp. 120.


Robinson’s work on the Animal Æconomy was a remarkable one for its day. He was an ardent admirer of Sir Isaac Newton, and endeavoured to account for animal motions and even the rational treatment of diseases on Newtonian principles.

In modern times it has been demonstrated that muscular power is only one of the many phases of force or motion. Heat is convertible into light, light into magnetism, magnetism into electricity, and so on. Animal motive power, including those movements of the heart, blood, &c., which are inseparable from vitality, are derived from the force or energy stored up in food.

Under the influence of the mysterious forces which have their abiding place in the sunbeam, plants decompose mineral inert substances, such as water, nitric acid, and carbonic acid, and convert them into organic bodies, such as oil, sugar, cellulose, albumen, &c. These substances are reservoirs of force or energy derived from the great fountain of force—the sun. When they are disorganised in the bodies of animals, or consumed as fuel beneath the boiler of a locomotive, heat and motive power are set free. Robinson attributes to the vibrations of an ethereal fluid pervading the animal body (as it permeates all kinds of matter) the production of animal or muscular power. The theory is essentially the same with modern views as to the production of muscular force.

The chapter on respiration is a remarkable one. He speaks in it of a certain portion of the air, which he calls the acid part, mixing with the blood in the lungs and being essential to life. Oxygen was not discovered until thirty-one years after the appearance of Robinson’s book. It is interesting to note that Lavoisier, who gave to oxygen its name, believed it to be the former of acids.

The Curiosities of Common Water; or the advantages thereof in preventing and curing many diseases. By John Smith, C.M.* Dublin: G. Ewing, Dame Street. 1723. 8vo. The fourth edition of this work was published in London, 1723. It is interesting as a very early work on hydropathy.

Remarks on Dr. Cheyne’s Essay on Health. By a Fellow of

* Master of Chirurgery—a diploma conferred by the French Academy of Surgery.
Sir Edward Barry's Works

who was born in Cork in 1698. Having studied under Boerhaave at Leyden, he graduated in medicine in the University of that city. He took the degree of A.B. in 1717, and of M.B. and M.D. in 1740, in the University of Dublin, and on the 22nd July of the latter year was made a member of the College of Physicians, of which he became President in 1749. He was Regius Professor of Physic in Trinity College, 1754-1761, and served the office of Physician-General to the King's Forces in Ireland. He practised for some time in Cork. In 1762 he removed to London, and subsequently spent some time abroad. He was created a baronet in 1775, and died at Bath, 29th March, 1776. His son, Nathaniel, was President of the College of Physicians during his father's lifetime. In the annals of the College he affords the only instance of a son of a President succeeding his father during the lifetime of the latter. Nathaniel was born in Cork. He entered Trinity College on the 1st January, 1739-40 at the early age of thirteen years, and in due time became an M.D. He was President of the College of Physicians in 1767 and 1775. He died in March, 1785. The baronetcy is extinct. Barry wrote the following works:

A Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs. George Grierson, Essex Street, Dublin. 1726. Svo. Pp. 228. In the preface to this work he spells his name Berry, but on the title-page the spelling is Barry. In those days they were not particular in the orthography of men's names. The book is dated "Corke, 1725." In 1727 he published a Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs, "with a previous account of nutrition and the structure and use of the Lungs." Svo. Pp. 276. In the following year the book, enlarged to 276 pages, was re-published in London.

Barry states that under certain conditions consumption is contagious, but that unlike the acute fevers its infective action is slow. He refers to a theory of the causation of the disease, which is essentially the same as that long after advanced by Koch and others. Quoting from Martin's book on consumption, page 57 et seq., he says:—"Ulcers in the lungs, when narrowly
viewed with microscopes, are covered with several insects, and from thence concludes that they take their first origene from such animalcules, which, being inspired with the air, fix their situation on the lungs and erode and ulcerate their vessels." Barry rejects this hypothesis on the ground that the atmosphere teams with minute organisms which enter the body, but have no permanent abiding place therein, unless in disorganised structures incapable of resisting their attack. What were the "animalcules" seen by Martin?

Barry’s other works were published in London; they comprise a Treatise on the Digestions, &c., of the Body, 1759, 8vo, pp. 434 (it reached a second edition in 1763), and (in 1775) a large work on Wines and Medicinal Waters, containing numerous illustrations, and embracing 479 large octavo pages.

Medicina Vindicata, or Reflections on Bleeding, Vomiting, and Purging in the beginning of Fevers, Smallpox, Pleurisies, and other Acute Diseases. Dublin: G. Grierson. 1727. 8vo. Pp. 56. This little volume was published anonymously, but its author was Dr. Humphrey Markwell, a Dublin practitioner. He condemns the practice of indiscriminate venesection which prevailed in his days, and considers that it would be desirable to render blood-letting in smallpox a penal offence unless when performed under medical direction. Although the author avoids offending the faculty by directly charging them with being too free in the use of the lancet, it is evident that phlebotomy, as usually practised by either regular medical men or unqualified persons, is not approved of by him. That blood was shed freely by the lancet a century after Markwell wrote may be inferred from the following obituary notice which appeared in the ordinary place for such announcements in Saunders’s News-Letter, Dublin, October 22, 1822:

"After an illness of ten years' duration, during which she was bled upwards of 500 times, Mary, only daughter of William Moore, Esq., of Grimeshille, near Kirby, Lonsdale."

In the 18th century it was a common practice to bleed daily during the first two or three days of an illness, notwithstanding that the pulse was soft and the character of the disease esthetic. Truly did Ward say in his "Diary" that "physicians make bleeding as the overture to the play."

Madame de Sevigne, in her charming "Letters," writes of the Chevalier de Grignan, who was seized with small-pox of the most malignant kind. The physicians immediately proceeded to their favourite practice of blood-letting, the repetition of which, in consequence of the dreadful aggravation of the symptoms which it produced, the patient endeavoured, but ineffectually, to resist. Having been depleted eleven times, he yielded "to the combined attack of the doctors and the disease, and expired a victim to obstinacy and ignorance."

Markwell was not the first to denounce phlebotomy. At a remote period the disciples of Pythagoras and Erasistratus were averse to blood-letting—a practice which appears to have prevailed even in those early ages. We must not, however, come to the conclusion that venesection is always inadmissible; on the contrary, there are cases recorded in which the prompt removal of a few ounces of blood clearly saved the patients' lives.


Doleus upon the Cure of Gout by Milk Diet. To which is prefixed an Essay upon the Diet. By William Stephens, M.D., F.R.S., F.K. & Q.C.P. This was a translation and criticism of Doleus' work. It was printed for J. Smith and W. Bruce, on the Blind Key (now Lower Exchange Street), Dublin, in 1738, but London appears on the title-page. It includes 182 pages.

William Stephens graduated in the Spring of 1724 as M.B. and M.D. of the University of Dublin. On St. Luke's Day, 1728, he was elected a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and was President of this College in 1733 and 1742. He taught botany to the Students of Trinity, but it is not re-
corded that he did so as an official. On the 27th February, 1732/3 he was elected Lecturer on Chemistry in Trinity College, and retained that position until his death which occurred in 1760.

Dr. Stephens was a Physician and a Trustee of Mercer’s Hospital; and when it was incorporated by Statute, he was nominated as a Medical Governor. He was also a Physician to Steevens’ Hospital. In Kirpatrick’s History of the Medical School of Trinity College on Botany, he states, on the authority of Dr. H. H. Dixon, Professor of Botany, that Stephen’s book exhibits neither “originality or critical faculty;” yet Stephens must have had at least a scientific reputation, as he was a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Medicina Denudata. By Humphrey Markwell, M.D. Published by Watts, Sycamore Alley, Dublin. 1727. 8vo. Pp. 37.

Thomas Rutty was, it is believed, born in Wiltshire on the 25th December, 1697. He studied at Leyden under Boerhaave. In 1724 he settled in Dublin, and practised as a physician with but scant success, pecuniarily at least. He died unmarried in his house, Till Lane, corner of Mary’s Abbey, on the 26th April, 1775, and his remains were interred in the Quakers’ burying ground, where now the College of Surgeons stands. He was a simple-minded, unworldly, religious man, and was greatly respected by his contemporaries. He was a voluminous writer on chemistry, natural history, meteorology, and medicine. The following are his chief works:

In 1730 he described a case of spina bifida in the “Philosophical Transactions.”

An Essay towards a Natural, Experimental, and Medicinal History of the Mineral Waters of Ireland, &c. Dublin. 1757. 4to. Pp. 478. It was published by subscription, and was subsequently produced in quarto size.

Analysis of Milk and the different Species thereof. Dublin. 1762. Pp. 19. The information given as to the total amount of solids in cow’s milk is pretty close to the modern determinations.

The Argument of Sulphur or no Sulphur in Water discussed, &c. Dublin. Printed by Alexander M’Cullah. 1762.


A Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, and of the Prevailing Diseases in Dublin, &c. Dublin. 1770. 8vo. Pp. 340. The results of forty years’ observations are recorded in this most valuable volume, which may still be consulted with advantage.


Rutty became involved in a discussion with the celebrated Charles Lucas in reference to his statements concerning mineral waters. Several anonymous pamphlets appeared on the subject.

Rutty’s Opus Magnum, the result of forty years’ labour, was a Materia Medica published in London in 1755 and shortly afterwards in Amsterdam. It contained 560 quarto pages. Being in Latin—a language then falling into disuse in medical writings—this work did not prove a decided success, though its merits were fully acknowledged.

Rutty’s “Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies” were published in London in 1777, and a second edition in 1796. They are worth perusal.

He occasionally attended the meetings of the Royal Society, and at one of them, held on June 26th, 1731, he was thanked for reading a paper—the joint production of himself and Dr. Thomas Madden—on the effects of laurel water on human beings and dogs. The poisonous effects of laurel water were first noticed about this time in Dublin, where several persons were poisoned by drinking liqueur which contained a large proportion of that ingredient.

It has been stated that Rutty was the first to detect sugar in diabetic urine. Dr. Norman Moore has, however, pointed
out that in the *Pharmaceutic Rationales* of Dr. Thomas Willis, 1677, the author refers to the urine as "wonderfully sweet."

Rutty's observations on the effect of temperature upon disease showed that, in Dublin, inflammatory diseases of the throat and lungs were most rife in winter and spring, measles in spring and autumn, ague in spring, and diarrhoea and dysentery in autumn. As Rutty was not a dogmatist, nor a theorist unconsciously shaping his facts so as to suit his theory, his careful and voluminous accounts of the fevers of his day are well worthy of the study of the modern epidemiologist. In his treatise on the "Urinary Ways," he gives figures showing probably for the first time, the distribution of arterial branches upon the anterior surface of the kidney. Baron Haller refers to Rutty's figures in his "Pathological Observations."

A Natural History of Ireland. By Several Hands. Dublin. 1676. One of the "Hands" was Sir Thomas Molyneux.

An Essay concerning the nature of Ailments, &c. By John Arbuthnot, M.D. Dublin. 1731. 8vo. Pp. 108. This book had a great circulation in the first half of the last century. The Dublin edition was a reprint by S. Powell for no fewer than three booksellers, all having their shops in Dame Street. They were—George Risk, at the "Shakespear's Head"; George Ewing, at the "Angel and Bible"; and William Smith, at the "Hercules." Arbuthnot was a Scotchman, residing in London, and possessing some literary talent. He was one of Swift's most intimate friends. Lamenting the absence of his physician, the Dean wrote as follows:

"Removed from kind Arbuthnot's aid,
Who knows his art, but not his trade;
Preferring his regard for me
Before his credit, or his fee."


The Ancient Physician's Legacy to his Country. By Thomas Dover, M.D. 4th ed. Reprinted by G. Faulkner, Essex Street, Dublin. 1733. 8vo. Pp. 89. The author complains of the practices of his brother practitioners, but owns that he himself has committed a grave error in always recommending the same apothecary to his patients.

In 1733 Dr. George Cheyne's well-known work on the "English Malady" was reprinted in Dublin by G. Ewing and W. Smith, Dame Street.

Human Ordure botanically considered. Dublin. 1733. 12mo.

An Essay on Epidemic Diseases, and more particularly the Eademonical Epidemics of the City of Cork, &c. &c. By Joseph Rogers, M.D. Dublin: William Smith, at the Herceus, in Dames's Street. 1734. 8vo. Pp. 310. Rogers practised in Cork. He was opposed to the Galenical, chemical, and mechanical theories of medicine. He was liberal in his allowance of stimulants to patients suffering from fevers. In the case of a young person he states that he gave daily for a month from four to six quarts of sack whey and two quarts of mulled canary. That was "feeding fever" with a vengeance! Rogers held that fevers were the results of specific poisons, and blamed the ill-kept slaughter-houses for producing some of them: he was evidently in advance of his time.

In 1734 Mr. John Ferguson, of Strabane, published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of the partial extirpation of the human spleen.

Botanologica Universalis Hibernica, or a General Irish Herbalist, &c., &c. Author Joh. K'Eogh, A.B., Chaplain to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Kingston. Cork: Printed and sold by George Harrison, at the corner of Meetinghouse-lane. 1735. 8vo. Pp. 177. K'Eogh was a fair botanist, but his work is not so valuable as Threlkeld's, or Wade's, treatise. He apologises for writing a medical book, being a clergyman, not a physician, but he excuses himself on the ground that he studied medicine during ten years.
Zoologica Medicinalis Hibernica, &c. To which is added a short treatise on the diagnostic and prognostic parts of medicine. By John K'Eogh, A.B. James Kelburn, George's Lane, Dublin. 1739. 8vo. Pp. 210. K'Eogh in this book gives the names of all the animals (beasts, birds, fishes, reptiles, insects, &c.) in Latin, English, and Irish. The medicinal applications of many of these animals are described.


Demonstratio Medicopraetica Prognosticorum Hippocratis, &c. By Henry Cope, M.D. Dublin. 1736. 8vo. Pp. 320. He will be referred to in the chapter on Physicians General.

Miscellaneous experiments and observations on various subjects. By Godfrey Boyle. This octavo volume was published in London in 1737, and reprinted in Dublin.

A Course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy. By the late Richard Helsham, M.D., Professor of Physics and Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Published by Brian Robinson, M.D. R. Reilly, at the University Press, Dublin. 1737.

Helsham was born in Kilkenny in 1683. At the early age of fifteen he entered Trinity College, on the 2nd June, 1698, and graduated in arts in 1702. He won many honours and distinguished positions. In 1702 he gained a scholarship. In 1704 he was elected a Fellow of his College, of which he ultimately became a Senior Fellow. On 10th November, 1733, he was elected Regius Professor of Physic. He was three times President of the College of Physicians.

Helsham was a celebrated and popular man. Dean Swift has left a humorous account of him. He died on the 19th August, 1738. In his will he directed that his head should be severed from his body, and that his corpse should be buried at the dead of night by the light of one taper only.


A little book of 80 pages, entitled "Pharmacomastix," by Dr. Charles Lucas, M.P., was published by S. Powell and Abraham Bradley, at the Two Bibles, Dame Street, Dublin, in 1741. It was chiefly a tirade against ignorant and dishonest apothecaries and drug-sellers. At that time the physicians complained of the intrusion into their province of apothecaries who had received no regular medical education. Lucas mentions that Paris, which was six times more populous than Dublin, had only eight or ten apothecaries more than the latter.

A sensory tirade against the apothecaries is contained in Physic lies a-bleeding by the Apothecaries turned Doctors. A comedy acted every day in most of the apothecaries' shops in London. London. 1697. 8vo.

Lucas's Essay on Mineral Waters bears no date. It was composed of three volumes, containing in all 874 pages. He wrote two tracts of a polemical character on mineral waters, one of which is entitled "A Second Letter to the learned and ingenious Dr. Butty." Printed by G. and A. Ewing. Dublin. 1763.

Lucas was an M.D. of both Leyden and Dublin Universities, and a Member of the London College of Physicians, yet he practised as an apothecary. He was a Member of the Irish Parliament. He was a very eloquent and patriotic man, and a statue erected to his memory may be seen in the City Hall, Cork Hill. He died on the 4th November, 1771, and was interred in St. Michan's Church.

In 1741 a third edition of Dr. George Cheyne's work on the Gout was reprinted by G. Grierson in Dublin.

Siris: a Chain of Philosophical Reflections concerning the Virtues of Tar Water. By G. L. B. O. C. (George Lord Bishop of Cloyne). Dublin. 1742. 8vo. In 1744 a second and corrected edition was printed for the author by Margaret Rhames, and published by R. Gunne, Capel Street. 8vo. Pp. 150. The Bishop (Berkeley) contributed two little tracts to
it in 1744 and 1753. About this time there was a discussion raging anent the medicinal qualities of tar water.


A Treatise on Midwifery in Three Parts. By Fielding Ould, M.D. Dublin: Printed by and for Oli. Nelson, at the Pope’s Head, at Essex Gate. MDCCXLIII. 8mo. 203 pages. The treatise was dedicated “to the President and Censors of the College of Physicians in Dublin,” and had the imprimatur in Latin of the College, dated 5th December, 1751.

Fielding Ould, the son of a captain in the army, was born in Galway about 1710. His mother was a member of a Galway family named Shawe. Of his early education little is known, but it is believed that he studied on the Continent. He settled in Dublin about 1736, and for many years resided in Golden Lane. He attained to a large practice, became Master of the Lying-in Hospital in 1759, and was knighted on the 29th April, 1760, by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant. The knighthood conferred upon Ould suggested the subject of the following witty epigrams:

"Sir Fielding Ould is made a knight.
He should have been a lord by right;
For then each lady’s prayer would be—
O Lord, good Lord, deliver me!"

Gilborne makes the following reference to him:

"Sir Fielding Ould the Sword of Knighthood gained

The College of Physicians had, since the year 1701, examined the candidates for medical degrees in the University, but being requested by the Board of Trinity College to examine Ould, they refused to do so on the ground that the practice of midwifery was derogatory to the dignity of the profession of medicine. The College of Physicians persisting in their refusal to examine Ould, the University dispensed with their assistance, and conferred the degree of M.B. upon him. Sir Robert Scott, Dr. Fleury, and other obstetricians were refused admission to the College of Physicians, and that body, after what we may term the Ould embroglio, ceased to be the medical examiners for the University degree.

The absurdity of tabooing a medical man because he practised the obstetric art was, in 1775, poetically exposed by Gilborne. The particular reference in the following lines is to a Dr. Sproull, who had a great reputation, and had been a distinguished surgeon in the army:

"The College him a Fellow would announce,
Condition this, to Midwifery renounce;
Renounce but sooner he would his Right Hand
Than from the Service of the Fair disband.
Why may not any Doctor that would choose
For Man’s Relief his total knowledge use.
Or does one Portion of Apollo’s Trade
More than the rest his votaries degrade?"

Long before the close of the century the absurd disabilities imposed upon the obstetricians were removed. Ould (in October, 1785), Scott, and Fleury became Licentiates of the College and the Presidency was, in 1785, conferred upon Francis Hopkins, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, the author of the Midwifery Vade Mecum, published in London in 1811.

Ould’s Treatise was long considered to be one of the best works of the kind—if not the best—in the English language. In it is pointed out for the first time the true position and relations of the child during natural labour. The face during its transit through the pelvis is directed towards one side or the other of the pelvis, and not, as was formerly supposed, towards the sacrum. He invented a perforating instrument termed the teresba occulta: it was, however, too weak and small for its purpose.

Ould died in his house, No. 21 Frederick Street (South), on the 29th November, 1789, and was interred in St. Anne’s Church.

Remarks on some of the Errors both in Anatomy and Practice contained in a late Treatise on Midwifery, published by
devoted to clinical studies in the hospitals. He published the following work:—Morborum Aetorum, et Chronicorum, quorundam Observationes Medicinales Experimentales, Sedulius comperium amorum praxi, tum caroeagicum tum in locis circumjacentibus, exhalatam comprobata. Dublin. 1746. 8vo. Pp. 416. In this treatise O'Connell describes the dreadful pestilence of 1740, and the work may with advantage be read at the present time. He was opposed to free phlebotomy in the treatment of fevers, but, unlike Graves, was not disposed to "feel" them. He believed in the "epidemic constitution" of the atmosphere giving rise to fevers. Sydenham expressed a similar opinion with reference to the atmosphere acquiring a condition favourable to epidemics.

In 1746 Thomas Prior published in Dublin a volume of 248 octavo pages on the success of tar water as a remedial agent. It includes two letters on this subject from the pen of Bishop Berkeley.

The first Pharmacopoeia which appeared in Ireland was a reprint of that of the London College of Physicians, brought out in 1746 by P. Wilson and J. Esdell, Dublin. Wilson produced another in 1772. In 1774 an edition of it was published in Dublin under the authority of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. In 1778 W. Gilbert published another edition. The London Pharmacopoeia and a translation of it, by John Heald, M.D., appeared in Dublin in 1778.

A curious little book, entitled "Pharmacopoeia Pauperum Dubliniensis," was published in 1789 by John Exshaw. It consists of 32 pages of letterpress printed on one side only of the leaves.

In 1794 the King and Queen's College of Physicians issued a limited number of the Specimen Pharmacopoeia Collegii Medicorum Regio et Regiae Hiberniae. Dublin: Apud R. E. Mercier et Soc. 8vo. Pp. 186. It was submitted tentatively to the profession in order to elicit their opinions in reference to it. With some alterations it re-appeared in 1799, and again
early in the next century. The College of Surgeons refused to join in its preparation.

In 1807 the Dublin Pharmacopoeia appeared. It was nine years under preparation, and was mainly the work of Professor Percival of Trinity College.


In 1748 Exshaw reprinted a translation into English from the Latin of Dr. F. Closs’ work on Smallpox (8vo, pp. 215), and Dr. W. Watson’s work on Inoculation of Smallpox. 8vo. Pp. 131.

The Uncertainty of the Signs of Death (anon.). Dublin: 1748.

Silvester O’Halloran was born in Limerick on the 31st December, 1728. He sprang from a race long distinguished for their ability and learning. Of his early general education little is known; but it is certain that whilst a very young man he studied medicine in the schools of London, Paris and Leyden. Whilst in Paris he wrote a treatise on Glaucoma, which he subsequently submitted to Dr. Meade, of London, and was recommended by that celebrated man to publish it. It accordingly appeared under the title of “A New Treatise on Glaucoma,” by Silvester O’Halloran. Surgeon, Limerick. Printed by S. Powell, Crane Lane, Dublin. 1750. 8vo. Pp. 115. The illustrations in this book show that the engraver's art was highly cultivated in Dublin in the middle of the last century—at present so low has it fallen that a steel or copper-plate engraving from, say, a portrait in oils, could not be executed in this city. This treatise is frequently quoted by Haller. O’Halloran is the author of the following works:

* So printed in all his works, but in the Minute Book of the Examiners of Candidate-Surgeons to County Infirmaries, and in his letters, it is written Sylvester.


A Complete Treatise on Gangrene and Sphacelus. With a New Method of Amputation. Limerick: A. Walsh. 1765. It was republished in the same year in London by Mr. Vaillant.

A New Treatise on the Different Disorders arising from External Injuries to the Head, as necessarily require the operation of the trephine. Dublin: Printed by Zachariah Jackson or W. Gilbert, Great George’s Street. 1763. 8vo. Pp. 335. Eighty-five cases are described.

In the second and fourth volumes of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy there are several articles from O’Halloran’s pen; and amongst the MSS. preserved in the Library of the Academy there is a quarto volume on the Atmosphere by this able author.

O’Halloran wrote a History of Ireland, which attained to the honour of a fourth edition. In the Introduction to his Antiquities of Ireland he displays great erudition. As a litterateur, his style combines elegance of diction, with vigour in description; but it would be manifestly out of place to dwell here upon the purely literary merits of this versatile writer.

O’Halloran’s writings on the surgery of the eye are very learned. He shows that Petit was not, as generally believed, the first to extract an opaque crystalline, that operation having been described by an Arabian physician, Jesus Hall Arenalas, and other ancient authors. His method for an operation for removal of cataract was admitted to be one of the best, if not the best. He invented a knife, intended to supersede the scissors of Daviel, at that time in great repute with oculists, but open to many objections. The instrument was doubled and slightly concave on the flat side of the blade. He says—

“With the concave part next me I pierce the sclerotica, very
near the edge of the cornea—suppose the third of a line—at either the external or internal canthus, according to the eye to be operated.” His method of operating in glaucoma was considered remarkably good when it was proposed, though most of the anatomical and physiological discovery to which he laid claim has not been conceded to him by more recent writers. His practice as an oculist was considerable. O’Halloran was the first writer who demonstrated that trephining was unnecessary in certain cases of depression of the bone. He had unusually favourable opportunities of studying cranial fractures, for in his time Whiteboyism and faction-fighting flourished, and contributed scores of cracked crowns to the Limerick Infirmary. He was the first to perform amputation of the thigh by a long anterior flap, and a short posterior one, formed by a circular division of the soft structures. In 1848 this method was revived in France by MM. Sedillot and Baudens, and in England—but in a modified form—by Spence and Teale. O’Halloran allowed the wound to remain open for drainage for some days.

O’Halloran was Surgeon to the County of Limerick Infirmary from its establishment. Shortly after the foundation of the Royal College of Surgeons, he was unanimously elected an honorary member; and he was a member of most of the leading scientific societies in these countries. He died in his native city in August, 1807, and was interred in Kilready churchyard. A contemporary describes him as “the tall, thin doctor, in his quaint French dress, with his golliwog cane, beautiful Parisian wig, and cocked hat.” The Hibernian Magazine for 1807 states that he was a staunch adherent of the Hanoverian dynasty. Lieutenant-General Sir Joseph O’Halloran, who died about 1845 in London, was the last survivor of his children.

In 1750 Michael Clancy, M.D., published in Dublin his Memoirs and Travels, and a Latin poem—Templina Veneris sive Amorum Rhapsodia. They are not devoid of interest to medical men.

Dr. Richard Mead’s Medical Precepts and Cautions, translated from the Latin text by Thomas Stock, M.D., were reprinted in Dublin in 1751; and Mead’s medical works were reprinted in Dublin in 1767. Mead, a celebrated London physician, realised, it is said, a professional income of £7,000 a year, yet so expensive were his tastes as a virtuosi, &c., that he never saved anything. In his old age he was indigent. It is related of him that he once asked Lord Orrery for a loan of five pounds, on the security of some little object of art made from cannel coal which he produced from his pocket.


An Essay on Fever. By George Fletcher, M.D. Dublin: Matthew Williamson, Dame Street. 1755. 8vo. Pp. 33. The author resided in Stephen Street, and subsequently in Northumberland Street. In 1738 he took a Scholarship in T.C.D.; in 1740 he graduated in Arts, and in 1749 in Medicine, in Dublin. In 1752 he took the degree of M.D. In 1755 the College of Physicians granted him a licence. His other works were published in London.

In 1756 the Medico-Philosophical Society were established by Drs. Ruttty and Smith, the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, and Surgeons Dowling and Johnson, with whom Dr. Knox and Surgeon Wechteroll were soon after associated. They continued to meet until 1784. Three volumes of the minutes of their transactions are preserved in the library of the Royal Irish Academy; they contain 230 papers, of which 90 (chiefly relating to mineral waters) bear Ruttty’s imprimatur. It is probable that the more important of the contents of these volumes has been
published in books, pamphlets, &c. Other records of the Society are to be seen in the College of Physicians. In 1785 the Society were continued under the altered name of the Medical Society, the meetings of whom were of a festive character. About 1831 they ceased to meet, in consequence of the death of Dr. John Beatty (their Secretary for 25 years), but in 1836 the Society were revived as a peripatic dining club—sometimes jocularly spoken of as the Philo-osophageals. Business proceedings are confined to reading the minutes of the previous meeting, which merely record the locale of the diningroom and the names of the banqueters. The number of members is limited to twelve, and the dinners to seven in “the season”—i.e., from November to May. The rotation of the hosts is effected on the alphabetical system; the host of the evening has the privilege of inviting guests, and invariably exercises it. The original members of the revived Society were—Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Henry Marsh, James W. Cusack, Robert Adams, William Stokes, W. (afterwards Sir William) Wilde, C. P. Croker, John Nugent, Hans Irvine, E. Hutton, Jolliffe Tuffnell, and T. E. Beatty, Secretary. The present members are C. E. Fitzgerald, R. D. Purefoy, A. Baker, J. B. Story, T. E. Gordon, G. Peacocke, E. R. Taylor, T. G. Moorhead, L. G. Gunn, E. Watson, W. S. Haughton, and W. R. Dawson. The corporate property of the Society consists of the minute books and a snuff-box, said to have once belonged to Charles Lucas, M.D., M.P.

Apropos of medical dining clubs, three others deserve to be recorded here. “Our Club,” or the “Rough-and-Ready,” was founded in 1847 by the late Hamilton Labatt, who acted as Secretary. With him were joined Messrs. Ferguson (who subsequently went to Belfast), Fitzpatrick, H. Irvine, L’Estrange, O’B. Bellingham, J. Denham, H. Kennedy, and G. Grimshaw. The Club never had more than ten members, and usually consisted of eight. The present members are—R. Swan, Sir William Smyly, R. A. Hayes (Hon. Sec.), Walter G. Smith, Sir John Lentaigne, Sir Robert Woods, Henry C. Drury, Sir Kendal Franks (Honorary Member). The motto of the Club, Asper et Paribus, was suggested by the late Benjamin Macdowel. The Club has the following toast:—

“Here’s to the Royal Rough-and-Ready Moral Courage Buffers. May the D— blow the roof off the house where we’re not welcome. Our Club!” They dine together and invite guests after the manner of the Medical Club.

In January, 1871, the following hospital officers associated for the purpose of dining together once a month:—Messrs. A. H. Corley, F. R. Cruise, James Little, T. Little R. M’Donnell, Edward Mapother, Martin, Meldon, O’Grady, Swanzy, Tyrrell, and Walsh. For many years they dined four times each summer at St. Anne’s Monastery, Bohernabrena—a picturesque spot ten miles away on the Dublin mountains—and their hospitable call to their professional brethren was rarely disdained. At an extra dinner on one occasion, visitors so distinguished as Professor Charcot, Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir W. MacCormac, Dr. Eovy Kennedy, and Dr. Southey were present. The club no longer exists, and the original members have all passed away except Dr. James Little.

The Phagocytes. This medical dining club was formed on the 21st February, 1891, at an informal meeting held in No. 30 Lower Baggot Street, the residence of Robert Fleming. The first dinner was held at the house of the late Dr. Humphry Broomfield, 36 Lower Baggot Street, on the 6th March, 1891. The original members were H. G. Broomfield, Thomas Donnelly, F. Conway Dwyer, Robt. H. Fleming, Frederic W. Kidd, (Permanent Hon. Sec.), J. Knox Denham, Andrew J. Horne, Patrick W. Maxwell, C. K. M’Cutechon, R. G. Patteson. Three of these members are dead (Broomfield, M’Cutechon, and Pat­teson), and Fleming resides in Canada. Their places are occupied by Sir John Lentaigne, Richard B. Leeper, William Steele Haughton, and Ninian McEntire Falkiner. The number of members is limited to ten. Only medical men can be
invited as guests, unless by unanimous consent of all the members. There is one Honorary Member—Sir Charles A. Cameron. The club dines on the first Thursday in the month, except in July, August, and September. The diners are not to exceed twelve. Champagne and evening dress are tabooed. The host may invite a limited number of guests to complete the number to twelve.

It is noteworthy that on the outbreak of the present war this Club determined to forego future meetings for the session and subscribe £50 to the Prince of Wales Relief Fund.

Thoughts on Inoculation. By William Bromfeild. Dublin: William Colles, Dame Street. This work bears no date, but is evidently a reprint of a work published in London in 1757 by Mr. Bromfeild, Surgeon to the Queen.

A collection of articles by English and foreign writers relating to smallpox, collected by Dr. Maty, F.R.S., were printed by J. Exshaw, Dame Street, Dublin, in 1758.

Dr. Gattis' work on Inoculation, translated from the French by Dr. Maty. Published in Dublin by J. Exshaw in 1759. 8vo. Pp. 66.


In 1760 a third edition of Dr. Storcks' (of Vienna) work on Hemlock was reprinted in Dublin by J. Exshaw. 8vo. Pp. 80.

The New Practice of Physick. Founded upon Irrefragable Principles, and Confirmed by Long and Painful Experience. By Thomas Marryatt, M.D. Sold by S. Powell, in Dame Street, Dublin. 1760. Quarto. Another edition was published in 1764 by Watson, at the Poet's Head, Caple (Capel) Street. This work was sold at the respectable price of one guinea. The author practised in Dublin for some years. In 1784 he brought out in Birmingham a quarto work on Therapeutics; the publishers were Pierson and Rollason.


Observations on Some of the Diseases of the Parts of the Human Body, chiefly taken from the Dissections of Morbid Bodies. By Samuel Clossy, M.D. Dublin. 1763. 8vo. Pp. 195. Clossy was invited by Dr. Steevens to study morbid anatomy in Dublin. In this work the results of his observations from 1752 to 1756 are given, as are also those of some further observations which he made in London, where he chiefly resided. He graduated in Arts in Dublin in 1744, and in Medicine in 1751. In 1756 he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, of which in 1761 he was elected a Fellow. He went to New York, where he was appointed Professor of Anatomy in King's College. He spent the last few years of his life in London, where he died about 1786.

Receipts for Preparing, &c., the Prescriptions and Principal Medicines of the late Mr. Ward. Dublin: G. and A. Ewing. 1763. 8vo. Pp. 46. (A reprint.)

Primitive Physick, &c. By John Wesley. Dublin. 1763. 8vo. (A reprint.)

David Macbride, the son of a Presbyterian clergyman, was born in Ballymoney, county of Antrim, on the 26th April, 1727. He served his apprenticeship to a local surgeon, and subsequently acted for some years as surgeon in the Royal Navy. Having completed his studies in Edinburgh and London, he settled in Dublin, where he attained to a large and lucrative practice. He married, first, Margaret Armstrong, 20th November, 1753, and second, Dorcas Evory, widow of George Cannning, 5th June, 1762. He had no issue. He died in Cavendish Row on the 28th December, 1778. Macbride was a man of great ability and versatility—an able physician, a skilful surgeon, and an expert obstetrician. As a chemical investigator
he occupies a respectable position in the annals of that science. He improved the art of tannery, for which he was presented with a silver medal by the Royal Dublin Society and a gold medal by the London Society of Arts and Commerce. He was a teacher, too, and his lectures in his house in Jervis Street were well attended. They were delivered at 10 o'clock a.m., and the fee for a course was three guineas. He was one of the first surgeons appointed to the Meath Hospital, which at that time was situated on the site of the present Coombe Maternity.

Macbride's first work was published in London in 1704, under the title of "Experimental Essays. By David Macbride, Surgeon." They treat of fixed air (carbonic acid), of fermentation, of manures, of the scurvy and a new method of curing it, and of quicklime. The book comprises 267 pages, and is replete with original observations, some of permanent value. A second and enlarged edition of this chemical work was brought out in Dublin, in 1767, by Thomas Ewing, Dame Street. It was translated into French, German, and Italian. In 1772 he published in London "A Methodical Introduction to the Theory and Practice of Physic." 8vo. Pp. 660. An enlarged-and corrected edition of this work was published in Dublin in 1777. 2 vols. Pp. 400 and 499. A Latin translation, by Glossius, appeared in Utrecht in 1774. In 1767 there was published in Dublin his "Historical Account of a New Method of Treating the Scurvy at Sea." Pp. 38. In 1776 there appeared in London his "Account of Two Extraordinary Cases after Delivery."

Macbride to some extent adopted Robinson's views as to the dynamical origin of disease, as he considered it to arise from an abnormal state of the motions of the nervous or muscular systems, but he admitted that there was a distinction between the vital and inanimate forces. He insisted that disease cannot be rationally treated without a knowledge of its proximate cause. He advocated the analytic method of investigating the causes of morbid phenomena—a method which subsequently produced rich fruits in the domain of pathological anatomy. Most of Macbride's opinions have not stood the test of time; but, with all its shortcomings, his work on medicine must be regarded as a meritorious and original contribution to the science, equaling in many respects the great work of his Scotch contemporary, Cullen. Gilborne says of him:

"A celebrated writer is MACBRIDE:
Great his merit, moderate his pride;
Cures all diseases that mankind befall,
Relieves the pain by rules obstetrical;
Prescriptions elegant his sense declare,
The sick retrieved by his auspicious care."

In 1761 Andrew Cantwell, M.D., died at Paris. He was born, in the beginning of the century, in the county of Tipperary, and graduated at Montpelier. He wrote several medical works, but none of them were published in Ireland. He published some papers in the Philosophical Transactions, and wrote an account of Mrs. Stephens' Remedy.

In 1764-5 the third edition of Dr. William Smellie's work on Midwifery, in three volumes, was reproduced in Dublin by T. and J. Whitehouse, Parliament Street. In 1878 Dr. McClin- tock, of Dublin, edited, on behalf of the Syndenham Society, an edition of Smellie's work. Smellie was a Scotchman. He had a large practice in Dublin, and died in that city in 1743.

Andrews' Diseases of the Army was reprinted in Dublin in 1766.

W. Samson's work on Rational Medicine was reprinted in 1766 by J. Exshaw and Thomas Ewing.


An Essay on Hospitals; or, Succinct Directions for the Situation, Construction, and Administration of Hospitals. By Edward Foster, M.D. Dublin; W. C. Jones, Suffolk Street. 1768. 8vo. Pp. 72. Considering that this book was written
long before the importance of what is now known as sanitary science was recognised, it is a meritorious production. The illustrations in it are artistically executed. He states that the study of anatomy was becoming more general in Ireland owing chiefly to Cleghorn's teachings.

Foster also wrote the following:—

An Appendix to an Essay on Hospitals. Dublin: W. C. Jones. 1708. 8vo. Pp. 39. The author was indignant that the newly-established county infirmaries were provided only with surgeons, as he considered that the great majority of cases treated in them were purely medical.


He wrote a work on Midwifery which, after his death, was edited by James Sims, and published in 1781 in London. It is an octavo volume of 316 pages, and was well received by obstetrical practitioners.

Foster was a graduate of Edinburgh University, and practised in Dublin, latterly in midwifery.

Gilborne's Ode shows that he was a teacher as well as a practitioner:—

"Jubilous Foster feels the latent Pulse,
To hidden Maladies gives quick Repulse,
In Parturition brings propitious Aid—
Each Dace retrieves that has by him been laid.
He teaches Pupils, either Sex, apart,
In learned lectures his mysterious Art."


Advice to People in General with respect to their Health. Translated from the French of S. A. Tissot, M.D. Dublin. 1769. 2 vols. 8vo. 5th edition. It was reprinted in 1773.

A Physiological Enquiry into the Process of Labour, and an Attempt to Ascertain the Determining Cause of it. By Frederick Jebb, M.D. Dublin: Richard Moncrieffe, Capel Street. 1770. 8vo. Pp. 60. Dr. M'Clinrock, in his sketch of the Rise of the Dublin School of Midwifery (Dublin Journal of Medical Science, February, 1858), states that this book was published anonymously, but that it was generally attributed to Frederick Jebb. Immediately after the publication of the book to which M'Clinrock refers another edition must have been issued, for I have a copy with Jebb's name upon the title-page. Except that it contains a refutation of the old notion that the efforts of the child contribute to its evolution from the uterus, there is little original matter in this book. Jebb was educated chiefly in Paris, enjoyed a good practice in Dublin, and in 1773 became Master of the Rotunda Hospital. He is referred to in chapter XVI.


The Natural History of the Tea-Tree. With Observations on the Medical Qualities of Tea, &c. By John Coakley Lettsom, M.D. Dublin: J. Williams, T Walker, and C Jenkins. 1772, 8vo. Pp. 82. The author states that tea-drinking has become a universal practice. He gives the results of some experiments, showing that tea is an antiseptic.

Dr. William Cullen's Lectures on Materia Medica were reprinted in Dublin in 1773.

A Translation from the French of Tissot's work on Smallpox was printed by James Williams, Skinner's Row, Dublin, in 1773.

The treatise of Baron Dimsdale, M.D., "On the Present Method of Inoculating the Smallpox," was reprinted in Dublin in 1774.

In 1774 Buchan's "Domestic Medicine" was reprinted in Dublin, and again in 1792.

George Cleghorn published in Dublin, in 1756, a pamphlet entitled "Index of an Annual Course of Lectures." By George Cleghorn, Anatomist to Trinity College and Surgeon in Dublin.
Cleghorn was a distinguished anatomist and surgeon. He was born near Edinburgh on the 18th December, 1716. He served in the army, and published a book on the epidemic diseases in Minorca. He was an Honorary M.D. of Dublin University and an Honorary Fellow of the College of Physicians. He died on the 22nd December, 1789. Cleghorn's other works were published in London.

In 1775 John Gilborne, a physician residing in Vicar Street, off Thomas Street, published his "Medical Review: a Poem; being a Panegyric on the Faculty of Dublin—Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, marching in procession to the Temple of Fame." By John Gilborne, M.D., Dublin. J. A. Husband, printer. 12mo. Pp. 65. The late Dr. Aquilla Smith pointed out that Sproull, of Strabane, was praised by Gilborne for interposing cambric or lawn between cantharides blister and the skin: Dr. William Stokes has given credit to Bretonneau for this expedient. Gilborne's book is very scarce; a copy is contained in the Halliday Collection, Royal Irish Academy's library, and I have presented one to the College of Surgeons.

Advice to the People on the Epidemic (Catarrhal Fever) of October, November, and December, 1775. By a Physician. Printed by Charles Jenkin, Dame Street. 1775. 8vo. Pp. 48. The author of this brochure was Dr. Fleury, who enjoyed a good practice in the second half of the eighteenth century. He was born at Portarlington in 1733, and was the grandson of the Rev. Mr. Fleury (a Huguenot), private chaplain to King William III., whom he accompanied to Ireland. T. C. Fleury graduated in Edinburgh in 1760, and soon afterwards settled in Dublin as a physician and man-midwife. He was the first systematic lecturer on midwifery in Dublin. He died in South Great George's Street on the 29th September, 1791. An essay on the Epidemic Cold of 1775, read by Fleury before the Medico-Philosophical Society, was considered by the late Sir William Wilde worthy of publication in the fifth volume of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science.

In 1776 Alexander Monro's work on the Bones, Nerves, and the Lacteal Sac and Duct was reprinted in a duodecimo volume in Dublin.

Observations on Wounds of the Head, &c. Dublin. 1776 8vo. Pp. 177. This work was published anonymously. The author was William Dease, who became President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and to whom reference will be made further on. Dease published the following works:—

Observations on Wounds of the Head, with a particular inquiry into the parts principally affected in those who die in consequence of such injuries. Second edition, with considerable additions, to which are added some general observations on the operation of bronchotomy. By William Dease, Surgeon to the United Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine. Dublin: Printed by James Williams. 1778. 8vo. Pp. 309. Observations on the Different Methods made use of for the Radical Cure of Hydrocele, or Watery Rupture, and on other Diseases of the Testicle, to which is added a comparative view of the different methods for cutting the stone, with some remarks on the medicines generally exhibited as solvents of the stone. By William Dease, Surgeon to the United Hospitals of St. Nicholas and St. Catherine. Dublin: Printed by J. Williams. 1782. 8vo. Pp. 149.


In 1750 Mr. George Daunt, Surgeon to Mercer's Hospital, invented a lithotome and conductor, which were intended to lessen the risk of cutting into parts which should not be interfered with in the operation of lithotomy. The instruments were used as follows:—The patient being placed upon the table, the staff is introduced and held by an assistant; the operator then makes an incision with slight obliquity downwards, to avoid injuring the erector penis and a branch of the hypogastric artery. The membranous part of the urethra being opened, the operator passes the conductor along the groove of the staff into the bladder, and the staff is then withdrawn. The operator now takes the conductor in his left hand, and introduces his two forefingers into the handle (A), and places his thumb over the bow of the instrument (B). By the pronation of the wrist the operator lateralises the conductor and runs the lithotome upon its crest. Having arrived at the extremity of the conductor, the operator withdraws the knife along the crest, and then introduces the forceps on the conductor, and the latter being withdrawn, the extraction of the stone is proceeded with.

Daunt submitted his instruments to the Royal Academy of Surgery of Paris in 1775. The experiments with them made by the Academy had satisfactory results, and the Academicans reported that they were "satisfied with them."

W. Dease made some improvement on Daunt's instruments. He increased the size of the blade of the lithotome, and made it more narrow at the base and more convex. He gave a greater curve to the staff, and improved the form of the conductor. In the plate the shape of Daunt's and Dease's instruments is given, their actual size being reduced by one-half.
Fig. 1, Daunt's conductor. Fig. 2, Daunt's lithotome. Fig. 3, Dease's staff. Fig. 4, Dease's conductor. Fig. 5, Dease's lithotome. Fig. 6, Dease's knife.


Kennedy studied abroad, and graduated at Leyden.


The celebrated Surgeon Percival Potts' surgical writings were collected and surreptitiously published, in two volumes, in 1778. They were illustrated with plates. A second edition, in three volumes, appeared in the following year in London.


A Physical Enquiry into the Cause and Cure of Fevers. By Garrett Hussey, M.D. Dublin. 1779. 8vo. Pp. 275. It was reprinted in London in 1784. Hussey was physician to Inns Quay Hospital, which was subsequently removed to Jervis Street. He died in Suffolk Street, Dublin, December, 1787.

Advice to People in General; or, a Treatise on Ruptures. By P. T. Morpie, of Johnson's Court, Fishambles Street, and sold by Mr. Perrin, 3 Castle Street, Dublin. 1783. This treatise contains a description of a new truss invented by the author and approved of by Surgeon Pott, to whom the treatise is dedicated.

Collectanæa Hibernia Medica. By Richard Harris, M.D. (Clonmel). Dublin: J. Exshaw. 1783. 8vo. Pp. 113. This work, which is written in a somewhat didactic style, contains articles on the pathology of general diseases, malformations, &c.


Medical Commentaries on Fixed Air. By Matthew Dobson, M.D.; with an Appendix by William Falconer, M.D. Dublin: W. Gilbert. 1785. 2nd ed. 8vo. Pp. 230. In this treatise the use of the solution of alkaline salts charged with fixed air (carbonic acid) is recommended as a cure for the stone. The book is a reprint.

In 1786 Dr. Edmund Cullen, Professor of Materia Medica, T.C.D., translated Baron Bergman's celebrated Physical and Chemical Essays. They contain an account of many medicinal waters. They were in two large volumes, and were published in Dublin by Luke White.

Cullen was a Scholar of Trinity College and an M.D. of the University of Edinburgh. He was Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy in the School of Physic. He was a B.A. of Dublin University in 1772 and an M.D. in 1793. He was three times President of the College of Physicians. He appears to have had a large practice; probably for this reason he resigned, in 1788, his position as Physician to the Meath Hospital, to which he only had been elected in 1786. He died in South King Street, Dublin, in 1804.

In 1785 a work on Medical Electricity by Sieur Palmer, M.D., was reprinted in Dublin.
Observations on Puerperal Fever. By Joseph Clarke, M.D. Dublin. 1790. Clarke was Master of the Lying-in Hospital, and his observations refer to the fever as observed by him in that institution. He published several papers in the Transactions of the R. I. A., 1780–88.

A letter from Dr. Dickson to his Medical Brethren relative to the School of Physic in this Country. Dublin. 1790.

A Concise History of the Human Muscles. By Thomas Wright, L.R.C.S. Dublin: J. Williams, 26 Great George's Street. 1791. 8vo. Pp. 224. Wright was one of the superintendents of dissections in the School of the Royal College of Surgeons. He dedicated this book to William Dease, whom he styles the founder of the Irish School of Surgery. He published in 1811 a valuable account of the Walcheren fever. Wright was the second son of Thomas Wright, of Grenan House, county of Kilkenny, and his wife, Eleanor, daughter of Dr. Thomas Bell, of Athlone, Surgeon to Queen Anne. Sir Thomas Bell,* Physician, of Dublin, and Surgeon Robert Bell, of Cork, were uncles to Mrs. Wright.

Thomas Wright was born about 1758, studied under his uncle, Sir Thomas Bell, became a surgeon, and for some time was a teacher in the College School. He entered the army, was attached to the 60th Regiment, and saved the life of Lord Cornwallis in the American Revolutionary War. Whilst practising at 7 Great Ship Street, and still holding his commission, he joined the United Irishmen, and was imprisoned in the Castle, but his friend, Lord Cornwallis, the Viceroy, did not permit him to be long detained there. He served afterwards in India under the East Indian Company, and acted as physician to the Forces in the unfortunate Walcheren campaign. In the British Museum there is a letter addressed by him to Parliament on the cruelty of sending the Walcheren invalids to the East Coast, instead of to some healthier part. He was attacked himself with malarial fever, and died at Blenheim—whither he had gone to recruit his health—in 1812. Wright had dissecting rooms in Ship Street, and afterwards in Longford Street, in which he taught anatomy to a large class. His son, Surgeon Thomas Wright, of Ship Street, was for many years an influential member of the College of Surgeons. He was the founder of the Mendicity Institution. Another son, the Rev. George Newenham Wright, was an eminent and voluminous writer. T. Wright's maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Bell, M.D., of Dublin, is the author of the History of a Case of Two Fœtuses retained for 20 months, being successfully extracted from the abdomen by excision. An account of this case is contained in the library of the British Museum. Another of Sir T. Bell's sisters was married to Mr. Hawkes, of Brierfield, County of Roscommon, grandfather of Surgeon Charles Hawkes Todd, so often referred to in this History.

A Conspectus of a Course of Lectures on the Natural History, &c., of Various Medicines used in the Practice of Surgery. By Clement Archer. Dublin. 1791. 8vo. Pp. 68. Archer was Professor of Surgical Pharmacy, R.C.S.I., and from this book it is to be inferred that he delivered 71 lectures annually. He published, in 1791, a lecture introductory to his clinical course (8vo. 36 pages).

A Sketch of a Course of Lectures on Medical Philosophy. By Stephen Dickson, M.D. Dublin. 1792. Dickson was Professor of Practice of Medicine in the University School of Physic from 1792 to 1798, and was for several years "Register" of the College of Physicians. He was deprived of his Fellowship for non-attendance during two years at college meetings. He published, in the Transactions of the R. I. A. for 1787, "Observations on Pemphigus," and in 1795 a letter relative to the School of Physic (Dublin. 8vo. Pp. 94). His essay of 294 pages on Chemical Nomenclature (i-
cluding observations on the same subject by Richard Kirwan) appeared in London in 1796.


A Treatise on Typhus Fever. By James Wood, M.D. Dublin. 1793. 8vo.

Samuel Crumpe, M.D., born in Limerick in 1766, published in London, in 1793, a work of 304 pages on Opium. He died in 1796.

In 1793 Whitley Stokes published in Dublin, and in the Latin language, his Thesis for the degree of M.D. in the University. The subject was Respiration. 8vo. Pp. 43. The publisher was George Bonham.


A Compendium of Nosology and Therapeutics, for the Use of the Students in Medicine and Surgery in the Irish Colleges. By William Gilbert. Dublin. 1794. 12mo. Pp. 120.


(Dr. Martin Tuomy's Inaugural Thesis for the Degree of M.D.)

Erasmus Darwin's (M.D.) Zoonomia; or, Laws of Organic Life, in two quarto volumes, was published in 1794 in both Dublin and London.

Catalogus Systematicus Plantarum Indiginarum in Comitatu Dublinitesiis Inventarum. Dublin. 1794. In this work Dr. Walter Wade, Lecturer on Botany to the Royal Dublin Society and the R.C.S.I., gives a list of the plants growing in the County of Dublin. This work, and his Plantae Rariores, gave a great impetus to the study of botany in Ireland.


Observations on the Necessity of Regulating the Medical Profession. By Edward Geoghegan, Surgeon. Dublin. 1795, 8vo. Pp. 36. Geoghegan was an active member of the College of Surgeons.

Hermippus Redivivus, &c. Robert Bell, Dame Street. No date. 131 pages.

Directions for Warm and Cold Sea Bathing. With Observations on their Application in Different Diseases. By Thomas Reid, M.D. Dublin: Printed by H. Fitzpatrick, 2 Upper Ormond Quay. 1795. 8vo. Pp. 46. (Evidently a reprint.)

A Letter from Dr. Dickson to his Medical Brethren relative to the School of Physic in this Kingdom. Dublin. 1795.

Surgeon William White, Donaghadee, published in the Annals of Medicine for 1797 a Case of Tape Worm.

In 1798 Dr. Robert Blake, a Dublin dentist, published in Edinburgh a thesis for the degree of M.D. in the University of that city. His subject was the Structure of Teeth. His thesis was, of course, in Latin, but he subsequently produced it in an enlarged form, and in English, under the following title:—"An Essay on the Structure and Formation of the Teeth in Man and various Animals." Dublin: Printed by William Porter. 1801. 8vo. Pp. 244. The work is illustrated by ten large sheets of copperplate engravings. The great merit of Blake's work has been acknowledged by writers of eminence. The following extract is taken from Nasmyths, valuable treatise, entitled "Researches on the Development, Structure, and Disease of the Teeth," published by Churchill-London, in 1839:—"The Essay of Dr. Blake must always be regarded as the best work on the subject of the period at which it was written, and will keep its place as a standard production. He is one of the few authors who have taken the trouble to read their lesson from nature, and the deductions which he has drawn from his observations are practically useful. His ideas respecting the 'crusta petrosa' were original at the time, and have since been generally acquiesced
in; but his views on most of the functions of the dental capsule are similar to those entertained by other writers, and very different from the opinions which I shall have an opportunity of stating in the course of the present work. His remarks on the succession of the teeth of fishes are very accurate."

Blake was for many years Secretary to the Phisico-Chirurgical Society. He had a large dental practice.

Clement Archer, President of the College in 1795, published in London, in 1798, "Experiments on Effects of Oxygen on Animals and Plants."

The Edinburgh "Medical Essays and Observations," 1774 to 1795, contained many articles written by Irish medical men.

I learn from catalogues of books sold by auction and from bookseller's lists that the following works were published or reprinted in Ireland during the eighteenth century, but I have not been able to discover them in the libraries:—Becket's Chirurgical Tracts; Dossie's Theory and Practise of Chirurgical Pharmacy; Douglas on the Muscles; Innes' * Description of the Human Muscles; Bellost on Mercury; Lawrence's Prelectiones Medicae; Lewis' † Experimental History of the Materia Medica. 2 vols.; Morgan's ‡ Practise of Physick; Theobald's Dispensatory; Warner on the Gout; Culpepper's English Physician; Lewis' New Dispensatory; Brooke's Practise of Medicine. § 1750. 2 vols. They were all probably either reprints or nominally published in Dublin.

* Innes was an Edinburgh author. His work on the Muscles was edited in 1788 by Alexander Munro.

† Lewis was the author of several anatomical works published in Edinburgh towards the end of the 18th century.

‡ Probably a reprint of Morgan's Mechanical Practice of Physick. London. 1735.

§ Evidently Dr. Richard Brooke's Practise of Physick, a popular work, published in London, and which attained to the honour of a fifth edition in 1768.

In Ferrar's History of Limerick it is mentioned that Surgeon Charles Dufont, who died in Limerick in 1750, wrote a Treatise on Surgery, and that John Martin, M.D., who died in 1786, described the Castleconnell Spa. I have not found Dufont's book or Martin's description of Castleconnell Spa in the libraries or catalogues.
CHAPTER III.

THE BARBER-Surgeons.

From the earliest period in the history of the healing art the practice of medicine was distinguished from remedial treatment, which consisted in the dressing of wounds, the application of bandages, and other mechanical interferences. Nevertheless, there is little doubt but that surgery and medicine were usually in early ages practised by the same individual. The "Father of Medicine," Hippocrates, was a surgeon as well as a physician. He set fractures and reduced dislocations, and he was acquainted with the midwifery forceps. He described the use of the actual cautery.

Although in ancient times the physician, as a rule, practised surgery, yet there were some practitioners of the healing art who confined their practice to the treatment of wounds and sores: they were regarded as distinct from the physicians. Herophilus and Erasistratus flourished as surgeons in Alexandria 300 years before the birth of Christ. It is stated that a Greco-Egyptian surgeon named Ammianus invented an instrument for crushing the stone in the bladder, thereby anticipating by two thousand years Civiale's invention of lithotrity.

In Celsus' time surgery was practised in Rome by persons who confined themselves exclusively to it. In the Middle Ages the "leech" usually practised both medicine and surgery.

It is alleged that Charlemagne established medical seminaries at Metz, Lyons, and Fulda, by a degree issued in 805. The first institution which conferred distinct diplomas in the various branches of the curative art was the once famous University of Salerno, situated 32 miles from Naples. It was founded towards the end of the eleventh century by Duke Robert Giuscard, a Norman. Its medical seminary (Schola Salernitana) was the most celebrated seat of medical lore in Christendom—its alumni came from most parts of Europe. Dr. Dollinger, in his learned work on Universities, states that the medical school at Salerno was the most ancient university.

After the conquest of Spain by the Moslems important schools of medicine were established in that country by the Mahommedan conquerors.

Bologna became a great medical school about the fourteenth century, and still occupies a respectable position as a seat of medical education. It is remarkable as the first medical school which admitted women as students and teachers. Madonna Manzolina was its professor of anatomy and surgery for many years.

For several centuries the regular clergy generally officiated as physicians. It is probable that the power to confer medical degrees claimed by bishops down to our own time originated in the granting by their ecclesiastical superiors of licences to priests to practise. By ancient usage the Archbishop of Canterbury has still the right to create Doctors of Medicine, though, of course, such a qualification would not enable the holder thereof to have his name placed upon the Medical Register. The "Canterbury Degree" was, however, a registrable qualification at the time of the passing of the Medical Act of 1838.

When the priests were forbidden * to practise physic or surgery, especially the latter, which embraced their hands in blood, their servants began to practise as surgeons, for, having acted as assistants to the clergy, they had acquired some practical knowledge of surgery. Many of them settled in the towns and styled themselves chirurgeons. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, whilst clerics still, to some extent, practised physic, surgery was wholly abandoned to the laity.

* The Council of Tours forbid (in 1163) priests from leaving their cloisters to practise medicine.
The regularly educated surgeons resented the intrusion of the servants and lay brothers from the monastic establishments, who practised surgery on their own account. In Paris the "Procureur du Roy" proceeded against the unlicensed surgeons, at the instigation of those who possessed medical or surgical diplomas from the universities and the bishops, but notwithstanding much persecution the low grade surgeons held their ground. Some of them practised surgery exclusively, but the majority were surgeons, dentists, phlebotomists, and barbers. In addition to the surgical servants of the clerics, the ordinary barbers practised surgery. In process of time there came into existence three classes of surgeons:—1. Those who had been regularly educated in the universities, and who held diplomas issued by those learned bodies; 2. Surgeons who learned their art by pupilage, and confined their practice to surgery; and, lastly, the barber-surgeons, irregularly educated, and practising "barbery," wig-making, &c.

The first incorporation of surgeons took place in 1268, when Louis IX. (commonly known as St. Louis) formed a college of surgeons in Paris, and dedicated it to St. Cosmos and St. Damian. This king was a great patron of surgeons, and might be regarded as one himself, for he often dressed the wounds of his soldiers. Examinations to test the competency of persons to practise were first instituted under the reign of Philip the Fair. The examining board consisted of persons who had acquired the diploma of master of surgery—a qualification which existed in France until the Revolution. A strict edict was issued by King John in 1352 against unlicensed practitioners. Charles V. was a great admirer of surgery, and enrolled himself, whilst Regent of France, amongst the members of the college of surgeons.

As in London, so in Paris, barbers practised surgery, but there were always surgeons who did not practise barberly. In 1500 the surgeons and barbers were united. In 1567 Charles IX. decreed that no barber should be admitted as a master in his craft until he had passed a satisfactory examination in surgery. A partial separation took place in 1648 by the formation of a Society of Barbers, Wig-makers, and "Barthmen," who, however, were under the suzerainty of the Barber-surgeons' Fraternity until finally separated in 1673. In 1703 a College of Surgery was founded, composed exclusively of surgeons.

Surgery has always had a high position assigned to it in France. In that country there were, previous to the Revolution, about eighteen universities, and fifteen colleges or academies of physicians, all conferring degrees or diplomas, most of which were as readily purchasable as the bogus degrees of some of the American so-called universities now are, or lately were. On the other hand, there were few corporations of surgeons, which were well conducted, influential, and numerous fraternities. One of the most noble buildings in Paris was the Academy of Surgery, which at the time of the Revolution was converted into the Ecole de Santé, and the seat of the best medical instruction which France afforded. The Ecole de Santé subsequently became the Ecole de Médecine, which still remains.

In England the first surgeon occupying an official position of whom we have any account was Richard de Wy. He was appointed surgeon to Edward III., and was probably the first of that long roll of royal officers termed Sergeant-Surgeons, carried down to our own time. We learn from Rymer's "Presbyter" (Tome IX., p. 182) that in 1447 the office of barber at the gates of the king's palace was granted as a mark of royal favour to his "servants of the ewry," Robert Bolley and Alexander Donour. This post was one of great emolument. Every person who received the knighthood of the Bath was obliged to pay these barber-surgeons a fee for his tonsure. The amount was regulated by the rank of the knight-elect—a duke paid £10, a large sum in those times.

So far back as 1308, and probably earlier, a company, or "craft," of barbers practising surgery existed in London. They were not incorporated, but the Corporation of London
seems to have exercised some jurisdiction over them, and towards the end of the fifteenth century they obtained the status of a Livery Guild. There were, however, in London surgeons who did not practise barberery, and an effort was made by the Corporation of London to form a Guild or College of Physicians and Surgeons. It would appear that the attempt was not successful.

According to the Memorials of the Craft of Surgery, by South and Power, there were always surgeons who were not in combination with the barbers. Whether or not any of them practised surgery is doubtful, but later on they were certainly divided into two branches—the barbers and the surgeons. It would, however, appear that bleeding, tooth-drawing, and minor surgical operations were performed by the barbers. In 1461–2 they were incorporated as a city company, by a charter granted by King Edward IV., and following the example of the French Academy dedicated their guild to St. Cosmos and St. Damian.* The charter ordained that only competent persons should be admitted to the corporation, and that no one should practise without their authority in the city of London. The charter of the company was renewed in 1499 by Henry VII., and confirmed by Henry VIII. in 1512. In this year the first Act of Parliament relating to the medical profession was passed (3rd Henry VIII., c. 11). It points out the inconveniences caused by ignorant persons, such as “smiths, women, &c.,” practising physic and surgery, and ordains that no one shall practise as a physician or surgeon unless he has been examined, approved of, and admitted by the Bishop of London or Dean of St. Paul’s for the time being. The medical-ecclesiastical authority was, however, to be assisted by four doctors of physic or surgeons, as the case might be. Unlicensed persons were liable to a penalty of £5 per month whilst engaged in illegal practice. In every diocese outside of London the bishop thereof was constituted the licensing authority. The Act pro-

*Brothers, physicians, who were martyred.
London, and a court of twenty-four assistants was constituted. A charter of Charles I., dated in 1629, extended their jurisdiction to seven miles from London, and constituted a court of ten examiners and of twenty-four assistants.

The Act 18th George II., c. 15, passed in 1745, separated the surgeons from the barbers for ever. Henceforth the former formed a distinct company under the style of the Masters, Governors, and Commonalty of the Art and Science of Surgery of London. In 1800 this company was dissolved, and the surgeons ceased to form a constituent of the London Municipal Companies; they were reformed into a Royal College with additional powers.


The London apothecaries were originally combined with the grocers as a London society, or company. In a charter granted to them in 1617 they were described as a "Society." They were the only one of the city guilds or companies so designated.

The apothecaries' apprentices served an apprenticeship of seven years in acquiring a knowledge of their art.

In 1703, on an appeal to the House of Lords, it was decided that the apothecaries were entitled to practise medicine. Acts of Parliament in 1815 and 1825 regulated their practice and extended their authority throughout England and Wales.

By the Apothecaries Act of 1907 the London Company of Apothecaries are empowered to grant a diploma entitling its holder to practise medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy.

The surgeons and barbers of Edinburgh were incorporated in 1505. It is remarkable that their charter enacts that the persons admitted should be acquainted with anatomy. Each year the company were entitled to receive for dissection the body of an executed criminal. In 1695 the surgeons were constituted the chirurgeons and chirurgeon-apothecaries of Edinburgh—there never was a corporation of apothecaries in Scotland. In 1778 the corporation were converted into a Royal College of Surgeons, but with a curious constitution, which still left in great part a municipal institution; until 1833 the president was a member of the town council. In 1851 the college was made in every sense a national and not a local institution. It is not generally known that the medical school of Edinburgh originated with the surgeons; they established professorships, and became a teaching body. Early in the eighteenth century they transferred their teaching faculty to the University, which is still somewhat of a municipal institution, being in part under the government of the town council.

The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow was incorporated in 1599. Its charter was modified by Parliament in 1672. The Faculty had power to grant licences for the four shires of Lanark, Ayr, Renfrew, and Dumbarton. It long successfully contested the right of the graduates of Glasgow University to practise without its permission in those counties; but in 1850, on obtaining a new charter, it relinquished its exclusive privileges. Its qualification has long been considered as purely surgical, and is only accepted as such by the Local Government Board.

The members of the London College of Physicians have always claimed the right to practise surgery if they chose so to do. The higher medical education which they received, as compared with the limited attainments of the barber-surgeons, qualified them to more efficiently perform the major operations in surgery. They had not that marked aversion to surgical practice in the seventeenth century that they seem to have had in the eighteenth. It is remarkable that the regular courses of
ADMISSION OF OBSTETRICIANS

lectures on anatomy and surgery, delivered in the seventeenth century before the Barber-Surgeons’ Corporation in London, were, as enacted by a by-law, given by a Doctor of Physic—Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was Lecturer on Anatomy and Chirurgery to the College of Physicians. The members of the College of Physicians were sometimes brethren of the fraternity of barber-surgeons.

A book, which in its time created a considerable amount of angry controversy, had the following title:—“On the History of Academic and Scholastic Learning. By John Webster, Practitioner in Physic and Chirurgery. London. 1654.”

The Edinburgh physicians were by no means averse to the practice of surgery, as is shown by their attempt in the seventeenth century to acquire by charter the right to practise as surgeons.

In 1656 a charter was prepared, with the sanction of Cromwell, establishing a college of physicians for Scotland, and empowering its members to practise surgery, “inasmuch as the science of physick doth comprehend, include, and contain in it the knowledge of chirurgery, being a special part of the same and member thereof.” The death of Cromwell probably prevented the issue of the proposed charter, and that obtained from Charles II. contains no reference to surgery. The Edinburgh surgeons claim that they prevented the issue of the charter by the influence which they brought to bear upon the Protector through the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Sir Andrew Ramsay. It is clear, then, that whilst the physicians were persecuting and even imprisoning the surgeons for practising physic, the physicians themselves were encroaching upon the domain of the pure surgeon, whilst the apothecary invaded the territories of both.

In the seventeenth century and the early part of the 18th one, the physicians on the whole seem to have regarded any kind of manual treatment of the body as beneath the dignity of the profession of pure medicine. Their objection to admit obstetricians to their colleges was founded upon the fact that the work of the latter was chiefly mechanical: they considered that the obstetrician’s proper place was amongst the surgeons. It seems strange that so late as the fourth decade of the last century eminent physicians should be so unenlightened as to regard midwifery practice as one which to a certain extent degraded a medical practitioner. When Sir Henry Halford, President of the London College of Physicians, was examined, in 1834, by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Medical Education, he stated that it was not desirable to repeal that by-law which excluded from admission to the Fellowship of his college persons engaged in the practice of midwifery. He said that it “would rather disparage the highest grade of the profession to let them engage in that particular branch, which is a manual operation very much.” He further stated that it was necessary that the member of a college of surgeons should disfranchise himself before being admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians, in order to keep medical practice “as respectable as possible, and as distinct.” In Ireland, mid-wifery practitioners were admitted to the Fellowship of the College of Physicians long before the close of the eighteenth century.

It is probable that a large number of persons practised surgery early in the fifteenth century in Dublin, as it is unlikely that only a few individuals would have been incorporated. On the 18th October, 1446, King Henry VI, established by royal charter a Fraternity, or Guild of Barbers. This was the first incorporation by the Sovereign of medical practitioners in the United Kingdom; the next was that of the London Barber-Chirurgeons, in 1461. The Dublin fraternity were styled simply barbers, but I gather from the text of a charter granted to the fraternity by Queen Elizabeth that the word “barber” was the exact equivalent for “surgeon” in those days. The charter of King Henry cannot be found. Perhaps it was surrendered—a practice not unusual on receiving a new charter.
It is, however, somewhat fully recited in Queen Elizabeth's charter, granted in 1577. It enabled women to be admitted to the freedom of the guild—a proof that even in those early days women aspired to be disciples of Esculapius.

The charter granted by Queen Elizabeth is preserved in the Manuscript Room of Trinity College, Dublin. It is beautifully written and illuminated, and is worthy of exhibition in a glass-case in the rooms usually open to readers and visitors. The wording of the charter is in Latin. Until the issue of the first edition of this work no translation of the words of the charter had been made.

"Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England and France and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith and so forth To all persons to whom these present Letters may come Greeting. Whereas our most dearly beloved progenitor Henry the Sixth late King of England by his Letters patent dated at Dublin the eighteenth day of October in the twenty-fifth year of his Reign of his special Grace with the Assent of the Reverend Father in Christ Richd. Arch-Bishop of Dublin then his Justice of his Land of Ireland for the praise of God and Honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary St. Mary Magdalene and all Saints thoroughly to fulfil the pious purpose and good Intention of his beloved and faithful Richard Arch-Bishop of Dublin Giles Thorndon Esquire his Treasurer of Ireland Brother Thos. Talbot Prior of Kilmainham Brother William Prior of the House of St. John without New Gate Dublin Christopher Barnewall his Chief Justice in his Land of Ireland Robert Dowdall his Chief Justice of his Common Bench of Ireland Michl. Gryffen Chief Baron of his Exchequer aforesaid Edward Somerton his Sergeant at Law in his Land of Ireland Stephen Roche his Attorney Edward Brian James Cheny Barbers Philip Leghien Barber John Browne Richard Russell Barbers Stephen Barby and John Vale Barbers Granted unto them and gave Licence for him his Heirs and Successors as much as in him lay That they or the Survivors of them for the praise of God and Honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and all Saints might begin anew found initiate establish enter upon and make a Fraternity or Guild of the Art of Barbers of his City of Dublin to be for ever called or named the Fraternity or Guild of Saint Mary Magdalene to consist of themselves and other persons as well Men and Women and to receive admit and accept of any other persons whatsoever fit and discreet and freely willing to join them as Brothers and Sisters of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid.

And that the Brothers of the Fraternity or Guild aforesaid so begun founded initiated and established might every year have one Master and two Wardens of themselves who shall be of the Art of Barbers for the Rule Governance and Oversight of such Fraternity or Guild and Custody of all Lands Tenements rents possessions Goods and Chattels which to the said Fraternity or Guild aforesaid were heretofore given granted or assigned or to the said Fraternity or Guild should thereafter happen to belong for the Rule and Governance of the Art of Barbers aforesaid in the City aforesaid and the suburbs thereof and that such Master and Wardens for the time being with the advice and consent of the more discreet Brethren of the Art aforesaid might have full power to elect ordain nominate and successively appoint other Master and Wardens from year to year for the rule Governance and Superintendence of such Fraternity or Guild and Art aforesaid and Custody of all Lands and Tenements rents and possessions Goods and Chattels aforesaid to be had in form aforesaid and them and each of them from time to time when it should be necessary and expedient from the offices aforesaid to exonerate and remove and others of the Art aforesaid in his place as it should be expedient to put and appoint and might have keep and use a common seal for the Affairs and Business to the said Fraternity or Guild belonging which Seal should remain under the Custody of the said Master and Wardens for the time being with all and singular other Gifts Grants Authority Customs Privileges Franchises and Immunities as in and by the aforesaid Letters patent bearing date the day and year above mentioned and remaining of Record in the Rolls of our Chancery of our Kingdom of Ireland may more fully appear. And We having maturely considered how useful and necessary it would be for preserving the Health of the Human Body that there were more persons skilled in the Art of Chirurgery within the City of Dublin aforesaid Sickness and Infirmities committing vast Havoc for the promotion and exercise of which Art the aforesaid Fraternity and Guild of Barbers was created and established by our aforesaid most beloved progenitor Henry and because there are now two dis-
tinct Societies practising the said Art and Faculty in our City aforesaid (vizt.) one of Barbers and the other of Chirurgeon...
most dearly beloved Predecessor Henry the Sixth to the aforesaid Master and Wardens of the Barbers by the name of the Fraternity or Guild of St. Mary Magdalen or by any other name whatsoever heretofore hath given or granted. And that they and their Successors may and can use enjoy possess and exercise all and singular the aforesaid Liberties, Franchises, Gifts, Grants, Authorities, Customs, Privileges, Immunities, and Prescriptions and every of them as in ample manner and form as the aforesaid Master and Wardens of the Barbers or by any other Name whatsoever by virtue of the Letters patent aforesaid heretofore used enjoyed or exercised or of right ought to use exercise or enjoy any omission abuse or non use thereof or any other cause matter or thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. And further We have given and granted and by these Presents Do give and grant to the said Master Wardens and Fraternity of Barbers and Chirurgeons of the Guild of St. Mary Magdalen within our City of Dublin aforesaid that they and their Successors may peaceably jointly and indifferently Have hold and for ever possess all Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments and Possessions whatsoever wihich the aforesaid Fraternity or Guild of Barbers or by any other Name wihatsoever heretofore held and possessed to the use of the said Master Wardens and Fraternity of Barbers and Chirurgeons aforesaid. And that they and their Successors may yearly and every year Nominate and Elect one Master and two Wardens of themselves of the Arts aforesaid or either of them to the Rule Governance and oversight of the Guild aforesaid and the custody of all Lands, rents possession Goods and Chattels which to the said Fraternity or Guild aforesaid in manner aforesaid belong or hereafter shall be acquired given granted or assigned to them. We also grant to the said Master Wardens and Fraternity of Barbers and Chirurgeons aforesaid and their Successors that no person in the said City of Dublin nor in the Suburbs thereof or within the Franchises of the said City shall exercise any of the said Arts of Chirurgery or Barbers unless he shall be admitted so to do by the aforesaid Master and Wardens or their Successors for the time being and by the major part of the Brethren of said Guild by Letters of the said Master Wardens and Brethren sealed with the Common Seal of the said Guild under the penalty of Five pounds sterling for every month in which he is not admitted and shall exercise any of the Arts or Faculties aforesaid to be levied received and applied to the use of the said Guild. And this without fine or fee for the premises or sealing of these presents to be made paid or in any wise rendered to us and without any Writ of ad quod Damnum or any other Writs or Inquisitions or Mandates to be thereupon made or prosecuted. So that express Mention of the true yearly value or of the Certainty of the Premises or any of them or of any other Gifts or Grants by us or by any of our Ancestors to the said Fraternities of Barbers and Chirurgeons before this present day made and in these Presents not appearing to be made or any other Statute Act Ordinance Proclamation Law Usage Custom Restriction or Proviso or any other cause matter or thing whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding. In Testimony whereof We have caused these our Letters to be made Patent. Witness our Deputy aforesaid at Dublin the Fourteenth day of September in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

"Alford."

We learn from the text of Queen Elizabeth's charter that a Company of Surgeons had come into existence since the barbers were incorporated by Henry VI. There is no reference in the charter to the art practised by barbers being distinct in any way from that followed by the chirurgeons. The two communities were united for purely medical purposes, and we see that the original object in founding a Fraternity of Barbers was for "the promotion and exercise" of the art of chirurgery. The charter states expressly that the two companies—the incorporated barbers and the unincorporated chirurgeons—are to be consolidated into one body for the practice of surgery. It is clear, then, that in the age of Queen Elizabeth, hair-cutting and dressing and shaving were not practised as a distinct "mystery" by the barbers.

The arms of the Barber-Surgeons' Company were nearly an exact copy of those granted to the London Company. In 1542 Dr. William Roberts was appointed Ulster King-at-Arms. He made a grant of arms to the company in consideration of the services which they had rendered to the sovereign:—

"William Roberts Doctor of the Civil Lawe Ulster
King of Armes of the whole Kingdome of Ireland &c. To all
and singular as well nobles Kings of Armes Heralds and other
Officers at Armes as Gentlemen and others to whom these
present Letters Patens shall come sendeth greetings &c. Whereas these Emblemes of honour depicted in shields now
commonly called Armes have formerly not only benne given
to persons of iminence and estimation for services done their
Soveraignes in Martiall or Civill imployments (whereby they
and their posteritie have benne distinished from the meer
servile and ignoble multitude and their desents and Geneal-
gogies preserved from confusion) but also ever since the
establishment of good and Civill Government under Monarchic
Citties towns and Corporations by y* favour of their Princes
and meritt of their services have benne endowed with divers
liberties and priviledges conducing to the freedome and com-
moditie of the Citizens by which enfranchisements forreigners
have been wholly debarrd to intrude uppon their priviledges
which said Citties and towns have had devised for them and
confirmed unto them (by the authority of their Soveraignes)
Common Seales with some Emblemes engraven in Sheilds
silently denoting their Services and deserts that they might use
the same in matters touching their publique affaires the better
to prevent forgeries and deceips each of which have in processe
of time (and that not improperly) benne called the Armes of
such Corporations in respect they doe and may lawfully ad-
vance the same depicted in Standards Banners Ensignes Penons
Sheilds or any other Martiall habiliments or matters of triumph
or publique shewes tendeing to the honouer of said Citties or
towns. And whereas (by further services done by such Cor-
poracions) particulier professions therein have benne incorporated
into distinct Companies y* (with y* more facility and con-
venience) they might manage their owne particulier affaires and
also have had one common scale given them differing from y
of their Corporation of the citty or any other Company therein
incorporated or in any other Citties or towns. And whereas it
as improper and inconvenient for a particulier profession incor-
porated to use in their Common Scale the Armes of a company
of another citty (although of the like profession) as for one Citty
or town to use the Armes of another in their Scalles unless
such Citty or town doe use y* said Armes with some difference
or marke of diminution to denote its subordination to such Citty
or towne whose Armes they benre soe differenced and to yeeld
some acknowledgemente that their liberties and priviledges are
dependant on others. Wherefore I haveing taken it into my con-
sideration how y* the Company of Barber Chyrurgeons of the
Citty of Dublin (being made a Corporation by King Henry the
Sixth and endowed with many faire priviledges and liberties)
having neede dependance on any other Citty yet notwithstanding
they have for some space used in their Common Scale the Armes
of the Company of Barber Chyrurgeons of y* Citty of London
with some small differance being a note of diminution or subor-
dination. In consideration of the premises and att the request
of the Master and the rest of the said Company of Barber
Chyrurgeons and in perpetuall memory of (not only y* ever
constant loyalty of the said citty of Dublin and the many great
and famous services by them done their Soveraignes the Kings
of England) but also for the many speciall and memorable
services done both in times of peace and warre by the said
Company of Barber Chyrurgeons to their said Soveraignes in
ancient times &c. also of late to our now most gracious Sove-
raigne Lord King Charles in his late and present Armies in this
Kingdome by the power and authority given mee by our most
gracious Soveraigne Lord King Charles under the great Scale
of Ireland I doe hereby give grant ratefie and conforme unto
the said Company of Barber Chyrurgeons forever not only as
an embleme of their singular abilities in matters concerning
their professions but also of their ancient loyalty and present
fidelity and many good services done his sacred Majest this
Atcheivement depicted in the margent and blazoned as fol-
loweth viz. Parted by a crosse of England charged with a lyon
passant gandant argent crowned Or these two coates armour
quartered viz' the first Argent a cheveron gules betwixt three
Cinquefoyles azure The second Coat Armour Azure a Harpe
crowned Or The third as the second the fowerth as the first
The Crest on a helme and wreath argent and gules St. Mary
Magdalene &c. Mantled gules doubled argent Supported by
a Leopard proper and an Irish Greyhound argent each gorged
with a Ducall Coronett and standing on a scroll with their
motto viz. CHRISTI SALVS NOSTRA. Which said Atcheive-
ment by the power and authority aforesaid I doe hereby give
and grant the said Company togerther incorporate full power
and authority henceforth being engraven in any mettall to use
as the publick Seal of their said Corporation and to cause the same to be depicted engraven used or borne or advanced at any time or in any kind hereafter as hath benne accustomed by incorporate companies in any city in his Majest dominions. I also by the power and authority aforesaid doe hereby grant that if any particular member of the said Corporation who hath noe assurance of certaine knowlidge of any Coat Armour borne by his Ancestours nor hath had Coate Armour granted or confirmed unto him by a King of Arms shall desire to have his funeralls celebrated after the most decent manner befitting his quality hee may beire on his hearse and use otherwise at that time according to the ancient and moderne customes of the Cheifest Cityes of England the Atcheivement of the said Corporation without supporters Creast or Motte and alse to all others who are Gentlemen of blood or Coate Armour to beare the same placed by their owne Armes on their heires att their burials or funeralls to denote their profession provided there bee direction given for the decent ordering thereof by my selfe or successours myne or their Martiall Martialls Deputy or Deputies. In full and ample confirmation whereof I hereunto subscribe my name and title and affixe the Seale of my office together with the seale of myne owne Armes the eighteenth day of August in the one and twentieth yeere of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lord Charles by the Grace of God King of great Britaine france and Ireland defender of the faith &c. A° D מ. 1645. "Wm. ROBERTS Vluester Kinge of Arms of all Ireland."
The services rendered to the crown consisted, no doubt, of supplies of surgeons to the army and navy. A member of the guild, named James Crosbie, was present at the battle of Newbury, and gave evidence at the trial of King Charles I.

We have no records showing where the Barber-Chirurgeons held their meetings during the first two centuries of the existence of their guild. The earliest records now extant of the Corporation of Dublin are the minutes of the transactions of that body from 1448 to 1841. They are engrossed on skins of parchment termed the "Assembly Rolls," preserved in the Muniments Room at the City Hall. In the record of the Christmas Assembly, 1641, the following entry occurs:—“It is likewise ordered and agreed by the authority aforesaid (i.e., the Corporation) "that the most worshipfull and fraternitie of the Corporation of Barber-Chirurgeons in this Cittie shall have for the use of the said corporation a lease for the tenure of sixtie and one years to be given at Easter next of St. Paul's Gate in the Cittie containing in length from south to north thirtie feecte and in breadth from east to west twentie three feecte at the yearlie rent of £5" and a couple of capons to Mr. Maior for the time being guarding the portcullis room in time of danger to the cittie."

Paul's (a corruption of the Pole) Gate was situated in the old wall of the city, in Bride Street, close to Hoey's Court (where Dean Swift was born). It was usual to let the apartments in the forts and towers protecting the gates of the city to the trades guilds, and even to private persons. In 1664 the Hall of the Barber-Surgeons was occupied by soldiers, and the rent was for the time not charged to the company. In 1700 Paul's Gate became dilapidated and had to be taken down. It was a two-storied tower, 46 feet in height. The upper story was a room 14 feet square, therefore the assembly of the company could not have consisted of very many individuals.

The Barber-Surgeons had one of the chapels in Christ Church Cathedral.

*ASSEMBLY ROOMS OF THE BARBER-SURGEONS 79*
The third charter granted to the Dublin surgeons is dated 19th February, 1687, in the third year of the reign of James II. It begins by reciting the dissolution of the Corporation of Dublin and the minor Corporations which formed a part of it, as the result of a judgment * of the Court of Exchequer:—

James the Second by the Grace of God of England Scotland France and Ireland King defender of the Faith &c.

To all unto whom these our present Letters shall come Greetings

WHEREAS the city of Dublin in our Kingdom of Ireland hath been an antient city and that the Mayor Sherrifs Comons and citizens of the citizens of the city of Dublin have used and enjoyed divers Liberties priviledges and franchises within the same city and were or pretended to be one body corporate and politicke by the name of the Mayor Sherrifs Comons and citizens of the city of Dublin. Which franchises Liberties and priviledges were lately seized into our hands by a Judgment of our court of Exchequer by which the said body corporate became dissolved since which time we by our Letters pattents under our greate Scale of our kingdom of Ireland bearing date the twenty seventh day of October in the third year of our reign did constitute and again create Dublin and the antient Liberys and precincts of the same a new city called the city of Dublin and did therein create a new body corporate and politicke by the name of the Mayor Sherrifs Comons and citizens of the city of Dublin. And whereas our ancestors did by divers Letters Pattents erect severall Guilds and Fraternityes of divers Misteryes arts and trades to be practiced within the city of Dublin the suburbs and Franchises thereof which lesser bodies incorporate and politicke or Guilds being members of that great body corporate the Mayor Sherrifs Comons and citizens of the city of Dublin were dissolvd by the dissolution of that late great body corporate. We nevertheless being willing in order to the promoting of trade and traffick in our new city of Dublin to renew the Gild or Corporation of Barbers (of which Guild or Fraternity the Barbers Chirurgeons Apothecaryes and Perwigmakers of the
city of Dublin were members) to the intent that the severall Arts and Misteryes of Barber-Chirurgeons Apothecaryes and perwigmakers may be the better Exercised and that good order and wholesome rules may be and be observed for the better government of the arts of Barber-Chirurgeons Apothecaryes and perwigmakers within the city of Dublin the suburbs and Franchises thereof to the avoiding of all evil and all inconveniences that may happen to our subjects for want of the due Exercise of the arts of Barbers Apothecaryes and per wigmakers within the city of Dublin the suburbs and Franchises of the same.

KNOW YE that we of our special grace and of our certain knowledge and meer motive with the assent and consent of our right well beloved and right trusty cousin and counsellor Richard Earle of Tyrennell our deputy general and general governour of our Kingdom of Ireland and according to the tenor and Effect of our certain Letters Signed with our hand and under our Signet bearing date at our court at Whitehall the tenth day of February in the yeare of our Lord one thousand six hundred and eighty seven in the fourth yeare of our reign and inrolled in the rolls of our Kingdom of Ireland for us our heirs and Successors Do grant ordain and declare that within the city of Dublin the suburbs and Franchises thereof there be for ever hereafter one Gild or fraternity of the Arts of Barbers Apothecaryes and Perwigmakers by the name of the Gild or Fraternity of St. Mary Magdalen. And that the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid do consist of one master two wardens and of the brothers of the arts of Barbers Apothecaryes and Per wigmakers of the city of Dublin and that the Master Wardens and brothers of the Gild or fraternity aforesaid be and shall be one body corporate and politicke in state deed and name by the name of the Master Wardens and Brothers of the Arts of Barber-Chirurgeons apothecaryes and per wigmakers of the Gild or Fraternity of St. Mary Magdalen and that the Master Wardens and Brothers of the Gild or Fraternity aforesaid which at present are named and which hereafter shall be Elected into the Gild aforesaid be and hereafter shall be one new body corporate and politicke by the name of the Master Wardens and Brothers of the arts of Barber-Chirurgeons Apothecaryes and Per wigmakers of the Gild or Fraternity of St. Mary Magdalen for us our heires and successors. We do erect create constitute ordain and declare and that they by

* The judgment was the result of litigation arising out of the refusal of the Corporation of Dublin to admit Roman Catholics to their freedom and offices.
the same name may and can sue and be sued Answer and be answered defend and be defended in all the Courts of us our heirs and successors and elsewhere wheresoever and in all actions suits quarrells or demands whatsoever by them or against them to be prosecuted or commenced. And that they by the name aforesaid do hold perpetually succession. And that they and their successors be persons able and in law capable to purchase receive and possess all lands and tenements goods and chattles unto them by these presents granted and to purchase other lands and tenements not exceeding the value of Ten pounds sterling a yeare and goods and chattler and the same to assigne and Demise as any other persons in law capable or any other body corporate and politicke in our kingdom of Ireland may or can purchase receive demise grant or assigne.

And further we for us our heirs and successors do constitute and nominate that Patrick Archbold is and shall be the present master of the Gild aforesaid and that Robert White and William Cox are and shall be the present Wardens of the Gild aforesaid to continue in those offices untill the feast of St. Mary Magdalene falling upon the twenty second day of July next ensuing and from thence till others of the Wardens and brothers of the Gild aforesaid be preferred and Sworn Master and Wardens of the Gild aforesaid respectively so as in the mean time they shall respectively live or be not removed by reason of some proviso in these presents declared. And we doe further for us our heirs and successors make and constitute our well beloved William Earle of Link. John Barnwell knr Robert Barnwell Esq. Richard Archbold Christopher Cruce Thomas Conner Killian Garvan Patrick fitz Patrick physicians and readers of Anotomy Charles Thompson Henry Walker Patrick Bath John Seamor George Byrne Richard Purcell Morgan Kennedy William Heydon Robert Archbole Robert Bellows Thomas Clare Stephen Archbold Junr Stephen Clynton Robert Witherall Ken. Pendergast Dominick Ryan John Clayton George Gernon Francis Dempsey Richard Nugent Redmond Tyrrell and Maurice Lomergan to be the first and present Brothers of the Gild aforesaid. And that they and all who shall hereafter be admitted into the Liberty of the Gild aforesaid be and for the future shall be Brothers of the said Gild to continue in their places dureing their respective naturall lives unless in the mean time they be removed for misbehavior of whom we will that each and every brother to be hereafter elected into the said fraternity and Gild be for misdemeanour removable by the Master Wardens and Brothers of the Gild aforesaid or by the major part of them. And further we do for us our heirs and successors give and grant unto the Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Gild and their successors that they and their successors upon the twenty third day of June unless it be a Lord's day and if it be a Lord's day then upon the day next ensuing in every yeare may and can assemble themselves in some convenient place within the said City. And that they so assembled or the major part of them may and can Elect one discreet and sufficient man of the Wardens or brothers of the said Gild who is skillfull in some of the Arts aforesaid to be Master of the said Gild and two discreet and sufficient men skillfull in some of the said Arts of the Brothers of the Gild aforesaid to be Wardens of the said Gild to continue in their offices respectively for one whole yeare from the feast of St. Mary Magdalen then next ensuing if they shall respectively soe long live and from thence untill others of the Wardens or brothers of the said Gild be appointed and sworn Master and Wardens of the Gild aforesaid respectively unless in the mean while by reason of some proviso in these presents mentioned or for misbehavior they be removed of whom we will that each and every Master and Wardens in these presents mentioned or hereafter to be Elected by the Wardens and Brothers or by the Master Brothers of the said Gild for the time being as the case shall happen or by the major part of them be for MISDEMEANOR REMOVABLE. And if it shall happen that the Master and Wardens in these presents nominated or hereafter to be Elected or any of them to dye decease or be removed from his office within the yeare in which they or any of them shall be constituted Master and Wardens of the said Gild or after Election and before they be respectively sworn. Then it may be lawfull for the Wardens and brothers or the Master and brothers of the 50 Gild for the time being as the case shall fall out or for the major part of them within ten days after such death or removall to elect one of the Wardens or Brothers of the said Gild skillfull in some of the said arts or one or two of the Brothers of the said Gild also skillfull in some of the said
arts to be Master Warden or Wardens of the Gild aforesaid in
the place of him the Master so dead deceased or removed or
in the place or places of him or them the Warden or Wardens
so dead deceased or removed. To be continued in those offices
respectively for the residue of that yeare or for the yeare
ensuing as the case shall happen and from thenceforth until
others of the Wardens and brothers of the said Gild be appointed
and sworn in those offices respectively. And further we will
and do for our heires and successors ordain and declare that
the present Master of the said Gild take his Corporall oath
acquainted for well and truly Exercising the said office of
Master of the said Gild and the other Oaths following viz:- I
do hereby acknowledge profess testifie and declare in my con-
science before God and the world that our Soveraigne Lord
King James is lawfull and rightfull king of this realm and other
his Majesties dominions and countreys. And I will bear faith
and true allegiance to his Majestie his heires and successors
and him and them will defend to the utmost of my power
against all conspiracies attempts whatsoever which shall be made
against his or their Crown and dignity and do my best en-
deavours to disclose and make known to his Majestye his
heires and successors or to the Lord deputy or other chief
govournor or gouvernours of this kingdom for the time all
treasons and traiterous conspiracies which I shall know or
heare to be intended against his Majestie his heires or suc-
cessors or any of them. And I doe make this recognition and
acknowledgment heartily willingly and truly upon the true
faith of a Christian so help me God &c. And I doe also declare
and believe that it is not lawful upon any pretence to take up arms
against the King And that I doe abhorr that Traiterous position
of taking up arms by his authority against his person or against
those that are commisioned by him so help me God &c before
the Mayor of the city of Dublin and that the Wardens in these
presents nominated and who shall hereafter be nominated as
Wardens of the said Gild and every of them shall take their
usual corporall oaths for well and truly executing their offices
and the other oaths of allegiance aforesaid before the Master
of the said Gild for the time being before they exercise their
offices. And that every Master of the said Gild hereafter to
be Elected shall take the corporall oaths aforesaid to be taken
by the present Master of the said Gild mutatis mutandis before
the preceding Master or before the Wardens of the said Gild.
And that all Brothers of the said Gild in these presents nomi-
nated and who hereafter shall be admitted into the Liberty of
the same as brothers of that Gild and every of them do take
the usual corporall oath of a brother or member of the said
Gild and the oaths of allegiance aforesaid before the Master
of the said Gild for the time being unto which several persons
appointed to receive the said oaths. We doe for us our heires
and successors give power to administer these oaths. And
moreover we will and do for us our heires and successors grant
unto the Master Wardens and brothers of the said Gild and
their Successors or the major part of them power authority
and Lycence to admit as many as they will to be brothers of
the said Gild. PROVIDED always that every present Brother
hereafter to be admitted into the said Gild he or shall be Free
of the Citty aforesaid and unless he were before admitted into
the Liberty of the same that he be Received into
the Liberty of the Guild of the said city and before the Mayor
of the City of Dublin that he be sworn a Freeman of the said
city and that the Master and Wardens of the said Gild after
they have quitted their offices be brothers of the said Guild
during their natural lives respectively. Unless in the mean-
time by reason of some proviso in these presents or for Mis-
behaviour they be respectively removed. And furthermore
we doe for us our heires and successors Give and grant unto
the Master Wardens and Brothers of the Guild of St. Mary
Magdalen aforesaid and their successors for the support of the
said Gild and pious uses and for the ordination and provision
of one or more Chaplain or Chaplains for celebrating Divine
Service every yeare within the said city for the state of the
Brotherhood aforesaid for ever and for other publick affairs
of the said Gild as many such as much the same and the like
Lands and tenements profits comodities customes Juris-
dictions and priviledges goods and chattles as and which the
Master Wardens and brothers of the said Gild or by whatever
other name they were incorporated or kept any time heretofore had
or occupied or ought to have by reason of any charter Letters
patents grants customes prescriptions or any other Lawfull
Tytle whatsoever. To hold of us our heires and successors as
of the Castle of Dublin in free and common seage by the rent and
services therefore accustomed. SAVEING and out of this
Charter or Grant Excepted and Reserved unto us our heires and successors all our Tytles rents Intrests and demands whatsoever which we heretofore had to the premises other then what accrewed unto us by reason of the discontinuance or dissolution of the antient Gild aforesaid. And further we doe for us our heires and successors give and grant unto the said Master Wardens and brothers of the said Gild and their successors That hereafter within the said Gild the Master and Wardens of the said Gild and their successors have the rule governance and oversight of the said Gild and the custody of all Lands Rents possessions Goods and Chattells unto the said Gild belonging or which shall hereafter appertain. And the Rule government and oversight of the Arts of Barbers Chirurgeons Apothecaries and Perwigmakers and in all things unto the said severall Arts appertaining within the said citty suburbs and franchises thereof even unto Barbers within six miles of the said citty and the custody of the Seal of the said Gild. And more over we doe for us our heires and successors give and grant unto the Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Gild and their successors that they and their successors may and can hereafter at their pleasure assemble themselves in their Comon Hall to Treate and consult of matters unto the said Gild appertaining. And being so assembled or the major part of them may and can from time to time make ordain and constitute Laws Statutes and ordinances for the better government of the said Gild and of the brothers of the same and of the arts of Barbers Chirurgeons Apothecaries and perwigmakers within the said citty suburbs and franchise thereof even to Barbers within six miles of the said citty and for the correction of every falsity fraud deceit oppression and extortion and of every other crime and offence to be committed by Barbers Chirurgeons Apothecaries or perwigmakers or any of them or in the arts aforesaid or in any thing or matter unto the said Arts appertaining or belonging within the citty of Dublin Suburbs and Franchises of the same even to Barbers within six miles of the said citty or by any Art of Barbers Chirurgeons Apothecaries or perwigmakers to be practiced within the said citty suburbs and Franchises thereof or as to Barbers within six miles of the said citty such as unto them or the major portion of them shall seeme necessary and requisite and to punish and correct all offenders against such Laws and Statutes so as such Laws Statutes and punishments be reason-able agreeable and not repugnant or contrary to the Laws or Statutes of this Kingdom of Ireland. And that the Master and Wardens of the said Gild and their successors have and by those presents shall have full power and Authority to Inquire as unto them shall seeme most expedient from time to time of all trespasses deceit frauds oppressions extortions and other crimes done perpetrated and that shall be perpetrated by whomsoever who in the said citty suburbs and Franchises thereof or as to Barbers within six miles of the said citty do or shall practice the arts of Barbers Chirurgeons apothecaries perwigmakers or any of them and by their servants and apprentices in all things which unto the same arts belong within the said citty suburbs and Franchises thereof as to Barbers within six miles of the said citty and of every matter and thing unto the arts of Barber Chirurgeons Apothecaries and perwigmakers appertaining in the said citty suburbs and Franchises of the same even unto Barbers within six miles of the said citty and them at the suite of Complainants to heare and truly determine. And damages to the party complaining to decree according to justice and execution to award and all and every of those who before the same Master and Wardens by due examination or other lawfull manner shall be found guilty of either or any of the Articles aforesaid to chastise correct and amend by Fines Ransoms Imprisonment of the body or amerce-ments as the case requires and that the keeper of the Prison of our citty of Dublin for the time being or his deputy such persons guilty and convicted by Warrant or Warrants of the same Master and Wardens do receive into custody of Imprisonment and there safely to keep them untill they be enlarged by due forme of Law or by Warrant of the Master and Wardens of the said Guild granting for us our heires and successors unto the said keeper and his Deputy full power to receive such persons convicted unto him comitted by the authority aforesaid without the impeachement of us our heires or successors. And that the said Masters and Wardens of the said Guild and their successors have cognizance of pleas touching all trespass debts compts contracts agreements receipts falsehoods and imprisonments between any concerning the arts aforesaid and their servants or apprentices or between any other person and every artificer aforesaid by suit complaining concerning what-
ever matter unto the said arts appertaining within the said cityy suburbs and Franchises thereof even unto Barbers within six miles of the said cityy to be holden before the Master and Wardens of the said Guild and their successors where they please within the said cityy suburbs and Franchises thereof as also the Fines ransomes and amerciaments in that behalfe accruing when done and awarded by the servants of the said Guild to be collected and Levyed for the use of the said Guild. And further we do for us our heirs and successors appoint and ordain that when any person of the arts aforesaid will take an apprentice of the said arts he doe first cause him who intends to be an apprentice to come before the Master and Wardens of the said Guild for the time being and the Clerke of the said Guild who are discreetly to consider if such an apprentice be at his own free disposall and be of good behaviour which if he be found to be such then he be received an apprentice for the terme of seven yeares and that his Indenture thereof before the Master and Wardens of the said Guild for the time being be entred within two months next ensuing by the clerke of the said Guild and he who takes any one for an apprentice otherwise then as aforesaid such taking shall be void. Nevertheless that the taker be holden forthwith to pay halfe a Mark for the use of the said Guild or fraternity and as often as any runaway apprentice of the said Arts or of any of them in the said cityy suburbs and Franchises thereof or as to Barbers within six miles of the said cityy as is aforesaid shall be taken into service. That then it may be lawfull for the Master of such apprentice in his proper person or by his attorney having letters testimoniall under the comon seale of the said Guild testifying that such a one is his runaway apprentice to take and arrest the same apprentice wherever he shall be found and to bring him back to his own proper home and to make him serve him as in justice he ought. And that after every apprentice hath served out his time vizz the terme of seven years that such apprentice by his master and by the said Master and Wardens for the time being be brought to the Gildhall of the said cityy and that upon their testimony he be there sworn and received into the Liberty of the said Guild before the Mayor of the city of Dublin. And that noe person of the said Arts he hereafter received or taken into the obtaining the Liberty of the said city without the assent of the Master and Wardens of the said Guild for the
time being &c. of other good men of the same arts residing in the said city. And that noe person use or Exercise any of the Arts aforesaid in the said cityy Suburbs or Franchises thereof or as to Barbers within six miles of the said cityy unless by the allowance of such Master and Wardens for the time being he be found capable to practice the said Arts and that he be admitted into the Guild of the Liberty of said city. And we do further grant unto the Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Guild and their successors That they and their Successors have and hold and for the times ensuing enjoy the same station precedence and place among the Guilds and Fraternityes of the city of Dublin now erected or hereafter to be erected in publick meetings as the Guilds of barbers apothecaries and perwigmakers of the city of Dublin or by whatsoever other name they were Incorporated heretofore had or ought to have at any time heretofore had or ought to have at any time heretofore (sic in original) and no otherwise or in any other manner. And furthermore we do for us our heirs and successors give and grant unto the said Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Guild and their successors That they and their successors or the major part of them may admitt Women of the said Guild as Sisters of the said Guild. And for the advancement of trade and to the intent that the poore children of freemen of the city of Dublin may be the better maintained We do for us our heirs and successors Charge and strictly command the Master Wardens and brothers of the Guild and their successors that they and their successors doe every yeare hereafter take two of the boys who are and shall be in the hospital of the city of Dublin att Oxmantown such who shall be found fitt to Learn any of the Arts aforesaid and who are approved by the Governour of the said Hospitall and that such boys be by them or some of them educated in some of the said Arts for seven yeares then next ensuing anything in these presents to the contrary notwithstanding. And that there be in the said Guild one Clerk to write the Acts and Records of the said Guild to be chosen by the Master Wardens and brothers of the said Guild for the time being or the major part of them. And we do for us our heirs and successors make and constitute Thomas Burke Gent. to be the first and present Clerk of the said Guild. To be continued in that office during his good behaviour and that the present Clerk and he who shall here-
after be Clerk to the said Guild have and shall have such the same and the like wages fees and profits which any clerk of the said Guild at any time heretofore had or received and that the said Master Wardens and brothers of the said Guild and their successors or the major part of them may and can make and constitute as many and such servants and Beadles as unto them shall seem most fit for the busyness of the said Burrow such servants and Beadles to be continued in their offices during the pleasure of the Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Guild for the time being or the major part of them so as the present clerk and he who hereafter shall be Clerk for the said Guild and every Inferior officer so from time to time elected do before he exercises his office take the usual corporall oath for well and truly exercising his office and the other oaths of allegiance aforesaid before the Master of the said Guild for the time being unto whom we do for us our heires and successors give power to administer those oaths and that they and their successors have a common seal for the service of their business provided always and we do for us our heires and successors by these presents reserve and give full power and Authority unto our Deputy Generall and other chiefe governour or governours of us our heires and successors of our Kingdome of Ireland for the time being to remove and declare to be removed the Master Wardens or other officers of the said Guild by these presents nominated and constituted or hereafter to be elected and constituted at the will and pleasure of our Deputy Generall and other chiefe governour or governours of us our heires and successors of our Kingdome of Ireland for the time being by any order of the privy council of us our heires and successors of our Kingdome of Ireland under their hands in writing unto them respectively signified And as often as our deputy generall or chiefe governour or governours of us our heires and successors of our Kingdome of Ireland shall from time to time by any such order of our privy council of our Kingdome of Ireland declare such and such sort of Master Wardens or Officers or either or any of them so removed or to be removed from their respective offices. That then and from thenceforth all such person or persons so removed or declared to be removed from their respective offices is are and shall without any further process be ipso facto removed. And so as often as the case shall so happen anything to the contrary
The Examinat of Robert Lucas of the Psh of St Michans Barber-Chirurgion taken before me this 9th day of 9ber 1639.

Who being duly examined concerning his knowledge of the danger of such wounds & cuts wch Edward Sykes of the same victualer received from Capt'n Patrick Barnwell sayeth that this Examt hath beene ymployed in searching and applying Plasters unto the said wounds this 3rd dayes and hath dressed them foure tymes and at the last dressing preeveth that the said wounds are not mortall but recov'able and curable and sayth that he feareth not (by God's Assistance) to make him whole in a shorte tyme but not to warrant him without a maime.

Robert Lucas.
notwithstanding. And moreover we of our further speciall
grace and of our certaine knowledge and meer motion Will
and do for us our heires and successors give and grant unto the
said Master Wardens and Brothers of the said Guild and their
successors for ever. That these our Letters Patents and every
article and clause therein contained or in the inroll of the
same be construed interpreted adjudged to the best advantage
benefitt and favour of the said Master Wardens and Brothers
of the Guild of St. Mary Magdalen aforesaid and their suc-
cessors towards and against us our heires and successors as
well in our courts as elsewhere wheresoever without any con-
firmation Lycence or tolleration to be hereafter procured or
obtained. Notwithstanding the statute of not putting lands
and tenements to Mortmaine and notwithstanding the statute
made at Limerick in the thirty-third yeare of King Henry the
Eighth for Lands given by the King and any other statute or
any other thing cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary
notwithstanding. PROVIDED always that these our Letters be
inrolled in the rolls of our Court of Chancery of our Kingdom
of Ireland within six months after the date of these presents.
In WITNESS whereof we have caused these our Letters to be
made patent. WITNESS our said Deputy generall and generall
governour of our Kingdom of Ireland at Dublin the twenty
sixth day of May in the fourth yeare of our reigne.

Inrolled the fifth day of July in the fourth yeare of
the reign of King James the Second.

"Exd p. Cha. BALDWIN
"D. Chc. & Custody Rotlor."

In the year 1300 a Court, held at Drogheda, fined a man who
had committed an assault 6 marks, and also half a mark for
"the physician who healed the wounded man."—Calendar of
Judiciary Rolls, Ireland, 1225–1303.

During the greater part, perhaps the whole, of the period of
the existence of the Companies of Barber-Chirurgeons in both
London and Dublin, there were surgeons who repudiated pro-
fessional connexion of any kind with the barbers. In the
eyear part of the eighteenth century there were many surgeons
in Dublin who were not connected with the company. Those
persons were Army Surgeons, and men of liberal education who had studied in the Universities, or had served an apprenticeship to surgeons of good social standing. On the other hand, persons of a lower grade in society, who were not "free" of the Brotherhood, frequently practised as chirurgeons or apothecaries, and were occasionally prosecuted by the guild.

The regular mode of admission to a guild was by an apprenticeship of five or seven years' duration—long after the establishment of the Royal College of Surgeons an apprenticeship of seven years to a surgeon was not unusual. The barber-surgeons were, however, very liberal in admitting to their guild "foreigners," as those who were not regularly educated in a trade were termed. Foreigners, when admitted to the privileges of practice, were termed quarter brothers, because at the quarterly meetings of the guild they were obliged to pay a sum of money termed quarterage. The City Companies were never very exclusive in Dublin, owing to the desire to induce the English, Scotch, and foreigners to settle in their town.

In 1672 the Lord Lieutenant in Council, acting under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, framed a set of rules for all the fortified towns in Ireland, by which, on payment of a fine of 20s., any "foreigner" was allowed to join any guild of tradesmen he might elect. This privilege was confirmed by an Act passed in the nineteenth year of the reign of George III. The large number of surgeons—not barber-surgeons practising in Dublin in the eighteenth century is a proof that there was practically free trade in surgery at that time.

By the charter granted to the King and Queen's College of Physicians in 1692, no person could legally practise medicine in Dublin, or within a circuit of seven miles thereof, without a licence from the College; yet we find that many graduates of British and foreign universities practised in Dublin, and were never licensed by the college. It would appear, however, that in the early days of the college attempts to prevent barber-Chirurgeons and apothecaries from administering internal remedies had been made. In 1725 the college petitioned Parliament, setting forth that their charter had been found insufficient to prevent unskilful and illiterate persons from practising physic, and praying for additional powers. A bill to grant them the powers sought for was introduced into the House of Commons, but, owing to the opposition of the barber-surgeons and of other practitioners, it was defeated.

Although surgeons not free of the corporation appear to have been rarely interfered with by the latter they felt mortified that their art, which they regarded as a liberal one, should be practised by persons esteemed to be socially on the level of tradesmen who shaved and made wigs. In the Thorpe collection of pamphlets in the National Library, Kilkare Street, there is a tract entitled "Reasons for Regulating the Practice of Surgery in the City of Dublin, by Making the Surgeons a Distinct Society from the Barbers, Peruke-makers, &c. Humbly offered to the Consideration of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in Parliament Assembled." It bears no date, but as "Her Majesty" is referred to, it evidently belongs to the reign of Queen Anne. It is as follows:

"There is not any place where surgery hath the least Reputation (except in this Kingdom) but every Person professing that Art is obliged to prove himself qualifie'd before he is admitted to Practice. The present Corporation in this City is composed of Barbers Surgeons Apothecaries and Peruke-Makers which (instead of Encouraging the true Professors of Surgery) is a refuge for Empiricks Impudent Quacks Women and other Idle Persons who quit the trades to which they were bred and wherein they might be useful to the Commonwealth to undertake a Profession whereof they are entirely ignorant to the ruine of their Fellow Subjects. There is not any person (the of the most infamous character) who cannot obtain his Freedom of the Corporation by vertue whereof the meanest Brother assumeth the Liberty and it is a sufficient Recommendation for him to Practice Surgery with as much authority as the most Experienced Surgeon. There are in the Corporation at least Ten Barbers &c: for one Surgeon so that it is
impossible for the Surgeons to make any Regulation because they must inevitably be out-voted by the majority of the others.

"There is not the least Affinity between Surgery Peruke-Making and the Feast or Craft of Barbery it not being necessary for a Surgeon to know how to make a Peruke or Cut Hair nor is it any part of a Barber’s or Peruke Maker’s Trade to perform any operation in Surgery.

"It is requisite for a Surgeon (to arrive to a tolerable perfection in his profession) to have a reasonable understanding of Latin and Greek whereas a Peruke-Maker or a Barber may be Masters of their Trades though they are wholly illiterate.

"Wherefore it is Humbly offer’d to the considerations of this Honorable Assembly whether it is not highly and dangerous to the health of Her Majesty’s good subjects that such Barbers &c as take upon them (though not in the least qualified) to Practice Surgery shou’d allow’d the same Privilege therein as Surgeons who have taken great pains to make themselves Masters of the Art of Surgery and whose Parents have been at great expence to make them capable.

"The advantages which will necessarily arise from such a Regulation will be

"The preservation of many Subjects’ lives which are lost by the gross Errors and the Barbarous and Inhumane Practices of Impudent Ignorant Pretenders of which there are too many instances which daily offer to the great prejudice of the Publick and discredit of the Profession.

"It will encourage such persons as can afford to give their Children Learning sufficient for the Profession to breed them to it.

"It will oblige Apprentices to be diligent and studious in the Profession whereby the Kingdom and Army will be supply’d with a succession of Experienced and Judicious Surgeons.

"It will be an encouragement to Honest and Skillful Practitioners to converse with greater freedom so as to improve the art.

"It is probable (that in some time) the Professors of Surgery in this Kingdom may acquire such a reputation as may prevent Young Men’s going into foreign Countreys to compleat their studies.

"Many other reasons may be offer’d but it is hoped that these may prove sufficient to make this August Assembly sensible of the great benefit a due Regulation of the practice of Surgery will be to the Publick and to induce them to Enact such Laws as in their Wisdom shall be thought most proper to encourage the true Practice of Surgery in this Kingdom and punish the abuse thereof."

This statement is probably that referred to in a resolution on the books of the Barber-surgeons’ Company, dated 30th September, 1703, to take measures to frustrate the attempts of certain members of the guild and several “foreigners,” who had combined together and presented an address to Parliament, with the view of “preventing the members of the Corporation who were not educated or bred chirurgeons from practising surgery, as they had a right to do under their charters,” and the opinion of counsel was ordered to be taken.

In 1716 the Corporation had a correspondence with Mr. Proby, the Surgeon-General, in reference to his practising as a surgeon without being free of the fraternity. They complained that the high position which he occupied induced many persons to practise surgery in Dublin without having become “quarter brethren” of the guild. Proby wrote polite replies to the communications from the company, but expressed his doubts that all the surgeons in Dublin could be combined in one body owing to the peculiar constitution of the Corporation. In 1721 the communications were renewed. I gather from them that at that time the surgeons of Dublin formed a society, who met monthly in the evening. The Corporation proposed to send four of their number to confer with the Surgeons’ Society. The Conference does not appear to have taken place; for it is stated that at the surgeons’ meeting, held on the 3rd July, 1721, there were so many army surgeons present that the subject of amalgamation could not be discussed. It was, however, arranged that four of the surgeons
should meet a like number of the barber-surgeons in friendly discussion. Nothing came out of these deliberations.

The barber-surgeons were, like other guilds, disposed to be festive on suitable occasions. As a body they favoured Mr. La Touche in his celebrated contest, in 1767, with the Marquis of Kildare for the representation of Dublin in the House of Commons. In the *Dublin Register and Freeman’s Journal*, 10th November, 1767, the following advertisement appears:

"The Free-Brothers of the Corporation of Barber-surgeons, friends of John La Touch, Esq., intend dining at Mr. Cowes, in Coles’ Alley, Castle Street, on this day, being 10th November, at 4 o’clock. The brethren that intend to dine are requested to leave their names at the Bar. Dinner on the table at 4 o’clock."

The guild were, in common with the other city companies, required to join in the procession which every third year perambulated the city. This itinerary was termed “Riding the franchise,” and was a very ancient usage, emblematic of the jurisdiction of the Corporation in the city. Many of the brethren were averse to taking part in these displays, because of the loss of time which they caused. On the 16th July, 1722, the Company ordered that those “who did not ride the franchise be fined 10s.” On the 30th June, 1755, the Guild came to a different conclusion; for they resolved to ask the Lord Mayor to “excuse this Corporation” from riding the franchise. On 2nd August, 1767, *Faulkner’s Journal* states that the Corporation perambulated the city and its liberties, and notices that the colours of the barber-surgeons were purple, cherry, and red, and those of the apothecaries purple and orange.

From the close of the seventeenth century the brethren appeared really anxious that the members of the different crafts united in the guild should keep to their special calling. Members belonging to the barbers’ craft were restrained from practising surgery, except bleeding or the drawing of teeth and the medical barbers and the wig-makers were, under pains and penalties, prevented from practising pharmacy.

In 1736 the number of the council of the Corporation was increased to 25. In this year Edward Smith, a chirurgeon, was master; one of the wardens—Bryan McCabe—was a barber and the second warden, Richard Cox, was an apothecary.

The surgeons were now dwindling away. Very few aspirants for the franchise appeared to replace the losses caused by death. When election-to-office day arrived, in 1742, it was found that there was no chirurgical brother who had not already filled a warden’s chair; and they were therefore obliged to install a barber in the warden’s chair, which hitherto had always been occupied by a chirurgeon if the master were a barber. The Corporation, seeing that they were rapidly becoming a company of pure barbers, made attempts to rehabilitate the institution. At a meeting, held on the 12th October, 1741, they resolved to present the freedom of the Corporation to the President, Censors, and Fellows of the College of Physicians. Shortly afterwards they enacted that no surgeon should be granted the freedom of the Corporation until he had undergone an examination by the College of Physicians, and had received from the College a certificate of competency. The candidates for the apothecaries’ craft in the guild were to be similarly examined. It was proposed, however, that whenever there were twelve qualified chirurgeons in the Corporation they should form a Board of Examiners, but the examinations were to be conducted in the presence of the President and Censors of the College of Physicians. In the event of the officers of the College declining or neglecting to be present, the examination was nevertheless to be proceeded with. This proposal was an undoubted proof of the desire of the Corporation to improve the condition of surgery, but it does not seem to have met with any response from the College of Physicians.

Some of the persons named in the charter granted by King James II. are described as “readers of anatomy,” and probably
WERE APPRENTICES EXAMINED?

they may have occasionally delivered lectures on that subject to the guild. The company were empowered to examine the apprentices as to their fitness to be enrolled as brethren. There is, however, no evidence to show that the chirurgical apprentices who had served their full term were always, or even generally, examined as to their competency before admitting them to the fraternity. It is probable that "foreigners" were subjected to some kind of examination. *Pue's Occurrences* (a Dublin newspaper) for February 8th, 1731, announces the arrival of the Chevalier Taylor. This person was a celebrated oculist and undoubtedly a man of ability, but many of the faculty regarded him as a charlatan. The Dublin barber-chirurgeons presented him with the freedom of the Corporation, the diploma being contained in a handsome silver box. This presentation called forth an anonymous tract denouncing the Corporation for conferring their freedom upon a quack, and asserting that they received for it the handsome fee of £161. The Corporation, in an advertisement published in *Pue's Occurrences*, 4th April, 1732, repudiated these "slanderous statements," and declared that the Chevalier had been duly examined and his skill fully tested in surgical operations by a select committee composed of eight surgeons and apothecaries.

The minute books of the guild show that early in the eighteenth century their meetings were held in Tailors' Hall, Back Lane. They were apparently not rich enough to build one for their exclusive use, as the London fraternity and many of the Dublin guilds had done. The Tailors' Hall was erected in 1706, and for many years was used as the meeting place of several guilds who had no halls of their own. Public meetings were held in it, as were those of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons and of the "United Irishmen" in their early days. When the Municipal Reform Act of 1840 abolished as legalised corporations the Dublin guilds, the Tailors' Guild converted their hall into a school, and for some time it was used as a place for religious meetings. At present it is the stores of Messrs.
Kennan & Sons. The Merchants' Hall on Merchants' Quay, the Weavers' Hall on the Coombe, and the Tailors' Hall, were the only guild halls at all comparable with those of the London Companies. It is worth noting that the Tailors' Hall was erected on the site of a building once a college of the University of Dublin, and subsequently a military hospital.

In 1745 the Barber-surgeons' Company began that process of disintegration which ninety-five years later terminated in their extinction. The apothecaries belonging to the guild were somewhat numerous, whilst the surgical members were very few. There were apothecaries, too, in still greater numbers practising in Dublin who were "foreigners." A charter granted by George II. incorporated the Dublin apothecaries into a guild dedicated to St. Luke. The guild were to be governed by a master, two wardens, and thirteen assistants, who were to be elected annually. They were to be exempted from attendance on juries and from filling parish offices, and empowered to deal with offenders against their privileges. The barber-surgeons formed No. 4 of the twenty-four city companies, the three companies senior to them being Trinity guild, the tailors, and the smiths. They had four representatives in the Commons, or lower House of the Corporation of Dublin. Of two of these they were deprived after the incorporation of the apothecaries as a distinct guild; and the latter having become the twenty-fifth of the city guilds were allowed two representatives in the Corporation. The charter is dated 18th September, 1745, but in the Dublin Journal for January, 13, 1746, there is an advertisement from the Barber-surgeons' Company denouncing certain " refractory brothers and irregular practitioners amongst the apothecaries for seeking for a charter."

In 1750 the new Corporation passed a law restricting their membership to practising apothecaries, but repealed it in 1777. In 1792 an Act of Parliament constituted the apothecaries into the Corporation of the Apothecaries Hall, which still exist.
EXTINCTION OF GUILDS

The new institution was a national, not a municipal one. Henceforth the Corporation of Apothecaries were of use only as a means of acquiring political rights.

The proceedings of the barber-surgeons possess, after the secession of the apothecaries, very little medical interest. The members were nearly altogether barbers, or persons neither chirurgeon nor barbers, who desired membership for purely political purposes.

In 1773 and 1775 bills for regulating the profession and practice of surgery and pharmacy were introduced into the House of Commons, but were not persevered with.

In 1784 the union between the barbers and surgeons was dissolved de facto, though perhaps not de jure, by the creation of a Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. The Irish surgeon's privileges were no longer confined within the narrow boundaries of a civic trade's union: he became a constituent of a national institution. The Barber-surgeons' Company were however, not dissolved, nor were they expressly forbidden to continue styling themselves the Fraternity of Barber-chirurgeons. In the Dublin Directories, for many years after the foundation of the College of Surgeons, the guild of St. Mary Magdelene are called the barbers, but during the latter years of their existence they are frequently termed barber-surgeons. In voting the freedom of their guild, in 1819, to Alderman Sir William M'Kenny, ex-Lord Mayor, they style themselves barber-surgeons. I see nothing in the charters of the College which could have prevented the free brothers of the company from practising surgery.

Very few surgeons belonged to the Corporation in the year 1784. Only one of the founders of the College, Philip Woodroffe, was a barber-surgeon; he was admitted on the 17th November, 1780. Gerard Macklin, State-surgeon, was a warden's peer in 1792. In 1840 the Corporation shared the fate of the other municipal bodies dissolved by the Reform Act. The last master, Mr. Michael Farrell, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, delivered the charters and other documents belonging to the Company to the late erudite Dr. William Daniel Moore, of Dublin, who deposited them in the library of Trinity College. They include the Company's Charters, Books of Transactions from 1703, Lists of Brothers, Roll-Book for 1827, Book of Quarterages and of Entry of Foreigners, 1688, and Book for Enrolment of Apprentices, dated 1535, but containing no entries earlier than 1587. All are contained in a wooden box covered with red leather and emblazoned with the arms of the Company. Through the courtesy of the Board of Trinity College and of their courteous librarians I have been enabled to make copies of the charters, and to peruse the books, &c., of this extinct civic and surgical institution—the most ancient medical corporation having a Royal Charter in the United Kingdom.

In the provincial cities in which the barber-surgeons were sufficiently numerous to form a society it seems probable that they were constituted into ordinary trades' guilds. I cannot discover that they were in any town, save Dublin, incorporated by Royal authority. In Cork they were at an early period constituted a guild by the Corporation of that city, whose charter enabled them to grant sub-charters to city companies. On the 23rd August, 1732, the Corporation of Cork resolved—

"Whereas there has been a Bill prefered by some refractory persons against the Company of the Barber-surgeons of this City: ordered that said Company be supported in their ancient rights. If any freeman do assist such refractory persons he shall be disfranchised: and we appoint Mr. Russell Wood, Attorney, to assist the Company in preserving their rights." It would seem that at this time the Cork surgeons were as anxious as their Dublin confères to sever themselves from the barbers. In Limerick the Barber-surgeons were constituted a guild or company by the Municipal Corporation. They had a master and two wardens,
CHAPTER IV.

SURGICAL EDUCATION AND EXAMINATIONS IN IRELAND PRIOR TO THE FOUNDATION OF THE COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

In the early ages of the Christian era, Ireland attained to great celebrity as a centre of intellectual and religious life; but the incessant wars waged between the native Irish and the Anglo-Norman settlers, and amongst the native septs themselves, produced a disastrous effect upon the civilisation of the country. The use of arms, rather than the cultivation of letters, became general. The want of security for life and fortune deterred wealthy persons from coming to or remaining in the country to which, on the contrary, penniless but warlike adventurers flocked in great numbers. Long before the advent of the sixteenth century the earlier civilisation of Ireland had vanished.

In 1312 Archbishop Leech obtained from Pope Clement V. a Bull for the foundation of a university in Ireland, but the archbishop died before he could make any use of his powers. In 1320 a university was established in connexion with St. Patrick’s Cathedral by Alexander De Becknor, acting on the authority of Pope John XXII. It lasted but a short time, and an attempt to revive it, made in 1568, by the Lord Deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, proved a failure.

In 1591 Trinity College, Dublin, was founded; and although it nearly perished in the first decade of its existence, it weathered the fierce gales to which it was exposed, and is now one of the most important educational institutions in Europe. Up to the year 1616 (inclusive). 199 persons proceeded to degrees in the new university, but only one of them graduated in medicine.

In Bishop Bedell’s statutes for the University, framed in 1628, it is enacted that one of the Fellows shall be a Professor of Physic, and shall deliver lectures in that faculty. This statute was confirmed by Charles I. The Medical Fellows were, as a rule, incompetent to act as Professors of Physic.

In 1586 mention is made in the College Register of a grant of £40 yearly for a “physician’s pay.” In this way it is conjectured the Regius Professorship originated; but it is more likely that the grant was made to the College, not for educational purposes, but in order that it might supply a physician for the use of the troops and other residents in the city. The grant is termed “concordatum.” A concordatum of twenty shillings and one day’s pay from every soldier in garrison was granted by Lord Deputy Sydney, in 1566, to Thomas Smith, apothecary, to encourage him to remain in Dublin, to act as apothecary, and to supply “fressehe and newe drugges and other Apothecarye Wares in plentifull manner to the nedefull and good helpe of suche of the Englishe byrthe in this realme resident, and of the nobilitie and others of the graver and civyller sorte of this realme.” Smith, in his capacity of Lord Mayor of Dublin, laid the foundation stone of Trinity College.

In 1580 the Corporation of Dublin granted a yearly stipend of £10 to Dr. Nicholas Hykie to induce him to make their city his abode. This, no doubt, was the origin of the office of City Surgeon. William Leake, of 20 Stephen’s Green, who died in 1823, was the last person to hold that office.

On the 10th November, 1626, the Corporation of Cork invited “Mr. Patrick Meade, fr. John, Doctor of Physick,” to practise in Cork. He was to receive £10 a year, rent for a house. He was invited not only for his skill, but also on account of his “family descent, being a child born of this city.” It was hoped that he would “minister the poor physike, out of charitable disposition, gratis.” By a curious coincidence, in the same year the neighbouring Corporation of Youghal permitted “Thomas Adams, Gent., Practitioner in the Faculty of Physicke,” to keep an
apothecary’s shop in their town, first, because “he married a Freeman’s wife” (widow, rather, let us trust); and, secondly, because there was no apothecary in the town.

On the 16th October, 1767, George Deyll was appointed by the Corporation of Dublin to attend the coroner at inquests, &c., at a salary of £126 and fees if called to attend prisoners.

In 1654 a Fraternity of Physicians was established in Trinity Hall, a building which, in 1617, was acquired by Trinity College, and was situated behind the south side of Dame Street. It lasted only until 1667, when it was re-organised into the “Colledge of Physitians in Dublin,” at Trinity Hall, by a charter of Charles II. This College must be regarded as a dependency of the University, as the Board of Trinity College appointed the President, and in other ways the institutions were connected. The College of Physicians were, however, endowed with powers analogous to those of the London College of Physicians—no person could practise physic in or within seven miles of Dublin without their permission.

In 1692 the College surrendered their charter, and were re-incorporated by William and Mary under the title of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians in Ireland. Practice in the city and neighbourhood was restricted to the Fellows and Licentiates. In the rest of Ireland only graduates of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge could practise physic, in addition to those licensed by the College of Physicians.

The College was entrusted with the supervision of apothecaries, druggists, and midwives. Apothecaries were required to have their apprentices tested as to their knowledge of Latin by the College. They had power to enter forcibly into houses where it was suspected adulterated drugs were kept, and to seize upon them. Power to examine witnesses upon oath, and to fine and imprison offenders, was given to them. It was also ordained that the College should be entitled to receive annually the bodies of six executed malefactors for “anatomies,” so that they might have “further and better knowledge, instruction, and experience in the faculty and science of physic and surgery.” From this we must infer that the Fellows and Licentiates might, if they choose, legally practise surgery, notwithstanding the privileges of the Barber-Chirurgeons’ Company. In relation to this point it is noteworthy that in an Act of Parliament passed in 1743 a Professorship of “Surgery and Midwifery” was constituted in connexion with the College of Physicians.

It is evident that there were very few opportunities of studying anatomy in Ireland up to the middle of the eighteenth century. The instruction in the Medical School of the University appears to have been confined chiefly to professorial demonstrations. There was very little dissecting-room work such as we now have. One of the statutes of the University, framed by Sir William Temple, provided that every candidate for a medical degree must have been present at the dissection of three bodies. It is probable that these so-called dissections were often little more elaborate than an extensive post-mortem examination for pathological purposes. That the College of Physicians occasionally claimed the bodies of executed persons is shown by some records referred to in Dr. Belcher’s work on the College. An account-book, beginning in 1672, mentions the items of expenditure incurred in connexion with the dissection of a body. The total is £2 4s. 10d., of which 9s. was given to the “souldiers who watched,” and 3s. to “the said soldiages in drinke.” Some years later Molyneux describes the dissection of a malefactor, and the conversion of his osseous remains into a “skeleton.” He says that the dissection lasted for a week, and that the chirurgeons and physicians present at it “spoke at random as the parts presented themselves.” About this time Mullen, already referred to, carried on his anatomical studies, more, apparently, as an original inquirer than a mere learner of anatomy.

Early in the eighteenth century there were several physicians practising in Dublin who had studied in Leyden, Montpelier,
Padua, and other continental medical schools, where they had the opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of practical anatomy. There were surgeons, too, who had been educated abroad, especially in Paris. Those persons were capable of teaching anatomy, and no doubt they did so in private.

The Company of Barber-Surgeons do not seem to have instituted any systematic courses of lectures on anatomy or surgery. The London fraternity, from an early period, made some show of educational zeal. Early in the seventeenth century Dr. Gwyn delivered before them systematic courses of lectures on anatomy and surgery. In 1634 Dr. Alexander Read commenced to lecture before the Company, and continued to do so for many years. His lectures were published in a collected form in 1750, and we learn from them that by a law of the Barber-Surgeons' Company their lecturer on surgery and anatomy should be a doctor of physic.

The Dublin Barber-Chirurgeons' Guild made some pretence to be an examining body, but the education of apprentices they left altogether in the hands of their masters. That many members of the Company never learned the most elementary anatomy is evident from the fact that some of them were quite illiterate, even so late as the close of the seventeenth century. A man unable to write was unlikely to have studied anatomy.

About the middle of the eighteenth century there seems to have been some anatomical work going on in Dublin, as the robbery of bodies for dissection purposes was of frequent occurrence. In May, 1732, the gravedigger of St. Andrew's churchyard was committed to prison for having aided in stealing bodies from that cemetery. The following advertisement appeared in Faulkner's Dublin Journal for December, 1742:

"St. Andrew's Parish, Dublin,

"Dec. 21st, 1742.

"Whereas we are informed that Richard Fox, late gravedigger, with the assistance of several other persons unknown, hath barbarously, inhumanly, and wickedly opened the grave of a gentleman who was buried in the churchyard of the said parish, and took away his body, to the great grieve and trouble of his friends. We therefore, the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners, in vestry assembled, whereof due notice was given in church on the Lord's day next preceding the date hereof, are come to the following resolutions:—Resolved—That the said R. F. and his accomplices be prosecuted with the utmost severity of the law. Resolved—That the prosecution be carried on at the expense of the parish. Resolved—That all sums of money laid out and expended by the said churchwardens, or any other person or persons employed by them on such prosecution, be allowed by this parish in the churchwardens' accounts. Resolved—That, if it be thought convenient to carry on any prosecution against any other person or persons for taking away any other corp or corps out of the church or churchyard of this parish, any time within these six months past, the prosecution shall be carried on, one-half at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Bradford, vicar, the other at the expense of the parish, to which the said D. B. hath agreed. Resolved—That the above resolution be made public. Signed by order.—James Fetherston, Vestry Clerk.

"The above R. F. was employed by the sexton of the said parish as gravedigger, and having made his escape from justice, we, the churchwardens, do promise to pay to any person that shall apprehend the said Fox and bring him to justice, £2 5s. 6d. N.B.—The said Fox is blind of one eye, a tall thin young man, wore a blue coat and pewter buttons.

--James Lane, Churchwardens.
--Joseph Cope, Churchwardens.

--James Lane, Churchwardens.

--Joseph Cope, Churchwardens.

N.B.—£3 3s. more reward will be given"
he sold. This is therefore to give notice that whosoever will apprehend the said Thomas Owen, or give information thereof of the whereabouts of the body of the aforesaid Mrs. Murphy, shall have ten guineas reward paid by Mr. Lowe, churchwarden, or by Mr. Murphy, at his house.

"The said Owen is above the middle height, with red hair, and wore black coat and breeches."

In 1754, George Hendrick, alias "Crazy Crow," was fined and imprisoned for having stolen corpses from St. Andrew's graveyard (Gilbert's "History of Dublin," Vol. II., p. 13).

Probably about this time dissections were almost as infrequent in England as they were in Ireland.

The foundation of an incomplete medical school in Dublin is due to Sir Patrick Dun. He was born, in 1642, in Aberdeen and settled in Ireland, where he attained to the positions of Physician to the Lord Lieutenant, Physician-General to the Forces, and President of the College of Physicians. He bequeathed property to make provision for "one or two Professors of Physick to read publick Lectures and make publick Anatomical dissections of the several parts of human Body's or Body's of other animals, to read Lectures of Osteology Bandages, and operations of Chirurgery, to read Botanic Lectures, Demonstrate Plants publicly, and to read public Lectures on Materia Medica, for the Instruction of Students of Physick, Surgery, and Pharmacy." The deed of bequest was executed on the 18th of June, 1704, and he died on the 24th of May, 1713. In 1714 a royal charter was obtained incorporating a King's Professorship of Physick in the city of Dublin. Some law proceedings had subsequently to be taken in reference to the property left by Dun. They terminated in 1740, and the bequest was finally determined in accordance with his desire.

In 1743 an Act of Parliament was obtained by which two additional professorships were created—namely, "Chirurgery and Midwifery" and "Pharmacy and Materia Medica."
emoluments hitherto allocated to the Chair of Physic were after the death or resignation of its then occupant, to be divided amongst the three professors. It is said that Haller, Albinus, and Van Swietman were willing to compete for Dun's endowment if it had not been subdivided. Had any one of these great men been induced to make Dublin his home the Medical School might in the 18th century have become a rival to Edinburgh and Leyden. The lectures given by the three professors were in Latin, and they do not seem to have been of much utility. On the 28th November, 1752, the three professors were directed to lecture thrice weekly in the "Philosopher's School" of Trinity College. The "School of Physic" was re-organised by an Act of Parliament (25 Geo. III., c. 42), and in March, 1786, three professorships were filled up—Institutes of Medicine, instead of Chirurgery and Midwifery; Practice of Medicine, and Materia Medica and Pharmacy. The same Act converted the University lectureships of Anatomy and Chirurgery, Chemistry and Botany, into professorships.

An Act to amend that of 1782 was passed in 1791, but owing to opposition of the professors its provisions were in abeyance until both Acts were repealed in 1800.

In 1800 the School of Physic Act incorporated the Physic School of the College of Physicians with the Medical School of the University.

In 1711 the first anatomical hall and chemical laboratory were established * in Trinity College, close to the Library; anatomy was taught in this building for nearly a century and a quarter. The illustration showing these buildings is copied and greatly enlarged from a rare engraving intended to show the College Library.

Richard Hoyle was the first anatomical lecturer in Trinity College. He was elected in 1711, and was succeeded by Bryan

* Taylor, in his "History of the University," states that the anatomy theatre was built in 1705 and taken down 1835. It is certain that the first stone of the present medical school in the College Park was laid July 14, 1823.
Robinson, an eminent physician, but he was in turn displaced by Hoyle. The latter was succeeded by Francis Madden, Francis Foreside (a physician), Robert Robinson, M.D., George Cleghorn, James Cleghorn, and William Hartigan (1802–1812). During the professorship of the last-named the complete amalgamation of the Physic and Medical Schools took place.

The union * between the School of the Physicians’ College and that of Trinity College brought these institutions into connexion for the second time in their history. In 1695 the College of Physicians decided to admit to their fellowship only Doctors of Physic of the University of Dublin, and the College acted as a board of examiners for the medical degrees granted by the University. In 1761 the University constituted their medical lecturers a board of examiners, on account of the refusal of the College to examine Mr. (afterwards Sir) Fielding Ould, a candidate for the degree of Bachelor in Physic, on the ground that, being a man-midwife, he should not be admitted to a medical degree or licence (see page 32).

George Cleghorn was born near Edinburgh, 18th December, 1716. He served for some time in the army, and settled in Dublin in 1751, and died in that city, 22nd September, 1755.

George Cleghorn was appointed Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in 1761, and his teaching of anatomy in Trinity College appears to have been a success. Frederick Jebb, writing in 1770, says:—“Dr. Cleghorn’s accuracy and laborious application to anatomical instruction begin to diffuse their influence.” Cleghorn’s pupils became anatomical teachers not only in Dublin but also in the provinces, if we may judge by the following curious advertisement † which appeared in the Dublin Journal for July 28th, 1767:—

* There always had been a connection between the Schools of the two Colleges; but the Acts of Parliament above referred to defined the union and made it a permanent one.

† Probably from Henry Maxwell who, in 1768, was “passed” as candidate for the surgery of the County Tyrone Infirmary by the County Infirmaries Surgical Board.

“Mr. Maxwell, Surgeon of the Tyrone Hospital, being solicited by many of his friends to establish in this county an anatomical school for instruction of young gentlemen of the profession, and as he has served his apprenticeship to Mr. Cleghorn, Professor of Anatomy in Trinity College, Dublin, and also attended his anatomical lectures for seven years, willing to render himself as useful to society as his abilities will allow, intends on Monday, 14th Dec., at 2 o’clock, to begin, at his house at Omagh, a course of lectures on anatomy and surgery, with some practical observations in midwifery, on the following terms, viz.:—For attending his lectures on anatomy, three guineas; dissecting pupils provided with subjects, six guineas; for attending his lectures in general and the practise of the hospital, and taught to dissect and to perform all the different operations in surgery, twelve guineas per annum. Such pupils as choose to come under Mr. Maxwell’s more private tuition may be provided with diet and lodging in his own house at fifteen guineas per annum. To those Mr. Maxwell (considering that in order to make them good surgeons it is absolutely necessary to give them a knowledge in Physick, and as he has attended for many years the Professors of the different branches of Medicine in Trinity College, and also the Practise of Physick for a considerable time at Mercer’s Hospital, under Dr. Francis Hutcheson, Professor of Chemistry) therefore intends explaining Boerhaave’s Aphorisms, and reading to them a course of lectures on the Practise of Physick. Two apprentices are wanted.”

The reference in Gilborne’s book, published in 1775, to Halahan’s methods of preparing subjects for dissection shows that the teaching of anatomy was not confined altogether to Trinity College. Halahan became subsequently a Professor in the College of Surgeons’ School, but he never was connected with Trinity College. Some of the founders of the College of Surgeons, who had not studied either in Trinity College or out of Ireland, were good anatomists, and therefore must have received private instruction in dissections from the surgeons to whom they had served their apprenticeship. About the time of the foundation of the College of Surgeons the Anatomical
Class in Trinity College did not muster a score: in 1797 only one person graduated in Medicine in Dublin University. These facts, and the prevalence of robbing the graves towards the close of the century, prove apparently that private dissections were extensibly carried on in Dublin about that time.

Reference has already been made to the licensing powers of the College of Physicians. With respect to midwifery the College granted licences to practise it; but in 1753 they ordained that no one practising in it should be examined for the licence to practise physic. Only one woman ("Mistress Cornack") received (1696) the midwifery licence—indeed very few persons in the 18th century received it. The College never granted a diploma to practise surgery, nor do they seem to have complied with the request of the barber-surgeons to act as a Chirurgical Examination Board.

The medical degrees of Dublin University did not enable the holders thereof to practise legally in the city and suburbs of Dublin, on account of the exclusive privileges conferred upon the College of Physicians, but they were entitled to admission to the College without examination. In the other parts of Ireland they enjoyed the right to practise. In England and Scotland it had been held that University degrees in Medicine conferred no right to practise—neither do they in Germany at the present time. In 1610 Dr. Bonham, Doctor of Physic of Cambridge University, was imprisoned by the London College of Physicians for practising in London without their licence.

The bishops in Ireland possessed the power of granting licences to practice physic, surgery, and midwifery, enjoyed by the bishops in other countries: they do not seem to have used it much. Mr. J. T. Gilbert, the historian, had in his possession a quarto manuscript, which formerly belonged to the Diocese of Down and Connor, and is entitled "A Book of Precedents for the Ecclesiastical Court. Fran. Wotton, Registrarius." It contains the following:

"Licentia Concessa A : B : ad practicand. Artes Chirurgicam."

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come: B by ye Grace of God, B of L: Sendeth Greeting in ye Lord God Everlasting: Whereas for avoiding of any accident daily happening to many of his Maties. loyse Subjects by the unskilfull practizers of Surgerie it was prvidently provided by speciall Acte of Parliament made for the reformation thereof. In the third yeare of the Raigne of our Late Sovraign Lord of famous memory King Henry the Eighth That it should not be Lawfull for any persons within this Realm of England to use ore exercis the Science or facultie of Surgerie Except he were first examined approved admitted According to the Tenor of the said Statute. Know ye therefore that wee the said Reverend fathers having received sufficient testimonie from R W: C: L: ye Masters or governours of the misterie & commonalty of Barbers and Surgeons within the City of London incorporated by ye Due examination of A: B: of the parish of St. Sepulcher's without New gate London a free Brother of the said misterie heretofore approved and admitted to use and exercise ye said Facultie And examined the said A: B: concerning his sufficiencie therein, Doo now by these presents approve the said A: B: to be an able & sufficient Surgeon & he being first solemnly sworn before Sr. E. E. Kt. Doctor of Lawes our Chancellor to ye Supremacie of the Kings most excellent Matie. Wee doe by these presents admit him the said A: B: to use and exercise the said Misterie of Surgerie Soe farre forth as by the Lawes & Statutes of this Realme of England, wee may lawfully admit him thereto. In witness whereof we have caused the hand seale of our office to be sett unto these dated y: —"

This document is in the handwriting of the period of Charles II, and is supposed to have been copied from an English Registry as a precedent. Similar forms of licences for physicians and midwives are contained in the manuscript, but in the handwriting of the time of James I.

The Surgeon-General gave a certificate, or testimonial, to persons whom he considered to be competent to act as surgeons. There are no records to show to what extent those certificates were issued, or the nature of the examination to which the candidates for them were subjected. It seems
likely that they were in the first instance granted to persons who were candidates for Army Surgeoncies. As the Surgeon-General was also a civil practitioner, he seems to have granted certificates to persons in civil practice. This qualification was the only one which Bartholomew Mosse, the founder of the present Dublin Lying-in Hospital, possessed.

CHAPTER V.

THE PHYSICIAN AND CHIRURGEON-GENERALS AND STATE PHYSICIANS AND CHIRURGEONS.

JAMES FOUNTAINE, Chirurgeon-General in 1660, is often referred to as the first to hold that office. There were many surgeons bearing that title before his time, but he was the first appointed by Letters Patent.

The holders of the offices of Physician-General, Chirurgeon-General, State Physician, and State Chirurgeon, were, until recent times, purely military officers. After a diligent search the earliest references to those offices which I found were made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In June, 1600, a communication from that queen was received in Dublin. It stated, *inter alia*, that the pay of the army surgeons should be reduced to 20s. or 20s. 8d., according to "quality." She complained that although their pay did not come out of her privy purse, yet it came from deductions made on her behalf from the captains' pay. She proceeded to state that William Kelly, being Chirurgeon-General, had allowed to him a pension of two shillings per diem. This magnificent salary was derived from the deductions from the captains' pay. How long William Kelly was Chirurgeon-General I have not been able to ascertain: he died in 1597. The queen's communication goes on to state that a physician for the state was maintained by Her Majesty at a cost of four shillings a day, but for many years no such allowance was made, until Dr. Anderson was employed in 1594. Dr. Turner succeeded Dr. Anderson, and on his decease the allowance made to him was subsequently transferred to the newly formed Trinity College, Dublin, by the Lords Jus-
tices. This grant appears to be the origin of the "Physicians Pay," mentioned in Dr. Kirkpatrick's valuable "History of the Medical School of Trinity College," page 18.

In a letter by Sir Ralph Lane (who was a kind of Quartermaster-General) to Sir Robert Cecil, Secretary of State, dated 16th February, 1598, he refers to a "Chirurgeon-General of the Army." In that year the captains of regiments complained that although they paid for the services of chirurgeons, there were defalcations of them out of every company.

In the lists of the "General Officers" of the Army for 1610 the names of Dr. Medcalf, "Physician to the State," and Edmund Cullen, "Chirurgeon to the State," appear. At that time, and for many years after it, the terms Physician-General and Physician to the State were equivalent, as were also the titles Chirurgeon-General and Surgeon to the State.

In the accounts shewing the expenditure on the Army in Ireland from the 1st July to the 31st October, 1606, the Physician to the State is stated to have received £53 6s. 8d.

In July, 1626, a list of pensions for army officers was suggested: in it the services of a Surgeon to the State "were valued at two shillings per day."

Later, in the seventeenth century, the expenditure in connection with the Medical Department of the Army was more liberal, but certainly not extravagant. The sum spent in Ireland for the medical treatment of sick and wounded soldiers from July, 1649, to November, 1656, was £29,919 2s. 11d.

In the seventeenth century there were army medical officers intermediate in rank between the Chirurgeon-General and the surgeons. In 1642 the Chirurgeon-General was granted a sum of £40 to enable him to give four "Surgeon-Majors" £10 each.

In the Parliamentary Armies in Ireland the Physician and Chirurgeon-Generals ranked as "General Officers." Dr. John Waterhouse was Physician-General, and James Winter, Surgeon-General, to Cromwell's "person and train"; and

Thomas Trapham was Chirurgeon-General to "the Horse." Their remuneration was 4s. a day; the surgeons receiving 2s. 6d. a day. There was an Apothecary-General in Cromwell's army, and in other armies, as, for example, Sankey Silliard, who flourished in 1642 and other years.

In general the medical officers were paid according to the number of days they actually served with the army.

The Rev. George Story was a chaplain in King Williams' army when that monarch was fighting his father-in-law, King James. He wrote two accounts of the war between the two kings, which he says were "impartial." He states that Dr. Laurence was Physician-General, and Charles Thompson Chirurgeon-General, in William's army, and that Dr. Archbold and Patrick Archbold held similar offices in James' host. As Charles Thompson was not Chirurgeon-General after 29th June, Robert White having succeeded him, Thompson's name appears to have been only on paper. It would appear that the only general medical officer was Laurence, for the surgeons were directed to report to him, which would not have been the case had there been a Chirurgeon-General.

According to Dalton's "King James' Army List," the majority of the regiments had both surgeons and chaplains, a few had surgeons only, a few chaplains only, and a small number had neither spiritual or medical advisers.

James Fountain, Chirurgeon-General, was appointed under the Privy Seal, at Whitehall, and his patent is dated in London, 16th March, 1660, and in Dublin, 5th April, 1661. His fee was ten shillings a day as Chirurgeon-General, and four shillings as Chirurgeon to the Military Hospital, Dublin.

John Atkins was appointed Chirurgeon-General under the Privy Seal, 5th August, 1676, and his patent is dated 29th August of the same year. Unless the patent was ante-dated these dates would show that the communications between London and Dublin were occasionally more rapid than is generally believed to have been the case.
On the 28th February, 1679, Charles Thompson was appointed Chirurgeon-General under the Privy Seal. His patent, dated 21st June, 1680, was revoked, and a new one issued, dated 11th March, 1684, constituting him and James Fountaine joint Chirurgeon-Generals.

After the abdication of James II., Robert White was created Chirurgeon-General by a patent, dated 29th June, 1689. He died in 1699, and was succeeded by Thomas Proby, whose patent bears date 21st August, 1699. Proby enjoyed a large practice and accumulated a considerable fortune.

On the 9th May, 1728, Proby and John Nicholls, or Nicols, were created by patent joint Chirurgeon-Generals; and on Proby’s death, 3rd April, 1729, Nicholls became (in 1730) sole Chirurgeon-General, and retained that position for thirty-six years. On his death, 17th January, 1767, he was succeeded by William Ruxton, whose patent is dated 26th February, 1767. Ruxton lived in Hoey’s Court, which opened into Cole’s Alley, a steep lane leading from Castle Street to Ship Street, and which in 1806, was converted into the “Castle Steps.” In Cole’s Alley, close to the house of the Barber-Surgeon’s Guild, was erected the “Royal Chop House.” Ruxton died in Hoey’s Court, 29th December, 1783, aged 62 years, and was buried in St. Werburgh’s Churchyard, Dublin.

On the 7th January, 1784, Archibald Richardson, State Surgeon, of Stafford Street, was appointed Chirurgeon-General. His patent is dated 15th January, and his fee was fixed at 6s. 8d. per day. He died in 1787, and was succeeded, on the 10th March, by George Stewart, whose patent was made out five days later. His remuneration was fixed at 6s. 8d. a day. He died 8th June, 1813.

* Dublin, January 17th, 1667.—Died at his house in the Phoenix Park, John Nicholls, Esq., Surgeon-General to His Majesty’s Forces and first Surgeon to Dr. Steevens’ Hospital and the Hospital for Incurables, a gentleman no less distinguished for humanity than for good skill in his profession.—Steev. Publica Carit.,

On the 12th June, 1819, Philip Crampton was appointed under the title of Surgeon-General, vice Stewart, deceased; and the patent issued to him dated 19th June, specifies his fee to be 19s. a day. He was the last of the Chirurgeon or Surgeon-Generals.

William Currer, M.D., an English physician, was appointed under the Privy Seal, Physician-General to the Army, on the 3rd July, 1660, and letters patent were issued to him on the 26th June, 1663. He seems to have received no remuneration for his services before his patent was granted; for in that document he is authorised to receive a fee of 10s. a day, to run from 3rd July, 1660. He had been Physician to the Army in Munster from 27th August, 1647. He was reappointed on 5th February, 1663, and the Dublin patent dated 26th June, 1663.

On the death of Currer he was succeeded by Daniel de Maziers des Fountaine M.D. The appointment was made at Whitehall, 5th February, 1668, and his patent, enrolled in Dublin, bears date May 15th 1669.

Sir Patrick Dun was born in Aberdeen in 1642, and graduated in the University of that city. He came to Ireland, and was appointed Physician to the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Ormond. At the request of the Duke, the University of Oxford conferred upon Dun the degree of M.D. in absentia. In a letter, dated in 1676, he is referred to as “Physician to the State.” In 1788 he was Physician-General to the Army. The office about this time appears to have been intermittent, for in 1796 Dun was appointed by Queen Anne Physician to the Army, and his patent, enrolled in Dublin, was dated 7th November, 1695. His salary was 12s. per day. On the 16th January, 1806, he was knighted by the Lords Justices.

Sir Patrick filled the offices of President of the Royal College of Physicians and Professor of Physic in Trinity College. He founded the School of Physic, and his invested money went to establish the hospital which bears his name. He died on the 24th May, 1713.
On the 24th May, 1713, John Friend, M.D., was appointed Physician-General, vice Sir P. Dun, deceased. His patent was dated 16th July, and his fee fixed at 10s. per day. He was removed from his office and John Campbell, M.D., appointed in his place, on the 14th February, 1714. Campbell's patent was dated on the 16th July.

Thomas Molyneux, M.D. (afterwards made a baronet; see page 11), was appointed Physician-General, on the 1st of May, 1718, and his patent was dated 16th June in the same year. Molyneux had a very lucrative practice. In 1711 he built a fine residence in Peter Street, which subsequently became the Molyneux Asylum for the Female Blind (an institution which Molyneux founded), and is now a nightly lodging-house. In 1725 Molyneux resigned his office, and he was succeeded by Upton Peacock, M.D., whose patent bears date 10th February, 1725, and who remained in office until his death.

By patent dated 18th April, 1745, Edward Barry, M.D., was appointed Physician-General; and, on March, 17th, 1749, his son, Nathaniel, was associated with him in the office. He was elected President of the College of Physicians in 1767. On the death of his father, in 1776, the younger Barry continued in office until his death, which occurred in 1785.

On the 17th March, 1785, Charles William Quin, M.D., was appointed Physician-General, and his patent was made out four days later. On the 30th January, 1794, William Harvey, M.D., was associated with Quin—patent dated 12th February, 1794; both died in 1819, and were succeeded by Robert Percival, M.D. His appointment was made on the 18th March, and his patent was dated 5th April, 1819. Percival was a distinguished man; for many years he held the office of Professor of Chemistry in the University, and in 1799 was President of the College of Physicians. His literary attainments were of a high order. He did much to improve the condition of the prisons. He wrote on theological subjects, and contributed papers on chemistry to the Transactions of the R. I. A. He...
THE PAY OF THE PHYSICIAN-GENERAL

was born in December, 1756, and died in 1839. Robert David Percival Maxwell, D.L., of Fainebrogue, Downpatrick, is Dr. Percival's great-grandson.

The last Physician-General was John Cheyne, M.D., Professor of Medicine to the Royal College of Surgeons. He was appointed in October, 1820 (vice Percival, resigned), and held the office until 1833, when it became extinct.

The pay of the Physician-General varied considerably from time to time: for a long period it was £1 per diem. Dr. Pelley received £50 for 56 days' service. The Surgeon-Generals received the same rate of pay as the Physician-Generals. The two Barrys had each £365 a year, though the elder was for many years an absentee from Ireland; and on the death of the elder, the survivor enjoyed both salaries until his death. When the Irish Army Medical Board was constituted in 1795, the two Physician-Generals and the Surgeon-General were each allowed 10s. a day, as members of the Board.

In July, 1715, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., was appointed Physician to the State, or State Physician, his salary was £66 13s. 4d. He resigned the office, and was succeeded, in 1730, by Henry Cope, M.D. Cope was the son of the Rev. Anthony Cope, and was born at Abbey Boyle about 1685. He was a Doctor of Medicine of Leyden and Dublin. He was President of the College of Physicians in 1728 and 1740. In 1735 he was elected Professor of Physic, T.C.D., in succession to Helsham, and he had a large practice. He died in Dublin, and on the 22nd January, 1742/3 was succeeded by Robert Robinson, M.D., whose patent was dated 19th February, 1742. His fee, which was greater than his predecessor's, amounted to £200 a year, "during His Majesty's pleasure." His patent was renewed on the 25th March, 1761, by George III.

On Robinson's resignation, Robert Emmet, M.D., F.R.S. was appointed in his stead, on the 28th February, 1770, and his
Chirurgeon-General, John Neill, or Neile, of Dominick Street, succeeded him. In 1791 Gustavus Hume and Clement Archer, were appointed joint State Surgeons. Archer being dead, and Hume having resigned, Gerard Macklin was appointed State Surgeon, on the 22nd October, 1806; with him the office expired, in name at least, in 1844.

In October, 1831, a Select Committee of the House of Commons recommended the reduction of the salaries of the State Physician and Surgeon to £100 each; and another Select Committee, in July, 1834, recommended the abolition of the office of State Physician, but made no reference to that of State Surgeon. On Macklin's death, the salary of £100, which it was proposed should in future be paid to the State Surgeon, was transferred to the office of Surgeon to the Household of the Lord Lieutenant, held by Dr. George W. Hatchell from 1838, and the salary connected with which was paid by the Lord Lieutenant. Dr. Hatchell resigned the office on becoming, in 1857, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant. Hatchell died on February 18th, 1890; he was succeeded by Dr. James Stannus Hughes, who died in 1884. His successor was Dr. Thomas Netley, celebrated for his wit and his vocal powers; he may be regarded as the State Surgeon, under a new name, appointed by letter, but not by letters patent. Netley died on the 25th April, 1899. Sir John Lentaigne, F.R.C.S., is now Surgeon to the Household.


In 1822 Isaac Ryal, a retired Naval Surgeon, was created State Oculist. He died in 1827, and the office remained in abeyance until 1880, when Dr. Archibald Hamilton Jacob, F.R.C.S., was appointed Oculist to the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cowper; under the régime of his successor, Earl Spencer, the

A patent, dated 18th May, 1788, constituted Robert Emmet, M.D., and Stephen Dickson, M.D., joint State Physicians; each received a salary of £200. On the 6th May, 1797, James Cleghorn, M.D., replaced Dickson. The patent of Emmet and Dickson was dated 13th May. On the 8th May, 1803, Alexander Jackson, M.D., succeeded Emmet, and on 17th December a patent constituted Cleghorn and Jackson joint State Physicians, at a combined salary of £365. Cleghorn died in 1826, and Jackson remained sole State Physician. Jackson was born in the county of Tyrone, and graduated in Edinburgh. For thirty-four years he was Physician to the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. He died on the 19th March, 1848, in the eighty-first year of his age. With him the office became extinct.

At first the office of State Chirurgeon was purely military, but it became a civil one, created by patent, on 1st July, 1774, and was first filled by Archibald Richardson, who resided in Stafford Street. The salary was fixed at £131 13s. 4d. In 1784 George Stewart succeeded Richardson, who became Chirurgeon-General; and in 1787, Stewart having become

patent was dated on the 25th of the month following. The salary was continued at £200. On the 12th April, 1783, Thomas Alldis Emmet was associated with Robert Emmet. Dr. Robert Emmet was father of the brilliant and unfortunate Robert Emmet, the United Irishman, who was executed on the 20th September, 1803, in Thomas Street. T. A. Emmet was the son of Dr. R. Emmet. He was a man of considerable ability. In 1781, at the age of seventeen, he won a scholarship in Trinity College; and he graduated, with distinction, in medicine, in the University of Edinburgh. In 1788 he abandoned medicine, and in 1790 became a member of the Irish Bar. He joined the United Irishmen, and, after suffering nearly three years' imprisonment, eventually was permitted to expatriate himself. He died in the United States in 1827.
office remained in abeyance. His Excellency the Earl of Car­
narvon appointed Dr. Jacob his Oculist, in July, 1885. He continued to serve under Earl Cadogan. John B. Story, F.R.C.S., was State Oculist to Earl Dudley, and Frank Crawley, to the Earl of Aberdeen; Dr. Charles Fitzgerald is Oculist to the Queen in Ireland.

The office of State Apothecary was instituted in 1784, and was first filled by Henry Hunt, of Mary Street.

In 1829 P. Simon, M.D., was installed in the office of State Opper, but held it only until 1833.

The Lord Lieutenants in former times generally had their private medical attendants, one of whom, at one time, occupied the position of "gentleman-at-large."

In 1833 the Marquis of Wellesley had a Physician-in-
Ordinary, Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan, and a "Physician-
Extraordinary," namely, James E. Anderson, M.D. The first "Surgeon-in-Ordinary" was John F. Purcell, M.D. (1838). Sir James Murray, M.D.,* and Dr. (afterwards Sir) Francis William Smith, M.D., were, in 1835, Physicians-in-Ordinary to Lord Mulgrave, afterwards the Marquis of Normanby.

James O’Beirne was the First Surgeon-in-Ordinary in Ireland and Sir Philip Crampton the first Surgeon-Extraordinary, th King, in Ireland.

It is curious that for many years the state officers of George III. included an "Anatomist." Mr. St. André discharged the duties of that office, whatever they may have been, for many years. In connexion with the fact of there being an Official Anatomist in the Court of George III., it is interesting to note that the king’s son, afterwards George IV., was very fond of anatomy. When a youth he and one of his brothers studied the science under John Hunter (vide Life of Sir Astley Cooper, Vol. II., p. 355). In the edition of this history, 1886, it was stated that "few know that magnificent anatomical drawings by Leonardo da Vinci are preserved in the Royal Library in Windsor Castle." Their existence is now

*First Maker of "fluid Magnesia."