CHAPTER XXVI.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE LECTURERS IN THE
PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF MEDICINE.

WILLIAM O'BRIEN ADAMS.

Dr. Adams was born in Dublin on the 24th December, 1801. His father, Allen Adams, was Examiner to Stuart King, Master in the Court of Chancery; his mother was Jane King. He was educated in Trinity College, and graduated in arts in 1826, and in medicine in 1828. In 1858 he proceeded to the M.A. degree. On the 11th October, 1828, he "passed" at the College of Physicians, of which, on the 16th April, 1832, he was elected a Fellow. His large practice was chiefly obstetrical. During the greater part of his professional career he resided at 22 Adelaide Street, Kingstown. He was for several years Professor of Midwifery to the Apothecaries' Hall School of Medicine. He married first, in 1835, Jane, daughter of Capt. Richard Adams, and secondly, in 1845, Elizabeth, daughter of John Berry, of Cloneen, King's County, and cousin to the Earl of Charleville. Dr. Adams died from congestion of the lungs, on 1st December, 1879, and was interred in Dean's Grange cemetery. By his first wife he had one child, she married the Rev. Benjamin William Adams, D.D., Rector of Santry, and the author of an interesting antiquarian work on that parish; by his second wife he had four sons.

THOMAS AICKEN.

T. Aicken was born in the County of Meath. His father was a landowner, and his mother was Mary Patten. He studied at the College School and the House of Industry Hospitals, and subsequently at Paris, Vienna, and Berlin, and took in 1842 the degree of M.D. in the University of the latter city.

BENJAMIN ALCOCK.

In 1839 he became a Licentiate and in 1844 a Fellow of the College. He contributed papers on Gout, the Use of Nitrate of Silver in Diarrhoea, and on Calomel in Constipation, in the Dublin Medical Press. He lectured on Medicine in the Dublin School and the School of the Apothecaries' Hall. He married Agnes Casement. He emigrated to New Zealand, became Superintendent of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Auckland, and died at Ponsonby, in that country, on the 1st May, 1897.

BENJAMIN ALCOCK.

B. Alcock was born in May, 1801, at Kilkenny. His father, a physician, married Deborah Prim. Having received his primary education in Kilkenny College, he entered T.C.D., where he took a Scholarship in 1819 and graduated B.A. in 1821. In 1827 he proceeded to the degree of M.B. On the 3rd July, 1819, he was indentured to Abraham Colles, and under that great master he became an accomplished anatomist. On the 28th June, 1825, he became a Licentiate of the College, and was elected a Member on the 3rd November, 1837. He lectured on Anatomy in the Dublin School, Peter Street.

Alcock was Professor of Anatomy in the School of the Apothecaries' Hall, and on the foundation of the Queen's Colleges was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy in Cork. In 1855 he was obliged to resign his Professorship, in consequence of having become involved in a dispute in reference to the supply of subjects for dissection. He considered that he was badly treated by the authorities, and published a pamphlet upon the subject of his grievances. In 1859, being then unmarried, he went to America, and has not since been heard of. Alcock wrote the articles on the Iliac and Femoral Arteries, and on the Fourth and Fifth Pairs of Nerves, in Todd's "Cyclopaedia." His Observations on the Non-Ganglionic Portion of the Fifth Pair of Nerves were original; they were confirmed and extended by Guyot and Casales, and reported to the Academy of Medicine, Paris, in 1839.
JOHN ALDRIDGE.

J. Aldridge was born in Duke Street, Dublin, on the 10th October, 1810. His father, John Aldridge, an Englishman, a piano manufacturer, married Anne, daughter of James Clarke, a gentleman farmer in the County of Meath. In 1832 he took out the licence of the Apothecaries’ Hall, and in 1842 the M.D. of Glasgow University. He was Demonstrator in Chemistry to Sir R. Kane for two years. He lectured on Natural History in Digges Street, and afterwards on Chemistry in Park Street, Cecilia Street, and Steevens’ Hospital Schools. In 1848 he became head of the chemical department of Messrs. Bowley & Evans’ (now Hamilton, Long & Co.’s) establishment, in Sackville Street, and retained that position till 1867, from which time he remained in bad health until his death, from heart disease, in Simpson’s Hospital, on the 26th December, 1872.

Aldridge possessed considerable ability, but was wanting in energy and system. His lectures on the Urine, delivered in Park Street School in 1846, attracted considerable attention; they were subsequently published. He contributed a paper of some merit on the “Functions of the Pollen” to Hooker’s Journal of Botany, 1841–2. He discovered grape sugar to be a constant constituent of eggs. The earlier numbers of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science contain several of his papers on chemistry and pharmacy, and for several years he edited the Dublin Hospital Gazette. In company with the late Dr. O’Ferrall he visited the German Spas, and published in a small book an account of his excursion. It does not contain much useful information, but it is a readable production.

Dr. Aldridge married Georgina, daughter of Andrew Sexton, solicitor, of Limerick. She died on 12th October, 1891. Her two daughters are dead.

THOMAS ANTISELL.

T. Antisell was born in Dublin on January 16th, 1817. His father, Christopher Antisell, was a barrister, and married Margaret Daly, of Ferbane, in the King’s County. T. Antisell was educated at Mr. Joseph White’s School, Dublin, and studied professionally at the School of the Apothecaries’ Hall. He “passed” at the London College of Surgeons, November 22nd, 1839, and at the Apothecaries’ Hall, Dublin, in 1841. He lectured on Botany in the Dublin School of Medicine, Peter Street, and subsequently on Chemistry in the Original School. In 1848, having become a “Young Irisher,” he was obliged to leave Dublin. He proceeded to New York, where for some time he practised as a physician. From 1854 to 1856 he acted as United States Geologist in California and Arizona. He then became Chemical Examiner to the Patents Office. During the Civil War he served in several medical capacities. From 1860 to 1871 he acted as Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1871 he was sent by his Government to Japan as one of a Commission to develop the resources of that empire, in which he spent nearly five years. On his return he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Georgetown University Medical College, Washington. Dr. Antisell was married, first, in 1841, to Eliza A. Nowlan, of Dublin, and secondly, in 1854 to Marian S. Forsyth, of Detroit. He died at Washington, D.C., on the 14th June, 1893.

Dr. Antisell published in Dublin, in 1846, “The Outlines of Irish Geology,” in 1847 “A Manual of Agricultural Chemistry,” and in the latter year a “Report on the Sanitary Improvement of Dublin.” He was the author of “The Home Cyclopaedia of Arts and Manufactures” (New York, 1852), and of several other works, including an important report on the “Cultivation of Cinchona in America.”

CHRISTOPHER ASKEN.

C. Asken was born in 1804, at Pimlico, in the “Liberties” of Dublin, where his father owned a cloth manufactory. His mother was Ann Moran. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College and Trinity College, and graduated in arts and medicine in the latter institution in 1831. In the following year
he was appointed Physician to the Cholera Hospital, in Great Brunswick Street, and subsequently became one of the Physicians to the Sick Poor Dispensary, Meath Street. For many years he was Medical Officer of No. 1 South City Dispensary District. He lectured on Botany in the "Dublin" and "Original" Schools of Medicine, and was Treasurer to the Association of Graduates in Medicine of Dublin University. He was an amiable man, of retiring disposition. Possessing a good knowledge of the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, he contributed several literary articles to the Dublin University and other magazines. He married Matilda, daughter of John Segrave, J.P., County Dublin. Asken, a childless widower, died from heart disease on the 17th November, 1867, and was interred in Glasnevin Cemetery.

RICHARD AUSTIN.

R. Austin was born on the 9th July, 1814, in Molesworth Street, Dublin. His father, a merchant, married Jane Salt. Dr. Austin was educated in Maryborough School, and studied professionally in the Peter Street School and the School of Medicine, Cecilia Street. He passed the Apothecaries' Hall in 1837, and the London College of Surgeons in 1841. Shortly afterwards he passed the M.D. examination at Glasgow, but did not apply for his degree until 1858. He lectured on Chemistry in the Dublin School, and in the Cecilia Street School on Materia Medica. He did not practice medicine, but was engaged in the sale of drugs and in making analyses for medical purposes in his premises in Wexford Street. He retired from business in broken health, and died, after four years' illness, of softening of the brain, on the 2nd April, 1887.

Dr. Austin married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Owen, of the 22nd Regiment. She died on 1st March, 1897.

Dr. Austin had two sons, who died young, and three daughters. The eldest daughter, Maggie, died on June 10th, 1903, and the youngest, Elizabeth, on June 20th, 1908. The third daughter, Mrs. Walter, is a widow since 1884.

GEORGE BAKER—SIR JOHN T. BANKS

G. Baker, the son of a builder, was born in Dublin about 1808. He was indentured to Michael Daniel in October, 1825, and on his death was transferred to John T. Kirby, in 1827. He studied in Peter Street School and also in Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. In 1836 he obtained the licence of the College, and soon after was appointed a lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in the school, 27 Peter Street. He had but a small practice. He married, in 1849, Charlotte, youngest daughter of George Fawcett. Baker died in 1854, from softening of the brain. He had no children; and his widow married the Rev. John C. Walker, Rector of Ballinasloe.

SIR JOHN THOMAS BANKS, K.C.B.

A branch of the family of Banks migrated from England some time in the seventeenth century, and settled at Ardee, in the county of Louth. Lieutenant Henry Banks, who resided near Ennis, in the county of Clare, had a son, Percival, who embraced the profession of medicine. His son Percival—the youngest of twenty-four children—following in the footsteps of his father, adopted medicine. He was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, and, having studied in France, graduated in medicine in the University of Paris. Dr. Percival Banks served for some time in the Medical Department of the Army, and was afterwards surgeon to the Clare Infirmary. His eldest son, Percival, was called to the English Bar. His second son, John, who selected the profession of his father and grandfather, was born* in London on the 14th of October, 1816. His mother, Mary Ramsay, belonged to a family of Scotch origin. Having received his early training at the Erasmus Smith School of Ennis, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated B.A. and M.B. in 1837, and M.D. in 1843. On the 15th September, 1841, he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, a

* Banks was born about 1815, according to the belief of his friends. The Lancet said that there was uncertainty about the exact date of it. I asked him to give the date, and he replied as above.
Fellow on the 28th October, 1844, and President in 1869-70. On the 2nd December, 1843, he was appointed Physician to the Government, or House of Industry, Hospitals; and on the retirement of the late Sir Dominic Corrigan he became sole Lecturer on Medicine in the Richmond Hospital School, having previously been Corrigan's colleague. In 1849 he succeeded J. C. Ferguson as King's Professor of Practice of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, and Physician to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital. On the 13th November, 1880, he succeeded Hudson as Regius Professor of Medicine, T.C.D., and held that position until 15th October, 1898.

Banks occupied many honourable positions. In 1881 he was created a K.C.B., having previously declined the honour of Knighthood. He was an honorary LL.D., of the University of Glasgow, an honorary D.Sc. of the Royal University, and a past President of the British Medical Association, of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Pathological Society. He was Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen. A Senator of the Royal University, he represented it on the General Medical Council. He was Consulting Physician to Sir Patrick Dun's, the Coombe, the National Eye and Ear, and the House of Industry Hospitals, and the Richmond Lunatic Asylum. He was a corresponding member of many medical societies, and for many years was the doyen of his profession.

Banks wrote the article Typhus Fever in Quain's Encyclopaedia. He contributed articles on Aneurysm of Aorta, Torsion and Chorea treated by chloroform inhalation, and Loss of Language in cerebral disease to the Dublin Journal of Medical Science and numerous articles to the Proceedings of the Pathological Society.

He was also author of numerous contributions to practical medicine, clinical reports, and observations on medical cases, published in the Medical Gazette, and other journals.

Banks married Alice, youngest daughter of Captain Wood-Wright, 18th Royal Irish, of Golagh, County of Monaghan, and had an only child, married to the Honourable Willoughby Burrell, only son of Lord Gwydyr. She died 16th June, 1898, and Lady Banks died at Goraghwood on the 11th October, 1899.

Sir John had for a long time before his death suffered almost complete blindness, but he had excellent spirits, and enjoyed the visits of his friends. He died in his house in Merrion Square, Dublin, 16th July, 1908.

WILLIAM R. BAXTER—WALLACE BEATTY

Dr. Baxter lectured on botany in the original school. In 1834 he took out the licence of the Apothecaries' Hall. In 1840 he "passed" at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons, and graduated M.D. in King's College, Aberdeen, in 1843. In 1861 he became a Licentiare of the College of Physicians. Most of his professional career was spent in England. During the Crimean War he served partly in the Osmanli Horse Artillery, and partly as a volunteer surgeon in the French army. He wrote a treatise on Abnormal Sounds of the Heart and a small Handbook of Chemistry. For some years he edited the Medical Recorder.

Baxter died at Emsworth, Hampshire, on the 16th October, 1875.

WALLACE BEATTY.

W. Beatty was born on the 13th November, 1853, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. His father, James Beatty, was an engineer, and for twenty years was employed by Messrs. Peet, Brassey, and Bates, in connection with their great undertakings, and he was the Engineer to the Balaklava Railway during the Crimean War. He married Sarah Jane, daughter of the Rev. Henry Anthony Burke, Kilmarron Rectory, county of Monaghan, a member of an ancient Galway family. Mr. Beatty died in 1856 from the results of an accident received in the Crimea. His son Wallace received his earlier education in Dungannon Royal School, and in 1872 entered Trinity College, securing second place. His undergraduate career was remarkable for the num-
CHICHESTER ALEXANDER BELL

Dr. Bell, a son of David C. Bell, a resident of Dublin, but died in Washington, United States, was born in Dublin, March 16, 1848. His primary education was conducted in Mr. D. C. Bell's Academy, Kildare Place. He entered Trinity College, where he graduated in Arts in 1867, and in medicine two years later. The greater part of his medical education was received in St. James' Hospital and the Medical School attached thereto, the rest was imparted to him in the School of T.C.D. In 1868 he obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons. He early showed a predilection for science, and worked for some time as a pupil of Professor Apljohn in T.C.D. and in the Museum of Irish Industry, now the Royal College of Science, and in Berlin University under Hoffmann. In 1869 he attained to the position of Senior Moderator in Experimental and Natural Sciences, the other Moderator of the year being the present distinguished Professor of Materia Medica in the University, Dr. Walter G. Smith. In "passing" his examination Dr. Bell was "First of the Firsts" in Experimental Physics. He was appointed Lecturer on Botany and, subsequently, on Chemistry, in Steevens' Hospital School. Dr. Bell has devoted himself to scientific pursuits. In 1876 he became First Principal Assistant in the Laboratory of University College, London. In 1881 he went to the United States, and until 1886 devoted his whole time in the field of invention, chiefly for the Bell Telephone Company, of Boston, United States. He produced the Jet Telephone, since used in Majorana's system of Wireless Telegraphy. In conjunction with his cousin, A. Graham Bell (inventor of the Telephone, 1892, and the Photophone, 1890), and T. S. Tainton, he invented the Graphophone, a modification of the old Phonograph, and the immediate parent of all the present talking machines. In 1886 he returned to England, and for fourteen years acted as Assistant Examiner in Chemistry and Magnetism in the Department of Science and Art, London.

Dr. Bell has contributed numerous valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, the Philosophical Magazine, and the journals of the Chemical Societies of Berlin and London.

In 1889 Dr. Bell married Antoinette, youngest daughter of Hubert R. Joes, Montreal, and his wife, Alice, née Chester. He has two sons and four daughters; one of the former is a
Lieutenant in the 7th Batt. Royal Dublin Fusiliers, and in September, 1915, was at the Dardanelles. Dr. Bell resides near Oxford.

ARTHUR HENRY BENSON.

A. Benson was born in Dublin on the 26th November, 1852, and was the fifth son of Dr. Charles Benson (for lineage see page 470). He was educated at the Rev. Charles Benson’s School, Rathmines, and received his medical instruction in the Schools of the College end of Trinity College, and in the City of Dublin Hospital. He studied for some time in London and Vienna. He was the recipient of many prizes and honours during his studentship, including the Purser Resident Studentship in the City of Dublin Hospital. The following are the dates of his degrees and diplomas:—L.R.C.S.I., 1874; Fellow, 1881; B.A., 1875; M.B., 1876; M.A., 1886. He served as Lecturer on Ophthalamic Surgery in the Leidwch School, as Resident and Assistant Surgeon in St. Mark’s Hospital, Surgeon to the Dublin Throat and Ear Hospital, and was frequently Examiner in his department to the College. He was one of the founders of the Royal Victoria Hospital. He published numerous papers in the Ophthalamic Review, the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, and British Medical Journal. His papers on Jequirity, Treatment of Scenosis of Nasal Duct, Inflammation, and Diphtherial Paralysis of the Ocular Muscles are very interesting. For many years he was Secretary to the Medical Benevolent Fund. Dr. Benson was one of the “most travelled” members of the Dublin Faculty, having visited India, Ceylon, the Holy Land, Egypt, South Africa, Rhodesia, Canada, the West Indies, and many other countries.

Benson married on 15th March, 1894, Ethel, youngest daughter of Richard Dawson, County of Wexford. During the greater part of his life he had a heart affection, and after a long illness he died on the 6th November, 1912. He had no issue.

AMBROSE EDWARD BIRMINGHAM.

Dr. Birmingham was born at Ballinrobe on the 26th January, 1864. His ancestors were for many generations farmers in the County of Mayo. His father, Alfred, was the owner of a large mercantile establishment. His mother, Anne Gribbins, was a Mayo lady.

Birmingham received his non-professional education in the Christian Brothers’ School and St. Vincent’s College, Castleknock, County of Dublin. His medical education was conducted in the Catholic University Medical School and the Mater Misericordiae Hospital. When reading for his third examination his eyesight became so defective that he was obliged to get a student whose peculiar resources required augmentation to read to him. Notwithstanding that disadvantage, he took first place at the examination. His whole undergraduate career was a distinguished one; he won many honours, medals, and exhibitions.

In 1887 Birmingham graduated M.B. in the Royal University, and in 1892 he obtained its M.D. degree. In 1889 he passed for the degrees of B.Ch. and B.A.O. In 1885 he obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians, and in 1897 the Fellowship of the Royal University and of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was Professor of Anatomy and Medical Registrar of the Catholic University. He was an Examiner in Anatomy in the Royal and Cambridge Universities, and for the Conjoint Board of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland. He wrote the article "Digestive System" in Cunningham’s Text-book of Anatomy, and was the author of "The Mastoid Region of the Skull," and joint-author with Macnaughton Jones of "Diseases of the Ear." He contributed several original and valuable articles to the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology, amongst which may be mentioned "Absent Thoracic Duct and Cédematous Fetus," "Nature &c., of the Achselboden and Pectoralis Quarters," "Variability of Level of Attachment of Lower Limb to Vertebral Axis of Man,"

Dr. Birmingham married Millie Treston, and had issue one son and two daughters. He died in Dublin on the 23rd January, 1905.

The premature death of Dr. Birmingham was a great loss to the Medical School of Dublin, indeed of Ireland. He did so much and such good work, that had his life been prolonged to even an average length, he would in all probability have added much more to our knowledge of anatomy.

Dr. Alfred Birmingham, of Ballina, and Dr. Charles Leo Birmingham, Westport, are brothers of the late Dr. Birmingham——

RICHARD BOOKY.

R. Bookey was born near Shillelagh, County of Wicklow, in 1846. His father, Dr. John Whelan Bookey, belonged to a family long established in the County of Wicklow. R. Bookey was educated in Steevens’ Hospital and its Medical School. He graduated M.B. in Dublin University in 1868. In 1867 he obtained the Letters Testimonial, and the Fellowship on the 21st October, 1873. He was a Demonstrator of Anatomy and, subsequently, Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine in Steevens’ Hospital School, and became Physician to the Hospital. He died from phthisis on the 7th January, 1880, at 28 York Street. Dr. Bookey was well known in medical circles as an excellent microscopist. He spent a large sum of money in the purchase of microscopical apparatus.

ANTHONY BEAUFORT BRABAZON

A. B. Brabazon was born on 6th August, 1821, at Clonard, County of Meath. His father was the Rector of Painstown, in that county, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. R. Heyland, Rector of Coleraine. He married Eleanor Eley, daughter of Walter Bourne, Clerk of the Crown for the County of Antrim, and niece of Richard Carmichael, the eminent surgeon. Having been educated at Holywell School, Delgany, and at Oakhill, Isle of Man, Mr. Brabazon matriculated in Dublin University, but did not proceed to a degree. He was apprenticed to Philip Brabazon in 1839, and transferred to Robert Smith in 1841, and studied in Trinity College School and in the Medical School and Hospitals in North Brunswick Street. He obtained the Licence of the College on the 13th October, 1846, and the M.D. degree of Aberdeen University in 1856. From 1847 to 1851 he lectured on Anatomy and Physiology in the Richmond Hospital School. He was Demonstrator of Anatomy in Trinity College School in 1851–55. He served as a Civil Surgeon in the Hospitals in the East during the Crimean War, and as Assistant Surgeon to the Lancashire Militia, 1858–61. In 1861 he settled in Bath, and eighteen years later was elected Physician to the Royal Mineral Water Hospital. In 1876 he was elected Medical Officer of Health for Bath; he was also Medical Officer to Bath College.

Brabazon was a successful teacher, and it is said that he "passed" 130 of his pupils at Dublin and London Colleges, and had no rejections. He wrote a history of the Royal Mineral Water Hospital up to 1889, some articles on the Bath Waters in the British Medical Journal, and on Congenital Malformation of Fingers in the Dublin Hospital Gazette.

Dr. Brabazon died on the 19th March, 1886, from bronchopneumonia. Mrs. Brabazon died on the 4th July, 1912.

Dr. Brabazon had the following children:—Louisa Jane, married to Frederick Henry Kerr in 1886, and has issue; Leonora Harriet Joelynn, married to John Semple Dick, and
THOMAS BRADY

Dr. Brady was born at Carrickmacross in the year 1801. He was educated in T.C.D. He took the degree of M.B. in the University of Dublin in 1828, and the licence of the King and Queen’s College of Physicians, 17th November, 1829. He was elected a Fellow on the 21st May, 1832. He lectured on Medical Jurisprudence in the Original School of Medicine, and when the College of Physicians instituted, in 1839, a Chair of Medical Jurisprudence, Dr. Brady was elected the first Professor. In 1838 he was elected one of the Censors of the College, and held that office until 1844. He was again elected Censor in 1849, 1852, 1853, and 1854. In 1853, during the presidency of Dr. Ewery Kennedy, he was appointed Vice-President of the College. Dr. Brady held the appointment of Medical Attendant to the Newgate and Smithfield Convict Prisons and to the Lusk Prison; he was also for many years Physician to Cork Street Fever Hospital. He published a translation of Fournet’s “Recherché cliniques sur L’Auscultation,” and contributed numerous papers to the medical journals. He was a member of a talented family, and a man of various accomplishments. During his undergraduate course he distinguished himself as a classical scholar. He was brother of the late James Charles Brady, Barrister-at-Law—

who had attained a very high position at the Bar at the time of his premature decease—and also of the late Sir Francis Brady, Chief Justice of Newfoundland. In religion a Roman Catholic and in politics a Liberal, he was steadfast in his principles, but moderate in their expression. Indisposed to all excess himself, he disliked it in others. He married in 1839 Anna Maria, daughter of Major Brian Molloy, of Millicent, County of Kildare. The late Mr. Brady, Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education for many years, was his son.

Dr. Brady died from bronchitis on the 16th March, 1864, aged sixty-four years, and was interred in Glasnevin Cemetery.

WILLIAM BROOKE

W. Brooke was born in 1769 at Granard, where his father, the Rev. William Brooke, was Rector. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Matthew Young, of Lahard, County of Cavan, who was son of Richard Young, of Drumgoon, Killeshandra. In 1791 he graduated in Arts in Dublin University, and proceeded to Edinburgh, as was then the fashion, to complete his medical education. Having procured the degree of M.D., he returned to Dublin, and on the 27th May, 1793, he received the Licence of the College of Physicians, of which he became a Fellow on the 24th October, 1824, and President on the 20th February, 1826. In 1824 he received, honoris causa, the degree of M.D. from Dublin University. He married Angel, daughter of Captain Edward Perry, and niece and co-heiress of Colonel Richard Graham, County of Monaghan. He resided for many years in North Cumberland Street, which, until about eighty years ago, was a favourite locality with the higher grades of professional men. In this street he died in 1829, and was interred in the graveyard of St. Thomas’ Church. Brooke enjoyed a very large practice, and was held in much esteem by both his profession and the public on account of his agreeable manners, his kindness of heart, and generosity. His portrait is to be seen in the College of Physicians. Brooke lectured in connection with the Jervis Street Hospital School.
HENRY ST. JOHN BROOKS

The late Master Brooke was one of his sons, and the late Mr. W. Graham Brooke, barrister, a grandson.

HENRY ST. JOHN BROOKS.

H. St. J. Brooks was born on 26th February, 1856, at Windsor. He was the son of Henry Brooks, gentleman-farmer, by his wife, Ellen, daughter of Charles Frederick Green. Mr. H. Brooks resided for twenty years in Natal, and was the author of a history and description of that colony, published by W. Reeve & Co., London, 1876. Dr. Brooks, having been educated privately, entered T.C.D., and became a pupil in the School of Physic and the City of Dublin Hospital. Having passed through a distinguished undergraduate career, he graduated B.A. in 1881; M.R. in 1882; and D.Sc. (stip. cond.) in 1881. He was a First Senior Moderator and Gold Medallist in Natural Science, and won, in 1879, a Medical Scholarship. He lectured on Zoology and Botany in the Carmichael School, but having made anatomy his profession, he became a Demonstrator of Anatomy in Trinity College, on the 14th November, 1891. He was elected University Anatomist, and resigned that office on March 31st, 1895. Brooks published, in the Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society, a monograph on the "Osteology and Anthropology of the Haddock," and in the Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Medicine described "Some Abnormalities of Blood-Vessels." He contributed the section "Nervous System" in Morrison's Treatise on Anatomy, and several original papers to the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology.

Dr. Brooks married, in 1879, Marion Sarah, daughter of Aubrey O'hren, C.E., of Dublin, and had issue three sons, who, and his wife, survive. The eldest, Frederick Henry Huxley, studied medicine, but abandoned it for chemical and mining work. He has written many papers on these subjects, and has worked in Australia, Africa, South America, Mexico, and the Phillipines. He married Evelyn, widow of Ralph Goodard, Johannesburg, and resides in the Transvaal. William Eric St. John had a distinguished course in Trinity College, winning a Senior Moderatorship and Gold Medal in Natural Science (1900), a Mathematical Sizarship (1902), and First Honours in Mathematical and Natural Sciences. He was for some time Assistant in the Botanical Department in the British Museum, jo joint author of the "Cytology of the Aons," and several botanical papers. He is on the editorial staff of the Times, and is unmarried.

Ralph Terence St. John, M.A., D.P.H., D.T.M., M.B., R.Ch. Dubl. Univ., D.T.M. & H. Cantab., won honours as a student. He is a British Association Scholar, 1911. He is the author of numerous monographs on Tropical Diseases. He has been employed by the Local Government Board and other Government departments in connection with Plague, Public Hygiene, &c. He married, in 1912, Julia Margaret, daughter of John Gordon, of Buenos Ayres, and has a daughter.

WILLIAM MALACHI BURKE.

W. M. Burke was the third son of William Malachi Burke, of Ballydugan, County of Galway, and grandson of William Malachi Burke, M.P. for Athenry in the Irish Parliament, a surveyor-general. His mother, Anna Maria, only daughter of John Blake, of Neirfield, belonged to old Galway families. Dr. Burke was born at Ballydugan, in that county, on the 4th August, 1819. He received his medical education in St. George's Hospital, London, and its School, and in 1842 "passed" at the London College of Surgeons. On the 19th June, 1847, he became a Licentiate, and on the 19th October, 1863, a Fellow, of the College of Physicians. He was subsequently elected a physician to Steevens' Hospital, and for many years was one of the Physicians to the Lord Lieutenant. Having acted for some time as medical superintendent at the General Registration Office, he succeeded Mr. Donnelly as Registrar-General. He married in 1852, Harriet, only daughter of the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, of Benmore, County of Fermanagh, and granddaughter of Hugh Hamilton, Bishop of Ossory. Burke died childless on the 13th of August, 1879, from pleuro-pneumonia, at his
residence in St. Stephen's Green, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. He was a very amiable man, and was much liked in the large social circle in which he moved.

Dr. Burke's eldest son, William H. M., Captain 51st Regiment, was killed by a fall from his horse near Belfast on the 20th April, 1894. Dr. Burke's daughter, Grace, married, in 1877, Andrew Jameson.

**JAMES BAYLY BUTLER.**

Dr. Butler is the son of Colonel James W. S. Butler, Madras Staff, who was the son of a medical man, Dr. James Butler. The Colonel married Henrietta, daughter of General James W. Bayley.

Professor Butler was born at Secunderabad, India, on the 8th April, 1882. He was educated at Clongowes Wood College and the Catholic University. His degrees, conferred by the Royal University, are as follows:—M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., 1909; M.A., 1907. On the 15th July, 1911, he was appointed Professor of Botany in University College. He is married to Katherine Mary, daughter of Theophilus W'reeney, journalist.

**JOHN AUGUSTUS BYRNE.**

Dr. John A. Byrne was born in 22 Wellington Quay, Dublin, on the 9th April, 1827. His father was a wholesale hat manufacturer, in the days when hat-making, ribbon-weaving, and other industries were thriving in Dublin. He employed a large number of workmen. His mother was Anne, daughter of W. Griffith, leather merchant, of Back Lane, High Street, and Nicholas Street. Having received his preliminary education at Mr. Walsh's School in Bolton Street, Mr. O'Grady's in D'Olier Street, and from private tutors, Dr. Byrne entered Trinity College, and graduated B.A. and M.B. in 1848. His professional education was conducted in the School of Physic, Dublin University, Park Street School of Medicine, and Sir P. Dun's, Steevens', the House of Industry, and several "special" hospitals. In 1847 he "passed" at the College; in 1858 he became Assistant Master to the Rotunda Lying-in Hospital, under the Mastership of Dr. McIlvick; taking, in 1864, the diploma of the College of Physicians. Dr. Byrne was Professor of Midwifery in the Catholic University Medical School, and Gynecologist to St. Vincent's Hospital. He was a past President of the Dublin Obstetrical Society, Physician to the Grand Canal Street Dispensary, and Honorary Fellow of the San Francisco Obstetrical Society. He contributed a very large number of papers to the Dublin Journal of Medical Science and to the Medical Press.

Dr. Byrne married Kate, daughter of the late John Quin, of Aubrey House, Shanganagh. He had one son and three daughters. The son is Herbert Unworth, M.B. Dubl. Univ., Medical Officer of No. 4 Dispensary, South Dublin. He married a daughter of Martin Cullinan, of Turloughmore, County of Galway. The eldest daughter, Edith, is unmarried. The second daughter, Eily, is widow of Peter Van Homrigh, whose ancestor was a Lord Mayor of Dublin. The youngest daughter, Florence, is married to William, eldest son of Mark Delaney, Drumcree, County of Leitrim. Dr. Byrne died on the 13th January, 1891.

**JOHN CAMPBELL.**

Dr. Campbell was born in Dublin on the 19th July, 1824. His father, a clerk in Dublin Castle, married Maria Campbell. Dr. Campbell was educated at the Academy Institute, Harcourt Street, and in Trinity College, in which he graduated in Arts and Medicine in 1859, having in 1853 taken a Sizarship, and in 1855 a non-foundation Scholarship. In 1868 he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and in 1882 a Fellow of the Royal University, which conferred on him the honorary degree of M.D. in 1888. Dr. Campbell wrote the Prize Essay of the Pathological Society in 1857—subject, "Pathology and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Rectum"—and in 1885 published his "Elements of Hygiene." He lectured for several years on Botany and Chemistry in the Carmichael School, and succeeded...
Dr. W. K. Sullivan as Professor of Chemistry in the Catholic University.

Dr. Campbell married Maria, daughter of Jerome Morrissey, of Navan, and had no issue. After a long retirement from professional work, he died on the 11th September, 1913. He left his whole estate, worth £21,314, for religious and charitable purposes.

HUGH RICHARD CARMICHAEL.

H. R. Carmichael was born in Dublin, probably about February, 1790, as he was baptised on the 7th March of that year in St. Bridget's Church. He was the son of Andrew Carmichael, Clerk of the Crown for Leinster, and Jane Moore, his wife. Hugh was indentured to Richard Carmichael (who was his cousin and godfather, and was married to his niece) on the 25th October, 1805, and studied in the College School. In 1811 he graduated in Arts in Dublin University. The Letters Testimonial of the College were obtained on the 23rd July, 1812, and on the 7th February, 1820, the College elected him a Member. In 1832 he took the degree of M.A. He was first Master of, and subsequently Consultant to, the Coombe Hospital, and for some time lectured upon Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children in the Theatre of Anatomy and School of Surgery, 27 Peter Street.

Carmichael commenced his professional career as an army surgeon. After several years' service he retired, and resided for some time in France, and married a native of that country. Their eldest daughter married an eminent man of letters—Sydney Lemon Blanchard; another daughter married Charles Aspinall, a barrister, and son of a former Recorder of Liverpool. Having settled in Dublin he attained to a fair practice, and gave much of his time gratuitously in ministering to the sick poor, and his practical benevolence caused him to be highly esteemed amongst the humbler classes. In 1829 he wrote a little book of 71 pages on the "Remedial Uses of Turpentine, especially in Diseases of the Eye"—upon which latter subject he gave some lectures in the Ormond Quay Medical School. In the Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science for 1840 he published a paper on the Position of the Placenta. Carmichael was tall and of commanding presence; his face was handsome and grave. He died on the 6th August, 1872, at his residence, 22 Lower Pembroke Street and was interred in the burial ground of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

HUGH RICHARD CARMICHAEL.

HUGH CARLILE.

Dr. Carlile was born in 1796, at Newry. His family, originally Scotch, settled in Ireland early in the seventeenth century. When very young he was sent to Dr. Andrew O'Beirne's school at Carrickfergus, and from thence in 1812 passed into the University. He took the degree of B.A. in 1817, M.B. in 1837, and M.A. and M.D. in 1849. In 1818 he was apprenticed to Macartney, and attended the courses of instruction in the School of Physic. He seems, however, to have altered his intentions to embrace the profession of medicine, for in 1819 his indentures were by mutual consent cancelled. He now commenced to read for a Fellowship, but, his health failing, he was obliged to abandon his studies. In 1830 he resumed his medical studies, and in 1832, although having no medical degree or diploma, he showed such an extensive knowledge of anatomy that Macartney appointed him a demonstrator. In 1837 he became a proprietor of, and lecturer on anatomy in, the Park Street School of Medicine; and in 1849 he and the museum of the school were transferred to the Queen's College, Belfast. He continued in his Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in the College until his death, which took place in 1869. In his latter years he spelled his name Carlisle. His contributions to medical science were as follows:—1. On the Motions and Sounds of the Heart in Man and other Animals. 2. The Report of the Dublin Committee appointed by the British Association to Investigate the Physiology of the Movements of the Heart. 3. The Second Report of the same Committee. The experiments upon which these reports were founded were made

FLEETWOOD CHURCHILL.

F. Churchill was born in Nottingham, on February 21, 1808. His father was engaged in business pursuits. His mother was Hannah Page. He had four brothers—all of whom engaged in commerce—and five sisters. Having received a good education in his native town, he was indentured to Surgeon William Forbes, of Camberwell, London. He studied professionally in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Paris, and in 1831 took the Edinburgh M.D. Degree. On the 15th February, 1832, he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, a Fellow on the 27th October, 1831, and President in 1867 and 1868. He was Professor of Midwifery in the School of Physic from 1856 to 1864, having previously lectured in the Digge's Street and Carmichael Schools. Dr. Churchill was in extensive obstetric practice. His works on "Diseases of Women and Children" are held in high repute; that published in 1838 has passed through several editions, and has been translated into French. In 1840 he produced an excellent treatise on "Diseases of Pregnancy and Childbirth," which in 1841 was followed by his "Researches in Operative Midwifery," and in 1842 by his treatise "On Midwifery," which attained to a large circulation. In 1849 one of his best-known works was published—namely, "The Diseases of Children." It was translated into several foreign languages, including, it is said, Chinese. Dr. Churchill contributed several articles to the Edinburgh and Dublin journals of medicine. He was President of the Pathological Society and a honorary member of many British and foreign societies. Having retired from practice, he died on the 31st January, 1879, at the Rectory, Ardtree (the residence of his son-in-law), County of Tyrone, and was buried in Ardtree churchyard. Dr. Churchill was married in 1832 to Janet Rebecca Ferrier. His son, Fleetwood Churchill, a midwifery practitioner, died suddenly in Dublin, in 1884. His second son became an army surgeon.

Visiting a medical book shop in Paris in 1867 I was surprised to see a large shelf filled with a French translation of Churchill's "Diseases of Females."

DENIS JOSEPH COFFEY.

Dr. Coffey was born in Tralee in 1865. His father, John Coffey, a merchant in Tralee, and his mother, Mary MacMahon, were members of old Kerry families.

Dr. Coffey received his education in the Catholic University and its medical school. In 1886 he graduated B.A., and two years later took the degrees of M.A., M.B. and B.A.O. in the Royal University. He gained a studentship in Biology in 1889. From 1893 to 1908 he was Professor of Physiology in the Catholic University School. He held a similar professorship in the Royal Veterinary College. He lectured also on that subject in St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He was a Fellow of the late Royal University, and he is a Licentiate honoris causa of the Apothecaries' Hall.

Dr. Coffey was held in such high estimation on account of his good work that on the founding of the National University in 1908 he was appointed to the distinguished position of President of University College, the principal College of the University.

Dr. Coffey married Maud Monica, daughter of Mathew Quinn, of the county of Kerry, and Kingstown, county Dublin. They have three children—Brian, Donough and Maire.

WILLIAM COLLES.

W. Colles was born on the 27th October, 1811, at Riversview, near Kilkenny, where his father—a brother of Abraham Colles—had marble works. His mother was Anne Harper. Having
spent several years at Kilkenny College he came to Dublin, and on the 11th April, 1826, was indentured to his uncle, A. Colles, under whose directions he pursued his studies in the College School. He subsequently paid a visit of some months' duration to the Paris hospitals. On the 10th December, 1834, he obtained the licence of the College, having taken in 1829 the degree of B.A. of Dublin University. He lectured on Chemistry during one session in the Digges Street School, and during the years 1839-1842 in the Park Street School. After this he entered the Bengal Medical Service, and was stationed for some years at Pubna. On his return to Europe he resided for some time at Bath, and lastly in Dublin, and died at Ontario Terrace on the 23rd January, 1872, from obstruction of the bowels, it was stated, but probably appendicitis. Beside papers of minor importance, he contributed to the Lancet for 1864 one on the use of nitrate of silver in leprosy, and another to the Medical Press for 1864, describing a new artery forceps.

Colles married, first, Mary Francoise Gal Mische, and, secondly, Anna Maria Dowling. A daughter by his first marriage survived him.

BERTRAM JAMES COLLINGWOOD.

Dr. Collingwood was born in Cumberland on the 28th December, 1871. His father, Charles Edward Stuart (evidently named in honour of the unfortunate Prince of that name), was the son of a physician, and his mother was Mary Charlotte, daughter of Archdeacon Dodgson, of Croft, Yorkshire.

Dr. Collingwood's medical education was conducted at Cambridge, and St. Mary's Hospital and Medical School, London. His undergraduate career was distinguished. He won a second class Natural Science Trepos at Cambridge, and the Roger's Prize (London University) Essay on Anæsthetics. In 1905 he obtained the M.D. of Cambridge University. He was for some time Assistant Lecturer on Physiology in St. Mary's Medical School, and he served as a Civil Surgeon and bacteriologist in the Boer War. He has contributed largely to current medical literature. His paper on the Etiology of Pulmonary

MAURICE HENRY COLLIS

Emphysema in the Transactions of the Medical Society of London, 1903, is very interesting. He has contributed several papers to the Proceedings of the Physiological Society of London:—

Dr. Collingwood is Professor of Physiology in University College. He is unmarried, but it is to be hoped that he will form an "Anglo-Irish alliance."

MAURICE HENRY COLLIS.

M. H. Collis was the son of the Rev. Robert Fitzgerald Collis, and of his wife, Maria, née Bourke. He claimed descent from Edward I. (see page 458). Having received a preliminary education at Dungannon School he entered the University, in which he took the following degrees:—B.A. in 1847, M.B. in 1848, and M.D. in 1867. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Surgeon Collis, and attended at the College and Trinity College Schools and the Meath Hospital. On the 14th May, 1847, he obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and "passed" for the Fellowship on the 7th May, 1850. After obtaining his licence at the College he proceeded to Paris to complete his studies, and was in that city during the Revolution of 1848. He returned to Dublin, and became an Anatomical Demonstrator in the College School. In 1851 he was elected a Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, and in 1853 he became Lecturer on Surgery in the Dublin School of Medicine, Peter Street; he also lectured upon that subject in the Carmichael School. He served on the Council and on the Court of Examiners of the College. He contributed numerous papers—especially on Cancer, Cleft Palate, and Treatment of Anthrax by Pressure—to the journals. In 1867 he successfully removed an enormous ossified enchondroma from the left side of the face of the late well-known Mr. Battersby. The patient was at that time fifty years old, and the tumour was the product of twenty years'
growth. Collis, whilst excising an upper jaw for malignant disease, received a slight wound in his hand from a spicula of the diseased bone. The injury developed pyaemic poisoning, of which he died seven days afterwards, on the 28th March, 1869, at his residence, 25 Lower Baggot Street. His premature death caused general regret amongst his professional brethren, by whom he was much esteemed, and by a large section of the public. His remains were accompanied to their last resting-place, at Mount Jerome, by an immense concourse of citizens. Collis married, in 1852, Sarah Marcella Lyster, daughter of William Jameson (see page 476), and left three sons and four daughters, namely:—(1) Robert William, born in 1854, a physician, Isle of Wight, married to Katherine Greerly, Balgean, County of Louth; (2) the Rev. Maurice H. F., B.D. University of Dublin, Vicar of Autrim, married, in 1889, to Constance May, daughter of Henry Mitchell, Chapelizod, County of Dublin, and has one son (Robert F.) and six daughters (Lucy H., Edith S., Constance B. M., Geraldine M., Katharine M. and Honora F.); (3) William Stewart, born 1860, B.A. Dublin University, Scholar and Gold Medallist T.C.D., solicitor, married to Edith, daughter of J. K. Barton, President R.C.S.I. 1882, and has four sons and a daughter; (4) Lucy Elizabeth, married to Sir George Grierson, K.C.I.E., B.C.S.; (5) Maria Louisa, married to Captain Ernest G. Farquharson, R.E., who died in 1902; (6) Valina Henrietta, married to H. R. Spachman, M.D.; (7) Jessie Margaret, unmarried.

SIR DOMINIC JOHN CORRIGAN, BART.

Sir Dominic J. Corrigan was born in Dublin on the 1st December, 1802. He was the son of John Corrigan, a trader, who for many years carried on business in Thomas Street. His mother, Celia O’Connor, was a native of Dublin. He received his earlier education in St. Patrick’s College, Maynooth, which at that time admitted lay students. Here he acquired an excellent knowledge of the classics as well as a sound general education. The medical attendant of the College, Dr. O’Kelly, perceived young Corrigan’s natural abilities, and conceived a liking for him, and at his suggestion Corrigan determined to embrace medicine as his profession, O’Kelly giving him some instruction in clinical medicine and surgery. Having returned to Dublin he continued for a while his medical studies, and attended the practice at Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospital and the Sick Poor Dispensary, Meath Street. He next proceeded to Edinburgh, and completed his studies in the University of that city, in which he graduated M.D. in 1825.

On his return to Dublin he set up in medical practice, and became attached to the Meath Street Dispensary, which position he did not long retain, as he soon was appointed Physician to Cork Street Fever Hospital and to the Charitable Infirmary, Jervis Street. In the latter institution his clinical lectures attracted a large class. In 1834 he joined Hargrave’s School, Digges Street, as Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, and continued to hold that post until 1845. His success as a lecturer was unequivocal, and he attracted many students from the other medical schools. George A. Kennedy, in the Peter Street School, lectured, in 1833–4, to a class of 12, whilst Corrigan’s class numbered 37; in the Peter Street School in that session the pupils attending the surgical lectures numbered 87 or 4 in excess of the number at the Digges Street School. In 1835–6 Corrigan’s class rose to 58, whilst the surgical class numbered only 24, and the anatomical 36. On the other hand, in the adjacent school in Peter Street the number of pupils attending the anatomical lectures were 95, the medical class counting only 12. On the death of Dr. John Crampton, in 1840, he was appointed Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals, and here he carried out a most successful course of clinical instruction for many years.

In 1843 Corrigan obtained the diploma of the London College of Surgeons, and in 1849 the University of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of M.D., honoris causa.

In 1845 Corrigan joined the Richmond Hospital School, and—part of the time in conjunction with Dr. Banks—lectured there until 1850, when he retired from the school, resigning ten years later his connection with the House of In-
The residence he purchased in Dalkey, the grounds of which were bounded by a rocky sea coast. Here he had an aquarium, from which liberal contributions to the Dublin Zoological Gardens were regularly sent. In this charming residence he entertained his friends, and many distinguished medical men visiting Dublin were hospitably received in it.

Corrigan became, somewhat late in his career, connected with the College of Physicians. Having been black-balled when first proposed for the Honorary Fellowship of the College (in consequence of the "Board of Health," of which he was an active member, offering what was considered inadequate remuneration to physicians sent to the country to attend "Famine Fever" cases), he was elected to that position in 1854. On the 27th July, 1855, he obtained the Licence of the College, and was elected a Fellow on the 27th October, 1856. The College soon atoned for the "black-balling," for Corrigan had the unprecedented honour of being elected President five years in succession—namely 1859 to 1863. His statue sculptured, by Foley, was erected in the College of Physicians during his lifetime, and an excellent portrait of him painted by Catterson Smith, P.R.H.A., embellishes the College hall.

A great many other honours were conferred upon Corrigan. He was one of the first Senators, and subsequently became Vice-Chancellor, of the Queen's University; and he was a member of the General Medical Council from the time of its foundation in 1887 until his death. He was President of the Pathological and Zoological Societies; a Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; and Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland. On 2nd February, 1866, he was created a baronet, not only in consideration of his high position in the medical profession and his unwearying services on the Board of Health during the year of the Famine Fever, but also for those rendered to national education in his capacity as a Commissioner of Education. In 1868 Sir Dominic unsuccessfully contested Dublin in the Liberal interest, but was returned subsequently, and sat in Parliament until 1874.

Sir Dominic Corrigan suffered for several years from gout, and for some time before his death he found walking difficult and painful. He died on February 1st, 1880, after an attack of paralysis, and was interred in the vaults of Westland Row Church. He was a man of good stature, and in his prime had a powerful physique. His face, though not handsome, was expressive of great intelligence and force of character. He was a fluent speaker, and in debate was not given to soft words in replying to his opponents. He had many friends and admirers, and his sympathies were widespread. He took a great interest in the Zoological Gardens and their live contents. He constantly, during his Parliamentary career, left London on Friday night, and, reaching Westland Row about eight o'clock on Saturday morning, would go direct to the Gardens, and join in the pleasant breakfast which the Council and their guests have on the last morning in the week.

Sir Dominic was married to Joanna Mary, daughter of John Woodlock, of Dublin. He had two sons and three daughters. One of his daughters married Sir Richard Martin, Bart.; both are dead. His son, John Joseph, a Captain in the 3rd Dragoons, married, in 1857, Mrs. Ernestina Robertson. He died on the 6th January, 1886. His only son, John Joseph, succeeded his grandfather as second baronet. He died in Canada on the 23rd October, 1883, and with him the baronetcy became extinct.

Eight only of the medical men practising in Ireland have been created baronets—namely, Sir Thomas Molyneux, Sir Edward Barry, Sir Philip Crampton, Sir Henry Marsh, Sir Dominic Corrigan, Sir Christopher Nixon, Sir Charles Ball, and Sir Thornley Stoker. The Rev. Sir J. C. Molyneux resides permanently in England. In July, 1883, there being no
Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart.

Medical baronet or descendant of one in Ireland, a deputation of medical men waited on the Lord Lieutenant (Earl Spencer) to urge the claims of the Irish medical profession that two or three of their representative members ought to be offered baronetcies, several English medical practitioners having recently been promoted to those dignities. They received an unsatisfactory answer. In reference to Dr. Banks' refusal of knighthood offered to him at this time, Punch, of July 28th, 1883, contains the following telegrams:—

"Nolo eques circari.

"To Dr. Banks—

"Will join the ranks

Of Knights?"

"From Banks—

"Declined with thanks!"

"Translation.—'I will not be made a knight.' This is canonical and not canonical, Latin."

Sir Dominic Corrigan's original contributions to medical science are numerous and important. In April, 1832, he published in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal a paper which alone would give his name an enduring place in the annals of medicine. It was entitled, On the Permanent Patency of the Mouth of the Aorta; or, Inadequacy of the Aortic Valves. The facts set forth in this classical paper were discovered as the result of numerous pathological observations—for Corrigan, like Cheyne, regarded morbid anatomy as of more importance than symptomology, though the latter had its value noted too. The more important features of the disease consist, as first shown by Corrigan, in the insufficiency of the valves at the mouth of the aorta, in consequence of which the blood, propelled into the mouth, regurgitates into the ventricle. The extraordinary nature of the pulse in this disease was fully described. It is visible in the arteries of the head, neck, and arms, altering, with each beat of the heart, its position. The full pulse, when followed by almost complete collapse, has received the designation of the "water-hammer pulse." These and other peculiarities of pulsation were noticed by Corrigan and he had previously, in the Lancet for 1829, corrected Laennec's erroneous theory of the cause of the bruit de souffle, which accompanies the sounds of the heart. The pulse in Permanent Patency of the Valves of the Aorta is often called "Corrigan's pulse." The papers on Fever, which have issued from his pen, are rich in original observations.

Charles Philip Coppinger.

C. P. Coppinger, son of Joseph William Coppinger, M.A., Dub. Univ., was born in Dublin on the 11th of August, 1846. His mother was Agnes M., daughter of J. W. Cooke, J.P., Borrisoleigh. His family, ancient and numerous, are chiefly located in the City and County of Cork. A history of the Coppingers has been published by Walter A. Coppinger, a copy of which is in the National Library, Kildare Street, Dr. Coppinger's brother was Surgeon in the Alert, the Arctic exploring vessel, and in 1884 published an interesting volume, "The Cruise of the Alert." Dr. Coppinger was educated at Clongowes Wood, Trinity College, and the Catholic University. He was awarded a Gold Medal in Chemistry (a science of which he was fond) and other prizes, but took no degree in Arts. In 1866 he "passed" at the College of Surgeons, and became a Fellow of it in 1881. In 1871 he obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians, and in 1881 its Membership. In 1885 he received the degrees of M.D. and Master in Surgery, honoris causa, from the Royal University. He was one of the Surgeons to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, a Professor of Physiology in the Catholic University School, and a Fellow and Examiner in the Royal University. There are few, if any, surgeons who more enthusiastically became the disciples of Listerism. His operations on the antiseptic system were most successful. For several years he went to London and assisted at Lord Lister's operations. He published several papers, including one in the Lancet on a New Method of Freezing Microscopical Sections, and several in the Transactions of the Academy of Medicine.
Dr. Coppinger died at 17 Merrion Square, Dublin, from Bright's disease, on 22nd December, 1908. He was unmarried.

WILLIAM CORBET.

W. Corbet was born in Dublin on the 14th September 1793. His father was a literary man and the owner of the Dublin newspaper termed the Patria, now long extinct. Corbet graduated in Arts in the University in 1815, and in Medicine in 1822. In September, 1811, he was apprenticed to John Adrien. In 1822 he was elected a Member of the College. He lectured on Botany in the Park Street School and for many years was the Medical Superintendant of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Dundrum, County of Dublin. He was married to Anne Costigan.

Dr. Corbet died childless on the 22nd June, 1872.

JOSEPH HENRY CORBETT.

J. H. Corbett was born in Cork in November, 1813. His father, William Corbett, of "The Hill" Kinsale, married a Miss Flemyng. Corbett was indentured to John Woodroffe, of Cork, on the 7th November, 1829, and studied under that able teacher for some years. In 1833 he came to Dublin, and entered the College School. In the following year he went to Edinburgh, and graduated M.D. in 1835. On the 20th September, 1836, he obtained the Letters Testimonial. He was appointed Demonstrator in that year in the School, 27 Peter Street, and in the same year left with Aleck for the School in Cecilia Street. After some time he became Co-Professor of Anatomy with Alick, and he succeeded the latter in 1854 as Professor of Anatomy in the Queen's College, Cork—an event which led to the extinction of the School of the Apothecaries' Hall. He was an ad eundem M.D. of, and an Examiner in Anatomy and Physiology in, the Queen's University. In 1875 paralytic symptoms presenting themselves, Corbett resigned his professorship and removed to Dublin. His health did not improve, but he lingered on until the 6th March, 1878, when he died at No. 8 Lansdowne Road, and was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery. His wife, Catherine Frances, daughter of Joseph Doyle, of Blessington Street, survived him.

Corbett was a thorough anatomist, and a very good lecturer. He was the first to give a minute account of the deep fascial covering the brachial artery. A work of real merit is his " Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy of the Veins and Nerves." Dublin : Fannin & Co. 1852. Pp. 352. Many of his observations recorded in this volume are original. He contributed several papers to the journals.

SIR FRANCIS RICHARD CRUISE.

Francis R. Cruise was born in Mountjoy Square, Dublin, on 3rd December, 1834. His father, Francis Cruise, was a solicitor, and belonged to a family of Danish extraction, settled in the County of Meath from the time of Strongbow, with whom the first of them came to Ireland. During the " penal days" the extensive lands which they had acquired passed away from them, with the exception of a small portion. Sir Francis's mother, Eleanor Mary Brittain, was a member of a Cheshire family. He was educated partly in Bolvidere College, Dublin, and partly in Clongowes Wood College. In 1852 he entered Trinity College, graduated B.A. in 1857, M.B. in 1858, and M.D. in 1861. In 1860 he became a member of the London College of Surgeons. In 1839 he received the Licence of the College of Physicians, became a Fellow of it on the 7th October, 1864, and in 1884 was unanimously elected President. After his student career his health became impaired, and in order to recruit it he went to North America. In its backwoods he learned the use of the rifle. At the reunions of the Medical Club at Bohemabreena, in the Dublin Mountains, I have seen him with his Winchester rifle knocking, at a considerable distance, the corks out of champagne bottles without breaking the bottles. This accurate shooting was performed after he had helped to empty the bottles, which made the feat all the more remarkable!

On his return from America he visited many of the Continental hospitals. Like his contemporary, Dr. Samuel Gorden, he at
first inclined to surgery, but ultimately confined himself to medicine. He lectured both on anatomy and practice of medicine in the Carmichael College. In 1861 he was appointed Junior Physician to the Mater Misericordia Hospital, and subsequently and up to his death he was Consulting Physician to that Institution. He was also Consultant to St. Joseph's Hospital, Kingstown. He was Physician-in-Ordinary to King Edward.

Sir Francis contributed several papers to the journals, some of which were as follows:— "In the Dublin Journal of Medicine. 1861, "Malformation of Genital Organs," In the same journal for 1865, "The Use of the Endoscope." In 1890 he had an article on "Hypnotism," in the Journal of Mental Science.

For some time he employed hypnotism in medical treatment, but ultimately abandoned it. He, jointly with Dr. Thomas Hayden, wrote a Report on the Cholera Epidemic of 1866.

Sir Francis did not forget his classics. He published translations of some of the less known works of Thomas à Kempis, and wrote his life. In appreciation of his literary work the Grand Cross of St. Gregory the Great was conferred upon him by the Pope in 1905. Sir Francis was an excellent Musician, and mastered one of the most difficult instruments, the violoncello, for which he wrote some pieces. He was one of the founders of the Instrumental Club, which did much to popularize classical chamber music in Dublin.

Sir Francis married, in 1859, Mary F., daughter of James Power, of Hazelbridge. She died in 1910, one year after the celebration of her Golden Wedding. She had eight sons and three daughters. Sir Francis died from cancer on the 26th February, 1912.

**THOMAS CUMING.**

Dr. Cuming was born in Armagh on the 19th March, 1798. His father was a Presbyterian clergyman, and his mother was Eliza Black. Having spent seven years in the Royal School, Armagh—which at that time was under the masranship of an excellent classical scholar, the Rev. Thomas Caperdale—he studied medicine at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, London, and Paris. Having, in 1819, obtained an M.D. degree in Edinburgh, he came to Dublin, where he studied for three years as Clinical Clerk to Cheyne at the House of Industry Hospitals. At that time the instruction at those hospitals was of the very highest class—it came from such men as Carmichael, Cheyne, John Crampton, Ferguson, Litton, Peile, and Todd. On the 21st June, 1820, he became a Licentiate, and on the 10th January, 1854, a Fellow, of the College of Physicians. In the latter year he received, honoris causa, the degree of M.D. from Dublin University. When the Richmond Hospital Medical School was established in 1826 he was the first Lecturer on the Practice of Physic in that institution. In 1829 he was appointed Physician to the Wellesley Fever Hospital, long since extinct; and for some years he was Assistant Physician and Lecturer to the Pitt Street Institution for the Diseases of Children. In 1829 he removed to Armagh, where he became Physician to the District Lunatic Asylum. He contributed papers on Diseased Heart and Cancrum Oris to Vols. III. and IV. of the Dublin Hospital
HENRY CURRAN—JOHN O. CURRAN

Reports, and on Pneumonia in Children in Vol. V. of the Transactions of the Medical Society of the College of Physicians, and published other papers and reports.

Dr. Cuming married, in 1826, Mary Black, who predeceased him, and had two sons and two daughters, now deceased.

He died on the 4th September, 1887, aged ninety-two years.

HENRY CURRAN.

H. Curran was born in Bridge Street, Downpatrick, on the 6th March, 1829. He was second son of Waring Curran, of Downpatrick, and his wife, Ann Adair Curran, née Pilsen, a cousin of Lord Waveney. Having received a sound primary education at the district diocesan school, under the Rev. Joseph Cooper, he studied professionally in the Carmichael School and the adjacent hospitals. On the 27th June, 1855, he “passed” at the College, and in 1869 he became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians.

Curran was a man of gentle, kindly, but retiring disposition. He was a thorough anatomist and accomplished physician. He was much beloved by his large class at the Carmichael School, one of whom was the late Sir Francis Cruise. Curran was for some years medical officer of the Queen Street Dispensary, and at the time of his death he was Physician to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Eccles Street, Dublin. He died from heart disease, in Blessington Street, Dublin, on the 25th July, 1872.

JOHN OLIVER CURRAN.

J. O. Curran was born at Trooperfield, near Lisburn, on 30th April, 1819. He studied in Trinity College, the Meath Hospital, Glasgow University, and Paris. In 1843 he graduated in Medicine in Dublin University, and in August, 1846, became a Licentiate of the College of Physicians. Shortly after he became qualified he taught anatomy privately, but subsequently turned his attention to medical practice, and succeeded Ferguson as Professor of Medicine to the Apothecaries' Hall School. He was a very amiable man, and was greatly liked by all who knew him. He had a great repugnance to animal food, of which, from childhood, he had ceased to partake. He died on 25th September, 1847, at Willbrook, from typhus fever, contracted whilst nursing M. Henri G. De Musny, French Medical Commissioner, who, whilst investigating the etiology of typhus fever, was struck down with that terrible disease.

Curran was a good writer, and contributed (chiefly as a reviewer) to both the medical and purely literary journals.

SAMUEL CUSACK—SAMUEL A. CUSACK

S. Cusack was the fifth and youngest son of Athanasius Cusack (see page 447), and was born in his father's house on the 22nd November, 1800. He was indentured to his brother, J. W. Cusack, on the 29th June, 1818, and studied professionally in the College and Trinity College Schools. In 1821 he took the B.A. and in 1825 the M.B. degrees of the University. He had the advantage of his brother's assistance whilst studying disease in Steevens' Hospital, to which institution he subsequently became obstetric surgeon. On the 2nd October he "passed" at the College, and was elected a Member on the 23rd December, 1826. He lectured for many years on midwifery in the Park Street School, and his practice was chiefly obstetrical.

Cusack married Sarah, daughter of Johnston Stoney, of Oakley Park, King's County. She was aunt to the eminent physicist and mathematician, the late-Dr. George J. Stoney, F.R.S.

Cusack, soon after he became qualified, was appointed medical officer of Coolock Dispensary, and after four years' service he resigned and came to Dublin. The latter part of his life was spent at Ashgrove, County of Tipperary, where he died on the 20th March, 1853, after an illness of eight years' duration.

SAMUEL ATHANASIUS CUSACK.

S. A. Cusack, only son of the preceding S. Cusack, was born in Dublin in 1830. He was educated in the College School and Steevens' Hospital. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon to
the 47th Regiment in 1854, and was present at the battles of Alma and Balaklava and the siege of Sebastopol. His bravery was referred to in despatches. After the Crimean War he retired from the service, and was appointed a Surgeon to Steevens' Hospital and one of the Lecturers in the school which, in 1857, had been attached to the hospital. In 1852 he "passed" at the London College of Surgeons, and in 1856 obtained the Fellowship of the Irish College.

Cusack married Georgina daughter of the Rev. James T. Holmes, of Exeter. He and his family emigrated to New Zealand, where he was soon appointed Consulting Surgeon to the Nelson Hospital. He died in 1865.

MICHAEL DANIEL.

M. Daniel was born at Millburn, Drumcondra, Dublin, about 1792. His mother's name was a remarkable one—namely, Susanna Louise Soubremount; she was of French extraction, and belonged to a Huguenot family. He was apprenticed to Surgeon Daniel, of Armagh, and on the death of the latter was transferred to Macklin. He was unfortunate in his examination, having been rejected by both the Court of Censors and the Court of Assistants; but on the 11th October 1812, he was successful in obtaining the Letters Testimonial, of the College. He was appointed Demonstrator of Anatomy in Kirby's School in 1814, and subsequently became Lecturer on that subject in it. His connection with the School terminated about 1826. Daniel went to Bristol, and practised in Clifton, where he died in 1837.

Daniel married Mary Anne Rose, daughter of J. T. Kirby. She survived him.

CHARLES DAVIS.

C. Davis, born in Dublin about 1799, was the son of Robert Davis, solicitor, by his wife, Elizabeth, née White, of Dublin. C. Davis was fourth in descent from John Davis, of Castle-garden, County of Kilkenny, a cousin of the first Lord Mul-

WILLIAM V. DRURY.

W. V. Drury came from an old Dublin family, who, in the Seventeenth century, possessed property in Stephen Street, Dublin, and its vicinity. Their name is perpetuated in "Drury Street." He was born at Sandymount, Dublin, in 1822. His father, Charles John Chesshyre Drury, served as Lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Captain in the 32nd and 33rd Regiments. His grandfather, Admiral W. O'B. Drury, commanded the Powerful at the Battle of Camperdown. His grandfather, Letitia, was a daughter of the distinguished antiquarian, Lieutenant-General Charles Vallance, R.E. His mother, Elizabeth, was a daughter of Lieut.-Colonel John Hart.

Drury's primary education was conducted in Dublin, and his professional in Edinburgh, in the University of which city he graduated in 1842. In that year he was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica in Park Street School, and three years later went to Darlington, where he practised until 1849. His health failing, he went to London, and for many years resided in Harley Street and became attached to the London Homeopathic Hospital. He was President of the British Homoeopathic Society, 1882-1884, and of the Homoeopathic Congress, Edinburgh, 1882. He died in Bournemouth on the 26th April, 1892, aged seventy years.
Dr. Drury married, first, in 1845, Isabella Maria, daughter of Mark Antony Toomey, County of Kildare, she died in 1855; and, secondly, in 1859, Mary Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Williams, of Dublin, she died in 1879, leaving one daughter; thirdly, he married, in 1883, Emmeline, daughter of Edward Young, of Bournemouth, who survived him.

Dr. Drury had three sons and six daughters. One of his two surviving sons, Charles M., resides in the County of Wicklow; the other is the Rev. William Edward Drury.

* SIR GEORGE FREDERICK DUFFEY, PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA, R.C.S.I.

G. F. Duffey was born at 5 Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin, on the 20th June, 1843. His father was a barrister, and his mother's maiden name was Mary Christie. He was educated in Kingstown School and Trinity College, and graduated in Arts in 1863 and in Medicine and Surgery in 1864. He took a Medical Scholarship and Senior Medical Exhibition. In 1871 he became a Licentiate, in 1873 a Fellow, and in 1897 President of the College of Physicians. Having entered the army in 1864, Dr. Duffey served as Assistant Surgeon in the 1st Battalion of the 24th Regiment at home and on the Mediterranean stations until 1871, when he resigned his commission and settled in Dublin. In 1876 he became a Physician to Mercer's Hospital and Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Carmichael School. In 1882 he resigned his position at Mercer's Hospital on being elected Physician to the City of Dublin Hospital. He served as Examiner in Materia Medica in the late Queen's University and in the Institutes of Medicine in Dublin University. He was the editor, and in great part author, of H. Griffith's Materia Medica (1879), and the author of "Suggestions for a Plan of taking notes of Medical Cases." In 1873 he originated and edited the Irish Hospital Gazette, which lasted only until 1875. He received the honour of knighthood on the 2nd August, 1897.

* This memoir should have appeared in the Chapter on College Professors.

Sir George married Agnes, daughter of the late John Cameron, of Dublin, proprietor of the General Advertiser, and sister of Sir Charles Cameron, Bart., M.D., M.P. at one time for the College Division of Glasgow, and has issue two sons and three daughters. His surviving son, Arthur Cameron, is a Major in the Royal Army Medical Corps. His elder son, Lieutenant George Allan, died from yellow fever in Jamaica, 15th October, 1897, aged twenty-five years. Esther Frances, married to J. H. M'Neil, B.L., died in August, 1915; Florence Mary, married to Lieutenant-Commander Cecil G. Cruttwell, R.N.; Florence Beatrice, unmarried.

Sir George died, after a lingering illness, on the 13th of October, 1903.

VALENTINE DUKE

V. Duke was born on the 15th January, 1812, at Balbriggan, County of Dublin. His father was for many years Surgeon to the County of Dublin Militia. His mother was Anne Pace. Having received his early education at Glannmore School, Cork, he was apprenticed to Houston on the 11th November, 1828, and studied at the College and Park Street Schools, Mercer's and Baggot Street Hospitals, and in Edinburgh. On September, 6th, 1834, he became a Licentiate, and on January 3rd, 1845 a Fellow, of the College. He was a Licentiate of the College of Physicians (1860) and of the Rotunda Hospital (1837). He was the author of a Prize Essay on the "Cerebral Affections occurring most commonly in Infancy" (Fannin, Dublin, 1849), and on "Physiological Remarks upon the Causes of Consumption."

Duke married Maria, daughter of Robert Rawson, of Glasshey, Ballitore, County of Kildare. He died from paralysis on January 22nd, 1873, at Idrone Terrace, Blackrock, County of Dublin, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.
James Foulis Duncan.

In the year 1806, James Duncan, a young Scotch medical man, came from his native city of Edinburgh, on a visit to his countryman, Sir James Foulis, Bart., who had settled at Bcyne Hill, in the County of Meath. Duncan was anxious to enter the Royal Navy, but Sir James recommended him to settle in Dublin, and he introduced him to the "fashionable and influential" circles in which he moved. Under strong pressure Duncan abandoned his maritime intentions, and took up his abode in Dublin, where, in 1810, he married the second daughter of Nugent Booker, of St. Doulough's, County of Dublin, and had the misfortune to lose her in 1815. In the same year he became the proprietor of Farnham House, Finglas, an asylum for the insane, which about two years before had been established by Alexander Jackson, State Physician, and the Rev. James Horner. In 1816 he became Resident Physician in the asylum, and about 1823 the sole proprietor thereof.

Dr. Duncan was one of the best known medical men in Ireland for more than half a century. He was a good hunting man, excelled in athletic exercises, and was a great traveller, having visited even such remote places as Syria and Algiers. He died in March, 1868, aged eighty-two. His son, James Foulis, was born, in 1812, in Dublin, and was educated at home and at a school kept by Rev. T. P. Huddart. He entered T.C.D., and having obtained several honours, graduated in 1833 in Arts, and in 1837 in Medicine. In the latter year he entered the College of Physicians as Licentiate, the Fellowship following in 1841, and Presidency in 1873-5. He was Physician to the North Dublin Union Workhouse, 1840-46; to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, 1846-58; to Simpson's Hospital 1847-82; and to the Adelaide Hospital from its foundation until about 1866. He founded the Maison de Santé in Charlemont Street, and from 1868 until 1875 owned Farnham House, a private lunatic asylum. He was President of the Medico-

RICHARD EADES—SAMUEL EAMES

Psychological Association of Great Britain in 1875. He lectured on Medicine in the Park Street School, and published several works, lectures, &c., chiefly relating to insanity. He was an ardent supporter of the Benevolent Society of St. Andrew.

Dr. Duncan married Emily, fourth daughter of William Hayes, County of Down, and sister of Judge Hayes.

Dr. Duncan died at his residence, 8 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, on the 2nd of April, 1895, aged eighty-three years.

Richard Eades.

R. Eades, the son of a wine merchant, was born in Dublin in 1809. He was educated in Trinity College, and was for some time a pupil of Orfila at Paris. He was not a Licentiate of the College, but under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter he was co-opted a Fellow on the 4th October, 1844. In 1832 he took the degree of A.B., and in 1836 of M.B. He lectured on Materia Medica in the Richmond Hospital and Park Street Schools, and was one of the most popular teachers of his day. His life was an eventful one. Having made several long voyages, and undergone the hardships and perils of a shipwreck, he settled finally in Melbourne, where he became a lecturer in the University of that city, and an employee in the Government Analytical Laboratory. In 1859-60 he was, with the general approbation of the citizens, Mayor of Melbourne, for which city he acted for many years as Medical Officer of Health. He died in 1867.

Henry Eames.

H. Eames was the youngest son of the Rev. William Eames, Rector of Tyrrellspass, County of Westmeath, and was born in that place in 1841. His mother was Charlotte, daughter of C. Leslie, of Woodley, Dundrum, County of Dublin. He was educated by his father, a man of great learning and piety, and was also for a short time in Dungannon School. He spent nearly two years in Rouen, where he acquired a good knowledge
of French. He now prepared to compete for the Indian Civil Service; but, though he secured a high place, he failed to "pass," being unable to "make up" some subjects, his health having for a while unfitted him for study. Soon after he entered Trinity College, where he took prizes in Arabic, in classics, and in modern languages, winning a medical scholarship in the second year of his undergraduate course. He graduated B.A. in 1864, M.B. in 1867, and M.D. in 1870. In 1867 he "passed" at the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Soon after becoming qualified, he was appointed Physician to Mercer's Hospital, and co-Lecturer on Medicine in the Ledwich School. He was the principal promoter of the movement which resulted in the "Hospital Sunday" institution. He was getting into a good medical practice when he contracted typhus fever, from which he died on the 24th March, 1873, at his residence, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Dr. Eames contributed several papers on Leucocytoma and other subjects to the Dublin Journal of Medical Science and other journals. At the time of his death he was Secretary to the Medical Society of the College of Physicians. He was most popular with the members, as, indeed, he was with all who knew him, on account of his kind and genial manner. He married Jane Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Daniel Carr, of Sunbury, Middlesex, and had issue. Eames' daughter, Edith Mary, married, 7th June, 1905, Captain Henry Fitzpatrick, Indian Army, son of the Rev. G. Kirpatrick, Rector of St. James', Emsworth.

NINIAN McENTYRE FALKINER.

The Falkiners are an ancient family, of Yorkshire origin. David Falkiner, born in 1641, and his brother, born in 1665, were sons of Michael Falkiner, of Brigart, Leeds. They came to Ireland, and from the latter the baronet family of the Falkiners are descended, and from the former Dr. N. M'E. Falkiner is a descendant. He was born on the 21st June, 1857, at No. 91 Lower Dominick Street, Dublin. His father, Richard Baldwin, married Anne, daughter of Ninian B. B. M'Entyre, of Clover Hall, Clondalkin, County of Dublin, and had thirteen children, of whom Ninian M'Entyre was the fourth. He was educated at Holywell Park School, Monkstown, and studied professionally in Trinity College and the Carmichael College. He had a successful undergraduate career. He won a Moderatorship in Experimental Physics, and a Silver Medal, and took first place at his examination for M.B., and the Diploma in Public Health of the University of Dublin. His degrees and diplomas are as follows:—B.A., 1878; M.B., 1884; B.Ch., 1885; D.P.H., 1889; M.D., 1890; Licentiate, 1889; Member, 1900, and Fellow, 1891, of the Royal College of Physicians. He is a Past President of the State Medical Section of the Academy of Medicine, and is Honorary Secretary of the Statistical Society. He has been an Examiner in Chemistry T.C.D., and is an Examiner in that subject under the conjoint scheme. He lectured for many years in Carmichael College, and for the first time in Dublin, established the teaching of Pharmacy in a medical school.

Dr. Falkiner was for many years the Medical Officer of No. 4 Dispensary District of the South Dublin Union, and worked hard to improve its sanitary condition. His resignation on being appointed Medical Superintendent of Statistics in the General Register Office was much regretted by the poor, with whom he was deservedly popular. His colleagues in the Poor Law Service made him a handsome presentation and entertained him at a dinner at which I had the pleasure of presiding.

Dr. Falkiner has contributed several papers to the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Medicine, some of which are as follows:—"Notification of Tuberculosis and Syphilis," "Rhinolith," "Desquamation in Enteric Fever," "Dosage of Arsenical Compounds and Calcium Chloride," and "Statistics of Cerebro-spinal Fever." In the Journal of the Chemical Society, 1878, he explained the action of sodium hydrobromide on sulphurea.

Dr. Falkiner is unmarried. His brother, John McEntyre Falkiner, F.R.C.S.I., for twenty years practised in the
VALENTINE FLOOD

V. Flood was born in Dublin about 1800. His father, Henry Flood, barrister, resided for many years at 23 Arran Quay. Flood entered Trinity College and had in that institution a distinguished career. In 1819 he won a scholarship, and in 1820 graduated B.A., taking the degrees of M.A. and M.B. in 1823, and that of M.D. in 1830. He was indentured to R. Dease on the 17th November, 1818, and entered upon his studied in the College School. On Dease's death, in 1819, he was transferred to R. Carmichael. In 1825 he "passed" at the College, and was elected a Member on the 7th May, 1827. In 1828 he was demonstrating anatomy in the Richmond Hospital School, in which later on he became a lecturer. He was a kind-hearted man, and his duties as a dispensary physician brought him into contact with scenes of misery which seem to have greatly affected his mind. From having been a successful teacher he now neglected his classes. He left Dublin, and for some years lectured on Anatomy in the Hunterian School of Medicine, London. His health and spirits becoming even more depressed than they were in Dublin, he resigned his position and returned to Dublin in 1846. In 1847 he was appointed by the Board of Trade to take charge of the Fever Hospital at Tubrid, in the County of Tipperary, where, showing his usual devotion to his medical duties, he soon contracted typhus fever, from which he died on the 18th October, 1847. The clergy of both the leading
denominations and other persons in the district erected a tomb to his memory.

Flood was one of the most accomplished anatomists which Ireland has produced. The anatomy of man has been studied so carefully and so extensively that the discovery of a structure hitherto undescribed is now a rare occurrence. To Flood belongs the honour of having discovered an internal ligament in the shoulder, analogous to the ligamentum teres in the hip. This superior of the intrascapular gleno-humeral ligaments was described in the *Lancet* for 1829.


HENRY FORDE.

H. Forde, the son of a landed proprietor, was born about 1815, in Dublin. His mother was Marion Hayes. He was educated in Trinity College and received his professional instruction in the School of Physic and Edinburgh University. In 1834 he graduated B.A. and in 1839 M.B., "passing" at the College of Physicians on the 13th July, 1841. He was Physician to the South Eastern Dispensary and Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence in Park Street School. For many years he enjoyed a good practice, but, his health failing, he retired from professional pursuits to Shanganagh, County of Dublin. His death, caused by chronic bronchitis and abdominal tumour, occurred at 56 Harcourt Street on the 19th August, 1869, and he was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.

Dr. Forde contributed several articles to the medical journals. He married Janet Frazer, a lady of Scottish extraction.

* A popular lecturer on chemistry, &c., in the Dublin Schools, and step-brother to the poet and novelist, Samuel Lover.
Dr. Foy is an M.D. honoris causa of University College, Virginia, and is the first to have received that honour. He is a voluminous writer and has translated hundreds of articles from the French, German and Italian. His Life of Crawford Williamson Long, who first suggested ether as an anaesthetic, is very interesting. He also wrote the lives of Thomas Dover (of Dover's powder celebrity) and Lionel Water. He devised an apparatus for the administration of oxygen in pneumonia, and has contributed several papers to the *Dublin Journal of Medicine* and the *Medical Press and Circular*. He published an interesting brochure on Pharmacy, chiefly from a historical point of view. His medical papers have been translated into eight European languages.

Dr. Foy is married to Mary, a member of an old Anglo-Saxon family located in Kingsland, Herefordshire. He has one son.

**WILLIAM FRAZER.**

W. Frazer was born in Dublin on the 28th August, 1824. His father, William, a Dublin merchant, was descended from a Scotch family who had, in the last century, settled in Ireland. His mother was Mary, daughter of John Findlay, a native of Scotland. Mr. Frazer received his professional education in the House of Industry Hospitals and in the College and Richmond Hospital Schools. In 1847 he “passed” at the College, and was equally successful at the College of Physicians on the 14th August, 1848. On the 1st of June, 1872, he became a Fellow of the College, of which he subsequently became an Examiner. For several years he lectured on Materia Medica in the Carmichael School, previously to which he had lectured on Forensic Medicine in Park Street School.

Mr. Frazer devoted much time to the study of archaeology, and his writings have enriched the volumes issued by the Royal Irish Academy and Royal Dublin Society. His collection of autographs was one of the most interesting in the United Kingdom, and his “curios” were always at the disposal of the

**ALEXANDER FRY.**

A. Fry was born on the 26th January, 1808, at Ballinamore, County of Longford. He was educated at various schools, including that of Edgeworthstown, founded and presided over by Lovel Edgeworth, and which was then a celebrated academy. He was apprenticed to Henry Gardiner, M.D., Ed., and L.A.H. in 1831. Mr. Fry entered both the Royal College of Surgeons and Trinity College Schools, and attended during four sessions those institutions, as well as Mercer's, the Meath, and Sir Patrick Dun's Hospitals. In 1834 he obtained the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and on the 9th August, 1843, the diploma of the King and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland. He subsequently became a Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the School of Medicine, Park Street, Dublin. He was also attached to the Kilmainham Fever Hospital and the Church Street Dispensary. In 1849 Mr. Fry gave an account of the terrible typhus fever epidemic of 1848-9 in the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*. He returned to Dublin after a prolonged residence at Moate, County of West-
meath, and established a private lunatic asylum at Mount Alton, Templeogue, County of Dublin. He died on the 7th February, 1889.

Dr. Fry married Mary Sophia Dedreuckson, of Danish origin. They had two sons and seven daughters, of the latter, five are married and two unmarried. One son died in Australia in 1898, the other is married.

**SAMUEL GORDON.**

Dr. Gordon was the fourth son of the late Samuel Gordon, of Spring Gardens, Clonmel, County of Waterford, by his wife Jane, daughter of Mr. Kolly, of Strancally Castle, County of Waterford. Mr. Gordon was descended from a Scotch family, but his immediate ancestors were born in Ireland. Dr. Gordon was born in his father's house on the 19th January, 1816, and at an unusually early age was sent to the Endowed School of his native town, which at that time was under the mastership of the Rev. Dr. Bell, a teacher and school administrator of remarkable ability, and who was specially noted for the judgment and success which he displayed in the selection of the assistant-masters. They included such men as W. C. Taylor, the editor of several historical works; Prendeville, the translator of Livy; Edwards, the author of "Junius' Logie," and many others equally distinguished.

Dr. Gordon entered Trinity College at an unusually early age. On the 29th October, 1835, he was apprenticed to Mr. Belton, a Fellow of the College, and took up his abode in that gentleman's house, North Frederick Street. The apprenticeship was, however, little more than nominal, as Mr. Richard Carmichael treated him as if he were his own apprentice, and the greater part of Dr. Gordon's five years' apprenticeship was spent in the Richmond and Whitworth Hospitals. Appointed nominally as Clinical Clerk to Dr. Crampton, he had in reality the charge of nearly all the patients in the Whitworth and Hardwicke Hospitals.

Dr. Corrigan succeeded Dr. John Crampton in 1840. Up to this time Dr. Greene did any real clinical work which was accomplished in the medical department of the House of Industry Hospitals. Corrigan soon infused new life into the Institution, and his clinics were largely attended. They induced Dr. Gordon to prolong his residence in the Hospital, and for a year, longer he acted as Corrigan's Clinical Clerk, noting his cases, and assisting him in his numerous pathological examinations, thereby gaining a large amount of valuable practical knowledge and the friendship of a truly great physician.

In 1843 Gordon obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and was co-opted a Fellow on the 7th January, 1845. He graduated B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840, M.B. in 1844, and M.D. *stipendii condonatis* in 1877. On the retirement of Litton in 1847, he was appointed to succeed him as Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals.

Gordon, a favourite pupil of Richard Carmichael, noted all his cases for his Clinical Lectures on Syphilis, and while still a pupil edited the last edition of Carmichael's work on Syphilis. He could thus hardly avoid becoming a surgeon, and in former days he practised the surgical art as skilfully as he did subsequently that of the physician. On one occasion he saved a man's life by promptly performing the operation of tracheotomy, and successfully treated a case of paralysis consequent on fracture of the spine, by the elevation and partial removal of the displaced vertebra. Having, however, resolved to devote himself exclusively to medicine, he obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians on the 1st May, 1860, was elected a Fellow on the 6th October, and in 1880, 1881, and 1882, filled the Presidential Chair of the College; with the exceptions of Hugh Ferguson, G. A. Kennedy, and Sir D. J. Corrigan, no one previously had been thrice in succession elected President.

Dr. Gordon was connected as Lecturer with the Cecilia Street, Steevens' Hospital, and Carmichael Schools, and was President of the Carmichael College of Medicine before its amalgamation with the College School. He was *locum tenens* for Dr. William
Stokes, Regius Professor of Medicine, during the last illness of that eminent man. He was President of the Pathological Society, Physician to the King’s Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Coombe Hospital, &c.

Dr. Gordon was for many years editor of the Dublin Hospital Gazette, and contributed numerous valuable articles to that journal, which became extinct in 1860. He also was the author of several papers published in the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, of which, perhaps, his most important are those on the Treatment of Certain Forms of Pneumonia by Large and Repeated Doses of Quinine, and on Fevers and their Complications.

Dr. Gordon married Sophia Louisa, daughter of the late Thomas Montgomery, Captain in the Royal Navy, and had issue one son (Dr. Samuel Thomas Gordon, late Surgeon to the Constabulary Depot, Phoenix Park) and nine daughters. He died on the 29th April, 1898.

ROBERT JAMES GRAVES.

R. J. Graves was descended from Colonel Graves, who commanded a regiment of cavalry in Cromwell’s army, and, having settled in Ireland, acquired considerable landed property in the County of Limerick. Dr. Graves’ father, Richard, son of the Vicar of Killaloe, County of Limerick, was a man of conspicuous ability. He had a distinguished undergraduate career in Trinity College, taking a scholarship in 1782, and winning numerous prizes. He took Holy Orders and became a Fellow of T.C.D. in 1796, and subsequently was appointed Dean of Ardagh. His literary works (of which twenty-seven have been collected and published in four volumes) are of a high order of merit, and he acquired great celebrity for his lectures on the “Pentateuch.” He married Eliza, daughter of James Drought, D.D., Professor of Divinity, T.C.D., and a member of an ancient family in the King’s County. Their son, Robert James, was born on the 27th March, 1797, in

Dublin. He was educated, first, by the Rev. Ralph Wilde (who in 1782 had won a scholarship in Trinity College); and, secondly, by Mr. Levey, a well-known teacher. Having entered Trinity College, he passed through an undergraduate course, in which he almost rivalled his father. At his entrance he took first place, and in all his subsequent examinations save two he won the first premium. On taking his Fellow Commoner’s degree he received the gold medal for having entered for every examination open to him, and obtaining a valde in omnibus. In 1815 he graduated in Arts, becoming an M.B. in 1818 and a M.D. in 1841. Having decided upon medicine as his profession, he studied in every department of it with the utmost ardour, not confining himself to the School of Physic, but working also in the College School. He early recognised the importance of morbid anatomy to the pathologist, and never neglected the opportunities for extending his knowledge of disease which post mortem examination offered. The years 1818, 1819, and 1820, were spent by Graves studying in foreign universities. During two years he was a pupil of Professors Stromeyer and Blumenbach, of Göttingen, and of Hufeland and Behrend, of Berlin. In Copenhagen he studied under the eminent Professor Cohlston. During his sojourn on the Continent he met with many adventures.* On one occasion he was confined for ten days in

* The late Dr. Stokes recounts the following one:—” He had embarked at Genoa, in a brig bound for Sicily. The captain and crew were Sicilians, and there were no passengers on board but himself and a poor Spaniard, who became his companion and messmate. Soon after quitting the land, they encountered a terrific gale from the north-east, with which the ill-found, ill-manned, and badly-commanded vessel, soon showed herself unable to contend. The sails were blown away or torn, the vessel was leaking, the pumps choked, and the crew in despair gave up the attempt to work the ship. At this juncture Graves was lying on a couch in the cabin, suffering under a painful malady, when his fellow-passenger entered, and in terror announced to him that the crew were about to forsake the vessel; that they were then in the very act of getting out the boat, and that he had heard them say that the two passengers were to be left to their fate. Springing from his couch, Graves flung on his cloak, and, looking through the cabin, found a heavy axe lying on the floor. This he
dungeon in an Austrian prison on a charge of being a spy. His assertion that he was an Englishman was disregarded on the ground that only a German could speak such excellent English as he did! While travelling in Italy he formed a friendship with the great artist Turner; Graves himself possessed considerable artistic skill, and many admirable sketches from nature which he made are extant. Having spent a few months in Edinburgh, Graves settled in Dublin in 1821, and was in the same year appointed Physician to the Meath Hospital, and at once commenced that system of clinical—i.e., bedside—teaching which was destined ere long to render himself and his hospital famous throughout medical circles, even far beyond the boundaries of the British Isles.

In 1824, Graves joined with others in establishing the Park Street School, and was its first lecturer on medical jurisprudence. He also lectured in it upon "Animal Chemistry," a department of the science at that time in its infancy. He was so thoroughly practical as a teacher that, not content with merely lecturing upon toxicology and animal chemistry, he made the following announcement in his syllabus:—"In order to give the students an opportunity of becoming practically acquainted with this part of the subject, they will be allowed to perform all the experiments themselves, under the direction of Doctor Graves."

seized, and concealing it under his cloak he gained the deck, and found that the captain and crew had nearly succeeded in getting the boat free from its lashings. He addressed the captain, declaring his opinion that the boat could not live in such a sea, and that the attempt to launch it was madness. He was answered by an execration, and told that it was a matter with which he had nothing to do, for that he and his companion should remain behind. 'Then,' exclaimed he, 'if that be the case, let us all be drowned together— it is a pity to part good company.' As he spoke, he struck the sides of the boat with his axe, and destroyed it irreparably. The captain drew his dagger, and would have rushed upon him, but quailed before the cool, erect, and unarmed man. Graves then virtually took command of the ship. He had the suckers of the pumps withdrawn, and furnished by cutting from his own boots the leather necessary to repair the valves, the crew returned to their duties, the leak was gained, and the vessel saved."

Graves now began to acquire a good practice, which, however, never was as large as Cheyne's; and it is remarkable that it decreased somewhat during the latter part of his life, not because he was becoming too old (for he died in the prime of life) but for some reasons difficult to understand. One of the greatest physicians, not alone of Ireland, but of Europe—many practitioners who never put forth an original idea have had, larger clientes—still Graves had many patients, and for some time his practice was undoubtedly large. On the 27th November, 1820, Graves obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians, was elected a Fellow on the 7th April, 1823, and in 1843 and 1844 filled the Presidential Chair of the College.

In 1827 Graves was appointed Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic—an office which he held until 1848. In that year he withdrew from professional work, and two years later resigned his position in the Meath Hospital, but remained until his death Consulting Physician to the Adelaide and the Coombe Hospitals and St. Peter's Parish Dispensary. He was one of the principal founders of the Pathological Society, and their first President, retaining the Presidency for many years. This Society was the first of the kind in the United Kingdom. In 1849 Graves was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His bust, in marble, executed by his countryman, John Hogan, was presented to the College of Physicians by his wife; and his statue, sculptured by Bruce Joy, adorns one of the College halls. Bruce Joy is the son of the late Dr. William Hunt Joy, an Irishman and a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

Dr. Graves married Anna, daughter of the Rev. William Grogan of Slaneypark, Rector of Baltinglass. They had two sons and four daughters; one of the former was a clergyman, and the other a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 83rd Regiment.

After a protracted illness, endured with remarkable patience, Graves died from disease of the liver on the 28th March, 1853, aged fifty-six, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery.
Graves was tall and somewhat thin; his complexion was dark, his nose aquiline, and he had large and lustrous eyes. His face indicated great intellectual power. As a lecturer, there were few his equal in clearness of style, copiousness of illustration or interest of subject matter. He was warm in his friendships, and he was not given to "cutting" those of his friends or acquaintances who had dropped out of his social circles because of their slender pecuniary resources—he always gave a cordial welcome to an old college or school chum.

In the limited space which in such a work as this can only be given to even a great man, it is impossible to give more than a brief and imperfect notice of Graves' labours. His first paper recording his experience of an epidemic of typhus fever in Galway appears in the Transactions of the Association of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Vol. IV., 1824. Shortly afterwards he began a series of articles for the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, in which he epitomised the papers in relation to medicine and its allied sciences published in the German journals. In these Transactions he subsequently published several papers on liver disease, yellow fever, influence of posture on the pulse, &c. In 1832 he became a founder and co-editor of the Dublin Journal of Medical and Chemical Science, a quarterly periodical from which is descended the present monthly Dublin Journal of Medical Science. In this journal the greater number of Graves' papers appeared. Several of his most interesting lectures delivered in the School of Physic were reported in the London Medical and Surgical Journal 1832–1834. In 1837–38 he contributed to the Medical Gazette a remarkable series of articles on inflammation and the motive powers which cause and regulate the circulation, in which he refuted Marshall Hall's theory of inflammation. According to this physiologist the stagnation of blood in the capillaries, arising from the adhesion of its corpuscles to the internal surface of these vessels, and consequent narrowing of their channels, is the immediate cause of inflammation.

In a lecture delivered in December, 1827, and published shortly afterwards, and again, with additions, in 1834, Graves advanced a new theory of the functions of the lymphatics, maintaining that they were the veins of the white tissue, and not, as hitherto believed, mere absorbent vessels for eliminating effete matter from the system. Professor Carus, of Dresden, and Dr. Trevirianus, of Bremen, subsequently published facts confirmatory of this theory.

Graves was the first to perceive that anomalous peripheric impressions may react upon any section of the medulla, and cause at a distance aberration of movement or of sensibility. The etiology of what he has named reflex paralysis he investigated with a remarkable degree of success. In the third and fourth volumes of the Dublin Journal of Medical Science he gave an elaborate account of Asiatic Cholera from the time it became epidemic in India in 1760 up to its advent in these countries in 1831–2. His faith in the efficacy of acetate of lead in the treatment of this disease has been referred already to.

Graves' original physiological work entitles him to a high position amongst scientific discoverers; but independently of it he ranks as one of the greatest physicians of this century, or indeed of any century. With the treatment of fever his name will always be associated. He supplied his patients liberally with food and stimulants, and pressed them to take nourishment when they had no desire for it. "You are not," he said, "to permit your patient to encounter the terrible consequences of starvation because he does not ask for nutriment." It is said of Graves that one day, whilst visiting the convalescent ward, he remarked the healthy and plump appearance of some of them who had recovered from typhus fever. Turning to his class, he said, "This is all the effect of our good feeding;" adding, "When I am gone you may be at a loss for an epitaph for me; let me give you one in three words—He fed fever.

In 1843 Graves' "Clinical Lectures on the Practice of Medicine" appeared, and were received with general acclamation.
in the most widely-spread medical circles. In 1848 a second
edition of them was published under the editorship of Dr. J.
Moore Neligan, and was reprinted in 1864; a still more recent
dition forms two of the volumes issued in 1885 by the New
Sydenham Society. This great work was, in 1862, translated
into French by Dr. Jaecoud, and in the preface Professor
Trousseau, one of France’s greatest physicians, makes the fol-
lowing amongst other laudatory observations:—

"For many years I have spoken of Graves in my Clinical
Lectures; I recommend the perusal of his work; I entreat
those of my pupils who understand English to consider it as
their breviary; I say and repeat that of all the practical works
published in our time I am acquainted with none more useful,
more intellectual; and I have always regretted that the Clinical
Lectures of the great Dublin practitioner had not been trans-
lated into our language.

"As Clinical Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris,
I have incessantly read and re-read the work of Graves; I
have become inspired with it in my teaching; I have en-
deavoured to imitate it in the book I have myself published on
the Clinique of the Hotel-Dieu; and even now, although I
know almost by heart all that the Dublin Professor has written,
I cannot refrain from perusing a book which never leaves
my study.

"Graves is an erudite physician; while so rich in himself he
borrows perpetually from the works of his contemporaries,
and at every page brings under tribute the labours of German
and French physicians. Although a clinical observer, he loves
the accessory sciences; we see him frequently having recourse
to physiology, in the domain of which he loves to wander; to
chemistry, with which he is acquainted, which he estimates at
its true value, and to which he accords a legitimate place.
He often reminds me of the greatest clinical teacher of our
day, Pierre Bretonneau, an able physiologist, a distinguished
chemist, a learned botanist, an eminent naturalist, who in-
cessantly, in his lectures and conversation at the Hospital of
Tours, found in all those accessory sciences, with which he
was so conversant, those useful ideas and ingenious views
which he subsequently applied with unusual felicity to the
study of our art."

Graves’ lectures have been also translated into German and
Italian, and they form one of the volumes of the American
Medical Library. A reviewer of the "Clinical Lectures" says
truly that "we do not quote him so much now as formerly,
because his work forms part of the foundations of a great super-
structure, and is, as it were, hidden under ground."

GEORGE ANDERSON GREENE

G. A. Greene was born in 1780 in 13 York Street, Dublin. He
was the fourth son of Sir Jonah Greene, Recorder of Dublin.
His mother, Marianne Hitchcock, was an English lady. In 1817
he was apprenticed to Thomas Hewson, and studied in the
College School and the Meath Hospital. In 1823 he became a
Licentiate of the College and a B.A. of Dublin University. He
was one of the first appointed Demonstrators of Anatomy in the
Park Street School, and was much liked as a teacher. In 1828
he lost his right hand by an accidental gunshot wound, and was
consequently obliged to relinquish his anatomical and surgical
pursuits, and to turn his attention to medicine. In 1829 he
became an M.B., and in 1841 an M.D. On the 13th March,
1830, he took out the Licence of the College of Physicians, of
which, on the 14th October, 1832, he was elected a Fellow, and
in the same year was appointed Lecturer on Medicine in the
Richmond Hospital School and a Physician to the Taltalb
Dispensary. In 1841 he succeeded Lendrick as King’s Professor
of Practice of Medicine in the School of Physic, and on the 10th
March, 1842, was appointed a Physician to the House of Industry
Hospitals. He died from typhus fever on the 2nd April, 1846, at
Fitzwilliam Square West, and was interred in Mount Jerome
Cemetery.

Greene’s contributions to medical science are all to be found
in the Dublin Journal of Medical Science, first series. The more
important are his papers on the Diagnosis of Aneurysmal and
Intra-thoracic Tumours (edited by S. Gordon after his death) and his paper on Empyema, which contains original matter, Dr. Greene married, in 1833, Alice, daughter of Thomas Wilson, of York.

WILLIAM GREGORY.

Dr. Gregory, born on the 26th December, 1803, at Edinburgh, was a son of the celebrated James Gregory, Professor of Medicine in Edinburgh University. Dr. Gregory, having graduated M.D. in the University of his city, proceeded to Germany to study chemistry, and soon became a favourite pupil of Liebig, several of whose works he translated into English, and was himself the author of several works on chemistry. He lectured at the Park Street School and subsequently at Anderson’s University, Glasgow, and King’s College, Aberdeen. He finally became (in 1843) Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University. He died on the 24th April, 1853, after a long illness.

THOMAS WRIGLEY GRIMSHAW.

Dr. T. W. Grimshaw was born at Whitehouse, in the County of Antrim, near Belfast, on the 16th November, 1839. His great-grandfather migrated from Lancashire to the County of Antrim, settled at Greencastle, and founded the calico printing industry in Ireland. He was one of the (if not the) first cotton spinners by machinery in Ireland. His grandson, Wrigley Grimshaw, married his cousin, Alicia Grimshaw, and their son is Thomas W. Grimshaw. Mr. Grimshaw, his father, was an eminent dentist, and was Dental Surgeon to Steeves’ and St. Mark’s Hospitals and the Pitt Street Institution for Diseases of Children. He was a Fellow of the College, and for many years resided at 13 Molesworth Street. Dr. Grimshaw received his early training at Bryce’s Academy, Newry, in Carrickfergus School, the Academic Institute, Harcourt Street, and the School of Dr. M. Hare in Stephen’s Green. He graduated in Arts in Dublin in 1860, proceeding to the M.B. and M.Chir. degrees in the following year, and to that of M.D. in 1867. He was a diplomat in State Medicine of Trinity College, Dublin, and a Fellow of the College of Physicians (1869), of which, in 1867, he became a Licentiate. In 1862 he obtained the diploma of the College of Surgeons. His technical education was conducted in the School of Physic and in Steeves’ and Sir Patrick Dun’s Hospitals. He was the last apprentice taken by the late Professor Harrison. He won a moderatorship in Experimental and Natural Science, and various honours in Chemistry, Botany, &c., in Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Grimshaw was a Physician to Cork Street Fever Hospital, Visiting Physician to the Coombe Lying-in Hospital and the Dublin Orthopaedic Hospital. He was for several years a Physician to Steeves’ Hospital, and held in succession the Lectureships on Botany, Materia Medica, and Medicine in the school formerly attached to that hospital. On retirement from practice he became Honorary Consulting Physician to both Steeves’ and Cork Street Hospitals. He has published numerous papers and pamphlets on Fevers, Zymotic Diseases, and various other medical and sanitary subjects, official Reports on Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Agricultural, Emigration, Banking, Criminal and Judicial Statistics, and on the Irish Census, 1881, and is one of the four authors of the “Manual of Public Health for Ireland.” In conjunction with Dr. J. W. Moore, he published a remarkable paper on a zymotic form of pneumonia, which they termed “pythogenic pneumonia.” Dr. Grimshaw succeeded Dr. Burke as Registrar-General for Ireland, and has effected considerable improvements in the Reports issued from his department. He married, in 1865, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. T. F. Thomas, of Newport, Isle of Wight, and had, the following issue:—(1) Erving Wrigley, Major 44th Regiment, Indian Army. He married, first, Matilda, daughter of Colonel Kaye, and, secondly, Geraldine, daughter of Major
Mangle. He has two sons and three daughters. (2) Ernest Felix Wrigley, stockbroker, London, unmarried. (3) Herbert Churchill Wrigley. He had a commission in the Dublin Fusiliers, and was appointed an Assistant Commissioner in Nigeria. He is a B.A. of Dublin University and a Licentiate in Law, Inner Temple, London. He married Constance Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. H. Truell and Lady Cordelia, daughter of the late Earl of Moray. (4) Cecil Thomas Wrigley, D.S.O., Captain Royal Dublin Fusiliers. He is married to Violet Agnes, daughter of G. Alderson, of Alexandria, and has two sons. (5) Cyril Michael, tea planter, India, unmarried. (6) Robert William Wrigley, Captain, Poonah Horse, Indian Army, unmarried. (7) Clayton Herman Wrigley, who farms. (8) Emma Alice Anne, unmarried. (9) Gladys Constance, married to Captain Conn Alexander, late Grenadier Guards, son of the Hon. Charles Alexander, and has one son. Two boys and one girl died young.

Dr. Grimshaw died on the 23rd January, 1900.

CHRISTOPHER GUNN.

Dr. Gunn was born at 13 Westland Row, Dublin, on 4th April, 1850. He is the sixth son of the late Michael Gunn (a descendant of one of those Scotch planters who became "more Irish than the Irish themselves"), by his wife, Ellen, daughter of the late Patrick Edwards, of Wexford. Having received a preliminary education in the French College, Blackrock, and St. Laurence O'Toole's Seminary, Usher's Quay, Dublin, he studied professionally for three years in the Queen's College and at the North and South Infirmaries, Cork. On his return to Dublin, Dr. Gunn was elected resident pupil in Jervis Street Hospital, and at the end of the session obtained the Mayne Scholarship, the Senior Carmichael Prize, and the Ophthalmic Surgery Prize at the Carmichael School of Medicine.

Graduating M.D. and M.Ch., Q.U.I., in 1874, he was appointed a Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Catholic University Medical School, Cecilia Street, and in the year following became Lecturer on Anatomy in the Carmichael School. This position he held until 1878, when he was forced to resign it through ill-health, caused by a post-mortem wound received in the dead-house of the Rotunda Hospital. Proceeding to the Cape Colony, he served as civil surgeon in the Zulu campaign (for which he received a medal with clasp), and subsequently as Surgeon to the Northern Border Police. He returned to Dublin in 1881, and was appointed Surgeon to Jervis Street Hospital in 1883. He obtained the licence of the College of Physicians in 1877, and the Membership in 1882, as well as the M.A.O. of the Royal University in 1885. Dr. Gunn married, in 1882, the only surviving daughter of John Burke—a member of the Dublin Corporation—and has one child—a daughter. His brother, Michael Gunn, is well known in dramatic and musical circles as the owner of the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin, and of a large concert hall, which is now (1886) in course of erection on the site of the Theatre Royal, burned down some years ago.

MICHAEL WILLIAM HANLON.

Dr. Hanlon, born at Mountmellick on the 3rd of November, 1810, was the only son of Captain William Hanlon, by his wife Mary, daughter of John Grange, of Portarlington. Having received a preliminary education at "Galway College" school, he entered T.C.D. in 1826, graduated in Arts in 1831, Doctor of Medicine 1835. On the 13th April, 1835, he was indentured to Surgeon John Dunlevie. He studied anatomy in the Park Street School, and attended lectures on materia medica and medicine at that institution; but his tastes seem to have had a chemical bias, as he was present at three courses of lectures in the College School, besides being a private pupil of Dr. Apjohn. He also studied in the School of Physic. In 1835 he took the degree of M.B. in T.C.D., in 1845 obtained the Letters Testimonial of the College, and lectured in the Medical School, 27 Peter Street, from 1826 to 1838. He practised for many years at Portarlington. He married
Letitia, daughter of Major Legrand, of the 28th Regiment (she died in 1885), and had an only son, William. Dr. Hanlon contributed to "Graves' Clinical Medicine" an account of a case of convulsions causing jaundice.

He died in the County of Cork, on the 6th July, 1890.

The Rev. William Hanlon, M.A., Dublin University, son of Dr. Hanlon, was born in Portarlington on the 20th August, 1849. He is Rector of Innishannon, County of Cork. He married, in 1877, Elizabeth Letitia, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. H. Elrington, B.A., Vicar of Swords, and Matilda Rowena, daughter of the Rev. P. W. Drew, B.A., Rector of Youghal. He has one daughter, Letitia. In 1907 he assumed the old Irish title of The O'Hanlon by deed registered in the Irish Court of Chancery. He has a long and distinguished pedigree, going back to 1244, when Henry III. invoked O'Hanlon and other Ulster Chieftains' aid against the Scots. The O'Hanlons are referred to by the "Four Masters," "The Annals of Clonmacnoise," "Dalton's History of Dublin," "The Calendar of State Papers, 1821," &c. Patrick, son of Phelim O'Hanlon, is mentioned as an outlaw in 1660. He lived in Louth. His son, Shane, settled in Portarlington at the close of the seventeenth century and adopted the Protestant faith. His son, Michael, held land in the neighbourhood of Portarlington. He had only one son, the grandfather of The O'Hanlon. This clan of the Hanlons can boast of having produced many warriors who received the honour of knighthood.

SAMUEL HANNA.

Dr. Hanna was born in Newry in 1799. He was educated in Trinity College—winning a Scholarship in 1819—and graduated B.A. in 1821 and M.B. in 1825. On the 31st February, 1833, he was admitted a Licentiate of the College of Physicians, and was elected a Fellow thereof on the 25th May, 1835. He was Physician to Cork Street Fever Hospital and to St. James's Gate (Guinness's) Brewery. He married a daughter of the late William Henry Fortescue, of Dublin; they had no children. Dr. Hanna died from gastritis on the 22nd October, 1867, and was buried in Llanfaes Churchyard, Wales.

SAMUEL LITTLE HARDY.

Dr. Hardy was the son of Charles Hardy, of Coalisland, County of Tyrone, a major in the militia of that county. His mother was Mary, daughter of Samuel Little, of Stewartstown House, in the same county, a landed proprietor. He was born at Stewartstown on the 3rd October, 1815. Having been educated by a private tutor he was apprenticed to E. G. MacDowel on the 12th June, 1833, and studied at the Richmond Hospital, the College, Trinity College, and Marlborough Street Schools. On the death of MacDowel he was transferred to Hutton. In 1839 he "passed" at the College, and on the 26th April, 1844, was admitted to the Fellowship. In 1840 he graduated M.D. at Glasgow, and in 1852 took out the Licence of the College of Physicians. He was for many years a student and Assistant Physician in the Rotunda Hospital. He lectured on Midwifery in the Cecilia Street and Steevens' Hospital Schools, and was Physician-Acoucheur to that Hospital and Physician to Pitt Street Hospital. For some years he was a member of the Midwifery Court of the College, and filled the office of President of the Obstetrical Society. He was, with M'Clintock, joint-author of "Practical Observations on Midwifery," and he contributed several papers to the journals.

In 1846 Dr. Hardy married Jemima Mary, only daughter of William Fetherston H. Montgomery, of Merrion (who survived him), and had issue one son and one daughter. He lived in Molesworth Street until 1861, when he purchased the house formerly occupied by Sir Henry Marsh. He died from aneurysm on 29th October, 1868, just after he had been elected, but not formally received, as a Fellow of the College of Physicians. His son, Henry, was for many years Secretary to the Dublin University Club, and was also connected with the Mageough Homes; he died in Belfast in 1913.
REUBEN JOSHUA HARVEY.

R. J. Harvey, only child of Dr. Joshua Harvey, of Cork, by his wife, Elizabeth Todd, was born in Cork on the 17th of April, 1845. He was educated at York School and Trinity College, Dublin, and studied professionally in the School of Physic, as well as at Würzburg and Vienna. His undergraduate career was highly distinguished. In 1865 he won a non-foundation Scholarship in Trinity College, and at his Degree Examination in 1866 a Senior Moderatorship (in Mathematics). In the same year he graduated B.A., and four years later he took the degrees of M.B. and M.Ch., proceeding to that of M.D. in 1873. He won by competition a Medical Scholarship. Harvey held several appointments. He was Lecturer on Physiology in the Carmichael College of Medicine, Assistant Physician to the House of Industry Hospitals, Physician to Cork Street Fever Hospital and to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat.

Harvey was an excellent anatomist and physiologist. He was for some time a Demonstrator of Anatomy in the School of Physic, and he subsequently became an Examiner upon that subject in the University. His admirable method of teaching physiology and histology attracted many pupils to the Carmichael College, and served to raise the reputation of that institution. He did not live long enough to have written much, but his few contributions to the Dublin Journal of Medical Science gave promise of a brilliant future. He died from typhus fever at 7 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, on the 28th December, 1881, and was interred in Mount Jerome Cemetery. Harvey married Mary, daughter of the late Wm. Hogg, an eminent merchant of Dublin. He left three children—two sons and one daughter, and a fourth and posthumous child, a daughter, was born shortly after his death.

In 1882 a number of Harvey’s friends and others subscribed a sum of nearly £300, the interest derived from which amount is triennially awarded to the author of the best essay upon a subject selected by the candidates themselves, evidencing original research in animal physiology. The competition for this “Reuben Harvey Memorial Prize” is open to students of the Dublin Schools of Medicine and to graduates and licentiates under three years’ standing of the Irish Licensing Bodies. The Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons appoint the judges of the essays and announce the result. The first award of the Prize was made in July, 1885. The subject of the essay was “The Changes occurring in the Skin in some forms of Disease,” and its author was Mr. Henry T. Bewley, M.B., a distinguished student of the University of Dublin and of the School of Physic, and now Lecturer on Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence in Trinity College.

GEORGE THOMAS HAYDEN.

G. T. Hayden was born about the year 1798 at Ballingarry, County of Tipperary, where his father, Thomas Hayden, possessed a small property. His mother, a Miss Langley, belonged to an old family of the County of Tipperary. His brother became Archdeacon of Derry. He was indentured to Duggan in February, 1819, and became a registered pupil of the College, and attended five courses of Anatomy in the School. He obtained the licence of the College in 1826. At a rather late age he entered T.C.D., and graduated B.A. in 1834 and M.B. in 1840. The circumstances under which he resigned the Fellowship of the College, and his connection with the Bishop Street and Original Schools of Medicine, are detailed at pages 241 and 670.

In 1830 Hayden, in conjunction with C. F. Staunton, translated the first part of Velpeau’s “Regional Anatomy.” He wrote “The Wear and Tear of Human Life,” “A Guide to the Medical Profession,” and several papers in the journals. He died at 82 Harcourt Street, from disease of the lungs, on the 29th July, 1837, aged 59 years, and was interred in St. Michan’s graveyard, Dublin.