

**Sir Hermann Weber: Autobiographical Reminiscences of Sir Hermann Weber written privately for the family. With annotations and a list of his medical writings by his son, Frederick Parkes Weber (London: John Bale, Sons and Danielsson Ltd, privately printed for Dr F Parkes Weber, 1919) - annotated and corrected by FPW**

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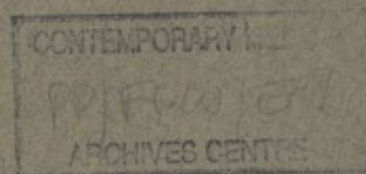
# Autobiographical Reminiscences of SIR HERMANN WEBER

WRITTEN PRIVATELY FOR THE FAMILY

With Annotations and a List of his Medical Writings

BY HIS SON

FREDERICK PARKES WEBER



TWENTY-ONE ILLUSTRATIONS

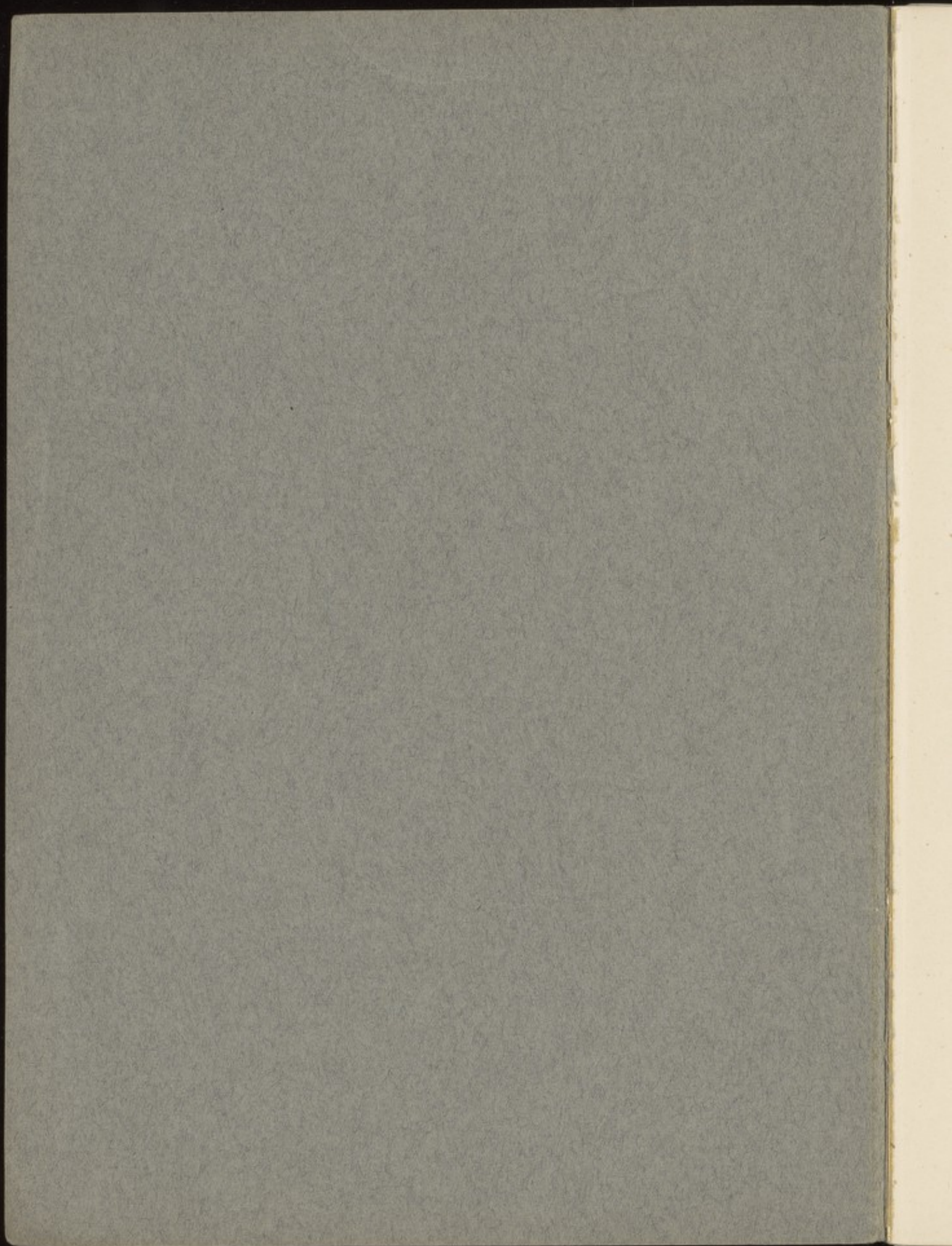
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83-91, GREAT TITCHFIELD STREET, LONDON, W. 1

(Privately printed for Dr. F. Parkes Weber)

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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	PAGE
Autobiographical Reminiscences I (till 1842) ... ..	1
Autobiographical Reminiscences II (1842-1846) ... ..	17
Autobiographical Reminiscences III (1846-1851) ... ..	29
Autobiographical Reminiscences IV (1851-1853) ... ..	51
Autobiographical Reminiscences V (1853 till about 1866) ... ..	69
Autobiographical Reminiscences VI ... ..	89

## APPENDIX.

(A) Obituary Notices... ..	101
(B) List of Medical Writings... ..	113
(C) Numismatic Writings ... ..	121
(D) Description of the Illustrations ... ..	123

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

---

	PAGE
Autobiographical Reminiscences I (till 1842) ... ..	1
Autobiographical Reminiscences II (1842-1846) ... ..	17
Autobiographical Reminiscences III (1846-1851) ... ..	29
Autobiographical Reminiscences IV (1851-1853) ... ..	51
Autobiographical Reminiscences V (1853 till about 1866) ... ..	69
Autobiographical Reminiscences VI ... ..	89

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(D) Description of the Illustrations ... ..	123



Re Sir Hermann Weber see Violet Spender <sup>Mrs. Violet Spender</sup>  
daughter of Ernest Schuster R.C. and granddaughter  
of Sir Hermann Weber) "The path to Baister and  
other poems," London (Lidgwick and Judson Ltd) 1922  
p. 24

"To my grandfather on his 90<sup>th</sup> birthday -  
Dec. 29<sup>th</sup> 1913.

To many generations dear!  
Beloved and honoured far and near!  
You now complete your ninetieth year  
And many folk will pray:  
"God give you joy this day!"

Just ninety years ago  
Into a night of snow  
You came, a baby boy  
To bring your mother joy!  
Since that first night you steadfastly have striven  
For other's happiness. And joy have given!  
Many live now who tell us how you gave  
Their dearest back almost from out the grave!  
Many have lain in bed  
And listened for your tread  
And longed to touch your hand -  
You, who could understand  
Their aching hearts, and could beguile  
Their anguish with your radiant smile.  
That smile dispersed the hideous dream  
Of many a child, and made you seem  
For its dim powered sight  
An Angel shining bright.



22

Autobiographical Reminiscences

Written by SIR HERMANN WEBER for the Family,  
in compliance with oft-repeated requests.\*

PART I (TILL 1842).

24

ACCORDING to the family Bible, I was born on the 29th December, 1823, but my mother always said on the 30th, and as the entry in the Bible was not made at the time, but later, it is likely that my father made a little mistake. My birthplace was *Holzkirchen*, a small village in the north of Bavaria (lower Frankonia—Unterfranken). My father resided there as the administrator of the estate (a former Priory) of Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, who had received it as a present from his brother-in-law, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was the uncle of Queen Victoria of England, and became afterwards King Leopold I of Belgium. Count Mensdorff was a handsome, very amiable man, who was at that time Governor of the fortress of Mainz. In my childhood, between my 5th and 10th year, he came repeatedly for shooting to *Holzkirchen* and always brought me toys and sweets. On one occasion I remember he took me on his knee and told me: "Gieb mir eine Schnute, Hermann." "Schnute" meant a kiss.

My father belonged to an old mercantile family in *Bielefeld*, in Westphalia, and was probably the first member

\* These reminiscences were written by my father between 1911 and 1914, or partly later, and he clearly intended to continue them. Though rapidly losing strength during the last months, and though nearly 95 years of age, his interest in everything remained almost unabated to the end. He was kind and considerate and thoughtful of others—a centre as ever to his family till he died, apparently without pain, in a kind of faint, when getting up on the morning of November 11th, 1918—a mode of natural death which he himself would probably have selected if he had had the choice.—F. P. W.

of the family who selected another calling—the agricultural—owing to his love of nature. He was born in November, 1794, and educated at Hofwyl, in Switzerland, under Prof. Fellenberg, from which place he went to the University of Goettingen, where he was admitted during the Rectorate of C. G. Himly (1772-1837), the famous oculist and Professor of Medicine. His University career was, however, soon interrupted by the wars of liberation.

In 1813-14 he joined as volunteer Lützow's famous corps (soon afterwards incorporated into the regular army), and he entered Paris with the United Army of Allies in 1814. After the peace he returned to his studies in Göttingen, but re-entered the army as a Black Hussar in 1815.\* He was severely wounded at Ligny on the 16th June, 1815, and was through this prevented from being present at Waterloo (the 18th), which was a source of grief to him during the whole of his life.† He marched again into Paris with the United Army in 1815. At the termination of war he bought a small property at Bronnzell, but at the end of 1817 he accepted the administration of Count Mensdorff's estate at Holzkirchen. This estate, before it came into Count Mensdorff's possession, had been farmed by my maternal grandfather—Zacharias Ruperti. While my father took over the estate, he was in constant relation with my mother "Marie Ruperti" and fell in love with her, and after great difficulties on account of religion, as she belonged to a Roman

\* The little bronze death's head badge, which he wore on his shako (as part of the uniform of the Black Hussars in 1815), came into my father's possession (together with one of his two military medals). I was allowed to use it for figure 34 of my "Aspects of Death in Art and Epigram" (third edition, London, 1918, p. 252). I could not easily have obtained another specimen in England.—F. P. W.

† I understand that he was stunned by a blow during hand-to-hand fighting at a hotly contested ditch. After the battle his younger brother, Karl, who was in the same regiment, discovered him lying amidst the dead at this ditch, where he had been last seen. Besides being stunned he had a bayonet wound. He liked the military life, and thirty-four years later he found himself once again amongst the soldiers, for in 1849 a battle—half-jestingly called in books the "Battle of Bronnzell"—between the Prussians and Bavarians, about his own little estate of Bronnzell, was just beginning (some shots had been fired but only one horse had been killed) when an armistice was proclaimed. A portrait-sketch exists of him by his younger sister Matilde (afterwards Frau von Maltitz) when he was about 24-25 years of age, not long after the Battle of Waterloo. From this sketch (Illustration III) an oil painting was afterwards made.—F. P. W.

1850/



Catholic family, married her in 1818. The Ruperti family maintained that my father had promised that the children should become Roman Catholics, while my father said that he promised this, as far as he could, only for the daughters, but that the sons should follow their own choice.

In consequence, my eldest sister was educated in a convent at Würzburg, but owing to the influence of my father's family, especially the Nasses, the two younger daughters were educated in Protestant families. All the sons became Protestants by their own choice.

With regard to the history of the Ruperti family I only remember that my grandfather Ruperti told me that his grandfather or great-grandfather had come from Italy in the suite of the then Prince-Abbot of Fulda and that he had become the head ranger of the forests of this abbot.

About the history of my father's family I knew very little\* until Baron Schroeder made me a present of a book about Hamburg families,† in which we figure as a branch of the family of my uncle, "David F. Weber," and his son, Hermann Weber, who was Oberbürgermeister of Hamburg. Later on Mr. Hugo Niemann, of Bielefeld, gave me further accounts, principally from the Church register (Kirchenbuch) of Bielefeld. He thinks that the Webers had been settled in Bielefeld before the oldest existing register was commenced, but that either any earlier registers which may have existed had been destroyed during the 30 years' war, or that no registers were kept before that time. In this first remaining register my earliest traceable forefather is entered as—

The Weber  
Family

(a) *David Weber*, "Templer," born 1684.

My clerical friends think that Templer may be equivalent

\* (Note by Sir H. Weber): My father and grandfather thought very little about descent; maintaining that the value of a person did not depend on the position or deeds of his forefathers, but only on his own merits. My father never used a coat of arms, but only a seal with his initials—L. C. W.

The genealogy of the different branches of the family is contained in the "Genealogisches Handbuch bürgerlicher Familien," vol. 19, 1911, published by C. A. Starke, Goerlitz (pp. 443-463). The account of our branch is not quite free from small mistakes.

† "Hamburgische Wappen und Genealogien," by E. L. Meyer and O. L. Tesdorpf, Hamburg, 1890, pp. 455-461.—F. P. W.



## The Weber Family

to "church-warden." This David Weber died in 1770, after having been twice married—

1. with Anna Marie Knoche (died 1725).
2. with Johanna Elisabeth Endeler (died 1739).

By the second marriage he had

(b) *Gottfried Weber*, born April, 1732, who, on November 14th, 1759, married *Margaretha Louisa Woermann*,\* born December 23rd, 1738, died March 8th, 1799. From this marriage were descended:—

(c) *David Christian Weber* (born 1760, died 1836), who was the head of the firm Weber, Laer and Niemann.

He married in 1784 Christine Wilhelmine *van Laer*.

They had 9 children; among them:—

*David F. Weber* (1786-1868), the founder of D. F. Weber and Co., in Hamburg, who married in 1814 Henriette Charlotte Nottebohm, and was the father of Hermann A. C. Weber (1822-1886), the Oberbürgermeister of Hamburg, and of Edward F. Weber (1830-1907), generally known as "Consul Weber," the well-known collector of pictures, coins, etc., at Hamburg.†

\* Of this lady, as a girl (the great-great-grandmother of Sir Hermann Weber), there is a portrait painted in oil, of which its then owner, Dr. *juris* Johannes Weber (Villa Charlottenburg, Heidelberg), sent Sir Hermann Weber a photograph in October, 1906.—F. P. W.

† There are various medals (specimens of which were given to me by Mr. Edward F. Weber of Hamburg) relating to the Hamburg branch of the family:—(1) A medal by the Brothers Nathan of Hamburg, with armorial design, on the death of David Friedrich Weber (born 1786), in 1868; the medal was dedicated to his memory by his son, Edward F. Weber ("Consul Weber"), Christmas, 1868. The Brothers Nathan, a Jewish firm of medallists at Hamburg, are alluded to by O. C. Gaedechens (*Hamburgische Münzen und Medaillen*, Hamburg, 1850, vol. i, p. 258) as having in 1841 issued a medal dedicated to Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore on their return from Egypt in that year. (2) A medal of Hermann Anthony Cornelius Weber (son of David Friedrich Weber), on his being made Bürgermeister of Hamburg in 1875. It bears his portrait, with the signature of the Hamburg medallist, J. Lorenz: I. LORENZ A(D) V(IVUM) FEC(IT). (3) A medal of Edward Friedrich Weber, or "Consul Weber" as he was generally called (son of David Friedrich Weber), on his silver wedding, in 1888. It was produced by the Lauer Medallie Establishment of Nürnberg. The armorial design on the medal was by Consul Weber's friend, Edward Lorenz Meyer (of Singapore), one of the joint-compilers of Meyer and Tesdorpf's *Hamburgische Wappen und Genealogien* (Hamburg, 1890). My father had good portraits of his uncle, David Friedrich Weber, dated 1856, and of D. F. Weber's wife (*née* Henriette Charlotte Nottebohm), dated 1857, both of them lithographs by Otto Specker of Hamburg. Under the former portrait Luther's reputed saying, *Rast ich so rost ich*, was written in pencil

Henrietta Weber (1788-1878), the wife of the distinguished physician and professor of Medicine at Bonn, Friedrich Nasse (1778-1851). The Weber Family

Fritz (1792-1873), who became insane in early life and lived to old age.

(d) *Ludwig Christian Weber* (1794-1854), my father.

Karl August (1796-1872), the head of the firm Weber, Laer and Niemann, in Bielefeld.

Mathilde (1804-1884), who was married to Major A. L. von Maltitz.

The business house of the Webers was in the eighteenth century, according to Mr. Hugo Niemann, the Pottenhof, a house with certain privileges of nobility, which were confirmed by Frederic the Great in 1743 to the then proprietor von Pott. David C. Weber, my grandfather, was therefore usually called "Pottenweber" to distinguish him from the other Webers.

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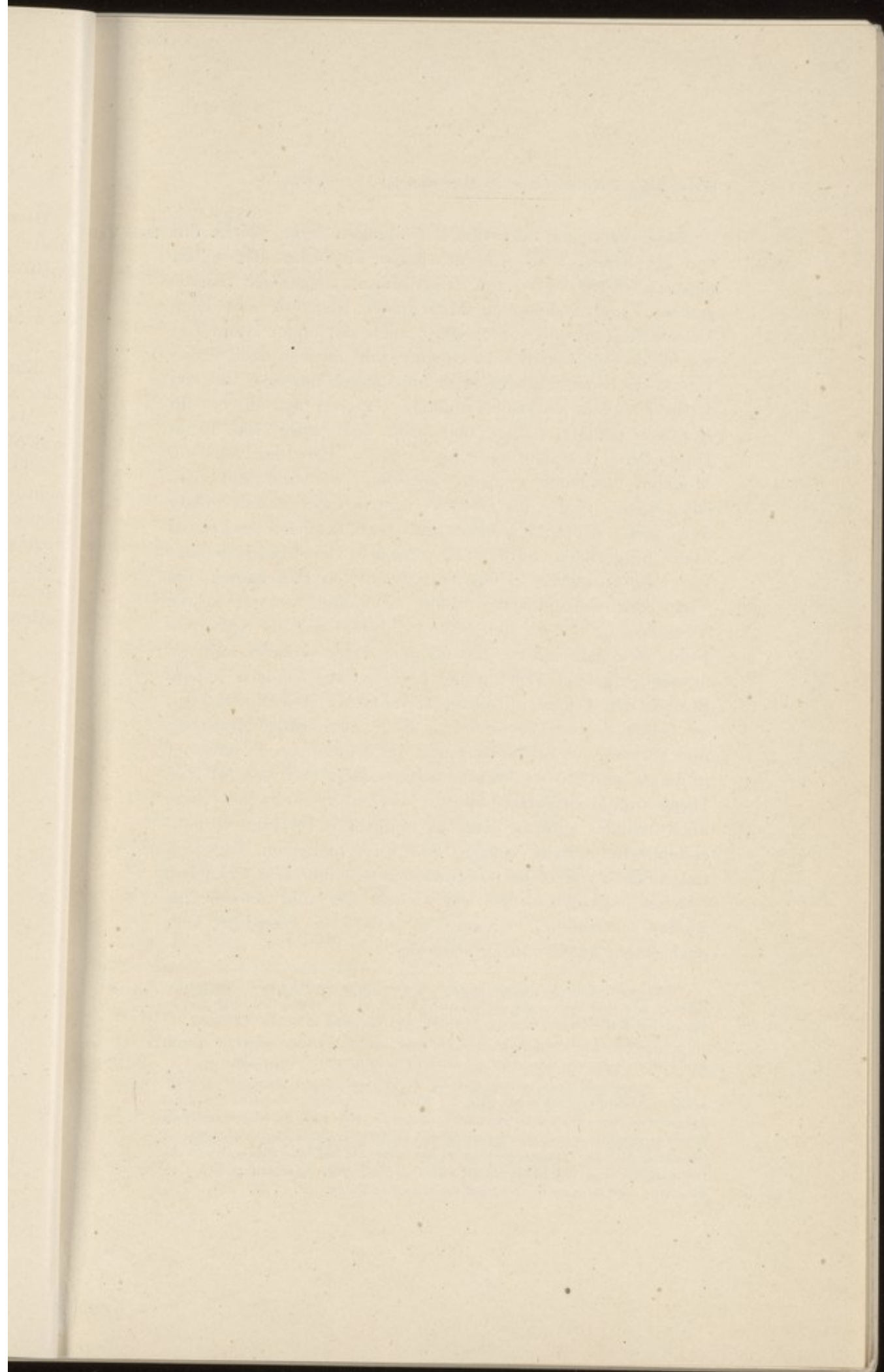
doubtless by D. F. Weber. Of the members of the Hamburg branch of the family several portraits have been reproduced in the *Genealogisches Handbuch bürgerlicher Familien*, vol. 19 (see back).—F. P. W.



The Weber Family to "church-war"  
 having been tw  
 1. with  
 2. with  
 By the secc  
 (b) *Gottfri*  
 ber 14th, 1759  
 December 23r  
 marriage were  
 (c) *David*  
 was the head  
 He marrie  
 They had  
*David F.*  
 and Co., in  
 Charlotte No  
 Weber (182  
 and of Edw  
 "Consul W  
 coins, etc.,

\* Of this lac  
 there is a port  
 Weber (Villa C  
 graph in Octob

† There are  
 Edward F. W  
 family:—(1) A  
 design, on the  
 was dedicated  
 Christmas, 18  
 Hamburg, an  
*Medaillen*, H  
 dedicated to  
 year. (2) A  
 Friedrich W  
 bears his por  
 I. LORENZ  
 Weber, or "C  
 Weber), on E  
 Establishme  
 Weber's frien  
 of Meyer and  
 My father h  
 and of D. J  
 both of the  
 portrait Lu





6)

(Privately printed for insertion after page 5.)

Mein Vater soll nach den Mittheilungen derer, welche ihn  
von der Kindheit an gekannt hatten, ein sehr talentvoller,  
liebenswürdiger, bis zum Uebermass freigebiger Knabe  
gewesen, und von seinen Mitschülern, Lehrern und allen  
Verwandten geliebt worden sein; auch als junger Mann frei  
von jeder Selbstsucht und Gewinnsucht, immer nach etwas  
Edlem strebend, sinnliche Ausschweifungen hassend, voll von  
Liebe zu allen Naturschoenheiten. Spaeter soll er oft an  
Kopfweh gelitten haben, und nach dem Alter von 30 in  
Dipsomanie verfallen sein, mit freien Perioden von 3-6  
Monaten, in denen er ganz abstinert war und sein altes  
edles Wesen zeigte, bis er durch irgend einen Zufall wieder  
dazu kam, Wein zu trinken und dann rasch zu mehr und  
mehr hingerissen wurde. Ein Besuch von Freunden oder  
von Leuten welche in Geschäften auf den Hof kamen, um  
Vieh oder Getreide oder Wein zu kaufen war meist die  
Veranlassung. Zwischen 1839-43 als ich auf der Schule in  
Fulda war, habe ich viel mit meinem Vater verkehrt und ihn  
unsäglich geliebt wegen seiner Liebe zu uns Kindern, seinem  
Streben den Armen, mit denen er vielfach in Berührung kam,  
zu helfen, seiner Bewunderung der Natur, edler Menschen  
und Dichter. Schrecklich waren die Anfälle von Trunksucht  
in denen sein ganzes Wesen umgewandelt und zerstört war.  
Diese Anfälle dauerten mehrere Wochen, bis er weder essen  
noch trinken konnte, dann in furchtbare Delirien verfiel,\*  
epileptische Anfälle bekam, und nach mehreren Tagen in  
tiefen Schlaf von 20 bis 30 Stunden geriet und beim Erwachen  
hoechst unglücklich über sich selbst war und schwor, nie  
wieder zu trinken. Er starb in 1854† an Apoplexie, kurz  
nach einem Anfall von Dipsomanie.‡

\* The onset of the delirium tremens could be precipitated by an emetic (tartar emetic), and this was occasionally administered, as my father has told me, by the advice of the doctor, who was, I think, Dr. Wiegand of Fulda.—F. P. W.

† In a letter to my father after his marriage, in 1854, he wrote: "Komm bald, lieber Hermann, bevor der Sensemann mich nimmt."—F. P. W.

‡ I understand that he was able for an interval of ten years (about 1843-1853) to abstain entirely from alcohol. Then, I suppose, he thought the great danger was over, and on a convivial occasion he was once more induced by a friend to partake of the treacherous fluid. In 1892 I visited the little house of Bronnzell with my father, who pointed out to me his old favourite walks to the "Fasanerie" and the Rhöngebirge, and the little river on which as a boy in winter he used to skate to and from the school at Fulda.—F. P. W.



Meine Mutter hatte keine höhere Erziehung genossen, fast nur von dem Lehrer des Dorfs, da ihre Eltern kaum die Mittel hatten ihre Kinder in höhere Schulen und Pensionen nach Würzburg (etwa 16 englische Meilen entfernt), oder andere Städte zu schicken. Sie hatte aber viel natürlichen Verstand und eine gewisse Grazie in ihrem Benehmen, welche ihr auch in höheren Kreisen Anerkennung verschaffte. So hatte Graf Mensdorff sie sehr gern und ebenso Friedrich Nasse und seine Frau und Noordens. Sie hatte freundliche dunkle Augen und einen warmen teilnehmenden Gesichtsausdruck; sie war voll von Wohlwollen für die Armen des Dorfs und die Dienstboten des Hauses und Hofes. Ich war mit ihr von der Kindheit an innig verbunden; sie schloss mich immer in ihre Arme und wir hoerten oft nicht auf uns zu küssen bis sie weggerufen wurde. Spaeter mischte sich tiefes Mitleiden in diese Liebe, denn ich fand sie manchmal in Traenen durch des Vaters unglückliche Krankheit. Dazu kamen ihre eigenen haeufigen Erkrankungen, die sich in Husten, Kurzatmigkeit und oft Fieber zeigten, und die in mir zuerst die Neigung zum aerztlichen Berufe erweckten, besonders wenn ich sah, wie die Besuche unseres teilnehmenden und geschickten Aerztes (Dr. Wiegand der Kreis- und Stadtphysikus von Fulda) ihr Erleichterung brachten und ihre Hoffnung belebten.

Das innige Verhaeltniss zwischen der Mutter und mir dauerte fort, auch als das tätige Leben mich von ihr trennte; und als ich von ihr Abschied nahm in 1851 vor der Abreise nach London, fehlten zwar die Traenen nicht, aber sie war doch froh über den Schritt von dem sie Foerderung für meine Stellung im Leben und mein Wirken erwartete. Oft schrieb sie mir ein paar Worte und als ich ihr meine Verlobung anzeigte, verband sie ihren Glückwunsch mit den Worten: "Wenn es wahr ist, dass der Eltern Segen den Kindern Haeuser baut, dann, lieber Hermann, wird Dein Haus gross werden." Noch einmal sah ich sie spaeter, in 1856, indem ich sie und Minna zu einer Zusammenkunft in Frankfurt einlud um ihr meine Matilda zuzuführen, die sie unsaeglich lieb gewann. Es war mir sehr daran gelegen ein gutes Bild von ihr zu haben, und da ich gehoert hatte,

Meine  
Mutter



Meine  
Mutter

dass der grossherzogliche Hofmaler "Hofmann"\* in Darmstadt ein guter Maler sei, so war Frankfurt besonders geeignet, weil sie täglich von dort mit Matilda nach Darmstadt fahren konnte, während ich die Baeder in der Nähe von Frankfurt besuchte, besonders Homburg, Nauheim, Wiesbaden, Schwalbach und Schlangenbad. Das Bild ist prächtig gelungen, und Mutter hatte innige Freude an Matilda und fühlte dass sie mich glücklich machte.

Es war hohe Zeit mit der Zusammenkunft; denn im zweitfolgenden Winter (Januar 1858) ging sie heim; nachdem sie noch vorher Manches gelitten hatte.†

Geschwister

Meine Mutter hatte 12 Kinder:—

1. August, geb. 1818—Forstmann; + 1900 (Kinder).
2. David, als Kind gestorben.
3. Carl, zuerst Artillerie Off.; dann Geschäftsmann in Californien und Australien, zuletzt Brücken-und Weg Inspector in Wellington, New Zealand—ertrunken? (Kinder in New Zealand).
4. Hermann David—selbst.
5. Minna—mit Rentmeister Hassel verheiratet, + in Cassel in 1907 or 1908.
6. Anna, als Kind gestorben.
7. David, in Australien verschollen.
8. Hildegard—unsäglich liebes Kind, ertrunken in Holzkirchen.‡
9. Gottfried, zarter koestliche Knabe, an Meningitis tuberculosa gestorben.
10. Adolf, als Arzt in Dunedin, New Zealand, gestorben (1 Tochter).
11. Marie, mit Pfarrer Wilhelm Schüler verheiratet—4 Kinder.
12. Hilda§ mit Geh. Konsistorialrat Dr. Carl Reinicke verheiratet. (Sohn, Martin Reinicke.)

\* Johann M. F. Hofmann. He also painted a portrait of Rev. Dr. Cappel and one of Dr. Cappel's first wife, my mother's sister, Harriet. (See Illustration IV, and the footnote on p. 81.)—F. P. W.

† She was born in 1796.—F. P. W.

‡ She was drowned apparently in a pond of the old Priory. It was overgrown with weeds, and she probably slipped on the weeds, mistaking them for grass, when trying to bathe her doll.—F. P. W.

§ Born at Fulda on January 27th, 1842.—F. P. W.

*Hofmann was the maternal grandfather of Dr. H. C. Lauber, my friend and colleague at the German Hospital from before the second world war.*



My native place, Holzkirchen, about four hours' walk from Würzburg, consisted of the Mensdorff estate with the former Priory, in which I was born and a small very poor village\* ; the inhabitants of which were agricultural day labourers on the Mensdorff estate ; but most of them possessed a very small piece of freehold property to which they were much attached. As there were no gentry for miles around us, we had no companions outside our own family, excepting an old nurse, the ranger of the forests and the farm servants. We roamed about in the gardens and stables and woods from morning till night and came to the house only for meals, which were of a simple nature ; for breakfast, about 7 o'clock, bread and milk ; at 10, fruit and bread ; at 12, meat and vegetables ; at 4, fruit and bread ; at 7 to 8, bread and butter and milk.

Life at Holz-  
kirchen

Occasionally, when about 4 years old and later, we were allowed to walk outside the gardens and farm buildings and then met some of the children of the village, with whom we played various games, sometimes very rough ones, war games, from which now and then we came home with bleeding heads, which we ourselves minded much less than our mother.

It was a very healthy life, to which we probably owed much of our health in later life, although my brother Carl and I were muscularly very weak, and had all kinds of small illnesses in addition to measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, etc. I was much weaker than Carl, so much so that I was refused as perfectly unfit for military service.

One of the most amusing recollections of my childhood at Holzkirchen is that of the evenings spent with the spinning girls and the stories they told me. During the winter months three or four girls from the village came to my mother with their spinning wheels, when I sat with them and asked them to tell me stories. One of these girls, named "Kattel"

1827-1830.  
Holz-  
kirchen—  
ghost stories

\* The old Priory is a large building of red sandstone of the sixteenth century. The former owner of the estate was Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (afterwards King Leopold I. of Belgium), whose sister Count Mensdorff had married. The favourite playroom of my father used to be the octagonal Priory chapel which was used as a barn. When I visited Holzkirchen in 1892 with my father, there was only one man, I believe, in the village who remembered my grandfather "Rath Weber" (i.e., "Oeconomie-Rath" of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha), as he called him. He sometimes carried messages to him at Bronnzell. At the little house of Bronnzell the gardener in 1892 was the son of my grandfather's gardener, named Hohmann.—F. P. W.



1827-1830.  
Holz-  
kirchen—  
ghost stories

(Katharine) must have been rather clever; her stories were mostly love stories or soldier stories; they almost always ended, after various adventures and vicissitudes, with marriage and with the words "und wenn sie nicht gestorben sind, leben sie heute noch." Kattel also told me the little ditty, "'S is kei' Aepfli so roserot, 's steckt e' Würmli drin, 's is kei' Bürschli in Holzkirche, 's hat e' falsche Sinn."

Less satisfactory, but very exciting to me, were their ghost stories. As soon as my father heard of this, he forbade them, threatening dismissal if any of the girls were to tell another ghost story. As this, however, did not quite check my fear of ghosts, he sent me, when I was 7 years old, one evening after dark on the lonely path to the churchyard where my brother was buried, half a mile off, to fetch a branch from a certain tree. I still recollect the condition of fear I was in on my way, at the rustling of leaves, or when a hare passed through the hedge at my side, or when a bird, disturbed by me, rose, or when an owl screeched. I did certainly not see a ghost, but I had awful dreams during the night, and it did not cure me of the fear of ghosts; this only very slowly disappeared when I was about 18 years old. The practice of telling children ghost stories, which at that time was common, is very silly and hurtful, and occasionally I remember having met with persons who could not shake off the fear of ghosts during their whole lives.

I have a most vivid recollection of some of the rooms in the old Priory and the furniture they contained, and especially of some prints in my father's room, representing the Wetterhorn, and the beautiful cows at Chamonix with a Swiss woman in a large straw hat milking them. He had brought these prints from Hofwyl where he was educated under Fellenberg, of whom he was a great admirer. He loved to talk of the scenery and the people of Switzerland, and thus created in me a love for mountains and for travelling, which at first caused me to roam about on the hills and in the woods of Holzkirchen, and afterwards to undertake little walking tours.

First lessons

At the age of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 years I received my first lessons from the village schoolmaster, an elderly, not very learned man, of whom I have a lively recollection. He always wore a thread-



bare black coat and black knickerbockers, stockings and buckled shoes, and took every eight or ten minutes a large pinch of snuff, half of which fell on his shirt and waistcoat and on the floor, and coloured his lips dark brown. His hands trembled. He was a good-natured man, and after the lesson always told us stories, while he took a glass of weak wine and a piece of dry black bread from a large loaf which was always placed before him, when he had taught us for an hour.

First lessons

u/ At the age of 9 I was sent to a private school at Würzburg, called Wackenreiter's from the name of the proprietor. Here I became accustomed to *early* rising, which I first did not like much, especially in winter. We had to get up every morning at 5 and had to prepare lessons\* and join in prayers at 7, after which we had breakfast, consisting of milk, coloured with coffee, and black bread with a little butter. We were taken out for long walks twice a week, had occasionally open-air games, and in summer swimming in the River Main, which I enjoyed very much. One of my masters taught me whist, and another chess, until I had learnt enough to beat him, at which he generally got angry and brushed away the figures from the chessboard.

Early lessons at Würzburg

In 1835 we were sent to the public day-school, the Lateinische Schule at Würzburg, and stayed in the house of a schoolmaster, by whom and by whose sister we were treated kindly and judiciously.

At the end of 1837 Count Mensdorff-Pouilly sold his estate at Holzkirchen, partly on account of his increased expenditure at Vienna, partly and perhaps principally on account of the great distance from Vienna. This rendered it almost impossible for him to enjoy the occasional shooting parties, which had been a source of great pleasure to him during his stay at Mainz, whilst he was the military governor (of the Bundesfestung)

1838.†  
Migration from Holzkirchen to Fulda

\* This working so long before breakfast seems to have brought on disagreeable headaches. My father continued the habit of working before breakfast until the end of his life, but he avoided the headaches by making himself a cup of tea every morning on rising. He would also make a cup of tea for me, when I was travelling with him, if I got up particularly early.—F. P. W.

† The reminiscences are not exactly in chronological order. The date (that is to say, the year) is, therefore, mostly added. (Note by Sir H. Weber.)



1838.  
Migration  
from Holz-  
kirchen to  
Fulda

there. As the appointment of my father was terminated owing to this event, he went to Fulda to be near his place at Bronnzell; and naturally we were removed from the Gymnasium of Würzburg to that of Fulda. This change had for us boys the disadvantage that we lost about a year or even more in our position at school, as we were placed in Unter-Tertia—which meant six years' work before we could go to the University, while at Würzburg we should have had only four and a half years.

1838.  
First visit  
to Bonn

My father, being now free, accepted an invitation to his sister at Bonn, who was the wife of Professor Friedrich Nasse, the distinguished Director of the Klinik of the University, at the beginning of July, 1838. Father, mother, my brother Karl and myself went by way of Frankfurt, Mainz and the Rhine to Bonn. The pleasure which this journey gave me was immense. The first railway experience from Frankfurt to Mainz, and the steamer from Mainz to Bonn made the most vivid impression on me. The noble appearance of my uncle Nasse, and the charm of the society of my aunt, a grand personage, of the Noordens, especially Hilda von Noorden, my cousin, and of Oda and Linda Nasse, are indelible from my memory; and our male cousins, Werner, Erwin and Berthold Nasse, were in my imagination high above us in intellectual and social position. Hilda von Noorden, Oda and Linda Nasse were tall and handsome, and their embraces and kisses were very sweet, as soon as I could overcome the shyness which my feeling of inferiority in education and manners and dress produced in me.

1838.  
Bonn.  
Heisterbach.  
Linda Nasse

Amongst the excursions which we made with them, the most agreeable was that to the ruins of Kloster Heisterbach in the Siebengebirge, where we dined and played ball. There I had the unpleasant accident of tearing my trowsers across the knee, when stumbling in catching the ball. The trowsers were too tight and the cloth too thin, and I wore straps. Aunt Nasse blamed me for it, and tears came into my eyes. Linda perceived this and ran to me and embraced and kissed me and produced general hilarity. I never forgot this accident, which made me very fond of Linda, who, whenever I met her, reminded me by a kiss and a smile of the split of the trowsers at Heisterbach. She was then a delightful girl, and afterwards



the best wife and mother ; when I saw her last in 1851 at the Hague (as the wife of Dr. v. Byland) on my way by steamer from Bonn to England, she was already in the first stage of pulmonary phthisis, to which she succumbed five or six years later.\*

1838.  
Bonn.  
Heisterbach.  
Linda Nasse

With this visit to Bonn, another new experience was connected, the *return journey on foot* to Fulda, in company with my brother Karl. The way was through districts which at that time were little inhabited :—the Westerwald, Siegen, Dillenburg, Marburg, Alsfeld, the Vogelsberg. I was at that time 14½ years old, very small and weak for my age, and my brother, not quite 16, was likewise smaller and less developed than the majority of boys of his age. When my father mentioned the idea (i.e., my wish) to the Nasses and the Noordens at Bonn, they thought at first we were too weak and too inexperienced for such a tour, but when they called us and asked us about it, though Karl was rather more inclined for going back by the Rhine and Frankfurt, I was so eager and enthusiastic that they agreed to our walking home, provided with letters of introduction to various doctors on the way, former pupils of Nasse, of which, however, we never made use.

1838.  
Walking  
tour from  
Bonn to  
Fulda

The journey, I must confess, was not always pleasant. The road was very lonely and we met scarcely anybody, excepting the drivers of a kind of carrier-waggon, and wandering journeymen of various trades (*wandernde Handwerksburchen*) seeking employment, with whom we sometimes walked. The dust was often tiresome and the July sun rather hot. We both became tired after some hours wandering with our knapsacks on our back, Karl even more than I, so much so that on two evenings when we came to the inn for the night he was sick and could not take any food. This depressed me, and I had scarcely spirit enough to cheer him up. A feeling of loneliness and homesickness came over me, I missed terribly the tenderness of my mother, and the thought of not always having sufficiently appreciated her, and not having shown her the love she deserved, painfully tormented me. This was especially the case towards the evening, while in the morning

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\* For more about the Nasse and van Noorden families see further on, Part III.  
—F. P. W.



1838.  
Walking  
tour from  
Bonn to  
Fulda

the freshness of the air stimulated me, and enabled me to enjoy the beauty of the country and to exhilarate my brother.

On the whole, however, this walking tour created a certain amount of self-reliance; and scarcely a few weeks had passed, when I looked back on it with pleasure, and wished for another tour. We had spent marvellously little, scarcely 4s. for both of us per day.

1838 and  
later.  
School life  
at Fulda

My school life at Fulda was not a perfect success. The great majority of my fellow-pupils were destined for the Roman Catholic priesthood and were the sons of peasant proprietors and tradesmen, of little refinement; only a small minority were sons of government officials. I got on fairly well with all of them, but was on intimate terms with only few of them. The masters had not the gift of interesting us in the subjects they taught, excepting the teachers of history and literature. The lessons in Latin and Greek were occupied entirely with grammar and construction; ten to fifteen lines of Homer often took up a whole hour. Fortunately one boy, the son of a good family, became a great friend of mine, and shared my taste for natural history and mineralogy. With him I took frequent walks in the country as long as I lived in the town, but later on, when I went to Bronnzell after school hours, we seldom were together; then my friend got very ill and died, probably from tuberculosis.

My brother Karl, who was in the same form with me, became a friend of some older boys who had rather much pocket-money, and he spent much of his free time with them at inns, playing cards and billiards. I was drawn into their company and flattered by being admitted into the society of these senior boys. The consequence was that we neglected learning the tasks which were given us to prepare for the next day, so that we got lower down in the form, and in 1841, at the end of the term, we were at the bottom of the form—Lower Secunda—and were not moved up to the next form—Upper Secunda. We had not expected this, because in the exercises, which we had to write in the school, without the help of grammar and lexicon, we were not below the middle of the class. When the awards were distributed, in the presence of the whole school and of the friends of the pupils (always a kind of festival), my brother became enraged



by what he thought injustice, jumped on the top of the bench, tore the award into pieces and threw it towards the masters, calling in a loud voice "Wenn dies Gerechtigkeit ist, dann will ich nichts mehr mit euch zu tun haben," and left the hall.

1838 and  
later.  
School life  
at Fulda

My brother then went to Cassel to enlist as a volunteer in the artillery, while I continued at school.

1841-1844.  
School life  
at Fulda

This was a *turning point in my life*. When I saw the unhappiness of my mother at our failure, I made up my mind that I would do everything in my power to get a better position at school, and to give her pleasure. I succeeded in gaining the approval of my masters and got up to the second place in the form, the first boy being a very hard working fellow, who thought of nothing but learning all his lessons, working late at night and early in the morning. At the end of the term—Easter, 1842—I was praised by the head master for industry, intelligence and behaviour, and moved from the Unter-Secunda into the Unter-Prima, thus passing over the Ober-Secunda, while the head boy and the rest of the boys were moved only to the Ober-Secunda. The explanation of this step, which had never occurred before, was that a new head master (Gymnasial-Director) had been appointed, who thought that an injustice had been committed in regard to my brother and myself, and that this must be remedied by my being placed again in my original form. Great was my joy at my mother's happiness.

This procedure of my masters and of the Gymnasial-Director had also the effect of a great stimulus on me, for I felt that I must by my work justify their action. I therefore worked hard, and was helped in doing so by my removal from Fulda to my parents' house at Bronnzell.\* The sleeping in

1842-1844

\* My father liked to derive the name "Bronnzell" from *Brunonis cella*, the cell of some hermit named Bruno. But etymology of this kind is often doubtful. I remember how my father, on passing Tiefenkasten on the Albula in Switzerland, was pleased with the popular derivation from "Tief-in-Kasten" (Deep-in-Box), but the correct name of the village, as now given officially, is Tiefenkastel. Here I may recall the fact that he always enjoyed popular rhymes, and sayings and maxims. Such include the peasant verses (see back) which he heard from "Kattel," when he was a very small boy at Holzkirchen:—

"S is kei' Aepfli so roserot, 's steckt e' Würmli drin,  
'S is kei' Bürschli in Holzkirche, 's hat e' falsche Sinn."

the country and the three miles' walk from Bronnzell to Fulda and back—six miles in all—improved my health and enabled me to work with energy.

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So also, I have heard him more than once, in regard to carrots (? or swedes) at meals, repeat a South-German ditty :—

“ De gelbe Rübe,  
Die habe mich vertriebe.  
Hadt mer mei Mutter Klöss gekocht,  
So wär ich bei er gebliebe.”

Homely proverbs of great significance appealed to him, such as the well-known one :—

“ Was Hänschen nicht lernt, lernt Hans nimmer mehr.”

Wise observations and aphorisms regarding human nature would especially attract his attention, and of such he frequently made notes when reading. In a footnote, further on (p. 100), I have alluded to his quotation (in the *Croonian Lectures*, 1885) of Horace's famous line about human nature (*Epist.* I. x. 24) and his reference to a soliloquy of “Hiddigeigei” (Scheffel's *Trompeter von Säckingen*). In his book on Longevity he quotes many illustrative passages from Shakespeare's plays. Shakespeare's insight into human nature was an endless source of delight and interest to him, and he seldom travelled without a pocket-edition of one or more of Shakespeare's plays. I remember how pleased he was when he came across Goethe's acknowledgment of Shakespeare's influence : “William! Stern der schönsten Höhe,” &c. (R. M. Meyer's *Goethe*, third edition, Berlin, 1905, vol. I, p. 227).—F. P. W.



## PART II (1842-1846).

## BRONNZELL—FULDA—MARBURG.

IN die Zeit von 1842-1844 faellt Manches was Einfluss 1842-1844  
auf mein Leben gehabt hat. Vor Allem war es die Zeit in  
der ich mir *Grundsätze* bildete für mein Handeln im Leben.  
Es waren dies einfache Regeln, aber sie beschäftigten mich  
sehr viel, auf meinen Gaengen von Bronnzell nach Fulda und  
zurück und auf meinen Ausflügen in die nähere und weitere  
Umgebung. Ich fühlte oft unsicher über mein Verhalten zu  
Schulgenossen und anderen Leuten, und kam so allmaelig zu  
dem alten Satze:—

Gegen Andere zu tun, wie ich wünschte dass Andere  
gegen mich taeten.

Ich suchte mir diese Lehre zur Gewohnheit zu machen  
und fand davon viel Erleichterung; es wurde viel Ueber-  
legung gespart, die Gewohnheit wurde zu einer Art von  
Instinkt.

Wenn ich jetzt zurückblicke, so finde ich dass die  
Bildung von Grundsätzen für mich auch insofern wichtig n/  
war als sie den Einfluss der aeusseren Verhaeltnisse etwas  
beschränkte und das Innere des Selbst etwas unabhaengig  
machte.

So besonders des Grundsatz, "immer Jedem mit dem ich  
in Verkehr kam einen Dienst zu leisten wenn die Gelegenheit  
kam und wenn ich konnte und durfte, aber nie Dank oder  
Gegendienst zu erwarten." Manche Tauschung wurde mir  
dadurch erspart, und manche Freude zu Teil, wenn ich  
unerwartete Anerkennung oder Belohnung erhielt—manchmal  
nach Jahren. Ich kann wohl sagen dass dieser Grundsatz  
nicht nur zu innerer Befriedigung führte, sondern dass  
mir viel mehr zurückgegeben worden ist, als ich gegeben  
habe. n/

1842-1844.  
Selbstbe-  
herrschung  
und Selbst-  
erziehung

Bei den Versuchungen die das Leben in den verschiedensten Verhältnissen bietet, sich zu beherrschen und dasjenige was uns Freude macht oder Nutzen bietet, *nicht* zu tun, wenn es gegen die Gesetze der Sittlichkeit, der Naechstenliebe, überhaupt der Pflicht verstösst! Mögen Freunde, mögen Umstände uns verleiten wollen, fest müssen wir stehen, wie immer schwer es im ersten Augenblick sein mag, selbst wenn wir den Freund dadurch verlieren sollten. Allmaelig wird man dadurch *stark* und *schafft* sich sein Schicksal, und wird seines Glückes Schmied. Maechtig halfen mir dabei Goethe's Worte:—

“ Von der Gewalt, die alle Wesen bindet,  
Befreit der Mensch sich, der sich überwindet.”

Giebt man nach, so wird man hineingezogen in die Genüsse, oft auch in die Schuld—und meist folgt in der einen oder anderen Weise die Strafe, haeufiger von Innen als von Aussen.

Ueberhaupt hatte Lektüre grossen Einfluss auf mich besonders Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare (in Uebersetzung) und Lessing, dessen “Nathan der Weise” mir manche Lehre für das Leben gab.

Nie, wenn es nicht absolut noetig ist, etwas Nachteiliges über Abwesende zu sagen, wohl aber wenn sich die Gelegenheit bietet, Vorteilhaftes; und weiter: Abwesende zu verteidigen, wenn Nachteiliges über sie gesagt wurde, was ich für unbegründet hielt, oder was eine günstigere Auslegung zuliess.

Hass, Neid und Vorurteil so viel als möglich zu unterdrücken, und nicht weniger Eifersucht.

Keinen unnoetigen Argwohn zu fassen, und wo moeglich Vertrauen zu zeigen, aber doch die Beweggrunde des Handelns Anderer zu erwägen und so zu ermessen, wem man Vertrauen schenken, und wie weit man darin gehen darf. So kam ich zuruck auf den alten Satz: “Trau, schau wem,” oder, *Fide, sed cui fidas, vide*.

Aerger durch Geduld und Ruhe so veil als moeglich zu unterdrücken, und jedenfalls nicht in leidenschaftliche Aufregung oder gar Wuth zu geraten, wozu Carl und ich früher geneigt waren.

Wenn es moeglich ist, nie einen wichtigen Entschluss zu fassen wenn in starker Aufregung; sondern wo tunlich



vorher zu schlafen, und dann in Ruhe die Verhaeltnisse zu prüfen.

*Streitsucht* und *Rechthaberei* zu überwinden, und wenn es sittlich möglich ist, nachzugeben.

Die angeborene Empfindlichkeit gegen (oft vermeintlichen) Mangel an Anerkennung oder Zurücksetzung zu bekämpfen und durch Freundlichkeit und Dienstleistungen allmählig Anerkennung zu erzwingen, welche später sich manchmal in Freundschaft umwandelt.

In der Auswahl von Bekannten und Freunden, diejenigen zu suchen, welche Einfachheit, Bescheidenheit, Maessigkeit und Wissbegierde zeigen, und die Entgegengesetzten möglichst zu vermeiden.

In Allgemeinen: Rechtschaffenheit des Charakters, männliche Selbstständigkeit, treue Pflichterfüllung, Pünktlichkeit, Bekaempfung jeder niedrigen Gewinnsucht; Sparsamkeit ohne Geiz; Schulden zu vermeiden; stets innerhalb der Einnahmen oder des Besitzes zu leben; Genügsamkeit, Zufriedenheit, Bescheidenheit zu erzielen.

Ich hatte eine noch undeutliche, aber doch entschiedene Idee von dem was mir später mehr und mehr klar wurde, dass man die moralischen Eigenschaften ebenso erziehen kann, wie die geistigen und körperlichen, und auch Talente für Wissenschaft, Kunst, Gewerbe; und dass man die unmoralischen, dem Selbst oder der Mitwelt schaedlichen, unterdrücken kann und muss, wie Neigung zum Stehlen, zum Lügen, zu sinnlichen Genüssen, besonders zu geistigen Getränken und unerlaubter sinnlicher Liebe.

One of the most agreeable recollections of the last year of my school-life is a stay of some weeks with my uncle, Karl Weber at *Bielefeld*. During the spring and early summer of 1843, I had dancing lessons and amongst my fellow pupils was a pretty girl with red hair, fine complexion and sparkling, merry brown eyes (Lina Bernhardt), who showed me marked distinction and invited me to little walks and conversations in the Schlossgarten and caused some agitation in my heart.\*

1842-1844.  
Selbstbeherrschung  
und Selbst-  
erziehung

1843.  
Uncle Karl  
Weber in  
Bielefeld

\* My father always much admired red hair, but in regard to this young lady he fought a precocious duel with a schoolfellow of his, named Zwenger, afterwards a journalist. My father introduced me to him (not long before his—Zwenger's—death) when we passed through Fulda in 1892.—F. P. W.



1843.  
Uncle Karl  
Weber in  
Bielefeld

My father, who had heard of this, thought I would forget her, if I were to spend my summer holidays, not at Fulda, but with his brother's family at Bielefeld, which included a walking tour to and from Bielefeld. I accepted my father's suggestion with great pleasure, shouldered my knapsack and walked, avoiding Cassel, to Holzmünden and, through Detmold and the Teutoburger Wald, to Bielefeld. I had very little to spend, and actually spent less than my father had given me (about 2½ to 3 shillings per day, including the night lodging); the hosts and hostesses of the wayside inns treated me very tenderly, and were astonished to see so delicate a boy wandering alone in comparatively remote districts, the more so, as I arrived sometimes in company with wandering journeymen (wandernde Handwerksburschen) whose clothes were not new, but sometimes rather shabby and in holes. The conversations with these men interested me intensely by giving me an insight into their manner of living, their hardships, and occasional pleasures.

After four days wandering I arrived at Bielefeld and was warmly received by Onkel Karl and Tante Lucie, who had a fine house and garden, much grander than our small home at Bronnzell. # They were both nice people, much esteemed, not only because Onkel Karl was the head of the firm "Weber, Laer and Niemann," one of the first houses in Bielefeld, but also on account of their character. Their family consisted of Karl, the eldest son (who at that time was away, and who afterwards founded his own business, as manufacturer, at Oerlinghausen in Lippe); Alwine, a girl of 16, afterwards married to Werner Nasse\*; Leo, the second son; Max (afterwards Bürgermeister at Charlottenburg, and member of the Reichstag);† and Ottilie, the youngest, a child of 10 years. I was by all of them at once treated as a member of the family, and I soon became acquainted with the charming character of Alwine. I did not fall in love with her, but I admired her for her modesty, intelligence and large

Alwine  
Weber

\* Alwine was born in 1826 and died of typhoid fever in 1864. A charming portrait (photograph) of her, after her marriage with Dr. Werner Nasse, was sent to my father late in his life. It had belonged to her sister, Ottilie. See another footnote, about Professor Werner Nasse, her husband.—F. P. W.

† A son of this Max (1836-1897) is Professor Max Weber (born in 1864), who in 1893 married his first cousin, Marianne Schnitger.—F. P. W.

# Footnote During this visit my father first made the acquaintance of a famous English classic, Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, a German translation of which he found at the house of his uncle, Karl. F.P.W.



sympathies. I thoroughly perceived her great superiority compared with Lina Bernhardi and was quickly cured of my admiration for the latter. The intimate acquaintance with Tante Lucie and Alwine taught me the character of a truly noble girl or woman, and made the opposite repugnant to me. This impression lasted for life, it awakened earnestness and purity in my relations to woman, and allowed me to live in innocent intimacy with my other cousins, and also women not related to me by blood.

1843.  
Alwine  
Weber

At the end of the winter term 1843-1844 I passed the examination of maturity (Maturitätsexamen) as the first of the form and received many congratulations. I was happy at the result, but I cannot say light-hearted, for I felt that now the work of life began. Above all things I had finally to decide the choice of a profession, which my parents entirely left to myself. For many years I had said that I would become a doctor, but during the last two years, when I had occupied myself during my leisure hours with various branches of natural history, such as mineralogy, botany, zoology and chemistry, my interest in these had become considerable and with it an inclination had arisen to select one of them as my life's occupation. The original choice of medicine had been caused by the great relief which the visits of the doctor (Wiegand, of Fulda) gave to our mother during her grave attacks of bronchitis, and the thought that I should be able to give similar relief to many sufferers. On my excursions in the Rhön mountains during the Easter holidays, I tried to calculate the advantages of the selection of one of these different branches of natural history, and I was greatly influenced by the consideration that the study of medicine required some study of natural history, that it involved the study of the highest part of the creation—man—and that it would offer me the greatest amount of interest combined with the chance of doing most good to others and of earning sooner a moderate livelihood, which was a necessity to me, as I could not expect anything from my parents.

1843-1844.  
The end of  
school life.  
Choice of a  
profession

Bronnzell.  
Mauleselzeit.  
Choice of a  
profession

By the beginning of the summer term I had fixed on *medicine* as my life's work, and *Marburg* was the University to which I repaired. My yearly allowance was very moderate; 200 Prussian thalers (£30) was all I had to spend, and this

1844.  
Marburg



1844.  
Marburg

included the fees for lectures, the hire of rooms, the food and clothes, the expenses of the students' corps (for I had to join one)—such as fencing and drinking—and all kinds of recreation and subscriptions. The food was not an expensive item with me, for I had made up my mind long ago that I would "eat to live," and not "live to eat"; my breakfast consisted of milk, coffee, bread and butter; my dinner was sent to my rooms from a cheap students' kitchen; for supper I went in summer to a cottage in Ockershausen, to eat sour milk ("sauere Milch") with bread, and was usually accompanied by one or two comrades.

My rooms were in the attics of a small, very old house on the Steinweg, which belonged to rather poor, but well educated, people—an old widow lady and her spinster daughter—who were very nice to me.

Hermann  
Nasse and  
his family

The small means at my disposal prevented my associating more intimately with richer students, because they invited me to expensive meals and drives; and as I was unable to return the invitations, I was obliged to decline them. This was no disadvantage to me, though I should have liked sometimes to join in drives to the neighbourhood and in visits to Giessen, Wetzlar, and other places. Instead of this I had the privilege of intimate intercourse with my cousin Prof. Hermann Nasse and his wife and children, boys of six and four years. Hermann Nasse, the eldest son of my uncle, Prof. Friedrich Nasse of Bonn, and his wife,\* my father's elder sister, was Professor of Physiology; he was a highly educated and refined man, but somewhat pessimistic, and not very sympathetic; his wife was the daughter of a rich merchant at Bielefeld (Velhagen). Both were conscious of their wealth and their position, but were as nice and friendly to me as they could be to any one. Of the two boys the elder (Rudolf) went to school, the younger (Otto) was a fair-haired, bright-eyed, merry, and very clever little fellow, who took possession of one of my knees and asked me a hundred questions in less than an hour. This led me to direct his attention in a playful way to letters and numbers, and sums (addition); spelling

\* Henrietta Wilhelmine Weber (1788-1878). She married Prof. Friedrich Nasse in 1805.—F. P. W.



and reading followed, all in play and merriment; and thus I became his teacher, and at the same time his playfellow. At four o'clock every afternoon I was free, and regularly spent an hour with my little cousin, and enjoyed a cup of tea with him and his mother. It was an immense pleasure to me to watch the rapid progress of the little fellow, and, without the slightest exertion, he was able at the end of 3 months to read, write, and do a fair amount of addition. A good deal of further progress was made during the longer winter term, and as a reward his father, who was also my godfather, gave me a silver watch with a second hand; this gave me immense pleasure, though not greater than the teaching of the boy, who was warmly attached to me.

1844.  
Hermann  
Nasse and  
his family

Otto Nasse became afterwards Professor at Rostock, but did not distinguish himself so much as I had expected. Before he was 45 he had an attack of hemiplegia, and never recovered completely. He was obliged to give up his appointment, and died at Freiburg.

The elder boy, Rudolf Nasse, had already another master when I came to Marburg, but he liked to accompany me on my walks and talk to me about various things; he was greatly interested when I told him about the different stones, which we saw on our walks; and I used to chip off pieces with a hammer (which I often carried with me) and give them to him for his collection. Frequently he told me in later life that this had induced him to study mineralogy, geology and mining, in which latter branch of art or science he became an eminent authority, so that he held at the end of his comparatively short life a high mining government appointment at Berlin.

Amongst my fellow students I had many acquaintances but only one intimate friend—Carl Loebell—the son of a Professor of Law at Marburg. Carl Loebell studied medicine and was likewise in the same term as I was. We both belonged to the *Hassia*-Corps and had to attend the regular drinking evenings and to drink by command of the elder

1844-1846.\*  
Fellow  
students at  
Marburg

\* Sir Hermann Weber has here added the following note: This part of my life reminds me of what Goethe said of his life at Wetzlar: "Tolle Zeiten hab' ich erlebt, und hab' nicht ermangelt, selbst auch toericht zu sein, wie es die Zeit mir gebot."—F. P. W.



1844-1846.  
Fellow  
Students at  
Marburg

students and to become drunk at times, though we hated these drinking rites; we both had to fight duels according to students' law, without having given or received offence. We both felt the stupidity of this proceeding, and we succeeded in bringing about a revolution in our corps by persuading the majority to abolish the rule of compulsory drinking and duelling.\* Our success had the effect that our opponents left the Hassia, and formed a new Corps, in which the old obligatory drinking and duelling customs were maintained.

Loebell and I always left the Kneipe (the drinking room of the student's Corps) as early as we could, mostly about ten, and walked together to the Dammelsberg or Schlossberg and sat down for hours, even till morning, and discussed the problems of life, and promised one another to lead a noble life, and however difficult our task and our progress might be, never to stoop to meanness. After I had left Marburg we did not correspond, or scarcely ever, and nearly thirty years had passed before I met Loebell again, and this was at Goerbersdorff, where he was staying with his consumptive wife, a colonial Dutch woman, rather inferior to him in birth and education. He had gone into the Dutch colonial service, and had accumulated a little fortune and had retired from the profession. The high aims which moved him at Marburg had considerably abated during the trivialities of the daily life and the social surroundings in the Dutch colonies. *Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis.* He embraced me, however, with great warmth when we met.

Marburg had the great advantage to me that it was not very far from Bronnzell, only about 52 English miles, and that the distance from my mother and my home was not great. I must confess that I felt this separation more than I had expected. Once every fortnight a female carrier (Botenfrau) went from Fulda to Marburg, and back, and my mother regularly sent me by her some welcome home provisions (apples, butter, bread and cake) and a letter, which was each time a real event to me. I often had an intense longing for home, especially for my mother and my sisters Minna

\* This was not before my father had completed his full share of student-duelling, according to the original rules of the Corps.—F. P. W.



and Marie, and this led me to take the most extraordinary walk of my life. At Xmas, 1844, we had a week's holiday, beginning with the 24th of December, when the snow lay deep; I left Marburg at 3 a.m. on a moonlit night and often sank two to three feet into the snow. I several times felt tired, very tired, but the great wish to reach Bronnzell in time for the Christmas tree as a surprise to my mother renewed my strength, and at 5 o'clock in the evening I entered our home, just when they were beginning to light the Christmas tree. The joy was great! (This was a walk of 52 English miles in rather deep snow in 14 hours.\*)

1844-1846.  
My greatest  
walk

In regard to my studies at Marburg, chemistry, anatomy and physiology took up my entire attention. Chemistry was the most fascinating to me, principally through the attractive and genial manner of teaching of Professor Bunsen.† He was not only a highly gifted, but also an enthusiastic man, and awakened enthusiasm in many of his pupils. He was tall, with a handsome, intellectual face, a high forehead, sparkling bluish, sympathetic eyes, a fine complexion, brown hair, clean shaven. He helped those who showed an inclination to learn by giving them explanations, suggestions and encouragement. To me he was particularly friendly, and often came to me in the laboratory asking me questions, and answering my own questions in a very clear and simple manner, giving me many valuable hints (Fehling's test, etc.). In his lectures he was sometimes very absent-minded, so that he forgot what he had said and where he had to continue; and then his assistant, Dr. Kolbe‡—later himself a celebrated Professor—would remind him, by whispering in his ear, of what he knew that he wanted to say.

Professor  
Bunsen

While I attended Bunsen's lectures he was appointed a member of a scientific commission to Iceland, and I longed to accompany him as his "famulus." I hoped that my cousin, Professor Hermann Nasse, who was a friend

\* In 1892, when travelling with him, my father pointed out to me the short cut he made at the end of this walk in order to avoid passing through the town of Fulda.—F. P. W.

† Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, the great chemist; born at Göttingen in 1811; died at Heidelberg in 1899.—F. P. W.

‡ Professor Hermann Kolbe, the chemist, was born in 1818, and died in 1884 at Leipzig.—F. P. W.



1844-1846.  
Professor  
Bunsen

of his, would be able to help me, but Nasse told me that Bunsen was not permitted to take any assistant or servant. It was at the time a great disappointment to me to lose his teaching; but it was perhaps the best thing that could have happened to me, for I should probably have devoted myself to chemistry, if I had been able to accompany him to Iceland. As it was, I gave my entire attention to medical matters; and I had already left Marburg for Bonn when Bunsen returned from Iceland.

Bunsen's influence on some others was as great as on myself, especially on the English students, Tyndal and Frankland, who came to Marburg after his return from Iceland. To these he spoke about me in a very appreciative manner, so much so that they wanted to help me on, when they heard that I had come to England, wishing, for instance, to propose me for the Fellowship of the Royal Society and for membership of the Athenæum Club. I declined the former, feeling unworthy, the latter, as I had no time and also no money for club life. Bunsen was one of those men who united his favourite pupils amongst themselves; their admiration and love for the master formed a bond of friendship between them.

Anatomy.  
Professor  
Ludwig  
Fick

Anatomy was during the first year likewise very interesting to me. Ludwig Fick, the Professor of Anatomy, was very different from Bunsen; he was one of the most handsome men I have ever known, but his pale, marble-like face, with his dark eyes and dark, slightly curly hair, had something cold about it, almost statuesque. He was remarkably polite to me, but I scarcely remember having seen a full smile on his face. He was a good and attractive teacher. He had been a widower for some time, but he became engaged to be married to a young lady of a good family, whom I had known as a cousin of my friend Loebell, before I left Marburg. Later on I heard that he had poisoned himself by morphia during the night before the intended marriage<sup>1</sup>. It was suggested that he was afraid that his children would be diseased, as the second and last child by his first wife was born scrofulous, and died in the first year.

<sup>1</sup> This occurred on December 31st, 1858, at Marburg. Prof. Franz Ludwig Fick was born in 1813.—F. P. W.



While I was working at dissections in the anatomical theatre, I had the advantage of the guidance of Dr. Ludwig,\* who afterwards became the famous teacher of physiology at Vienna and at Leipzig. Ludwig was then Prosector of Anatomy and a Privat-Docent at the University. He used to come to my dissecting table and ask me many questions and give me many suggestive hints. In later life, he said that I often asked him many more questions than he could answer. As at that time he was commencing his researches on blood-pressure, he asked me to assist him, and this gave me immense pleasure. Unfortunately, however, my cousin Prof. Hermann Nasse took offence at my assisting the man whom he considered his deadly rival. Thus I was obliged to give it up. Ludwig expressed his regret, but he never asked me for the cause of my leaving him, and was ever extremely friendly to me. He told me, when I met him about 30 years later in London, at the house of Dr. (Sir) Lauder Brunton, that he had guessed the circumstances which prevented his making me a physiologist. Ludwig was one of the most interesting and suggestive teachers I ever met with.

1844-1846.  
Dr. Ludwig

When I gave up assisting Ludwig, Nasse made me a kind of physiological assistant in his researches on the blood of dogs under various food conditions.

During the beginning of my stay at Marburg I came across a translation of Shakespeare by Schlegel, and read *Hamlet* and *King Lear*. I was seized with the greatest admiration for these works and with the desire to read them in English. I then commenced to learn English, but could not afford to pay for a teacher. I had to learn it by myself and I did this with the help of a dictionary and the New Testament in English and German, and by asking people who knew English to tell me about the pronunciation. It was of great advantage to me that there was an Englishman, Mr. Magnus, at Marburg, who was under the supervision of Prof. Nasse on account of attacks of periodic insanity. With this Mr. Magnus, who belonged to a good family, but was not highly gifted, I walked almost every day and asked him questions, getting him to tell me a few words in English and teach me how to pronounce them. In this way I gradually learned to talk, read and write a little

Learning  
English

\* Karl Friedrich Wilhelm Ludwig (1816-1895), the celebrated physiologist.—F. P. W.



1844-1846.  
Learning  
English

English. I used to translate passages of easy English books into German and to re-translate them into English (and thus correct my translation). Later, while at Bonn, I came into frequent contact with English people, who were very kind and helpful to me, especially a young medical man, Wingrave, who was very intelligent but had not passed an examination. As he could not speak German, the advantage of our intercourse was mostly on my side (see further on). My admiration of Shakespeare and my learning the English language had a great influence on my future life.\*

1846. Bonn

After 5 semesters at Marburg my relatives at Bonn, especially my Aunt Nasse and her daughter, my cousin Hilda von Noorden, arranged for my going to Bonn, to continue my studies there, chiefly the practical subjects of clinical medicine, surgery and obstetrics. This would not have been possible on my small allowance (as Bonn was a much more expensive place than Marburg), had it not been that Hilda gave me the chance of living in her house and acting as a kind of Mentor to her only son. The family consisted only of three—Captain von Noorden, formerly in the Dutch army, Hilda and their son, Carl, a boy of 14, who went to school at the Gymnasium. Captain von Noorden was a most amiable man; he had been obliged to retire from the service in order to please his wife and allay her anxiety and fear in case of war; and he had made work for himself by accepting the unpaid post of Secretary-General to the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia. Carl was a very talented boy of lovable disposition, with whom I lived in intimate friendship. He became later the distinguished Professor of History at Leipzig, where he died in the midst of his work.† One of his two sons is the well-known Professor of Medicine at Vienna,‡ the other is a doctor at the health resort of Homburg.§

\* I understood that my father made the acquaintance of Thomas Carlyle about this time, when he (Carlyle) was on a visit to Germany, but my father does not allude to it here and there may be a mistake. He seems to have been impressed by Carlyle's inspiring energy. Cf. Carlyle's encomium on work, in his *Past and Present* (published in 1843).—F. P. W.

† Carl von Noorden, the historian, was born at Bonn in 1833, and died at Leipzig at 1883. He had, I understood from my father, actinomycosis of the lungs—one of the first cases diagnosed during life.—F. P. W.

‡ Professor Carl von Noorden. He is now again at Frankfurt-a.-M., whence he for a time had migrated to Vienna.—F. P. W.

§ Dr. Werner von Noorden.—F. P. W.



## PART III (1846-1851).

BONN. NASSE'S WORK AT THE KLINIK. THE NOORDENS.  
THE PRACTICE AMONGST THE ENGLISH.

My cousin Hilda von Noorden was a great invalid from the time of the birth of her only child till her death. She was attended by one doctor after another, her father included, and visited various spas, especially Wildbad, but after 1844 or 1845 she never left her bed and treated herself first by morphia and afterwards by chloroform inhalation. We lived in intimate attachment to one another, and her suffering often caused me great pain. I, only a junior student, as I then was, thought that the morphinomania was entirely wrong, but I could not persuade her to give it up. She was full of sympathy for her friends and for the poor with whom she came in contact. She loved me on account of my influence on her son and her husband, who both showed me great affection. When her father first mentioned his intention to appoint me junior assistant at the Klinik, with residence at the Hospital, she seemed very unhappy, but when she saw that it was for my good, for my progress in the practical knowledge of medicine, she was quite ready to let me go. Although I had to live at the Klinik I saw her on most days; and later, after I had gone to England, she wrote me long letters at least once a month, till she died (from apoplexy).

1846-1848.  
Hilda von  
Noorden

My aunt Nasse (Henrietta Weber, of Bielefeld) was a rather imposing figure; tall, handsome, with sympathetic expression in her bluish-grey eyes. She was intelligent and shrewd, with a practical turn to the increase and improvement of the property of the family, supplementing in this respect the qualities of her husband, who paid little attention to his earnings and to his expenditure. Although she was very saving, she was also highly benevolent and helpful as well to the poorer members of her family as to the

The Nasses



1846-1848.  
The Nasses

poor of the town and to young students recommended to her. The union of *Friedrich* and *Henrietta Nasse* (Jette) was a most happy one, from the beginning to the last day of Friedrich Nasse's life. The latter told me that his attention to his wife was first attracted by her beautiful handwriting; that she belonged as a girl of 17 to a benevolent association of ladies (*Frauenverein*) which distributed food and necessities amongst deserving poor and sick, and that he, as a young doctor at Bielefeld, frequently saw orders of hers for patients of his. Love followed soon on personal acquaintance. They were married before she was 18. Seven of their children grew up to adult life, all tall, handsome and of distinguished appearance, but none strong, excepting perhaps the eldest, *Hermann*, who reached the age of 85, although he never was vigorous. He (*Hermann*) devoted himself to physiology and became Professor of Physiology at Marburg; he was very moderate and took much exercise; he made many contributions to science, especially about the influence of food on the composition of the blood.\* Of his two sons, the elder, *Rudolf*, became an authority on mining, while *Otto*, the younger, became Professor of Pharmacology and Physiological Chemistry at Rostock. Both died rather young.

The second son, *Werner Nasse*, who married his and my cousin *Alwine Weber*, selected the treatment of the insane as his speciality, and became the originator of the great Government asylums in Prussia. He greatly advanced the management of the insane and presided at almost all the meetings of psychiatric societies in different parts of Germany.†

\* Professor *Hermann Nasse* was born in 1807 at Bielefeld, where his father, *Friedrich Nasse*, practised as doctor at that time. He died at Marburg in July, 1892.—F. P. W.

† Professor *Werner Nasse* was born at Bonn in 1822, and died on 19th January, 1889, in his sixty-seventh year. The death of his first wife (*Alwine Weber*), from typhoid fever, in 1864, was a terrible blow to him. My father (his first cousin) ends an obituary notice (*Journal of Mental Science*, London, 1889, vol. xxxv, p. 288) as follows: "Werner Nasse presented a remarkable instance of what some would call inheritance of talent from his highly gifted father and mother, the more so as his three brothers are all equally distinguished in other spheres of life, and as his three sisters, *mutatis mutandis*, were the same. In reality, however, inheritance in this family as in others played only a secondary part, compared with the careful early training and with the stimulus of example which one member of the family gave to the other."—F. P. W.

Prof. W. Bulloch, F.R.S. points out to me (Oct. 1919) that in R.R. von Limbeck's *Clinical Pathology of the Blood* (English translation, New Sydenham Society, London, 1901, p. 205), it is stated in regard to the white corpuscles of the blood: "These cells form a constant constituent of the blood, and were first discovered by Nasse in 1835." On the other hand *Laudois* (*Lehrbuch der Physiologie des Menschen*, eleventh German edition, 1905 p. 32) attributes

that the white corpuscles were first discovered in 1770 by William Hewson (1739-1774), who published "Experiments Tending to the Properties of the Blood" (3 parts, edited by Falconer, 1776, 1774, 1777); Hewson's work was edited for the Sydenham Society, 1846.



The third son, *Erwin Nasse*, who married a Dutch lady, Graefin Hermine v. Hogendorp, became a celebrated national economist, Professor at Bonn, and member of the Reichstag, later of the Herrenhaus as delegate of the University of Bonn. His views, which inclined towards social liberalism, especially with regard to land, were highly appreciated, not only in Germany, but also in England. He was one of the most noble characters I ever knew. Many of his good qualities were inherited by his son *Dietrich* ("Dirk") *Nasse*, who was a friend and assistant of the Berlin Professor of Surgery, von Bergmann. Unfortunately he perished (September 1st, 1898) through an Alpine accident a few days before I had arranged to meet him at Pontresina.\*

1846-1848.  
The Nasses

The fourth son, *Berthold Nasse*,† was the most handsome of the sons. At the time when the Crown Prince, afterwards Kaiser Friedrich, studied at Bonn, he frequently invited Berthold Nasse to dine and walk with him. Berthold was a hard worker; he selected the administrative career; became in due time Landrat; worked afterwards in the Ministry of Education (Kultur-Ministerium) at Berlin; and was finally appointed Ober-Praesident of the Rhine Province, a responsible and high position, in which he manifested much tact and great power of will. His work was especially difficult on account of religious questions, by far the greater portion of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics. He succeeded in winning the goodwill of both Protestants and Catholics, and also of the Jews. The Emperor and the Government held him in high esteem, and when he was obliged to resign on account of failing health, he and his family were ennobled. He retained his affection for me all his life, as, indeed, all the Nasses did.

Of the three surviving daughters, the eldest, *Hilda*,‡ of

\* Dietrich Nasse took his degree of M.D. at the University of Bonn in 1882, when I was staying with the Klingemanns in the town, and I have the pleasant and interesting recollection of having been a guest at his "Doktorbohle," at the house of his father, Professor Erwin Nasse.—F. P. W.

† Berthold Nasse (1831-1906) married, in 1862, Helene (1842-1877), daughter of my father's and his own first cousin, D. F. Weber, of Hamburg (see back).—F. P. W.

‡ See back—commencement of Part III—the paragraph on Hilda von Noorden. See also the end of Part II. Her husband, Captain J. G. H. von Noorden, was born in 1801 and died in 1855.—F. P. W.



1846-1848.  
The Nasses

# His original name was von Noorden, but on becoming a German subject he was made von Noorden, I understand. I have an engraved portrait of him. A. P. W.

great but very delicate beauty, married Captain *von Noorden*, a Dutchman. # She was highly gifted, but always timid and anxious. Her husband, a most amiable man, had to resign his commission in order to give peace to his adored wife. He obtained, however, work by becoming the Honorary Secretary General of the Agricultural Society of Rhenish Prussia. After the birth of her first and only child, Carl von Noorden (the historian), she became ill and was a very great sufferer, flying to morphia and chloroform.

*Oda*, the second daughter, married Ernst Ranke (brother of Leopold von Ranke\*), a country parson at Buchau at the time, who became afterwards Professor of Divinity at Marburg. She was always kind and attentive to her duty; she died rather young. One of her three daughters is *Etta*, who married Professor *Hitzig*† the neurologist. She (*Etta*) assisted him in all his work, and afterwards devotedly nursed him during his long illness (diabetes mellitus). She is highly gifted, one of the most intelligent and interesting women, greatly resembling in many respects her grandmother, *Jette Nasse*; she is a warm friend of our whole family.

*Linda*, the youngest daughter of Friedrich and *Jette Nasse*, tall, beautiful and of indescribable amiability, married Count *Ernst von Bylandt*, who was a well-known physician at the Hague.‡ The most distinguished of her children is Count *Friedrich von Bylandt*, who in his younger days, as Secretary and Councillor of the Dutch Legation in London, often came to us and was much liked by every member of our family. He afterwards relinquished the diplomatic service, because one of his sons died while he was minister at Stockholm and he thought that other children were suffering from the climate. Later on he became speaker of the Dutch Parliament, and he is also at the head of several religious institutions in Holland.

Amongst the influences which acted on me while at Bonn none was greater than the intercourse with my uncle,

1846-1851.  
Friedrich  
Nasse

\* Leopold von Ranke, the historian, was born in 1795, and died (at Berlin), in 1886.—F. P. W.

† Eduard Hitzig, born 1838; died at St. Blasien in 1907.—F. P. W.

‡ Cf. further on (the commencement of Part IV), my father's visit in 1851 to the Bylandts at the Hague.—F. P. W.



*Friedrich Nasse*, and his family. Friedrich Nasse\* (1778-1851) was a truly imposing and grand man. He was very tall, with fine features, warm and sympathetic bluish grey eyes, imaginative, poetical, musical; he had noble aspirations and hated everything mean. He was a great teacher, and especially inculcated on his pupils the importance of accurate observation; he endeavoured to show them that the aim and practice of medicine was to do good, and that the gain, though legitimate, ought not to be the main object. His lofty views and universal interests rather prevented his entering into all the necessary minutiae at the bedside, which are, however, of the greatest importance to the family physician. He paid special attention to the treatment of the insane, and the psychical element in all medical treatment. This influenced his son, *Werner Nasse*, to devote himself entirely to the study and treatment of diseases of the mind, in which branch he (Werner) afterwards greatly distinguished himself. Both father and son turned my attention to mental diseases and induced me to spend much of my leisure in walks and conversations with the patients of their small private asylum. This was of great use to me, although in later life my work led me into other fields. The insight which I thus gained into the causes and the nature and the treatment of of mental aberrations was not lost.

*Friedrich Nasse's wife*, my father's eldest sister,† exercised, though in a different way, almost as great an influence on me as Friedrich Nasse himself. She treated me like a son, and all her children were true friends, like brothers, to me through life. The three sons who were at Bonn, Werner, Erwin and Berthold, often took long walks with me, on which we had cheerful and also serious conversations, and excited in one another noble aims of life, especially purity of mind with

1846-1851.  
Friedrich  
Nasse

The Nasse  
Family  
(continued)

\* A street is named after him at Bonn. In England Nasse is probably chiefly known by his work on hæmophilia in 1820: "Von einer erblichen Neigung zu tödtlichen Blutungen," *Archiv für med. Erfahrung*, Berlin, May-June, 1820, p. 385. Owing to his thoroughly working out and correlating the material and records at his command, he was able to formulate the so-called "Nasse's law"—namely, that hæmophilia is propagated entirely by the unaffected females in bleeder families to their sons. For a striking estimate of Nasse's position, as teacher and as man, cf. A. Jacobi, "German Text-Books half a century ago," *New York Medical Journal*, April 13, 1901.—F. P. W.

† Henrietta Weber, of Bielefeld. See back, amongst the first paragraphs of Part III.—F. P. W.



1846-1851.  
The Nasse  
Family  
(continued)

regard to the intercourse with women. This led to my unrestricted intimacy with their sisters and wives, who always kissed me and treated me otherwise as their brother. It was probably this intimacy with my female cousins which aided me in my intercourse with women in professional life, causing me to regard them as pure in mind and to sympathize with them in their anxieties and sufferings and joys and to gain their entire confidence; and in this way I was better able to help them and their families.

First contact  
with the  
German  
Hospital in  
London  
(1849)

In the beginning of 1849 my equanimity was transitorily disturbed by my uncle's advising me to apply for the appointment of House Physician at the German Hospital in London. Nasse had been asked by the Committee of the Hospital, of which Dr. Sieveking (afterwards Sir Edward Sieveking), a former student at Bonn, was a member, to recommend some of his pupils. He recommended Dr. Strahl (afterwards physician at Kreuznach), Dr. Brosius (afterwards head of a private asylum at Bendorf) and myself. I was not eager, I considered myself too inexperienced, but he thought not. The idea of leaving my position at Bonn, my friends and relatives, for a long time was another reason for hesitation, but the love of Shakespeare prevailed. After I had sent in my application, Dr. Julius Mayer, the first assistant of the Klinik, my more experienced friend (the friendship lasted through life), was advised by his uncle, Dr. Wolf, a distinguished Jewish physician at Bonn, to apply likewise. I considered Dr. Mayer better qualified than myself, but I was persuaded not to withdraw my application. What happened in London was as follows: the special Committee selected, from a very large number of candidates, three, in the following order: (1) Dr. Hermann Weber; (2) Dr. Mayer; (3) Dr. Beneke. At the meeting of the entire Committee, Mr. A. Bach, one of the members, said that he had heard from a great physician at Bonn that Dr. Mayer was much more experienced and more suitable than Dr. Weber, who owed his good testimonials from the Professors at Bonn to the fact that he was a nephew of Professor Nasse, their colleague.\* Upon this many members

\* Amongst the students at the University of Bonn my father was sometimes spoken of as "Der nasse Weber" (after his uncle Nasse) to distinguish him from



of the Committee declared themselves in favour of Dr. Mayer, while an equally large number supported Dr. Weber. Under these circumstances an influential member suggested that it was more prudent to elect neither the first nor the second, but the third candidate, Dr. Beneke, who later on greatly distinguished himself as a scientific physician at Nauheim and Professor at Marburg. I accepted this decision with great equanimity, even with joy. I had in fact said to Dr. Mayer, when he told me that he would apply, that this might happen. It was a great boon to me that I was not elected at that time, for during the following three years at Bonn I was not only very happy, but I gained much knowledge and experience and firmness in character, which greatly helped me in my future life.

1846-1851.  
First contact  
with the  
German  
Hospital in  
London  
(1849)

Although my time at Bonn was very much engaged, during the first 18 months, with Carl von Noorden, and afterwards as assistant at the Klinik, yet I got also into nearer intercourse with some families not related to me, especially that of Professor Brandis,<sup>†</sup> the Professor of Philosophy (who had been the Mentor of King Otto of Greece), whose three

The Brandis  
family

another contemporary young Weber, called (in contrast) "Der trockene Weber." I wonder if it was the latter to whom Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York alludes in a very amusing passage ("German Text-Books half a century ago; History and Reminiscences," *New York Medical Journal*, April 13, 1901). The passage in question runs as follows: "Christian Henrich Bischoff was the professor of *materia medica*. One March morning, in 1851, my friend Weber and I paid the prescribed calls previous to the approaching oral examinations, Weber in his own, I in a borrowed swallow-tail and silk hat. You permit this, and other reminiscences. *Senectus loquax*—and you told me last year I was seventy. Weber was Bischoff's nephew, so he addressed him with 'uncle.' 'I am not uncle, I am for these months der Herr Geheimrath. Your ignorance is not relieved by the honor of your relationship to me.' And to me he said: 'My dear sir, what shall I say to you who have insulted me, the honored man, of science, in my own lecture-room, and told me in the presence of a hundred hearers you would never come again, and marched out? Don't you see that you cannot help being absolutely ignorant, even more so than this other young man?' Nothing was left to us but to beat a hasty retreat and to learn his unintelligible, preposterous text-book by heart. So we did. This is my diploma."—F. P. W.

<sup>†</sup> Christian August Brandis (1790-1867), the son of Dr. Joachim Dietrich Brandis (1762-1845), a court physician at Copenhagen, was appointed Professor of Philosophy in the newly founded University of Bonn in 1821; and in 1835 to 1866 he brought out his great work, the *Handbuch der Geschichte der griechisch-römischen Philosophie*. From 1836 to 1839 he was tutor to the young King Otto of Greece. I have a portrait of his father, Dr. J. D. Brandis (a man of very striking appearance), lithographed after a painting by Christian Albrecht Jensen (1792-1870), a portrait-painter at Copenhagen.—F. P. W.

D./



1846-1851.  
The Brandis  
family

sons, Dietrich, Bernhard and Johannes, became my friends for life. Dietrich occupied himself with botany, and married when 26 a lady of 52—Mrs. Voigt—the widow of a Danish doctor and botanist (whose work on Indian botany she edited). To Dietrich Brandis at that period of his life, all young ladies, and in fact all women, were quite uninteresting, while Mrs. Voigt, through her occupation with botany, attracted him in an irresistible way. He became the founder of the present system of forestry in India, and greatly increased the revenues of the Indian Empire and was made K.C.I.E. After his retirement, while he wrote his great work on the trees of India, he spent much time at Kew, and was in intimate intercourse with us till his death.\* Sir Dietrich Brandis was a man of great energy and rectitude of mind and he enlisted the esteem and attachment of his pupils and fellow-workers and superiors. All the family and near friends of Dietrich Brandis were entirely against his marriage with Mrs. Voigt, on account of her being so much older, and, owing to my intimacy with him, they asked me through the Bunsens—the family of the Prussian Minister in London—to induce Dietrich to give up the intention of marrying Mrs. Voigt. I said, at once, that from my knowledge of him, I was perfectly convinced that he would not break off the engagement, and that it would lead to unhappiness and illness if the marriage were prevented; and that besides I was well acquainted with Mrs. Voigt and had a very high opinion of her. She was the sister of Lady Havelock, the wife of the General. I acknowledged that a marriage between a man of 26 and a lady of 52 was as a rule not to be recommended, but that there were rare exceptions to such a rule, and that this was likely to be such an exception. What happened was this: When Mrs. Voigt heard that the family was against the marriage, she broke off the engagement. Dietrich Brandis in consequence became very ill, and his parents induced Mrs. Voigt to renew the engagement. The union was a perfectly happy one, and Dietrich often told me that his wife saved his life by nursing him through a frightful "jungle fever" when he had been unconscious for over 3 weeks and all the doctors had given him up. Dietrich

\* He was born at Bonn in 1824 and died there on May 29, 1907. His great work on "Indian Trees" was issued in London in November, 1906.—F. P. W.



after his wife's death (in 1863) remained a widower for several years before he married a younger lady.

1846-1851.  
The Brandis  
family

*Bernhard Brandis*, a most energetic man, became a distinguished doctor at Aix-la-Chapelle, and as such was in constant intercourse with me; he did excellent work in the clinical study of syphilis, and, in conjunction with Julius Mayer—another great friend of mine, formerly assistant at the Klinik at Bonn (and my competitor for the post of house-physician to the London German Hospital)—founded the Protestant Hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. Surgery and Ophthalmology were what he most inclined to. During the war of 1870 he was in his glory as the chief surgeon of the War Hospital at Aix-la-Chapelle. I was delighted with a visit to him at that time. His wards were in perfect order, and he commanded his assistants in fine style, firmly yet kindly.\*

*Johannes*, the third brother, a pupil of Curtius, the archæologist, had written some good books on weights and measures in old Greece and other archæological subjects, when he became Private Secretary to the Empress Augusta, who was much attached to him. He wanted me to become her doctor, and then, as I could not accept this appointment (because it would have obliged me to give up my work in London), to find one for her. This was not easy, as she required cleverness, good looks and manners. She wanted an assistant of mine and at last I found in Dr. Schliep the right man. Johannes, who from childhood had mitral disease of the heart, was overtaxed by his august mistress, and died of pneumonia at Linz, on his way home from the International Exhibition (1873) at Vienna, where he had to write hundreds and hundreds of letters for the Empress. (He was born in 1830.)

Another family with which I came into close contact was that of Mr. Jung, the President of the Bonn-Cologne Railway. His son, *Eberhard Jung*, studied medicine and specially attached himself to me. He was amiable, elegant and fond of work, in which I was able to assist him. He organized a little band of men who asked me to give them private lectures and instruction in the examination of patients. This was of great use to me by increasing my own knowledge,

The Jung  
family

\* Bernhard Brandis was born in 1826 and died in 1911.—F. P. W.



1846-1851.  
The Jung  
family

and by making me more exact, and procured for me some popularity among the elder students of medicine. Eberhard Jung induced me to attend one of their balls, at which his beautiful (only) sister showed me special attention, which I gladly returned. Next morning Eberhard, who had noticed our partiality for one another, confided to me that she was betrothed to Bernhard Brandis. My attachment to both of them was increased by this. They were afterwards married and were very happy, but the delightful woman died a few years later from a tumour of the brain. Eberhard Jung remained in intimate friendship with me till his death some time after my migration to England. He organized a kind of dilettante concert ("Staendchen") on the evening before my departure, when my pupils sang "Der Zigeunerbube im Norden\*" and "Gebt mir vom Becher nur den Schaum,"† and gave me a seal with the motto, *Spero dum spiro*, on it, in

\* "Der Zigeunerbube im Norden," by Emanuel Geibel (1815-1884), was a great favourite with my father. In connection with certain patients from southern climates he used frequently to quote the following portion of it:

"Dieser Nebel drückt mich nieder,  
Der die Sonne mir entfernt;  
Meine kleinen lust'gen Lieder  
Hab' ich alle schon verlernt."

In the same connection he was very fond of quoting the song "Mignon" from Goethe's *Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre* (3, 1): "Kennst du das Land wo die Citronen blühen?"—F. P. W.

† To this song by Geibel my father was very partial:

"Gebt mir vom Becher nur den Schaum,  
Den leichten Schaum der Reben!  
Gebt mir einen flüchtigen Liebestraum,  
Nur für dies flüchtige Leben!"

But he admitted that he himself had had more than the mere froth of life. A stanza from the same song that he often quoted was:

"Muss schweifen und wandern hin und her  
Auf allen Pfaden und Wegen,  
Wohl über die Lande, wohl über das Meer,  
Dem ewigen Lenz entgegen."

Another "travelling" song that he was very fond of (also sung on the evening in question—compare further on, the commencement of Part IV, 1851) was Justinus Kerner's "Wanderlied," which begins:

"Wohl auf! noch getrunken  
Den funkelnden Wein!  
Ade nun, ihr Lieben!  
Geschieden muss sein."

It ends as follows:



remembrance of my teaching them hopefulness. Eberhard died of consumption, gentle and patient to the end.

1846-1851.  
The Jung  
family

In 1848, on November 28th, I received the degree of M.D.(Bonn),\* with some distinction, and in 1849 I passed my state-examination at Coblenz for the licence to practise, and received many congratulations from my examiners, my former teachers, and fellow-students. Immediately afterwards I became first assistant at the Klinik at Bonn, and as such I had to superintend the elder students in their practice amongst the poor of the town, the treatment of whom formed the Poliklinik. This was to me a large field of work and experience. Amongst these elder students the most distinguished was Abraham Jacobi, a man of strong character

1848-1851.  
Bonn (con-  
tinued)

Abraham  
Jacobi

“Und Liebe, die folgt ihm,  
Sie geht ihm zur Hand:  
So wird ihm zur Heimat  
Das ferneste Land.”

Amongst other often quoted German favourites with my father were the following lines (of which I do not know the source):

“Holder Traum der Kinderjahre  
Kehr noch einmal mir zurück.”

L. H. C. Hölty's verses should likewise be mentioned in this connection:—

“O, wunderschön ist Gottes Erde,  
Und werth darauf vergnügt zu sein!  
Dum will ich, bis ich Asche werde,  
Mich dieser schönen Erde freun!”

Ferdinand Raimund's “Hobel-Lied” delighted not only my father but, as I heard from him, his father also. He told me how delighted he was to hear a guide singing it on one occasion when he was on a holiday, near Macugnaga, ~~Switzerland~~, in company with Professor Bäumler of Freiburg. Valentin (of the song in question), the joiner, loves life well, and his simple philosophy is to make the best of its disagreeable incidents and not allow himself to be disturbed more than is necessary. When it comes to the end:

“Zeigt sich der Tod einst mit Verlaub,  
Und zupft mich: Bruder kumm!  
So stell' ich mich im Anfang taub,  
Und schau mich gar nicht um.  
Doch sagt er: Lieber Valentin,  
Mach keine Umständ', geh'!  
Dann leg' ich meinen Hobel hin,  
Und sag' der Welt: Ade!”

—F. P. W.

\* See, further on, the list of Sir Hermann Weber's medical writings. On November 28th, 1898, the Medical Faculty of the University of Bonn sent him an honorary renewal of his diploma in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his taking the degree.—F. P. W.

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1848-1851.  
Abraham  
Jacobi

and great intelligence. He afterwards was imprisoned for two years at the Sparenberg (near Bielefeld) on account of joining the revolutionary party in 1849-1850, and then went to New York, where he acquired a leading position as a scientific practitioner, especially in the treatment of children. We have remained great friends through life. His grand head, the powerful expression of his face with dark, kind eyes, are always before me. The difference in our political views never disturbed our intercourse, and his Jewish origin made him even more attractive to me.\*

1849-1851  
Bonn (con-  
tinued)

During my tenure of the post of first assistant I received many signs of friendship and esteem from professors and

\* Dr. Abraham Jacobi, in his address on "German Text-books half a century ago—History and Reminiscences" (read at the New York Academy of Medicine, on April 5th, 1901, in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation in medicine, *New York Medical Journal*, April 13th, 1901) thus refers to Sir Hermann Weber: "Of other medical officers of the University of Bonn I should mention . . . The third and most illustrious of them was Dr. Hermann Weber, the first assistant of the medical clinic, now Sir Hermann Weber, of London, where he has lived since 1851. . . . In Bonn he favoured me and was interested in me, as he told me some time ago, because he found me different from the rest, and rather queer. In the clinical town practice, of which I had a good deal, he was of great service to me. But lately we discussed the case of poor old 'Abraham' of the 'Judengasse,' a man of 78 years, who had double pneumonia. The treatment at that time consisted in many big doses of tartar emetic and of venesections, of which I made two on his foot. He had tartar emetic, two venesections, and me for a doctor, and, still, he got well." From what I have heard from my father, it must have been not long afterwards that Friedrich Nasse, the Professor of Medicine at the University, consented to a trial of treating pneumonia cases without venesection. It must be remembered that the patients at that time in Bonn and in the villages around had the greatest confidence in the bleeding treatment, and the failure to gratify their wish at the village of Kessenich on one occasion led to the following result, as stated by Sir Hermann Weber in an article on "Some Methods of Treatment of Pneumonia" (*Practitioner*, London, February, 1900): "On one occasion their dissatisfaction was shown in a not very pleasant manner on one of our young doctors, who, on returning from one of the villages in which a patient of his had died from pneumonia without being bled, was attacked by two of the patient's friends and mercilessly beaten by them." See also further on—the passages relating to Sir James Simpson's visit to Bonn. Later in life my father thought that in some cases of pneumonia blood-letting in moderation was probably beneficial. In 1900 he concluded the above-mentioned article "On Some Methods of Treatment of Pneumonia," with the following words: "I must say that the prejudice against the use of *small* doses of antimony and against bleeding in moderation in suitable cases is entirely unfounded; that both remedies employed in a judicious way, not as a matter of routine, can be rendered eminently beneficial."—F. P. W.



teachers at the University, and especially also from the Rector of the University, v. Bethmann-Hollweg. Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, afterwards Kaiser Friedrich, studied at that time at Bonn; he invited me several times to his early dinner and afterwards took walks with me. He was tall, handsome, modest, amiable, sympathetic, and did not show consciousness of his high position and personal attractiveness. He took an interest in my work and seemed to like to talk about it. As most of my predecessors had no private practice, I did not like to accept any; but I was obliged to give way to urgent appeals. I declined positively all work amongst the professors and well-to-do German people of Bonn; but I was repeatedly consulted at Cologne and Deutz.

1849-1851.  
Bonn (continued)

The most interesting recollection of work outside the Klinik and Poliklinik was to me the treatment of a *gipsy girl*, who had been induced to take service in the family of a professor and became consumptive. She first came as an in-patient into the Klinik, improved very much, and returned to the gipsy camp near Mettenheim; but she had a relapse and came with her mother to consult me sometimes. She was much attached to me and I had great sympathy for the pretty brown child of 15. At last in consequence of a chill she got pleuropneumonia, and her parents implored me to come to the camp. I went late at night, and the poor child covered my arm with tears and kisses. I slept at their camp and left quite early, as I had to be back at the Klinik by 7 a.m. I can never forget the sad scene when I tore myself away from the poor child and the parents, surrounded by almost all the gipsies of the camp, old and young, who seemed to regard me as a superior being.

The poor  
gipsy child

Of great influence on my later life was my intercourse with the English colony residing at Bonn. Much of this was due to my intimacy with a young Scotchman, J. Wingrave, who had studied medicine at Edinburgh, and had been apprenticed before to a clever Scotch general practitioner. Wingrave had much practical knowledge of medicine, but had not passed any examination. He came with his widowed mother and a brother to Bonn, probably for cheapness, and was recommended by an Edinburgh Professor to the gynæcological Professor,

The English  
at Bonn.  
Wingrave



1849-1851.  
The English  
at Bonn.  
Wingrave

Kilian,\* my teacher. Kilian introduced Wingrave to me. He wished to learn something of German medicine. He could neither speak nor read German, and did not, though I pressed him hard, sufficiently try to speak German with me, and thus the advantage as to learning was entirely on my side. I endeavoured at first to make him read and speak German; but he called it loss of time, saying that he learnt much more about medicine if we only spoke English, than if he tried to speak German. Wingrave was an intelligent and well principled young man, but he had a tendency to alcoholism, which was kept entirely in abeyance while he was regularly coming to me, but afterwards took more and more possession of him. Several of the English families at Bonn asked him to attend them, and as he had no right to practise he always came to me about the prescriptions, and frequently asked me to see the patients with him. Thus I became acquainted with the best English families and was treated by them in the most friendly, and even cordial way. In 1850 a married sister of Wingrave, living in Edinburgh, to whom he was warmly attached, began to suffer from cancer and wanted her brother to come to her.

1850-1851.  
Practice  
amongst the  
English.  
The  
Maitlands

During Wingrave's absence all the English wanted to be attended by me; and amongst them were *Sir Peregrine and Lady Sarah Maitland*.† *Sir Peregrine* was the general who had commanded the first brigade of Guards at Waterloo, and *Lady Sarah* was the daughter of the Duke of Richmond, an intimate friend of Wellington. *Lady Sarah* and her mother had been the great ladies of the famous ball at Brussels during the night preceding the battle of Quatre-Bras‡. Both *Sir Peregrine* and *Lady Maitland* were very handsome, refined

\* Hermann Friedrich Kilian, born at Leipzig in 1800, was appointed Professor of Obstetrics at the University of Bonn in 1828. He died in 1863. He wrote on obstetrical and gynecological operations, and also made a special study of osteomalacia and its possible relation to disorders of the female generative organs. My father told me of women with osteomalacia that he saw in Bonn, and the disease seems to have been much more frequently met with at that time (about 1850) at Bonn than it is now in London.—F. P. W.

† *Sir Peregrine Maitland*, G.C.B., was born in 1777 and died in 1854.—F. P. W.

‡ This famous ball, referred to in Byron's verses, was given by Charles Lennox, fourth Duke of Richmond (1764-1819) and the Duchess of Richmond, on the evening of June 15th, 1815. The Duke of Richmond was present in the suite of the Duke of Wellington at the Battle of Waterloo (June 18th).—F. P. W.



and noble in mind and manner, and pious in every sense of the word. When I was called to see Sir Peregrine, I found him suffering from severe pulmonary hæmorrhage, connected with old advanced mitral disease and great feebleness of the heart, to such an alarming extent that I did not feel competent to undertake the treatment and told this immediately to Lady Sarah, although I at once felt the greatest attachment to them, and had the warmest wish to help them. After a few moments' consultation with Sir Peregrine and their daughters (Lady Frederick Kerr and Miss Maitland) Lady Sarah came back and said that they trusted God would help me to do the best that could be done and begged me to attend Sir Peregrine. After some very anxious weeks, during which I had twice the help of my uncle Nasse, the dear man recovered. Only then I learned that they had telegraphed almost daily to their friend, Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, Queen Victoria's gynæological attendant, who encouraged them to trust to "the young doctor." I was very happy and was treated by Lady Sarah almost as if I were her son. The success in this case and the way in which the Maitlands spoke of me brought me the confidence of the whole English colony.

1850-1851.  
Practice  
amongst the  
English.  
The  
Maitlands

During the serious period of Sir Peregrine's illness, I could not accept any more private cases, as this would have interfered with my duties as clinical assistant, and even afterwards I restricted my visits amongst the English to two or at the outside three during the day. This seemed rather to increase the confidence of the English and their wish to be attended by me, as I was informed by *Colonel and Mrs. Havelock*, who were at that time residing at Bonn. The intercourse with this couple belongs to the most interesting events of my life. Colonel Havelock was a short, slight man, with features delicate, but expressive of firmness and a strong will, and most lively, penetrating eyes. He had repeatedly suffered from Indian malaria and diarrhœa, and had occasional attacks of it while at Bonn. He was one of the most modest men, though he was conscious of his talents as an officer. He took a very lively interest in the German military practices and regularly attended the drill and work of the regiment of Hussars stationed at Bonn. He was intimate with the officers, and their Colonel, who knew that I attended Havelock, told

The  
Havelocks



1850-1851.  
The  
Havelocks

me on two occasions that this "slight modest man was a great military genius," thus predicting his future career.\* He and Mrs Havelock, who was likewise very intelligent and sympathetic, treated me with great friendliness and often asked me to tea. Havelock took much interest in medical matters and came to me sometimes at the Hospital; he frequently walked with me when he met me on my way to patients in the poor quarters of the town, and waited outside for me while I saw the patients. He congratulated me very warmly when he heard I was going to London, and told me he was sure I would meet with success. He wrote a little poem ("Adieu to the Rhine") which he brought to me at the landing-place of the Rhine steamer when I left; and Mrs. Havelock, who was unable to accompany her husband, sent me a note with the double of what I had asked as my honorarium (though they were not rich) and the words, "Remember, dear Dr. Weber, 'Der Arbeiter ist seines Lohnes werth.'" The intercourse with the Havelocks was not only a source of real pleasure to me, but also of encouragement in my work and in my association with the English; it also increased my esteem for them.

The Turtons

Of still greater influence in regard to my social relations with the English was my attendance on the family of *Mrs. Turton*, the wife of a clergyman who was residing at Bonn, in the Weberstrasse, for the sake of the greater cheapness of the education of her children. The family she had to care for consisted of two nearly grown-up daughters of her husband by his first marriage, and four younger children of her own. My visits at first had to be rather frequent, owing to a serious illness of a very delicate lady, *Miss Kenney*, who was living with her. *Miss Kenney*, who was Irish, had lost father and mother and had no near relatives, unless a naval officer, *Mr. H. Stewart*, to whom she was engaged, could be called so. She was rather short and slightly built, with fair skin but

\* Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., was born in 1795, and had already had much experience in warfare in India before my father made his acquaintance (when he was Lieutenant-Colonel). During the Indian Mutiny he effected the first relief of Lucknow in September 1857, and it was on the morning of the withdrawal after the second relief (November 1857) that he died of diarrhoea.—F. P. W.



dark hair and eyes, elegant, kind-hearted, very lively and clever, with frequent ups and downs in her mental condition. She soon felt confidence and affection for me, and said that she regarded me as a brother, but we never kissed one another; the only kiss which she ever gave me was later on in London on the evening before her wedding day at the house of General Macdonald who acted as her father on that occasion. When I was saying good-bye and wishing her in the presence of her future husband and a distinguished company every happiness, and shaking hands with her, General Macdonald cried out: "Is that the way brother and sister part?" \* She then threw her arms round my neck and kissed me heartily to the applause of the whole company. Later on, after my own marriage, Commander Stewart, when he had to come to London, repeatedly stayed with us and always treated me most affectionately. After some years his health compelled him to retire from service and he and his delicate wife lived near Dublin. He died first and his wife soon followed him, after much suffering. She sent me from her sick- and death-bed warm remembrances through her doctor, who afterwards practised for some years in London. He had been warmly attached to her, and called her the most fascinating and warm-hearted woman he had ever met.

1850-1851.  
The Turtons

The  
Stewarts  
(Miss  
Kenney)

With Mrs. Turton and her children I was equally intimate. Mrs. Turton, who was the sister of the English Chaplain and the daughter of the English Consul, Major Smythe, at Bonn, had great influence in the English community there and was very popular. She was handsome and intelligent, and her manners were attractive. Her children were very affectionate to me and played with me, as if I belonged to them, and teased me in a charming way about my English, thus giving me easy lessons in conversation. The two elder daughters (step-daughters) were agreeable girls and good looking, and pleasant to me, but less attractive than the younger ones, Mrs. Turton's own children. The two eldest of these, nearly 11 years old, were twins, then came a boy of 9, who was destined for the

\* This incident my father did not forget, and, I remember, in one instance, he himself, late in life, played a similar part to that of General Macdonald.—  
F. P. W.



1850-1851.  
The  
Stewarts  
(Miss  
Kenney)

Navy, and the youngest child, a girl of 7, who later on married one of the brothers of Lord Avebury (Lubbock).

The twins were quite different from one another; one—the elder—was thin, with dark hair, fair complexion, large brown eyes, with long eyelashes and strong eyebrows, rather dreamy; the other was quite fair, plump, very lively, full of fun. It was the former who became my great friend; after a few weeks' acquaintance she jumped on my knee and hugged me and told me that she would marry me, and became quite positive about it. Her mother saw no difficulty and treated me in accordance with this view. She gained my heart also by taking a great interest in my poor patients, sending or bringing them food and often giving me money to help them. Though I was not sure about myself and gave no distinct promise, and said it was only a kind of joke, yet I felt in some way bound, and this influenced me in my relation to other girls; when, for instance, my aunt Nasse suggested that I might engage myself to a very nice young lady (Koch), the only child of a rich lady who treated me with distinction, I told her that I felt in some way otherwise bound.

This state of things lasted, and was kept up by correspondence for two years after I left Bonn, till Werner Nasse, who attended the family at the time, wrote to me an urgent appeal to give up the idea of marrying the child, as the connection with the Turton family, could not lead to my happiness. Painful though the resolution was, I felt that Werner was right, when he told me that Mrs. Turton, for the social distinction of her family, favoured the engagement of her elder step-daughter to a man of good family who was a drunkard and an epileptic. Some weeks after this letter from Werner Nasse I wrote to Mrs. Turton that I had given up the idea of marrying her child, and only then I allowed the inclination to my future wife to turn into love. It is curious how the idea of being otherwise bound, or at all events not quite free, had prevented the great interest and affection for her, which I had felt for nearly two years, from becoming actual love. The feeling of the difference between these two kinds of affection was very distinct with me. A similar difference between warm interest and love I always experienced in later life. I felt great sympathy with some of



my female patients, but never a trace of the love which I felt for my wife, and my affection for patients never took away an atom of my love for my wife.

1850-1851.  
The  
Stewarts  
(Miss  
Kenney)

Mrs. Turton continued to show great interest in my life after my marriage, and paid us several visits; but as my wife did not like her, they ceased after some time. She, however, did not change her opinion about me, and when Dr. Wilson Fox, who had attended her husband's family in the country, came to settle in London, he told me how she had spoken to him about me, and that he, therefore, considered me as an old friend; this cordiality between us lasted up to his death. My little child-love married a clergyman in Norfolk, and fulfilled her duties as a parson's wife, as her doctor told me, in an admirable manner. I never met her again.

Amongst other incidents of my connection with the English at Bonn was the acquaintance with *Sir James Y. Simpson* of Edinburgh, the gynæcologist and introducer of chloroform. He came to Bonn to see Professor Kilian, my teacher in obstetrics and gynæcology, and Kilian passed him to me, as that was what he used to do with all English doctors or scientists who were recommended to him. I admired the great man and he, on his side, seemed to give me his whole affection. At the first moment the short, fat, restless man did not specially attract me; but after a short conversation the wonderful dark eyes, which seemed to see and penetrate everything, and the rapidity of his seizing all the points of the subjects of conversation and of throwing new light on them, engrossed my entire attention, and we spent nearly the whole of the three days of his stay at Bonn together. He accompanied me from morning till night on my visits to the poor patients of the town, took sketches of their faces and visible complaints, and was excessively interested when I showed him the poor woman on whom Kilian had three times performed Cæsarean section; he said that he had come to Bonn principally for the investigation of this case. Another point which attracted his attention was that many of the patients praised the sulphur-containing "Brustpulver" (now Pulv. glycyrrhizæ co., Br. Ph.), entreating me to send them more. Simpson asked for the prescription, and introduced it in Scotland under the name of the "German

Sir James  
Young  
Simpson



1850-1851.  
Sir James  
Young  
Simpson

liquorice powder." He was indefatigable; he came to me one morning at six o'clock, walked with me up the "Kreuzberg" to see the dried bodies of the deceased monks in the crypt, then to the village of Kessenich (the poor of which place were under the treatment of the Klinik), after which he accompanied me to the sick poor in the town and took a very simple dinner with me at the Klinik. He seemed to enjoy this plain fare thoroughly, eating rather largely. Then, after looking at some patients in the Klinik, he again accompanied me to see some patients in the town, and finished the day with a visit to the theatre. He expressed his gratitude to me for taking him about, and on his return to Edinburgh sent me not only copies of his own works, but also several other books, amongst them all Shakespeare's works in one volume. When I afterwards settled in London, Simpson repeatedly sent me patients of his to be attended by me during their stay in London, and on two occasions he accompanied his patients from Edinburgh to introduce them to me and tell me about their illnesses and the treatment. One of the most remarkable of them was a lady with very delicate digestion, whom he had kept well during more than a year by restricting her food almost entirely to the raw white of eggs, by which means I continued to treat her with very satisfactory result, until I was able to let her gradually return to ordinary mixed diet.

I learned much from Simpson during his visit to Bonn, and, especially, I learned to give up the treatment of pneumonia by bleeding. When he asked me what would happen if I were to treat the patients suffering from pneumonia without venesections, I told him that in all probability the student attending the first fatal case, or perhaps myself, would be beaten unmercifully. This actually happened to one of my students at the village of Kessenich soon afterwards. Nevertheless, we stuck to the treatment without bleeding, which I had introduced, with Professor Nasse's consent, on Simpson's advice.\*

In April, 1851, I received a great shock by the death of my uncle and teacher Friedrich Nasse from pneumonia,

\* See also the footnote on this subject further back.—F. P. W.



while he was on a visit to his son, Professor Hermann Nasse, at Marburg. I had loved him as my father, and with regard to the development of my mind, he was a real father to me.

1850-1851.  
Sir James  
Young  
Simpson

Nasse's death entailed other changes in my position. His successor was *Professor Naumann*, a highly cultivated and intelligent man, a writer of big books on medicine,\* but without any practical knowledge of disease and treatment. I had known his unsuitability to the post of clinical teacher and had publicly expressed it, when a set of students had approached the Rector of the University to make Naumann Professor instead of Nasse, a petition which was defeated by a counter-petition sent in by other students under my guidance. It was thought that Naumann would appoint as his assistant another doctor in my place, but, instead of that, he implored me to stay and to help him examining the patients. He was entirely unfit, but up to a certain point I was able to conceal this by going round the wards with him every morning before the students came, and explaining to him every case. It was most remarkable to see how a man like Naumann, who had studied so much and who had written such learned books about the symptoms and nature of different diseases, could not recognize these symptoms when he came to examine a patient. As the students regarded me with great affection I was able to influence them to some degree in his favour. Naumann on his side overloaded me with praise and invitations, which I could scarcely ever accept.

Bonn, 1851  
Professor  
Naumann

This abnormal position, however, did not last long, for in the beginning of May, 1851, I was invited by the Rev. Dr. Walbaum, the Hon. Secretary and soul of the London

Bonn, 1851  
Election as  
Resident  
Physician to  
the German  
Hospital in  
London

\* Cf. Dr. A. Jacobi, of New York, "German Text-Books half a century ago," *New York Medical Journal*, April 13th, 1901. He speaks of Moritz Ernst Naumann, "who wrote a general pathology, in six big volumes, but did not expect us to know all of them—for he was a kind, humane, and genial man." Dr. Jacobi, in his own genial way, makes remarks on many text-books of the time, and of the great use he derived from one. I cannot resist quoting the following: "One of the special text-books much used at that time was Werth-Müller's *Augenheilkunde*. To me it was of special value and proved of more than local service—that is, however, what every specialistic work should be—for, strapped over my revolting abdomen, it protected me against seasickness when, in 43 days, I crossed the Atlantic on the good Boston three-master *Trimountain*, Captain Rea, in September and October, 1853."—F. P. W.



Bonn, 1851.  
Election as  
Resident  
Physician to  
the German  
Hospital in  
London

German Hospital (at Dalston) to apply again for the vacant post of Resident Medical Officer at that hospital. I applied and was elected. I have always regarded the want of success on the first application as a very fortunate occurrence for me. From my experience afterwards I am sure that my position would have been a difficult one, and, besides, I should have lost the social and professional advantages which the two years as first assistant of the Klinik at Bonn gave me. The friendly and professional intercourse with the English families at Bonn was a great advantage to me in later life.

Much as I wished to become acquainted with the land of Shakespeare, and with English medicine, for the practical nature of which I had some admiration, I had great difficulty in tearing myself away from so many friends and relatives, especially my Aunt Nasse, Werner Nasse, and Captain and Hilda von Noorden, and from the University life and the good chance of establishing myself as a "Privat-Dozent." Some people, however, encouraged me, telling me that I should gain in prestige if I were to work a couple of years in England before settling down in Bonn, that the Directorship of the nearly finished Protestant Hospital at Bonn\* should be kept open for my return, that my chances at the University would not be interfered with, and that I should have the whole of the English practice at Bonn and the neighbourhood. At last even the Noordens said that it was for my best to go.

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\* In 1882, whilst staying with the Klingemanns in Bonn, I contracted scarlet fever and was for a short time in a room of this hospital under the care of Dr. L. F. Leo (1814-1892). I think that Dr. Leo obtained this appointment in 1854, an appointment which would probably have been my father's, had he returned to Bonn. When I was a patient there the Sister or Matron was "Schwester Hedwig," who was a friend of my Aunt Hilda, having, like her, received her nursing education at Kaiserswerth.—F. P. W.



## PART IV (1851-1853).

DEPARTURE FROM BONN. WORK AT THE GERMAN HOSPITAL  
IN LONDON.

It was only when I had declared my intention to go to London, that I found how many friends I had, especially amongst the professors of the University and their families, amongst the English, amongst the poor, and amongst the students of medicine and the assistants at the different clinics. The students gave me a "Staendchen" on the last evening, at which they sang Justinus Kerner's "Wanderlied ("Wohlauf noch getrunken den funkelnden Wein") and Geibel's "Zigeunerbube im Norden." They gave me also a seal with an owl and serpent on it, and the motto "Spero dum spiro," in remembrance of my often having told them to be hopeful and encourage hope in attending serious cases.\* They also accompanied me to the steamer, where I found waiting for me Arndt,† von Noorden, Wutzer,‡ Naumann and others of my teachers, and many students; also poor patients who covered my hands and arms with kisses, and, amongst some English, the Havelocks and the Turtons. I went by the Dutch boat, which was nearly two days on the way, but was much cheaper and took me to Rotterdam, a short distance from the Hague, where I had promised to spend a day with the Bylandts. Linda was very sweet, but not strong; Ernst, her husband,§

1851.  
Departure  
from Bonn  
(26th or 27th  
June)

\* Cf. also in Part III, the reference to this evening and the songs which were sung.—F. P. W.

† Ernst Moritz Arndt (1769-1860), the German writer and patriotic poet, was Professor of History at the University of Bonn.—F. P. W.

‡ Karl Wilhelm Wutzer (1789-1863) was the Professor of Surgery at the University of Bonn. He wrote on many, chiefly surgical, subjects, including "the radical cure of inguinal hernia."—F. P. W.

§ Dr. Ernst von Bylandt was a distinguished physician, and was very popular; he had a court appointment as Physician to Princess Friedrich. He was a doctor with all his heart and was probably the only Count at that time who was a doctor. He had studied at Bonn, and had been recommended to Professor Friedrich Nasse, and thus became acquainted with his future wife, Nasse's younger daughter, Linda (note by Sir H. Weber).—See also back, Part III.



1851.  
Departure  
from Bonn  
(26th or 27th  
June)

was fully occupied, but treated me as if I were his equal in knowledge, and said repeatedly that I should become a "berühmter Arzt"; Friedrich, Carl and the other children were charming to me, calling me "Onkel Hermann."

Arrival in  
London  
Rev. Dr.  
Walbaum

From Holland (Rotterdam) I went by the Dutch steamer to St. Katherine Docks, where I landed on the morning of July 1st, 1851, and was met by my old brotherly friend, Commander Stewart, who saved me much trouble and took me to the German Hospital. The Matron received me in a very friendly way, and so did my predecessor in office, Dr. F. W. Beneke, afterwards distinguished for his scientific work in medicine and the reputation which he helped to gain for the baths of Nauheim and the active part he took in the foundation of seaside sanatoria (on the North Sea coast) for children in Germany. As soon as I could, I went to the Rev. A. Walbaum, the Secretary to the German Hospital, who immediately showed me perfect confidence, which was reciprocated by me to the fullest extent. As I stayed with him for lunch I became at once acquainted with his wife and his children, and was treated like a member of the family.

*Dr. Walbaum*, the Honorary Secretary and Chaplain to the German Hospital, was a man of sterling value and great power of will.\* He devoted all the time he could to the German Hospital, and knew all the details of the work, the expenses,

\* Rev. Adolphus Walbaum, D.D., was the Honorary Secretary and Chaplain of the London German Hospital (of which he was one of the founders) from its foundation in 1845 till his death in 1891, at 85 years of age. My father has elsewhere described a remarkable occurrence in Dr. Walbaum's life as follows: "A man of great energy and intelligence, who was the leading spirit in a well-known hospital, began to get languid and to lose the interest in his work at the age of 76. The action of his heart gradually became weak and very irregular, he lost the expression of intelligence peculiar to him, the saliva ran constantly from his mouth, and a viscid and acrid fluid from his swollen eyelids . . . oedema of the legs, and at last effusion into the pleural cavities, showed themselves in his eighty-second year, when suddenly the arrangements at the hospital which he had created and for which he had incessantly worked were in danger of being overturned. This caused violent excitement in him; he began at first to dictate and soon to write letters, he held meetings, and succeeded in saving his arrangements and his influence. Marvellous was the improvement manifesting itself from day to day while this work was going on. The pleural effusion and oedema disappeared, the heart became almost regular, the eyes and mouth returned to their natural conditions, the puffiness of the face subsided, and the intelligent expression came back. He remained in this improved condition over a year, when he died of pneumonia, supervening on influenza."—F. P. W.



the defects, the way in which the sisters performed their duties, the relations between the doctors and the patients, and the conditions of the latter. In the Committee he was the leading spirit and in difficult questions he placed before the other members the actual circumstances in such a clear and forcible manner that they always yielded to his opinion. He was in fact the soul of the Hospital. He discussed with me all the questions as they occurred, and very rarely we looked at matters in a different way; sometimes he adopted my view when we had differed at first. I held him in the highest esteem and always compared him in my mind with Dr. Martin Luther.

1851.  
Arrival in  
London.  
Rev. Dr.  
Walbaum

From the first day the work at the Hospital engaged my entire interest, and I was agreeably surprised by the superiority of the nurses—deaconesses from Kaiserswerth—over my old nurses at the Klinik of Bonn, though I had got on very well with them too. My English friends, the Maitlands, the Smythes (relatives of the Turtens), and several others, called on me and wanted me to come to them, but I entirely declined this, as I felt that I could not spare any time from my Hospital duties. I delivered none of the introductions which I had brought from Bonn, though amongst them were letters to the Prince Consort Albert (who had studied at Bonn) and Baron Stockmar.\* In this way I missed the chances of Court favours, but I still think that this was to my advantage. It was difficult for me to resist the advice of Lady Sarah Maitland on the subject, as she said she had a friend at Court who would be of great use to me. I felt, however, that the work at the Hospital required my whole time and that I should be dissatisfied with myself, if by visits to these grand people my duties at the Hospital were possibly neglected. Dr. Walbaum, whose advice I asked on the subject, strengthened me in my view.

The work at  
the German  
Hospital

Soon after my arrival I met with a grievous mishap. My last weeks and days at Bonn were so much occupied with leave-taking and correspondence, in addition to my ordinary

Loss of my  
books,  
letters, and  
most of my  
reminis-  
cences of  
early days  
(school  
prizes, prize-  
essay, etc.)

\* Christian Friedrich Baron von Stockmar (1787-1863), of Coburg, physician and statesman, was the friend and confidential adviser of the Prince Consort Albert.—F. P. W.



1851.  
Loss of my  
books,  
letters, and  
most of my  
reminis-  
cences of  
early days  
(school  
prizes, prize  
essay, etc.)

work (which was increased by having to transfer my duties to my successor), that I was unable myself to complete the packing, and had to leave part of it to friends and to the old nurse who attended on me. I took with me only my clothes and a small portion of my books; the remainder was to be sent after me in a large packing-case. The arrival of this box at the Docks was announced to me one day, just as I was leaving the Hospital for lunch at the Maitlands, the only invitation which I had accepted. When I told them about it, Sir Peregrine said that the chief man at the Custom House (Admiral Fremantle, if I remember correctly) was a friend of his, and that he would arrange that I need not attend at the Custom House in person if I could assure him that the box did not contain anything liable to duty. I gave this assurance to the best of my knowledge. When, however, the box was opened, *many* Tauchnitz editions of English books were found in it; they had been added as presents by my friends after my departure and without my knowledge. I was given the choice of paying an enormous sum as penalty, or allowing all the contents of the box to be destroyed. As I had no money, I decided on sacrificing the whole. The mortification was increased by my being placed in a disagreeable light, for I had told the Maitlands that the box contained only ordinary books, clothes, a few pictures, bones (a skeleton), and miscellaneous presents and mementoes. My friends, however, did not suspect me of any wrong intention. The loss to me, nevertheless, was very great, especially that of my prizes from school days, and souvenirs from my parents, relatives and friends; and the annoyance connected with the whole matter added to my discomfort. If I had had any time to think about it, I should have felt it still more, but as every moment was engaged from 5 in the morning till late at night, I soon regained my equanimity.

One would scarcely think that the attendance on only 40 in-patients and about 90 to 150 out-patients should occupy so much time; but I was quite alone; there were two Honorary Physicians and one Honorary Surgeon, but this rather increased than diminished the work, and, moreover, two of these gentlemen looked at me with some suspicion and jealousy, because the Committee of the Hospital bestowed on me every



kind of confidence and did not greatly value the services of the 1851.  
Honorary Medical Officers. The only distinguished man was Dr. W. E. Swaine, an Englishman, who spoke German, but he accepted some months after my arrival an appointment as travelling physician to a patient\* and I was charged by the Committee with the whole of his work, in-patients as well as out-patients. I valued this sign of confidence on the part of the Committee very highly; but at the same time it increased the amount of my work.

A few months after the beginning of my hospital work, I 1851-1852.  
was elected a member of the *Society of Medical Observation* The Society  
to which I may trace much of my subsequent position in the of Medical  
English medical profession. This was a small private Society Observation  
meeting at the houses of the members, who consisted chiefly of junior physicians attached to different hospitals. Dr., afterwards Sir Edward, Sieveking, who was a member of the Committee of the German Hospital and through this had become acquainted with me, had proposed my election. Almost all the members of this Society became afterwards distinguished and successful physicians. Amongst them were at the time of my admission Dr. W. H. Walshe, the Emeritus Professor of Medicine at University College (President), Dr. E. A. Parkes, of University College Hospital, Dr. Alexander Patrick Stewart, of the Middlesex Hospital, Dr., afterwards Sir, William Jenner, Assistant Physician to University College Hospital, Dr., afterwards Sir, Russell Reynolds, of University College Hospital, Dr., afterwards Sir, Andrew Clark, of the London Hospital, and Dr. Charles J. Hare, Assistant Physician to University College Hospital. Later on, amongst the junior members of the Society of Medical Observation were Dr. Charles Murchison, Dr., afterwards Sir, George Buchanan, Dr., afterwards Sir, R. Douglas Powell, Dr. Wilson Fox and others.

The main object of the Society of Medical Observation was to promote careful observation of the course and symptoms of disease, and it confined itself at that time to diseases of the

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\* W. E. Swaine, M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond., was an Honorary Physician to the German Hospital from 1847 to 1851. He was Physician Extraordinary to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, and afterwards practised at Scarborough.—F. P. W.



1851-1852.  
The Society  
of Medical  
Observation

brain. The proceedings of the work were rather different from those of other medical societies. Every member had in his turn to describe a case observed by him, and after the reading every member present had, one after the other, to make remarks and ask questions on the case reported. In this way every one was obliged to take an active part without pushing himself forward, and the different members became acquainted to some degree with the accuracy of observation and the abilities of their colleagues. It was my good luck to have interesting cases to relate whenever my turn came, and it was of the greatest advantage to me that I had carefully read the cases of brain disease published by Dr. John Abercrombie of Edinburgh, and the dissertation of my cousin Werner Nasse on the functions of the brain, a work founded on the different lesions observed at post-mortem examinations.

All the members of the Society showed a very friendly appreciation of my power of observation in regard to the cases I described and of the remarks I made on the cases described by others; and this friendliness was not confined to the time of the existence of the Society, but manifested itself in later life and in their judgment of my work in medical practice. They spoke well of me. They proposed me later on for election into the councils of other medical societies, and not rarely consulted me or recommended me for consultation by their patients and by general practitioners. When they heard that I had applied for the post of Honorary Physician at the German Hospital, they all sent me excellent testimonials without my asking for them.\*

1851 and  
later.  
Dr. Edmund  
Alexander  
Parkes

The warmest attachment, however, developed itself between *Dr. Parkes* and myself. I felt charmed with his zeal for the relief of suffering, his accurate knowledge, his great modesty and unselfishness and with his warm heart towards his students and his colleagues. He was the only married member of the Society, but had no children. He

\* I have a printed copy of the testimonials in regard to my father's application for the post of Honorary Physician to the German Hospital (Dalston, London), January, 1853. It was given to me on April 19th, 1898 (over 45 years later) by the old Matron of the Hospital, who naturally thought it would interest me.—F. P. W.



soon introduced me to his wife, always spoken of by his friends as "Mary Jane," whom he consulted on every social matter and whose opinion he quoted to his nearer friends, so that in kindly fun they often talked of what "Mary Jane" would say. Dr. Parkes was fond of German medical literature, so that we had in this another point of common interest. When Sir John Forbes in 1852 gave up the Editorship of the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review," Dr. Parkes accepted it, and after a little while he asked me to translate and to write little articles and reviews of books. He introduced the custom of affixing the names of the reviewers to most of the articles, and a signed review of mine on Professor Ludwig Traube's work, "Ueber Krisen und Kritische Tage,"\* brought me to the favourable notice of some learned men in England, and also of Traube himself, who afterwards showed me much confidence. In addition to casual reviews, Parkes created a quarterly report on the Progress of Physiology under my sub-editorship, which gave me regular scientific work, increased my own knowledge and also added a little to my income. The great charm of this literary work was that it kept me in constant intercourse with Parkes, whose character I admired more and more, the more I saw of him. The noble qualities of Parkes were appreciated also by others. Thus Sir James Clark, the Queen's trusted Physician, recommended him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, when he prepared for his gradual retirement; but Dr. Parkes did not accept it, as the duties would have taken too much time from his literary work, and as he altogether had no inclination for private practice. Parkes had commenced his medical career in the Army Medical Department in India, and keeping up his interest in it, he founded with the help of the distinguished Minister of War of that time, Lord Herbert of Lea,† the Army Medical School at Fort Pitt and gave up his work at

1851 and  
later.  
Dr. Edmund  
Alexander  
Parkes

"British and  
Foreign  
Medico-  
Chirurgical  
Review"

\* This was a long review which appeared in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1853, vol. xi, pp. 38-56. Traube (1818-1876), in spite of his reputation, did not obtain the title of Professor till 1857.—F. P. W.

† Sidney Herbert, first Baron Herbert of Lea (1810-1861). It was through him that Miss Florence Nightingale went to the Crimea, and became the heroine of the British Hospital at Skutari (1854).—F. P. W.



1851 and  
later.  
"British and  
Foreign  
Medico-  
Chirurgical  
Review"

University College and the Editorship of the "British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review"; the latter was taken up by Dr. Sieveking in 1855, if I mistake not.

My intercourse with Dr. Parkes did not cease with his removal from London, but it was kept up almost entirely by frequent correspondence, though whenever he came to London he came to me, and once I paid him a visit at Fort Pitt in company with Dr. H. Ranke (afterwards Prof. H. von Ranke).<sup>\*</sup> On that occasion I made the acquaintance of Dr. Frank (then attached to the school), who became a life-long warm friend to me and a link with the memory of Parkes. The latter showed his lasting attachment to me later on by asking me at the birth of my first son to attach his name to mine by having my son christened Frederick Parkes Weber. My dear friend, never strong, became more and more ailing after the removal of the Army Medical School to Netley, though he lived in a healthy house at Bitterne. He remained the soul of the school and was most affectionately attended to by his colleagues who loved him (Maclean, Longmore and Aitken), with whom I saw him sometimes in friendly consultation on his death-bed,<sup>†</sup> and I also saw him with our old friends from the Society of Medical Observation, Jenner and Reynolds (his former colleagues at University College Hospital).

1852 and  
later.  
Dr. Philip  
Frank

Dr. Frank showed his charming character from the first day of our acquaintance. Dr. Parkes invited him to dine with us when he heard that he had been a fellow-student of Dr. Ranke. During and after dinner Dr. Frank described to us the comical peculiarities of his different teachers at Berlin, especially Langenbeck<sup>‡</sup> and Johannes Müller.<sup>§</sup> After leaving Berlin he became an army surgeon and as such was in the Zulu War. The absence of medical literature and scientific intercourse connected with the life of the army surgeon who is constantly moving about with the army, induced Dr. Frank

<sup>\*</sup> Professor Heinrich von Ranke, 1830-1909.—F. P. W.

<sup>†</sup> Dr. Parkes died in 1876.—F. P. W.

<sup>‡</sup> B. R. K. von Langenbeck (1810-1887), one of the greatest German surgeons of his century.—F. P. W.

<sup>§</sup> Johannes Müller (1801-1858), the great German physiologist and comparative anatomist.—F. P. W.



to apply for a more stationary appointment, and he succeeded in becoming attached to the newly formed army medical school. Later on, through his friend, Spencer Wells (afterwards Sir Thomas Spencer Wells, the famous ovarian surgeon), he was selected as travelling physician to Lord Brownlow, who suffered and died of pulmonary tuberculosis. Lord Brownlow, who became Dr. Frank's most intimate friend, was accompanied on his travels by his mother, Lady Marion Alford, and two younger ladies, and Dr. Frank was treated by all of them not as an ordinary medical man but as an affectionate friend. After Lord Brownlow's death\* he settled at Cannes, and during the Franco-German War joined the Irish-American ambulance and acted as principal surgeon at Balan near Sedan, where I met him at his work in September, 1870, adored by his pretty little nurse, "Marie," just as he was adored by his patients at Cannes. Soon after this he married (December, 1871) Lady Agnes Campbell, the widow of Sir Archibald Campbell, a sister of the Duke of Westminster. In his work Dr. Frank was most judicious, sympathetic and helpful, admired and beloved by all. When the work became too overtaxing for his strength, he retired and came to London, but retained his love for his profession and spent most days at different hospitals, and came often to me, to tell me of the progress in medicine and surgery. Dr. Frank showed me his affection to the last day of his life,† and his only daughter Helena has become one of the most intimate friends of our family.

1852 and  
later.  
Dr. Philip  
Frank

My work at the Hospital increased in interest as time went on. I gained in medical knowledge and with experience came a certain degree of confidence in myself, patience and hopefulness; but the purely medical matters were not the only matters of interest; the contact with the life and struggles of my poor countrymen in England attracted my full sympathy and allowed me sometimes to give a little help by suggestions as to work and by recommendations to well-to-do friends and to benevolent societies. In all my duties I was warmly aided

1852-1853.  
Life at the  
German  
Hospital

\* John William Spencer, second Earl Brownlow (born in 1842), died at Mentone, on February 20th, 1867.—F. P. W.

† Dr. Frank died on March 17th, 1913.—F. P. W.



1852-1853.  
The Matron  
and Sisters

Rev. Dr.  
Walbaum

by the Deaconesses (the Matron and Sisters) who were all much attached to me, while the Matron, a young woman of fine feeling, treated me more as a brother than as a mere doctor at the Hospital. They came to me with all their troubles, not only illnesses or indispositions, but also griefs and joys about their relatives at home. In Dr. Walbaum, the Chaplain and Secretary of the Hospital, a man of great insight into human nature and of very firm character, I had a constant and dear friend, whose experience was of the greatest value to me and with whom I worked in perfect harmony to the last day of his life (at 85).<sup>\*</sup> His family constituted a kind of home for me, as long as I was unmarried, and the children played with me and made fun with me and my bad English, as if I were one of them.

Chevalier  
Bunsen

The Hospital brought to me also the acquaintance and friendship of almost all those men who took an interest in its welfare. Amongst them was the Prussian Minister, *Chevalier Bunsen*,<sup>†</sup> as he was designated in the papers. He was a man of about 60 at that time, very learned, full of interest in the history, the philosophy and antiquities of Greece and Rome, and author of many works on the development of the Christian church, on politics and history. He had a grand head, with warm eyes, a benevolent and shrewd expression, a great charm of conversation. His wife belonged to a distinguished English family—she had been Miss Frances Waddington—and had a rather grand presence; both husband and wife were very popular in society and much liked by the Queen and Prince Albert. They often invited me to their "At Homes" and dinners, but I rarely accepted their invitations. On one occasion they gave me a great treat. Their eldest son, Ernest v. Bunsen, was married to the daughter of the famous Quaker banker, Samuel Gurney. The family of the Bunsens were invited to dine with him in the country and took me with them, and the party drove in a four-in-hand with postillions, through the east end to ~~East~~ Ham in Essex—then a great park, now a small suburb of small houses. I sat in front next

West/

<sup>\*</sup> He died in 1891. See previous footnote in regard to him.—F. P. W.

<sup>†</sup> Baron Christian Bunsen (1791-1860), sometimes styled "*Chevalier Bunsen*," was German Ambassador in London from 1841-1854. His widow published a "*Memoir of Baron Bunsen*," in 1868.—F. P. W.



to Pauli, Bunsen's private secretary, afterwards Professor of History in Goettingen, and had a most instructive conversation with him, mixed with a good deal of fun and gossip.

1852-1853.  
Chevalier  
Bunsen

*Samuel Gurney*,\* the host (the brother of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, the promoter of prison reform), was a grand old benevolent Quaker, who showed me some attention, walked with me through his garden and gave me some shrewd advice about my intercourse with the English, always addressing me with "thou" and "thine." A most amusing incident at dinner was the waiting for the spirit to move someone to say grace. I was told by one of the Bunsen daughters that after sitting down everyone reverentially bowed down the head and waited till the spirit moved somebody to say grace. The silence had lasted fully two minutes and I wondered how long it would last, when I looked out of the corner of my right eye towards my neighbour on the right, the youngest of Bunsen's daughters, full of fun, and met her left eye turned towards me and a smile on her face. I was in great danger of bursting into a laugh, when fortunately one of the Gurneys got up and said a few words as grace. My neighbour was a very bright, lively girl, who wanted to cure me of seriousness. The Bunsens always showed me much friendship till the very day of their departure in 1854, when they invited me to spend the last evening with them quite alone at the house of Ernest and Mrs. Bunsen—Abbey Lodge (Regent's Park). Bunsen had been one of the men who persuaded me to remain in England, in order to raise the position of the Hospital, as a national German institution.

Samuel  
Gurney

Another great friend of the German Hospital was *David Satow*, a native of Riga, but quite German in his feeling, though he was also a great admirer of England and English institutions, married to an English lady (Mason), an earnest dissenter, a Wesleyan, if I remember correctly. Mr. Satow lived at Clapton Common, not far from the German Hospital, and on his way home from the city he often called at the Hospital and asked me to accompany him home, where his wife and children

David  
Satow, and  
(Sir) Ernest  
Satow

\* Samuel Gurney (1786-1856) was brother of the philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and Daniel Gurney (1791-1880). The last-mentioned, besides being a banker, took an interest in antiquarian matters, and in 1858 wrote a "Record of the House of Gournay."—F. P. W.



1852-1853.  
David  
Satow and  
(Sir) Ernest  
Satow

always gave me the warmest reception. Amongst the children was Ernest M. Satow, about 10 or 12 years old, a grave and thoughtful-looking boy, head bent forward, very fond of reading, not without some fun in conversation. He was at school at Mill Hill and afterwards went to University College, whence he was recommended by the Principal for a student-interpretership in Tokio; he afterwards passed from the consular into the diplomatic service—Bangkok, Montevideo, Tangier, Tokio, Peking—distinguished himself in all the positions he held, and remained the friend of our family all the time. The intercourse with the children of the Satows and Walbaums belongs to the most pleasant recollections of my life and formed a break in the often anxious work of the day.

Mr.  
Adolphus  
Bach

Another member of the Committee who took a great interest in the Hospital and became a warm friend of mine was *Adolphus Bach*, who practised as a lawyer in London. He was a man of warm sympathies, most unselfish, of Jewish extraction, but belonging to the Christian community. He was the man who had opposed my election to the Hospital in 1849, because Dr. Wolf of Bonn, to whom, he thought, he owed his life, had wanted him to use his influence in favour of his (Dr. Wolf's) nephew, Dr. Julius Mayer (my friend and colleague); but when I was appointed at the election in 1851 he gave me his full confidence and friendship. On my first Sunday at the German Hospital he fetched me from Dalston to his little home at Hampstead, called "Alpine Cottage," which is still in existence. Mr. Bach was one of those members of the Committee who urged me to remain in London to help in raising the position and usefulness of the German Hospital, to which he was so devoted that he left to it the whole of his property. He often said, "Der Weber muss bei uns bleiben, der webt unser und sein Glück."

Miss  
Florence  
Nightingale

During the early part of my stay at the German Hospital I repeatedly met *Miss Nightingale*, who had been at Kaiserswerth together with Sister Margareta and the Matron. Florence Nightingale was at that time about 30: she had not yet accomplished anything of conspicuous merit, but she had the earnest desire of rendering her life useful by reforming the nursing system in England. She sometimes accompanied



me through the wards and had long conversations with me on this subject and on hygienic matters and seemed to weigh carefully all I said. After 1853 I scarcely met her or had any correspondence with her. She was so full of work during and after the Crimean war, and was so much admired, that I did not venture to renew our personal acquaintance. What struck me specially in our conversations was the intelligence and eagerness which she showed in discussing hygienic subjects, about purity of air in the sick rooms, about arrangement of the beds, about disposal of the excreta, about the washing room and lavatories, etc. There was no sentimentality about her, no false shyness or prudery; thus when we were considering the choice between male and female nurses for men we had to enter to some degree into sexual questions, and we both decided for female nurses, excepting services which required great strength (not mere nursing) and some forms of syphilis and affections of the male sexual organs.

1851-1853  
Miss  
Florence  
Nightingale

Well-to-do people often came, wishing for private advice and ready to pay a fee; but I firmly declined seeing them, excepting in a few instances when they were sent by leading members of the Committee and gave a large contribution to the Hospital instead of a fee to me. I declined entirely visiting patients at their homes, but made an exception when Dr. Cappel,\* one of the German clergymen and a member of the Committee, came one morning after my round in the wards to fetch me to friends of his on account of the sudden illness of a child. This was the family of *Mr. J. F. Grüning*, then living at Stoke Newington not far from the Hospital, patients of my senior colleague, Dr. Swaine, who was abroad and had recommended me to them. It was thus that I became acquainted with my future wife, then a girl of 18, bright and handsome. Soon after this visit I was asked to dinner on a Sunday and sat next to her. We talked about sensible matters, the garden, work, literature, poor people in a foreign country and their wants, my duties at the Hospital,

The family  
of Mr. John  
Frederick  
Grüning

Acquaint-  
ance with  
Matilda  
Grüning

\* Dr. Cappel's first wife was Harriet Grüning, the elder sister of Lady Weber. She died, I believe, of typhoid fever about 1848. There was much typhoid fever at the time in the East End of London, where Dr. Cappel then resided on account of his work.—F. P. W.



1851-1853.  
Acquaint-  
ance with  
Matilda  
Grüning

my life away from home and early friends. I found her serious, judicious, friendly, listening to some suggestions which I made about reading and doing some useful work. I became much interested in her, but felt nothing like love or wish to marry her—perhaps partly because I considered myself not free, but, besides, because there was probably something else in my mind which caused a certain degree of restraint. I had lived for seven years almost entirely in University circles, members of which had at that period a kind of prejudice against merchants and their families; I had scarcely ever come in contact with merchants, although my father was descended from a line of superior mercantile men. The consciousness of my being poor made the idea of an alliance with a rich family, in which the possession of money was an important point, strange to me at that time. In spite of this, however, if I look back, I know that Matilda Grüning with health of mind and body and with her Juno-like head, lived in my mind from that day as no one else did. I saw her again at long intervals, and the impression gained in strength, and I had also something of a feeling that this was reciprocated.

Matilda's family at the beginning of my acquaintance did not specially attract me; she seemed to me quite different from the rest. Mr. Grüning, her father, made on me the impression of a shrewd man of business, somewhat stiff, always dressed in a black dress coat and a large white neck-cloth; his remarks about men and circumstances were sometimes severe and sarcastic; he was not fond of poets and poetry, except those describing human follies and hypocrisy, such as *Le Sage* and *Molière*. At the same time he loved music and was at heart a musician. Later on I learned to esteem and love him, partly on account of his fondness for Matilda, partly on account of his endeavouring to be just to all his children. Matilda's mother, tall and very handsome, had something cold and severe in her manners, proud and jealous, which did not attract me; a certain want of reverence for her husband, and frequent contradiction, made a painful impression. Emily, Matilda's much younger sister, was a child who, through her illness, had my sympathy and later also my affection. The way in which Matilda spoke of



an absent elder brother, Louis, made me wish for his acquaintance, and this turned into intimate friendship when I saw more of him.

1851-1853.  
Acquaintance with  
Matilda  
Grüning

In the latter part of 1852 an event occurred at the Hospital which exercised a great influence on my future. Dr. Swaine, whom I mentioned before, finding that his practice in London did not increase, and thinking that he would have a better chance in his native Yorkshire, where his family was well known, made up his mind to leave London, and had therefore to resign his appointment at the German Hospital. The Committee, especially Bunsen, Walbaum and Satow, did not know of any German doctor in London who was a Protestant (for this seemed to them a condition) and had a fair position in the profession; they talked the matter over with me, and I mentioned my namesake to them, Dr. Frederick Weber, of Green Street, who was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, was much liked by several of the best known physicians, and also in the best English Society, on account of his wonderful gift of singing, and was, besides, the son-in-law of a rich Anglo-German merchant (Benecke). The Committee agreed to my proposal and I was asked to approach him in the matter. Dr. F. Weber knew of me through his friend, Dr. Swaine, and expressed himself ready to become a physician to the Hospital. Two days later, however, he wrote to me that he must withdraw his promise, which was a great blow to me. Again I went to him and again I persuaded him to accept the post; but three or four days later he positively declared that he could not join the staff of the German Hospital. He felt that he had not treated us quite well and told me that the German relatives of his wife had a poor opinion of the Hospital and the medical staff, and that his friend Dr. Ferguson\* (one of the physicians to the Queen) and other eminent medical friends of his had told him that the Hospital, and the Medical Staff attached to it, were not well thought

1852.  
Resignation  
of Dr.  
Swaine

Task of  
finding a  
successor to  
Dr. Swaine

\* Dr. Robert Ferguson (1799-1865), who had studied at Heidelberg and Edinburgh, was physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, Professor of Obstetrics at King's College, London, and Physician-Accoucheur to Queen Victoria.—F. P. W.



1851-1853.  
Task of  
finding a  
successor to  
Dr. Swaine

Scheme to  
alter the  
constitution  
of the  
Hospital

Battle in the  
Committee

of and that he would lower his position if he were to join them. I tried to appeal to his generosity and to show him that it would be a real merit if he were to endeavour, by becoming one of its physicians, to raise the Hospital into a better position; but he considered this impossible, and declined. When Bunsen and Walbaum heard of our failure with Dr. F. Weber and considered the difficulty of finding a good successor for Dr. Swaine, they thought that it would be the best plan to alter the medical constitution of the Hospital by appointing a superior young physician to live in the Hospital and attend to the patients with the help of an assistant and do away entirely with the honorary staff, which latter was not in accordance with German ideas of hospital management. Almost all the German members of the Committee agreed to this plan, but the English were against it. Bunsen, Walbaum and the German party wanted to make me Medical Superintendent for five years with a good salary and one or two assistants, and though reluctantly I consented to accept the post, if it were offered to me by the majority, I had the greatest wish to return soon to Germany and settle in Bonn as a Privat-Dozent at the University. But I had seen the great services which the Hospital rendered to the poor Germans during illness, and I believed in the possibility of thus improving the condition and position of the institution. It was one of the first hard battles which I had to fight with myself. A fierce war broke out in the Committee between those in favour of the maintenance of the old plan of honorary visiting physicians and the "German party," who wanted to do away with them, and my name was mentioned by both sides in the fight in a way most disagreeable to me. The Germans extolled my character and my professional abilities, and the adherents to the old plan thought and said that I was in favour of the change, because my position would be greatly improved by it. They thought that the German party had so high an opinion of me that they wanted to keep me at the Hospital as long as possible. One member of the Committee, Mr. Tyssen-Amherst (afterwards Lord Amherst of Hackney) when he had listened to the explanation of the plan by Dr. Walbaum, said in a joking way: "I see, you want to give Dr. Weber bacon, in addition to bread and



butter; I don't know whether it will agree with him." At the final meeting of the Committee the German party was beaten by a small majority. I was sorry for my friends, but I could not help feeling rather relieved for myself, because the idea of binding myself for five years, which would have been necessary if my friends had been victorious, was not quite to my taste.

My position as Resident Medical Officer, after these occurrences, appeared to me untenable, as I should have had to attend to the patients under the order of the Visiting Doctors who thought that I had wished to remove them. I therefore gave notice that I should resign after the stipulated interval of three months (end of March, 1853). This seemed to cause great regret amongst almost all the members of the Committee, English as well as German, and even the medical staff. Not only the German members of the Committee, but also those of the English party, amongst them Mr. Nelson, the City Solicitor, and Mr. Tyssen-Amherst (who had made the facetious remark about the bread and butter and bacon), came to me and urged me to remain; they said that they always had entertained the highest opinion of my character and abilities and had never fought against me personally, but only against the intended un-English alteration; that they would consider it a great loss if I were to leave them; and even the visiting staff (Dr. Sutro\* and Dr. Straube†) tried to persuade me to stay at least another year. One member of the Committee who had been neutral during the fight, Mr. Adolphus Bach, a great friend of mine, was especially anxious that I should remain, and induced some of my English professional friends to ask me to withdraw my resignation; but, difficult as it was for me to resist the persuasion of so many superior men and so much appreciation from all sides, I remained firm, as my desire to return to Bonn and to establish myself as "Privat-Docent" with a thesis "On Clinical Examination" was very great, and was further strengthened by letters from Bonn, relatives, patients,

1851-1853.  
Battle in the  
Committee

Resignation  
of my post  
as Resident  
Physician

\* Dr. Sigismund Sutro, Physician to the German Hospital in London, wrote *Lectures on the German Mineral Waters*, Second Edition, London, 1865.

† L. E. Straube, M.D., was Surgeon to the German Hospital.



1851-1853.  
Resignation  
of my post  
as Resident  
Physician

and my former teachers at the University. Oh, it was a hard fight between conflicting interests, and greatly interfered with my sleep; for not only were there the friends of the German Hospital and my own attachment to it to be considered, but, in addition, I liked my work, and my intercourse with Dr. Parkes, who urged me to remain longer and thought that I could obtain an appointment at an English Hospital as soon as I should pass an English examination; he said that he was sure of it; and that another friend of mine, Dr. Peacock,\* was of the same opinion.

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\* Dr. Thomas Bevill Peacock (1812-1882) was one of the founders of the Pathological Society of London (in 1846) and was likewise a founder of the Victoria Park Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (in 1848).—F. P. W.



## PART V (1853 TILL ABOUT 1866).

DEFINITE SETTLEMENT IN LONDON AS PHYSICIAN TO THE  
GERMAN HOSPITAL; MARRIAGE; FINSBURY SQUARE;  
MOVE TO GROSVENOR STREET; MEDICAL MEN WHO  
HELPED ME.

My plans, however, were soon to be upset. Scarcely had I written to my friends at Bonn that I was coming back in April, when Dr. Walbaum came to tell me that he had had a long consultation with Bunsen, Adolphus Bach, Satow and others, with the result that I should be asked to apply for the still vacant post of Honorary Physician at the Hospital, that it was essential to the welfare of the Hospital that I should become one of the honorary physicians, in order to raise the reputation of the Hospital in the esteem of the English medical profession. My equanimity was entirely gone, and I declared to Dr. Walbaum that I could not see my way to accept this proposal. Even if I were to give up the advantages of my settling in Bonn, and my personal inclination, I still had to remember that I was poor and could not for some years earn enough by fees to maintain the position of a physician, and that the outward appearance was necessary to obtain influence amongst the profession and public and to become useful to the Hospital itself. Moreover, I could not, on account of my work at the Hospital, canvass the Governors to give me their votes. An additional obstacle I saw in the fact that I had already written to Bonn and Bronnzell about my decision to come back, and I should disappoint my parents and other relatives and friends by altering my plans.

Dr. Walbaum replied that he had no doubt about my practice, and that he thought I should never be happy if I did not help the German Hospital by remaining. When I asked the opinion of the principal members of the Society of Medical Observation they all were in favour of my applying for the

January, 1853.  
The question  
of applying  
for the  
Honorary  
Physician-  
ship to the  
German  
Hospital



January, 1853.  
The question  
of applying  
for the  
Honorary  
Physician-  
ship to the  
German  
Hospital

Honorary Physicianship, and Dr. Parkes said that under the circumstances I should be wrong to leave, and that he was going to write to our colleagues of the Society to send me testimonials. On the day after my conversation with Dr. Walbaum, Bunsen sent me an urgent message to come to him, and when I arrived he locked himself up with me in his library and told Dr. Pauli, his secretary, to allow nobody to disturb us; he then said that the Hospital was a national German institution and that it was a duty to my country that I should remain and improve its position in the estimation of the public and the profession. So at last, after a whole hour's discussion, I consented. Probably I was (more or less unconsciously) influenced by a feeling that it would require all my energy to *make* a position for myself in a foreign country, while at Bonn all seemed to be ready-made for me.

When I declared to Dr. Walbaum and my friends in the Committee that I would remain, they formed a Subcommittee and distributed amongst themselves the duty of canvassing for me among the Governors of the Hospital, while Dr. Walbaum obtained the votes of the German Kings and Princes and free towns. There were several candidates and many Governors thought that Dr. Hess had a prior claim on account of seniority, having worked for already eight years at the City Dispensary of the German Hospital; but when they saw my testimonials they advised Dr. Hess to give up his candidature, and at last I was the only candidate and was unanimously elected.

On the 31st of March, 1853, I quitted the Hospital, where a nephew of the historian Leopold von Ranke, Dr. Heinrich Ranke (afterwards Prof. H. von Ranke at Munich), entered as my successor, and I began my work as Visiting Physician on the 1st of April, having secured rooms, through Mr. Satow, as a lodger at 49 Finsbury Square, with Mr. Grégoire, a very old and most interesting, kind-hearted, and in some respects refined, French master, a truly antediluvian man, always in a threadbare, shiny black dress coat, with a large, mostly dirty white cravat, long black silk stockings and buckled shoes. I do not know how often he washed himself, but his hands and face were nearly black, and his ears were thickly covered with

1853.  
Practice at  
49 Finsbury  
Square.  
Mr. Grégoire



dirt. An old lady, who belonged to a good family, a Miss Thompson, was his devoted housekeeper, and I gladly arranged with them that I should take my breakfast with them, consisting of bread and butter and coffee from a large pot half filled with coffee grouts from several days, which stood simmering on the hob for several hours every day. Although he had been over 60 years in England, Mr. Grégoire scarcely ever ventured to speak English, and thus I had a kind of French lesson with my breakfast and much amusement.

1853.  
Mr. Grégoire

I was by no means sure of success and felt rather lonely in the large town; but I was determined to persevere, to do my duty in my new position, and not to be disturbed by fresh appeals from Bonn, although it was hard to be deaf to them. At first I spent a great part of every day at the Hospital to establish and assist Dr. Ranke in his work; the Matron and Sisters showed me such warm affection that I felt much more at home there than at Finsbury Square. But already in the first week some members of the best class of the German Colony came for advice and asked me for professional and friendly visits in their families, and before the summer was over I had a fair practice, including also some English merchants. This early success was, no doubt, largely due to the circumstance that those who had induced me to remain felt bound to recommend me to their friends, and that my name had been familiarized by the fights in the Committee and by the subsequent canvass. Moreover, my friends of the Society of Medical Observation sent patients to consult me about German waters. At the same time my dear Dr. Parkes gave me literary work in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* and often asked me about German medical writings and German medical men and Universities. Other physicians also, especially Dr. Jenner, frequently spoke to me about the translation of German articles, German medical literature and German medical matters in general. My success acted as a mighty stimulus on my health, which enabled me to work from 6 a.m. till 11 p.m. without ever feeling tired and without any holiday. I rarely accepted any invitations excepting at medical men's houses, but I frequently had tea or supper with the Walbaums and the Satows, and occasionally had lunch or dinner with the Grünings and the

Life at  
Finsbury  
Square



1853.  
Life at  
Finsbury  
Square

Meyers,\* who became very dear friends to me, and with the Sibeths and a few others. Towards the end of May of 1853, another trial was made by my friends at Bonn to induce me to come back. The President of the just completed Protestant Hospital came over to ask me to become the Directing Physician to the Hospital; and he brought also urgent requests from my relatives and other friends, as also messages from Professors at the University about my "habilitation" as Privat-Dozent. It was a very hard task to decline, but I felt it impossible to break off my connection with the German Hospital, which now had the paramount claim on me. Dr. Swaine, on a visit from York, who was at lunch with me just when the deputy from Bonn came, endeavoured to persuade me to accept the offer, as he thought I could never obtain a position in London similar in importance and emoluments to that awaiting me at Bonn. He called my refusal a "Jugendstreich," which I would some day bitterly regret; in my mind, however, duty left me no choice but to remain.

1853-1854.  
About  
Matilda

In the summer of 1853 some little agitation in my heart was caused by the betrothal of my friend Matilda Grüning with Mr. Bauer, a rich merchant of Hamburg. I became through this conscious that my affection for her had been greater than I had known, but I felt that I had not the slightest claim on her and I congratulated her in a friendly way, while she accepted my congratulations in the same manner, and thus we parted. Not long afterwards, a few days before the marriage was to take place, I heard that she had broken off the engagement, which she had entered into not from real love, but through the persuasion of her parents and some other friends. The nearer the time of the marriage came, the more unhappy she felt, and at last her parents saw that it was their duty to tell the bridegroom that the marriage was impossible. Dr. Walbaum, who seems to have known more of our hearts than I did, told me immediately of the news (of the breaking-off of the marriage), which again

\* Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meyer, of London. Mrs. Meyer was afterwards godmother to Sir Hermann Weber's elder son (born in 1863). Three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Meyer married three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Sillem, of London.



caused a decided commotion in me. Dr. Walbaum at once said that the fault of accepting and afterwards refusing the bridegroom, just before the wedding, was not so much Matilda's, as that of her parents and friends who had much desired the engagement and had persuaded her to accept it. He, indeed, did not lay any blame on her; but some of her own friends did, and still more so those of the bridegroom. Mr. Augustus Sillem,\* for instance, who was one of my patients, and a special friend of Mr. Bauer, was quite violent about it; but I am not sure whether he did not want to prejudice me against Matilda, because he may have wished me to marry one of his sisters, as he had half hinted at on a previous visit to me.

1853-1854.  
About  
Matilda

At all events no one could say that I had willingly influenced Matilda, since I had never seen her between the day when I congratulated her and the day when she broke off the engagement. I did not see her till many weeks later, in fact, till quite late in the year. The occurrence, however, made me think of Matilda much more than I had ever done before, for it showed me that wealth and social position alone had no predominating influence in her eyes. That was at the same time that I received the letter from Werner Nasse, in which he urged me to break off my connection with the Turtens, as he did not approve of their character and gave good reason for it. Through this my mind or heart was set quite free to fall in love with Matilda, and I did so. I was, however, not perfectly sure of success, as there were others who might be more acceptable, especially Oscar von Ernsthausen, and Hofman, the great chemist, afterwards at Berlin, who occasionally dined with Professor Graham, the Master of the Mint, at Highbury. Both were friends of mine. There were, therefore, some ups and downs in my heart which might have affected me more, had it not been for my increasing work, and for some encouragement which I received from Matilda's brother, Louis, who had gradually become a warm friend of mine and who spoke of his sister in a way which made me think that I was welcome to herself and also to her parents. At last on the 20th of April, 1854, the happy moment came

\* The eldest son of Mr. Hermann Sillem (1788-1849), of London.



1853-1854.  
About  
Matilda

during a walk in the garden at Highbury before lunch. Two or three days later I was accepted by her father, who only made some conditions which related to my ignorance in financial affairs and which were useful to me in later life. He also wanted the engagement to be kept secret for some months till after their return from Kreuznach, where they had been advised to go on account of the illness of Matilda's younger sister, Emily. This may have appeared to him desirable, but on the whole I do not think that such a plan is wise, as it may lead to awkward occurrences amongst friends, who in their ignorance of the engagement may express unfavourable opinions about the bride or bridegroom, or may busy themselves with match-making, irresistible to some kind-hearted persons. Such was the case during our secret engagement (Mrs. Sieveking, Mrs. Sibeth and others).

1854.  
Our  
Marriage

On the 23rd of September, 1854, we were married by Dr. Walbaum in the German Lutheran church in a very quiet way. Although I was proud in walking up with Matilda to the altar, I felt on that day no such exuberant joy as most other men do when they are united to the object of their love. I felt diffident whether I possessed all the qualities to make Matilda happy for life. I had already seen, in my not very long professional experience, several instances of unions becoming unhappy from temper, jealousy and other causes, marriages which had seemed to give the promise of the greatest happiness. My seriousness fortunately did not mar our happiness, but contributed to make it lasting. Matilda's love for me was so strong that it endured in spite of the trials to which the wife of a doctor is naturally exposed, and my love for her, combined with the sense of honour and duty to my noble profession, prevented my warm but always pure sympathy for my lady patients from ever encroaching in the faintest degree on my love for her.

Our honeymoon of three weeks in the Scotch Highlands and at the lakes was a very happy one, though we were laughed at for making our first halt at Peterborough to look for the tomb of Mary, Queen of Scots, for whom most Germans had some sympathy.

After our return we entered into the realities of married



life and daily duties. My practice gradually increased and left me very little time for either reading or literary work. I generally rose before six, often at five, breakfasted about seven, paid some visits till about half past nine, when I received patients in my study till one o'clock. Then we dined or took lunch. About half past one or a quarter to two I went out to visit patients till nearly seven, when we had a tea-dinner, similar to what I was accustomed to at Bonn. Three to four times a week or more frequently I spent two to three hours at the German Hospital, mostly in the afternoon; but not rarely I went there besides at odd times on account of interesting or urgent cases or post-mortem examinations. Often I went out again after dinner-tea, to see special cases or to go to meetings of medical societies.

1854.  
Our  
Marriage

As I regarded it an urgent duty, though at that time it was not necessary by law, to pass an examination for the membership of the Royal College of Physicians, I applied for permission to do so, but received in answer from the Registrar of the College (Dr. Hawkins) the information that I ought to attend at an English hospital school for a year before I could be admitted to this examination. I selected Guy's Hospital, partly because it was not far from Finsbury, but principally because I had heard so much of Dr. Bright and Sir Astley Cooper. Although I regretted the delay before the examination, I was glad to become more thoroughly acquainted with the routine of English hospital life and the clinical teaching at the bedside and treatment of patients by the most prominent physicians. In addition to this, however, the time spent at Guy's was of the greatest value to me by leading to my intimate acquaintance with Drs. Addison and Gull, whom I learnt to admire very much and who gave me in return their warm friendship, which lasted to the end of their lives.

Guy's  
Hospital

Dr. Addison was a truly great man of powerful character, a good observer and reasoner; grand in diagnosis and decided in treatment; firm and even obstinate, not quite free from jealousy; not always in harmony with his colleagues. His discovery of the connection of the group of symptoms called after him "Addison's Disease," with the suprarenal capsules, is a proof of acute observation and reasoning. He worked

Dr. Addison

X Thomas Addison, M.D., 1793-1860.



1854.  
Dr. Addison

for a time together with his elder colleague, Dr. Bright,\* and to him (Dr. Addison) I have reason to think much of the credit of the discovery of so-called "Bright's Disease" is due. It was said of Dr. Addison that he could not bear contradiction in diagnosis and treatment, but to me he was extraordinarily tolerant. He showed this in a remarkable way while I followed him in his wards. I came one day rather late and met on the stairs Dr. Whitley, the Medical Registrar, who asked me to see, as he said, a remarkable case of aortic disease just admitted by Dr. Addison. When I examined the patient, a middle-aged woman, I said that I could not discover aortic disease, but that it might possibly be aneurism-like disease of the pulmonary artery, though I was diffident, as I had never seen such a case. When we immediately afterwards met Dr. Addison, accompanied by his class of students, Dr. Whitley had the tactlessness to say: "Dr. Weber does not think that the woman whom you just admitted has aortic disease, but that it may be dilatation or aneurism of the pulmonary artery." When Dr. Addison asked for my reasons, I gave them in a modest way, but they did not seem to him convincing, though he added that owing to the number of new cases he had perhaps not sufficiently examined the case. When three days later the patient had died and the post-mortem examination had shown the correctness of my diagnosis, he warmly congratulated me in the presence of his students, and a few days afterwards sent me his bust in remembrance—a bust which I value more highly than many more costly gifts.† Some years later Dr. Addison became mentally deranged, thinking that his younger colleagues (he named Dr. Gull) wanted to deprive him of his position, and, though guarded by two attendants, threw

\* Dr. Richard Bright (1789-1858) became Physician to Guy's Hospital, London, in 1824. The first volume of his *Reports of Medical Cases*, published in 1827, contains his account of "Bright's Disease."—F. P. W.

† The case in question was published by Dr. G. Whitley, "Cases of Disease of the Pulmonary Artery and its Valves," *Guy's Hospital Reports*, London, 1857. Third Series, vol. iii, p. 252, Case 1. He wrote (p. 253): "The fact of the *bruits* being heard loudest towards the upper part of the left side of the chest created considerable interest . . . . And my friend Dr. Hermann Weber, who saw the case, hazarded an opinion that they might have their origin in the pulmonary vessel."—F. P. W.



himself out of a window (1858). He had told me some years before, when quite well, that in early youth he had intended to destroy himself; but had been prevented by circumstances. He was rather pessimistic in his views of life, and particularly in his opinion of women, having had an unfortunate experience in early life. Impulsiveness was the fault of an otherwise noble character. The whole man stands before my mind like a rock, untouched by time. Dr. Addison was rapid in forming a diagnosis, and came out with his view at once, even at the risk of being mistaken. He told me repeatedly that every doctor makes mistakes—"the best is he who makes least."

Dr. Gull (later Sir William) was very different from Dr. Addison; he was very handsome and careful of his personal appearance. He came from the little village, Thorpe, in Essex, where his father had been the proprietor of some small boats. He had worked hard as a boy and had read and learnt by heart many good authors, and quoted suitable passages on all occasions. He was a pupil-teacher before he commenced to study medicine at Guy's Hospital; he had no University education. He had been recommended to Mr. Harrison, the Guy's Hospital treasurer, who told him that his way to success would be to make himself indispensable to his teachers, especially the younger teachers and other influential persons at the Hospital. This he did. He spent eight years, I think, at Guy's, first as student, then as electrician, assisting the physicians whenever an opportunity offered itself, before he was appointed House Physician. He availed himself of every opportunity to enlarge his knowledge; he was a keen observer and strong in diagnosis and careful in treatment. He had great knowledge of human character. His manners towards his patients and their relatives were refined and sympathetic, he had a wonderful gift of language, and without saying it in so many words, conveyed to them the idea that no one else could know the case better than himself and could take a greater interest. He felt what passed in the mind of the patients and their friends; and adapted his words to their mental conditions (an example of harmony and sympathy between doctor, patient and friends).

\* Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D., 1816-1890.

1854.  
Dr. Addison

Dr. (later  
Sir) William  
Gull



1854.  
Dr. (later  
Sir) William  
Gull

Of Dr. Gull I saw more than of any other physician in the later part of my life: I travelled with him; I took morning walks with him; I attended a great many patients with him; he sent me many of his patients for an opinion; he expressed the greatest confidence in me, and repeatedly said to his wife and to me that if he should be ill, no one should attend him but myself. Yet he did not carry out my suggestions as to his manner of living, especially as to exercise and limitation of the amount of sleep. He had the peculiarity—which he shared with some other great men—that he often did not appreciate, sometimes even not hear, what was told him about a case by the doctor with whom he consulted, and that he afterwards pronounced his opinion as coming only from himself, without remembering or saying that he had been told the same before. This led to his being disliked by some of his professional brethren. Dr. Gull did, however, not intend to injure the latter; but he simply thought that his knowledge of a case was entirely the result of his own examination. Occasionally also he could not restrain himself from saying a clever thing about a diagnosis or treatment by others which offended some of his professional brethren.

Sir William Gull's friendship to me was uninterrupted, although I occasionally differed from him, and expressed the difference strongly, especially in his quarrels with Sir George Johnson about the Ricardo case, and with Dr. Pavy about the nursing case at Guy's Hospital. I knew that the peculiarity of his nature compelled him to act as he did.

Dr. Bright

Another physician at Guy's with whom I came in contact, though only after his retirement from the Hospital, was Dr. Bright, after whom several diseases of the kidneys, with superficial resemblance of prominent symptoms, were called "Bright's Disease." Dr. Bright was quite unlike either Addison or Gull. He was a short man with a large head, a face not exactly handsome, with deep-set eyes and an intelligent expression. He was rather silent and rarely expressed a decided opinion. While the other two physicians were mostly ready to give their view of the nature of the disease of the patient about whom they were consulted, Bright was generally hesitating with regard to difficult cases and evaded a decided answer. On two occasions when I consulted him



with another doctor and asked him for his view of the case, <sup>1854.</sup> he avoided giving any decided opinion, possibly for fear of <sup>Dr. Bright</sup> offending one of us, and only in saying good-bye at the door half acknowledged to me, with a "perhaps," that I was right. During some years Bright had worked much together with Addison, and I have reason to think (as previously stated) that his attribution of the combination of different symptoms to disease of the kidneys originated as much with Addison as with him. He was a learned and hard-working man and kind to the younger members of his profession, and specially appreciative to me.

In October, 1855, I passed my examination for the Royal College of Physicians and was specially congratulated by my examiners. One or two of those who were examined with me were rejected, but two men of some reputation were my successful companions: Dr. William Odling, afterwards Waynflete Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oxford, and Dr. Greenhow, who had been in practice in the north of England and had done some work for the Board of Health. Later on (1867) Dr. Greenhow,\* in conjunction with Dr. Sanderson (Sir Burdon Sanderson,† Regius Professor of Physic at Oxford), founded the Clinical Society of London and asked me to join them and to become a member of the first Council. This event, the admission to the Membership of the College of Physicians,‡ gave me a feeling of satisfaction, as I had disliked my position in England without an English Diploma; and it gave me a kind of prestige, as only one other foreign physician had passed the examination before me. Other foreign medical men felt this too, for instance, Dr. Guéneau de Mussy,§ the physician of the Orleans family, told me "You have shown me the way, I must follow it."

\* Dr. E. H. Greenhow (1814-1888), chief founder of the Clinical Society of London, was president of the Society in 1879.—F. P. W.

† Sir John Burdon Sanderson (1828-1905) was Professor of Physiology at University College, London, in 1874. In 1882 he became Waynflete Professor of Physiology, and in 1894 Regius Professor of Physic, at the University of Oxford.—F. P. W.

‡ He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1859.—F. P. W.

§ Dr. Henri Guéneau de Mussy (1822-1892) returned to France in 1871. He was a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London) and a Member of

*He became a naturalised British subject in August 1866.*



1855.  
Membership  
of the Royal  
College of  
Physicians  
The turning  
to climatic  
and balneo-  
therapeutic  
treatment

After I had passed the examination many of the leading physicians and surgeons gave me signs of welcome and encouragement, and many of them consulted me or sent me their patients about spas and climates. As I felt my knowledge on these subjects very inadequate for being considered an authority, I made up my mind not only to study the literature on the subject, but to visit nearly all the spas and climatic health resorts in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the climatic and other local conditions, the accommodation, and, above all, with the medical men through whom I might obtain the greatest amount of benefit for the patients whom I sent to health resorts. I saw more and more that the waters and the climate of the health resorts in themselves could do only a small amount of the good which I desired for my patients, but that an intelligent and sympathetic doctor at the health resort could do much by his advice as to the exact use of the waters and still more by arranging diet and regimen and giving hints as to the manner of living afterwards. The travelling with such a purpose of making me myself more fit was of great benefit to my mental and bodily health, and was a source of pleasure at the time and success in my position. It also called back the dreams of my young days, when I had the most ardent desire of roaming about in the world, and when *Wanderlieder* attracted my sympathy and admiration more than anything else, especially Geibel's "Gebt mir vom Becher nur den Schaum," and Justinus Kerner's "Wohlauf noch getrunken den funkelnden Wein."

The visits to baths and climatic health-resorts had many advantages to me besides the improvement of my knowledge. I was thus induced to take regular change\* and to take long walks with the doctors to learn from them as much as possible about the *genius loci*, climate and habits of the

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the Paris Academy of Medicine. Whilst in England as physician to the Orleans family at Claremont, he wrote an interesting account of the lead-poisoning which occurred in the Claremont household (published in the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* for 1849). My father saw a good deal of him in London.—F. P. W.

\* The holidays brought him "change of air," change of surroundings and mode of life, change of mental occupation and rest from his ordinary work.—F. P. W.



people at the different health resorts, and was incredibly benefited by them.\*

On one of these tours in September, 1856, when I was accompanied by Matilda, I arranged a meeting with my mother and my sister Minna at Frankfurt, partly, or principally, in order to obtain a portrait of my mother. I had heard from Dr. Cappel that the Court painter at Darmstadt, Mr. Hofmann,† was very clever, and I therefore induced him to give some days entirely to painting my mother's portrait. That took my mother and Minna every morning to Hofmann's studio at Darmstadt, while I visited the baths of Homburg, Nauheim and Wiesbaden. This portrait has been a source of ever renewed pleasure to me. It is not only an excellent likeness, but it shows her kind and sympathetic nature; thus she always looked when I returned from a long walk, or when I came home to Bronnzell from school at Fulda.

1855.  
The turning  
to climatic  
and balneo-  
therapeutic  
treatment

1856.  
My mother's  
portrait

The study of climate and mineral waters could, however, not be pursued without diminishing my active interest and progress in other branches of my professional work; I regretted this very much, especially with regard to affections of the nervous system; but it could not be avoided. As many members of the profession placed their confidence in me, I was obliged to do all in my power to render myself worthy of it. An additional advantage of this work was that it procured me the friendship of some of the most distinguished physicians at the health-resorts and further that it kept up my connection with Germany. It also improved my position with regard to leading men in the German Universities, Dr. H. von Ziemssen, Dr. Kussmaul, Dr. Traube, Dr. von Leyden, Dr. F. Th. von Frerichs, Dr. Griesinger; and induced them to regard me as their equal, in fact as one of "the leaders of the profession" as some of them said, while as a rule they considered themselves superior to the men who were not professors at Universities.

Climato-  
logical work

\* Cf. My father's "Holiday Notes on Continental Spas," *Medical Times and Gazette*, London. The first series of these notes appeared in the second volume for 1861, the second series in the first volume for 1865.—F. P. W.

† Johann M. F. Hofmann, grossherzoglicher Hofmaler in Darmstadt (see previous mention on p. 8. and Illustration IV). I understand that my mother and my aunt Minna took it in turns to accompany my father's mother to Hofmann's studio in Darmstadt.—F. P. W.



The contribution on "Klimatotherapie" to Ziemssen's Handbook of General Therapeutics

Thus it came that when Prof. v. Ziemssen was arranging his "Handbook of General Therapeutics" in 1878, he asked me to write the section on "Klimatotherapie," which brought me the esteem and often friendship of many medical men—professors as well as general practitioners, on the Continent and in America. I at first declined the offer on the ground of insufficient knowledge and over-occupation in active practice; but v. Ziemssen would not take an excuse, saying that I was the only man who could write on this then almost new branch of medical science. Thus I accepted the offer, and promised to send in the MS. in January, 1880.\* It was not quite an easy matter with the large amount of practical professional work which I had to do; for I had to read a good deal about the climates of different parts of the world and their effects on man. Between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. I had no time for this work, as I was entirely engaged with patients and their doctors, and professional correspondence. I therefore had to rise in the morning before 5 o'clock, and to work in the evening till midnight, and sometimes later. As 1879 was the year of our silver wedding, we had long before planned a journey of seven weeks to Italy from the end of October to about the middle of December, and during this journey I managed to write a good part of the little book by devoting three to four hours of the morning to it (before commencing the day's travelling and sight-seeing), beginning mostly before 5 o'clock. I had a few notes and figures with me, but no books, and had to leave references and literature to put in during the fortnight after our return. True to my promise I sent off the MS. to Professor v. Ziemssen at Munich on January 1st, 1880. Later I heard that scarcely any other contributors had shown similar punctuality; but owing to this Ziemssen had time to read my MS. and he sent me abundant praise about the contents of the book, especially about the arrangement of the material and my way of explaining the connection between climate and the health of man.

\* The "Klimatotherapie," in Ziemssen's *Handbuch der allgemeinen Therapie*, was published at Leipzig in 1880. An English translation by Dr. H. Port, under the title "The Treatment of Disease by Climate," was published in London in 1885, as part of the English edition of Ziemssen's *Handbook*. A French translation from the German edition was prepared by Dr. A. Doyon and Dr. P. Spillmann and was published in Paris in 1886. An abbreviated French translation by Dr. Paul Rodet, after the English edition of 1885, was published under the title "Des Climats et des Stations climatiques," Paris, 1891.—F. P. W.



The "Klimatotherapie" was not my first literary contribution, but it was larger than the earlier ones. I never had any inclination to write; I thought that what I could say was not important enough, or that many others must know it better than I did and that it must look like over-estimation of myself. Thus I scarcely ever wrote without having been specially asked to do so. In this way Dr. Parkes exercised great influence on me by giving me, as I said before, some work in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review* (which led to our intimate friendship). Later on the occurrence of many remarkable cases of diphtheritic paralysis occurring in my practice made some friends urge me to describe them in *Virchow's Archiv*,\* and this brought me in contact with Leyden, whose first literary work was an analysis of my paper. About that time I had also some very interesting brain cases regarding the pons Varolii and the crura cerebri—which I communicated to the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society†; then came the paper on the treatment of Phthisis by long residence at high elevations‡.

These papers and the attendance at the medical societies helped me to gain the esteem of many superior physicians and surgeons; I was elected on the Council of some of the societies, and what was more, to the Council of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1879, to my own astonishment, I was elected a Censor of the Royal College of Physicians. In the same year I received a marked recognition of good fellowship by being elected into the *College Club* of the Royal College of Physicians, a dining club, meeting once a month, consisting of about 18 of the senior Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians; this was more than a mere coveted honour, as the Club exercised some influence on the proceedings of the College and on the appointments. The President, the

Other  
Medical  
Literary  
work

Medical  
Societies.  
The Royal  
College of  
Physicians.  
The  
College Club

\* *Virchow's Archiv*, 1862, vol. xxv, pp. 114-141, and 1863, vol. xxviii, pp. 489-527.—F. P. W.

† *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1861, vol. xlv, p. 151, and 1863, vol. xlv, p. 121.—F. P. W.

‡ "Notes on the Climate of the Swiss Alps," *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, 1864, vol. xxxvii, pp. 15-43 and 333-364. Cf. also "On the Influence of the Alpine Climates in Pulmonary Consumption," *British Medical Journal*, 1867, vol. ii, pp. 41, 58, 148; and on the "Treatment of Phthisis by Prolonged Residence in Elevated Regions," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1869, vol. lli, p. 225.—F. P. W.



Medical  
Societies.  
The Royal  
College of  
Physicians.  
The  
College Club

Treasurer, and Registrar were always members of the Club. I remained a member of this Club for 26 years, and enjoyed the intimate intercourse with some of the other members more than any other social pleasure. On resigning my membership I was elected an Honorary Member and I gave the Club as a remembrance a silver case for cigars and cigarettes, selected by my friend Dr. (afterwards Sir George) Savage, the then secretary of the Club.

Private  
Practice in  
London.  
Migration  
from  
Finsbury  
Square to  
Grosvenor  
Street

The first fourteen years of our married life we spent at 49 Finsbury Square, which locality had in the beginning of my career great advantages to us, especially the nearness to the German Hospital, the comparatively small distance from the house of our parents at Highbury Grove, and the office of Mr. Grüning in Moorgate Street, and my easy accessibility for mercantile men in the City. Gradually, however, I was more and more consulted by people living in the western parts of London, and it often happened that on my return home in the evening there was an urgent message from that region which obliged me to go back and thus lose the evening for literary or other work. I postponed moving westwards in compliance with the wish of our father, who liked to come to us frequently for lunch from Moorgate Street, which was to both of us a great pleasure and kept up our intimacy with him. After his death, in 1865, I looked for a house in the west, and succeeded in 1866 in obtaining the building lease of 10 Grosvenor Street, on condition of becoming a naturalized British subject, which I complied with.\* Edward Grüning, our brother, built the house and we entered it at Easter, 1868. He had made the house as convenient for us as possible, and made the small hall and passage to the dining-room very light and cheerful.

English  
medical  
friends  
Dr. Henry  
Oldham.  
Sir James  
Paget

Amongst the English medical men who have been helpful to me by recommending me to their patients were in addition to Dr. Parkes and Sir William Gull, especially Dr. Oldham and Sir James Paget, who were not only professional friends, but whose families became intimately acquainted with ours. Both spoke always in the highest terms of me, as a man and

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\* He became therefore a naturalized British subject in 1866, but London had been his real home since 1851.—F. P. W.



a doctor, which, owing to their influential positions, was of great help to me. Similar, though to a lesser degree, was the relation to me of Sir James Clark, Sir Risdon Bennett, Dr. Conolly, Dr. Alexander Patrick Stewart, Sir Russell Reynolds, Dr. Jeafferson, Sir Andrew Clark, Dr. Guéneau de Mussy and Sir Samuel Wilks. Another man with whom I had come early into professional relation was Dr. W. H. Walshe, the President of the Society of Medical Observation, and Emeritus Professor of Medicine at University College, London, who had a great reputation and had written standard works on diseases of the lungs and of the heart. He had been cordial and full of praise for me up to about 1869, but when at that time I communicated to the Medico-Chirurgical Society the paper on the advantages of the treatment of phthisis at "high elevations,"\* he became much disturbed. He in common with the majority of medical men in England and abroad had always recommended warm climates, especially Madeira, Egypt and the Riviera, and thought that the cold and snow of high elevations was injurious, as he and most other persons did not know the real nature of alpine winters. This diversity of views produced a kind of estrangement, which I regretted very much.

English  
medical  
friends

The recommendation of high elevations in the treatment of phthisis contributed, however, greatly to the adoption of the open-air treatment, combined with abundance of suitable food; to this I devoted the Croonian Lectures which I delivered, at the request of the President, before the Royal College of Physicians in 1885 ("On the Hygienic and Climatic Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Phthisis," Smith, Elder and Co., 1885). These lectures were received very favourably, especially on the Continent and in North America, and were translated into several foreign languages. As I recommended high altitudes in winter not only as a cure but also as a preventive of phthisis, and as localities for education and strengthening the constitution, and as I induced many healthy persons to accompany the invalids, the enjoyment and benefit obtained by all of them gradually led to the selection of the high Alps

Treatment of  
pulmonary  
tuberculosis

\* "On the Treatment of Phthisis by Prolonged Residence in Elevated Regions," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1869, vol. lii, p. 225.--F. P. W.



Treatment of  
pulmonary  
tuberculosis

as resorts of health and enjoyment in winter as well as in summer. In the beginning I was sometimes severely criticized and even ridiculed in more or less friendly way—for instance, it was said that I was “Alpine-mad” and therefore wanted to cure every ailment by the Alps. Only once I endeavoured to justify myself, by a letter to the *British Medical Journal*, in which I wrote that I had been blamed when, 10 years before, I recommended St. Moritz for long stays in summer, and later on everybody (even some to whom the climate was injurious) wanted to go there; and I ventured to predict that the same would be the case with residence in winter.\*

Sir William  
Jenner

Sir William Jenner belonged likewise to those who greatly influenced my career, although the relations of our families were less intimate than those of my family with the Oldhams and Pagets. Sir William Jenner said that there must be an “authority on climate and waters,” that the public knew that ordinary medical men did not know much about them and therefore made many mistakes and that he regarded me as the authority. This, no doubt, contributed to the good opinion which the Queen (Victoria), the Prince of Wales and the whole Royal family had of me, and to their recommending me to persons connected with the court. The beginning of this was probably when Sir James Paget, who attended the Princess of Wales for her knee in 1866, suggested that I should be consulted. There was then a grand consultation at Marlborough House—Paget, Jenner, Sieveking, Prescott Hewett and myself. I recommended Wildbad, which was generally approved.

Consultation  
at Marl-  
borough  
House

The Prince and Princess of Wales went therefore with Sir James Paget in attendance to Wildbad (where Dr. von Burckhardt, my old friend, guided the treatment), and after Wildbad, for rest or “after-cure,” to Wiesbaden. There was in the August of that year the meeting of the International Medical Congress at Frankfurt, which I attended and where I met amongst many German medical authorities and friends, Sir James Paget, who then asked me to come to Wiesbaden and see the Princess and express my opinion about the result

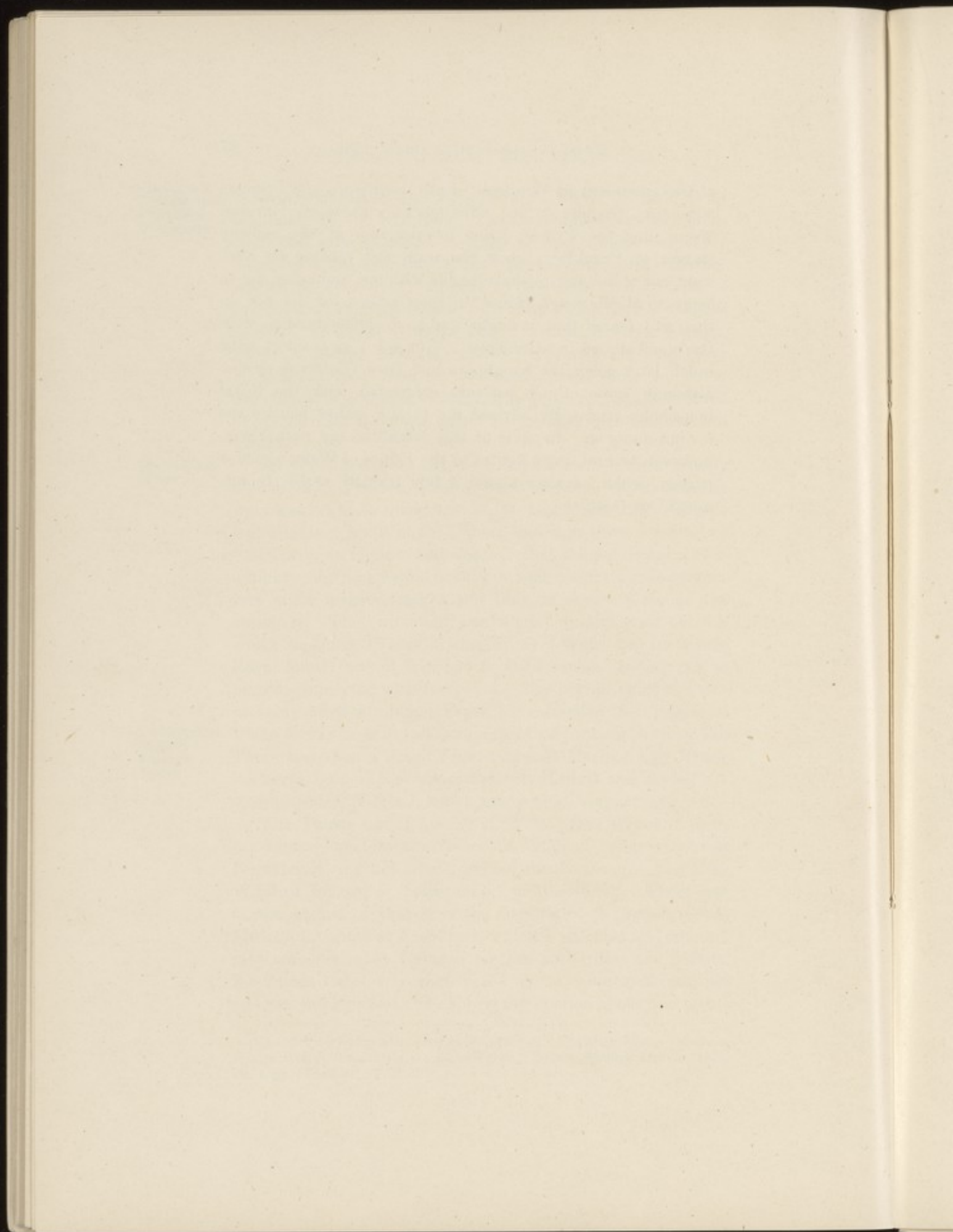
\* I think my father here refers to his letter on “The High Alpine Valleys as Winter Health Resorts for the Consumptive,” *British Medical Journal*, 1870, vol. i, pp. 43 and 44.—F. P. W.



of the treatment at Wildbad. Both the Prince and Princess were very friendly to me, although they knew my German origin, and the Prince, when meeting me at the railway station at Frankfurt, while the train was waiting for him, went out of his way to shake hands with me, and asked me to come to Marlborough House on their return. I did not do this, as I feared that it might lead to misunderstanding with the medical men in attendance. Nor did I go to court until much later when the Knightage had been conferred on me, although some of my patients connected with the Royal household repeatedly advised me to and rather blamed me for not doing so. In spite of this default on my part, I was, however, several times invited to the Prince of Wales's garden parties, when he always said a few friendly words to me, mostly in German.

Consultation  
at Marl-  
borough  
House







## PART VI.

## SOME MEDICAL FRIENDS.

SIR JAMES PAGET was a friend whom I greatly admired, Sir James  
Paget  
as well for his professional work as for his character as a man. My personal acquaintance with him dates from 1863, when I met him, with his wife and his elder daughter, at Lugano. On returning from the Monte Generoso rather late in the evening, I saw them sitting in a corner of the dining room of a rather poor hotel, discussing their plans for the following day. I introduced myself to them, was received in a very friendly way and spent a most pleasant hour with them; from that day Sir James, then Mr. Paget, became a sincere friend to me and remained so to the end of his life. I often had consultations with him, when he showed great consideration for my opinion, and he frequently recommended me to his patients. A warm friendship also between our families soon developed itself and Lady Paget often gave us proof of it; she would for instance accept an invitation to dine with us, when the fixed number of these acceptances (two a week if I remember correctly) was already full. She also gave me an engraved pencil-drawing of herself\* as a sign of special friendship. Linda became a great favourite in their house, and frequently went to supper with them on Sundays. To Sir James Paget I owe my first consultation in the Royal Family. When it was decided in 1866 at a consultation of the different doctors (Jenner, Paget, Prescott Hewitt, Sieveking) attending the Princess of Wales for the inflammation of her knee that treatment at a Spa should be tried, Paget selected me as the man to be consulted.

Dr. Oldham was another lifelong friend. We became Dr. Henry  
Oldham  
acquainted with him by asking for his attendance on Matilda

\* This portrait was an engraving by Charles Holl after a drawing by E. U. Eddis, dated 1874.—F. P. W.



Dr. Henry  
Oldham

in her confinements, which he was always ready to give—full as he was with engagements. I had a high opinion of his professional skill and liked him as a man. We often rode together in the morning, and our families frequently met, as long as we lived at Finsbury Square. Once a week I read German with Mrs. Oldham and two of her daughters—Edith and Sophy. Dr. and Mrs. Oldham were one of the most handsome couples I ever met with. Matilda and I were equally fond of both of them, and of their children, and our families remained united through life. Dr. Oldham showed me his friendship and confidence by often recommending me to his patients, which was a great help in my practice. Some time after we had settled in Grosvenor Street Dr. Oldham migrated to Cavendish Place, which helped to keep up our intercourse.

Sir James  
Clark

Amongst the early medical acquaintances was Sir James Clark, the physician to Queen Victoria, who interested me especially on account of his knowledge of *Climates*, and the practical work he had written on the subject. I met him first in consultation about Mrs. Huth, when he confirmed Mr. Huth's confidence in me, which was to me specially satisfactory on account of Mr. Huth's relation to Mr. Gruning.\*

Dr. John  
Conolly

Another physician to whom I obtained an introduction soon after my arrival in England (from Dr. Swaine) was Dr. Conolly of Hanwell.† My uncle Friedrich Nasse and my cousin Werner Nasse had told me so much about his merits in helping to remove physical restraints in the treatment of the insane and in introducing a humane system, that I longed to see him at his work at Hanwell; and I was not disappointed. The highly intelligent and benevolent appearance of the man engaged my entire sympathy and the patients and assistants seemed to look at him with veneration. The manner in which he explained to me his views and the alterations which he had introduced in the management of the insane awakened my deepest interest. I felt again what I had constantly felt at Bonn, when assisting Werner Nasse, that I should like to

\* John Frederick Gruning was a partner of Frederick Huth.

† It was at Hanwell Asylum that Dr. John Conolly (1794-1866) introduced the humane treatment of lunatics.—F. P. W.



combine the treatment of the insane with that of ordinary patients; but this was impossible to me. Each time, however, that I was brought into contact with insane patients they had my special sympathy, and the intercourse with men like Dr. D. Hack Tuke, Dr. Bucknill (later Sir J. C. Bucknill) was always most interesting to me, and I can never forget the gratitude which I felt when Sir George (then Dr. G. H.) Savage had the courage to place my patient Mr. Whipp, then chief coachman to the Duke of Buccleuch, the son of Baron Schroeder's great Whipp, on a four-in-hand and through this cured him. Whipp, while he was with the Duke of Buccleuch, engaged himself to a maidservant of the Duke's, and immediately afterwards became insane with suicidal tendency. He was sent to Morningside, the great asylum near Edinburgh; as it was Easter-time, I took a holiday and visited him at that place, and saw him with Dr., afterwards Sir Thomas, Clouston, the celebrated physician at Morningside. I expressed the view that the only work congenial to the patient and likely to assist the cure was driving a four-in-hand. The fear that he would jump down from the box to kill himself prevented the trial, till nearly two years afterwards, when, at Bethlem in London, then under Dr. Savage's care, this physician arranged a trial on a four-in-hand. Whipp was cured and afterwards returned to the Duke's service, married the girl, had children, and remained mentally sound, but died many years later from diabetes. Dr. Savage is a man of great energy and intelligence; he was a daring Alpine climber, as well as a keen fisherman.

Dr. John  
Conolly

Sir George  
Savage

Dr. Tuke, a member of the Society of Friends, if I remember correctly, was not only an accomplished mental doctor but a most amiable man, benevolent and helpful whenever an opportunity offered itself, which was very often the case.

Dr. D. Hack  
Tuke

Sir J. C. Bucknill, a great friend of mine, was a highly educated man, of much bodily strength and an iron will. He was a true student of Shakespeare and published a little book\* on passages relating to medicine. He also wrote a valuable

Sir J. C.  
Bucknill

\* *The Medical Knowledge of Shakespeare*, London, 1860. See also *The Psychology of Shakespeare*, London, 1859.—F. P. W.



Sir J. C.  
Bucknill

work on insanity. He was the originator of the Volunteer movement in England, and was knighted for his merits in this matter. He was during two years my colleague as Censor of the College of Physicians, and often formed views of his own and defended them rather obstinately. A sign of his strong will, with a touch of obstinacy, he showed in the treatment of his son, the present judge. He objected to his devoting himself to law, and withdrew his support from him entirely when his son stuck to his choice of profession.\*

Sir James  
Risdon  
Bennett

Sir Risdon Bennett, a learned physician, the son of a dissenting clergyman, lived at Finsbury Square, and showed me great regard. He was a kind-hearted painstaking man, endeavouring to do what was right. He had belonged to the original Sydenham Society† for the publication of important medical books, and had translated German books for it. He had no large practice, but attended the College of Physicians most regularly and took a leading part in many discussions, especially when legal questions had to be settled. Ultimately he became President of the College and was knighted as such. He occasionally walked with me, when we talked freely about different men and conditions. Though he was not always of the same opinion with me about the merits of some medical men and their work, he listened carefully to my opinion. To him, I think, I owe my election on to the Council of the College of Physicians and afterwards the Censorship. These appointments were rarely given to foreigners or to men who were not attached to English hospitals and schools. If they came to me by the recommendation of Sir Risdon Bennett, I owe to him much gratitude. The friendly feeling of other members of the Council may, however, likewise have exercised an influence.

Dr. Henry  
Jeaffreson

Dr. Jeaffreson, another neighbour in Finsbury Square,‡

\* I remember my father telling me this when we were looking at a memorial of Sir J. C. Bucknill, which, I think, is at Exeter.—F. P. W.

† The (old) Sydenham Society, founded in 1843, was dissolved about 1855. The New Sydenham Society commenced its publications in 1859 and came to an end in 1907. Risdon Bennett was the Secretary of the (old) Sydenham Society during the latter years of its existence.—F. P. W.

‡ In the *Medical Directories* for 1860 to 1863, amongst the list of those practising in Finsbury Square I find the following names: J. H. and W.



one of the physicians of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, was a <sup>Dr. Henry Jeaffreson</sup> clever and practical physician who had a very large practice. He was quick in diagnosis, and judicious in treatment. He never wrote anything,\* but everybody, medical men as well as the public, had great confidence in him, and if he had lived longer he would no doubt have become President of the College; but he died in the prime of life from typhus, caught from a patient about whom he was consulted. He expressed the fear that he was infected on the day of the consultation. He was an amiable man, and became an intimate friend of mine, in consequence of some walks which we took near Dorking, where his family and ours spent two consecutive summers and were in constant intercourse. It is possible that the manner in which he spoke of me to Risdon Bennett and other Fellows of the College of Physicians was helpful to me in the College.

Amongst other English physicians a great friend to me was Dr. Alexander Patrick Stewart, who had been a member <sup>Alexander Patrick Stewart</sup> of the Society of Observation.† He was a type of the old kind of consulting physicians, a thorough gentleman by birth (Scotch) and education, a Churchman, a Conservative, a liberal friend, a great and refined diner, with an excellent cook and a cellar full of the best port (he helped me in the purchase of a good lot of 1851). He often invited me and gave me much information about the life and manners of old Scotch families. He lived opposite to us in Grosvenor Street. He was a physician to the Middlesex Hospital, with great power of

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Allingham, R. Barnes, J. R. Bennett, T. Bryant, G. Critchett, H. Davies, W. W. Gull, H. Jeaffreson, H. Oldham, H. Weber. In Finsbury Circus were: J. Couper, J. Hutchinson, W. Moxon, T. B. Peacock, B. Shillitoe and J. C. Thorowgood.—F. P. W.

\* Though Dr. Henry Jeaffreson (1810-1866) wrote nothing, John Cordy Jeaffreson, who was I believe a relation of his, wrote the well-known anecdotal "Book about Doctors" (1860). Sir Norman Moore has included a biographical note on Henry Jeaffreson in his "History of St. Bartholomew's Hospital," London, 1918, vol. II, p. 565.—F. P. W.

† In these "Reminiscences" my father has spoken of this Society (which had a great influence on the work and activities of its members) as the "Society of Observation." I have altered this in all other places to the "Society of Medical Observation," or the "Medical Society of Observation," the correct name being the latter.—F. P. W.



Alexander  
Patrick  
Stewart

observation, and he was the first who recognized the difference between typhus and typhoid; but he did not continue to publish his observations, partly from a certain amount of laziness, connected with his habit of remaining too long in bed after his good dinners. Thus he did not get the credit of his discovery. He was a warm-hearted man, always ready to help a pupil or a poor practitioner. He was a bachelor. I could not persuade him to alter his manner of living, though he was grateful to me for my intention. He died rather too early for his constitution.

Sir Russell  
Reynolds

Sir Russell Reynolds was another early friend from the Medical Society of Observation—partly owing to his friendship with Dr. E. A. Parkes, who was his colleague at the University College Hospital. He was a refined man, hard-working, but delicate. He had a predilection for the study of diseases of the nervous system, which prompted him to take the house of the late Dr. Marshall Hall in Grosvenor Street. He married young, but had no children. His wife was intelligent and took much interest in her husband's work, and always corrected the proofs of his publications. She had however the failing of indulging in alcohol, and for a time she dragged her husband into her habit, by which his always feeble health was undermined. In spite of this, he edited most skilfully the large "system" of clinical medicine. He asked me to contribute one or two articles, but I was at that time quite unable to do so owing to the pressure of ordinary work. I, however, often spent an hour with him and discussed several points connected with his work. He and I went several times down to Bitterne to see our friend Dr. Parkes on his deathbed. After the death of his first wife Russell Reynolds had the good fortune to marry another lady, of good family, highly educated, and sympathetic. He enjoyed the esteem of the profession in general, and especially of his colleagues of University College Hospital, and of the Fellows of the College of Physicians, and occupied the position of President of the College with distinction, but only for two or three years, as it overtaxed his strength. He continued, however, his work of consulting physician up to his death, and I often met him and admired his judicious



advice in cases of borderland affections, moral and mental aberrations. We remained friends to the last day of his life; and Lady Reynolds, too, was much attached to both Matilda and myself, until a short disease—pneumonia—removed her.

Sir Russell  
Reynolds

Another physician who treated me always with confidence and friendship was Dr. (Sir) Andrew Clark. With him, too, my first acquaintance dated from the "Medical Society of Observation." He was a very energetic man, and had the gift of gaining the unlimited confidence of his patients. He trusted himself and felt that this would make others trust in him. He was one of the first physicians who gave his patients strict rules about diet, preaching great moderation, while he himself mostly indulged in large meals, especially meat, with a rather too liberal amount of alcohol (port and whisky). At the same time he took very little exercise, few and short holidays, and in this way disease of the arteries and renal stones showed themselves rather early. I often talked to him about holidays, but he said he hated them. He also thought he was one of those who do not require much exercise, and preferred his work and his fees. He was physician to the London Hospital and there at a committee-meeting met Mrs. Gladstone and gained her confidence, and through her that of the great statesman, who, when Prime Minister, bestowed a Baronetcy on him. He took an active part in the College of Physicians, and especially in the question of Medical Degrees for those who had not passed an examination for M.D. at a university. Through this he gained the good opinion of some influential men, such as Dr. Moxon, who procured for him the election to the Presidency of the College of Physicians. During the tenure of this office he suddenly died from apoplexy. I thought at the time, and think still now, that he might have avoided or at all events much postponed this, by a more judicious way of living. It was curious that he hid from me the fact that he had repeated attacks of renal calculi.

Sir Andrew  
Clark

Very different from Sir Andrew Clark was Sir Samuel Wilks, another President of the College of Physicians, the famous physician of Guy's Hospital, who was a much esteemed friend of mine during fifty years. He was a highly intelligent,

Sir Samuel  
Wilks



Sir Samuel  
Wilks

hard-working man, with great power of observation, forming his own views on everything, often quite original. He was a good teacher and a good physician; he has written a fine book on pathological anatomy.\* Great modesty was one of the leading features of his character, and this may have been the cause of his want of success in ordinary practice, and in consultation. His pupils not only loved him, but had also perfect confidence in him, and asked his advice for themselves and their families; but they were afraid of consulting him for their patients, because he was not decided enough, not at all self-asserting, and not convincing to the ordinary invalid. He was not always quite prudent, and did not act on the principle that even the most truthful man need not always say everything that he thinks. I had early in our acquaintance an experience on this point. Once when he met me on a Sunday walk he asked me to look in with him at one of his patients, a young lady who suffered from dyspepsia. He had told the parents that she probably had an ulcer of the stomach, because she had pain in the stomach and vomiting, which made the parents uneasy. When after seeing the patient I asked my friend what he prescribed, and when I heard that he gave her opium, I alluded to the possibility that the vomiting was due to opium, mentioning that it always had this effect on myself. After this he told the parents that the graver symptoms depended probably on the medicine. On the way home I told Wilks that he ought not to have said this, that there had been no necessity for doing so, and that he might lose the confidence of his patient, which actually occurred. Although he formed his own view on most matters of life, yet his mind was open to the suggestions of others. Thus, when I told him that too much sleep was in some persons the cause of illness and especially of disease of the arteries of the brain, he was much astonished and at first expressed his doubt about my view, but after some days he returned to the subject and thought that it might be the case, quoting a passage of

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\* His *Lectures on Pathological Anatomy* (London, 1859) contain the results of much original observation, and might almost be called a "monumental work," constituting a "landmark" in the history of the study of pathology in England.—F. P. W.



Coleridge,\* if I remember correctly. He spent the last years of his life in retirement at Hampstead (No. 8, Prince Arthur's Road), but always occupied himself with medical and scientific matters. I saw him occasionally and he often said that I and my children (Edith and Frank) were his most constant friends. I did not go often, because I found that it was an exertion to him to explain his views on account of my deafness. Only a few days before he died, when he was quite confined to bed, with two nurses, he was most affectionate, put his arm round my neck and drew my face to his face with tears in his eyes. He evidently felt—a last farewell.†

Sir Samuel  
Wilks

Another President of the College of Physicians was likewise an old friend of mine, Sir William Jenner. My acquaintance dated from the first year of my arrival in London and my membership of the "Medical Society of Observation." Jenner was then Assistant Physician to the University College Hospital, a very hard worker, and endeavoured to become acquainted with the work of German Professors. As he was not a thorough German scholar, he often asked me to help him in the translation of passages, and thus we became friends. He was a keen observer and followed up his observations with great energy. He recognized the difference between the different kinds of "continued" fever, as Dr. A. P. Stewart had done a little before him, but while the latter published only a paper with suggestions, Jenner‡ clearly proved it, and lectured on the subject before the College of Physicians. He took great trouble with his patients and obtained their confidence. He was a conscientious physician, and a good teacher, much esteemed by his pupils at the University College Hospital. In his position of President of the Royal College of Physicians he regarded himself as the ruler of the College, as an autocrat,

Sir William  
Jenner

\* Perhaps it was a passage from Henry Vaughan:—

"Rise to prevent the sun; sleep doth sin glut,  
And heaven's gate opens when the world's is shut."

Or was it a passage from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, Book V?—F. P. W.

† Sir Samuel Wilks died in 1911, in his 88th year.

‡ Jenner's publications date from 1849 to 1853. A footnote in Sir Thomas Watson's *Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic* (4th Edition, London, 1857, vol. ii, p. 795) says: "It is a bare act of justice to record that so early as the spring of 1840, a paper was read before the Parisian Medical Society, by Dr. Alexander P. Stewart, in which the main distinctions between typhus and typhoid fever were clearly set forth.—F. P. W.



Sir William  
Jenner

and when on one occasion the Fellows at the Comitia dissented from him and the Council of the College, he administered to the Fellows a severe lecture. He upheld the dignity of the President and of the whole College. As physician to the Queen he performed his duties with perfect devotion and succeeded in gaining her entire confidence. Sir William on several occasions consulted me about Her Majesty on matters of diet, change of climate, mineral waters and general regimen, but I am not sure that he thoroughly approved of my suggestions as to diet, which he regarded as rather strict; and as to active exercise, he certainly did not persuade her to carry them out. I have reason to think that he appreciated my views and that he placed them before the Queen in a serious way, and he may have contributed to the good opinion which the Queen entertained of me, and which she repeatedly expressed to the German Ambassadors and to ladies and gentlemen of her Court, who in consequence consulted me.

On looking back at my personal relations with Sir William Jenner, I am sure that he did me good services not only by declaring that I ought to be considered the principal authority on climate and mineral waters, but also by nominating me for the "Croonian Lectures" before the College of Physicians. These lectures gave me the opportunity of explaining my views on the treatment of Tuberculosis by physical and dietetic measures.

Lord Lister

Deeply engraved in my memory amongst my many medical friends is Joseph Lister, afterwards Lord Lister, owing to his noble qualities of mind and heart. Of him it may be said, that he devoted his life, from an early period of his manhood to his death, to the welfare of his fellow beings. He worked most diligently and grasped almost at the beginning of his career the immense importance of preventing any microbic impurity of the air from coming in contact with a wound. He was most unselfish, and almost incredibly modest. He gave every merit of his work to Pasteur and none to himself. He was a great admirer of German work, and to this was probably due his friendship to me, which he showed very soon after I first met him, and continued to show up to his end. I did not see him during the last years of his life, because he lived



away from London, on the East Coast; but when I met him Lord Lister last, he said with a friendly smile, "*Ewig jung*." He several times spoke to me of the great grief of his life, the death (in 1893) of his wife (a daughter of his master, Professor James Syme). They had no children; they were fond of botany and the wild flowers of Italy. One day in the neighbourhood of Carrara, they were out botanizing, and picked some flowers close to an ill-smelling brook. Two days afterwards, when they were arranging the plants for the herbarium, Lady Lister was seized with violent shivering; pneumonia developed and carried her off in a few days. Each time, when he spoke of this, he broke into tears. It is remarkable that the same sad loss should have happened to me with our Edie at Costebelle, in February, 1912. Deeply as I felt at her death, I can scarcely compare my grief with his; for he was left alone, while I had my children who bore it with me, and who embraced me with double affection. It was similar in the previous year, when my wife was taken away from me after the most happy union of fifty-seven years. All my children and grandchildren were near me with their love, and I knew that her life if continued would have been one of increased suffering, which she was saved from by her death. I knew that my grief was selfish, but I could not check it for a long time, till other events obscured it.

My father's remarks end here, but with a pencil he had added the names of Sir Lauder Brunton, Jacobi and Pantaleoni—having evidently intended to write next about them. Of his old friend, Dr. Abraham Jacobi of New York, he had already said something (see Part III, pp. 39, 40), but no reference had yet been made to Sir Lauder Brunton (of whom he used to speak in terms of admiration and affection), excepting in connection with Professor Ludwig (see Part II, p. 27). In Dr. Diomedé Pantaleoni of Rome, my father found an interesting and congenial personality. I remember him and Dr. Bernhard Brandis as guests in my father's house during the International Medical Congress at London in 1881, when I was home from school for the holidays. I do not know which of his two guests was the more attractive to my father. There were the old associations and ties of friendship with Dr. Bernhard Brandis (then at the height of his professional activity) and with the whole Brandis family, but in my father's eyes there was a romantic charm about Dr. Pantaleoni, with his old-world courtly manner, and the history of his political strivings and political exile. (My father showed Italian inclinations by sometimes using Italian names for places and persons in preference to others, Nizza and Mentone for Nice and Menton, Felice for Felix). Dr. Pantaleoni added to my father's collection of antiquities by giving him some objects found at the ancient Tarquinii, from a tomb which had been opened in his (Pantaleoni's) honour. Dr. Pantaleoni had been, I believe, a personal friend of Alessandro Manzoni \* and had played a part in the development of modern Italy.—F. P. W.

\* Or was it Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872)?



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## APPENDIX.

## (A.) OBITUARY NOTICES.

MY father died on the morning of November 11th, 1918. The following is a copy of the obituary notice which appeared in the *Times* for November 14th, 1918:—

## "A PIONEER OF OPEN-AIR TREATMENT.

"We regret to announce that Sir Hermann Weber, M.D., F.R.C.P., the distinguished physician, died on Monday at 10, Grosvenor Street, in his ninety-fifth year. Throughout the war his sympathies were cordially and wholly on the side of his adopted country, where he had worked for seventy-five years, and his one wish was to live to see the final victory which he expected. His last walk he took late last Sunday to buy an evening paper. His younger son, Lieutenant-Colonel Weber, D.S.O., R.F.A., and all his grandsons [of military age], five in number, have fought nearly throughout the whole war, and one of his grandsons lost his life at Ypres in 1914.

"Hermann Weber was born on December 30, 1823, of a German father and an Italian mother\* (her maiden name was Ruperti). His first years were spent on the farms successively held by his father in Bavaria and Hesse-Cassel, and his love for open-air life and for animals and flowers dates from these early days. His medical studies, begun at Marburg, were continued at Bonn, where he took the M.D. degree in 1848, and began to practise as a physician. At an early age he was so much impressed with the translations of Shakespeare's plays that he determined to read the original text, and this led to an energetic study of the English language. This knowledge brought him into professional contact with a number of English residents or visitors at Bonn. Among them the most eminent was probably Sir James Simpson, who had discovered in 1847 the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic. Weber had already, in his student days at Marburg, made Carlyle's acquaintance, and always spoke of enthusiasm of the walks and talks he had with him. In these circumstances Weber was naturally attracted to England, and accepted the post of house physician at the German Hospital, Dalston. His original intention was to return to Germany after a few years' residence, but the many friends he made ultimately decided him to settle here. Having completed his

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\* This should read: "A mother of Italian descent." See back, what Sir Hermann Weber himself said on the subject.—F. P. W.



appointment as house physician, he soon obtained a fair private practice, and his marriage in 1854 with an English wife was the final step. In order to obtain an English qualification he became a student at Guy's; in 1855 he became a Member, and in 1859 a Fellow of the College of Physicians. His practice, which was at first mainly among patients of foreign origin, rapidly penetrated into English circles. He was one of the pioneers of the open-air treatment of consumption. His patients—much to the surprise of the general public and not without protest on the part of more old-fashioned practitioners—were sent in winter to the high valleys of the Engadine, and returned with new leases of life and with joyful remembrances of the snow and ice under the blue sky and sunshine. Weber himself, in the interests of his patients, devoted his yearly holiday to extended travels in the Swiss, Tirolese, and Italian Alps, and was soon infected by the passion for climbing. He became an enthusiastic member of the Alpine Club, and a friend of Leslie Stephen, Clinton Dent, and other distinguished members of that select body. He travelled a good deal with pioneer guides, such as Peter Michel and Hans Grass, and took them out of their own district to localities unknown to them. Very early ascents of the Gross Viescherhorn, Aletschhorn, and Gabelhorn fell to his share, but he did not confine himself to any particular district, and knew the Alps thoroughly from end to end. In his sixty-eighth year he climbed the Wetterhorn and Jungfrau. When seventy-three he and Hans Grass, who had then given up his profession, still went out together, and among other expeditions crossed the Capuchin from Pontresina to Sils. In his eightieth year he crossed the Diavolezza several times. Great is the number of his patients and friends who owed not only their enjoyment, but health and strength, to his enthusiasm for glacier air.

"Comparatively late in life Weber came under the fascination of a new hobby. He began to collect Greek coins . . . with a special predilection for specimens embodying reference to the healing art. His collection acquired a high reputation among numismatists, and he was frequently consulted by the experts of the British Museum and other eminent collectors.\* One of these was Waddington, successively French Prime Minister and French Ambassador in London. Visits to Greece, Asia Minor, Sicily, Tunis, Egypt, and Palestine enriched Weber's collection, and helped to gather information for the use of patients whose winters had to be spent in warmer climates.

"In the meantime, the practice of his profession brought Weber into intimate association with many prominent men and women. Lord Derby, Lord Russell, Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman were among his patients, as well as many foreign diplomatists. He was also frequently consulted as to the choice of health resorts for members of the Royal Family. King Edward, then Prince of Wales, appointed him a delegate

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\* The medal of the Royal Numismatic Society, London, was awarded to him in 1905. *Vide* remarks of the President, Sir John Evans, on the occasion, printed in the *Proceedings of the Royal Numismatic Society*, June 15th, 1905, p. 24.—F. P. W.



to the Berlin Congress on the Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1899. He was on terms of intimacy with Lord Lister, Sir William Jenner, Sir James Paget, Sir William Gull, Sir Henry Thompson, Sir Spencer Wells, and many others of equal eminence in his own profession, and several of them sought his advice on their own health.

"Weber retired from practice at the age of eighty, but continued to take a keen interest in medical science and hygiene. His book on longevity and a number of contributions to medical periodicals were written after his retirement. He also continued to take as much exercise in the open air as his strength would allow. In his ninety-fifth year he was still able to cover fifty miles on an average in a week, without regard to weather. Though an energetic advocate of moderation in food and drink, Weber was not an ascetic either in theory or practice, and he was very proud of his cellar, more especially of his old port. Many honours were bestowed upon him. He was knighted in 1899; he was on the Council of the College of Physicians, and acted as censor for several years. He was honorary consulting physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, to the North London (Mount Vernon) Consumption Hospital, and to the German Hospital, and a member of the consulting committee of the King Edward VII Sanatorium. He was also honorary or corresponding member of a large number of learned societies in Great Britain and in foreign countries.

"His works include 'Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy' (the later editions being the joint work of himself and of his son, Dr. F. Parkes Weber\*); 'Notes on the Climate of the Swiss Alps' (1864); 'Means for the Prolongation of Life'; 'Treatment of Phthisis by Residence in Elevated Regions'; and 'Hygienic and Climatic Treatment of Phthisis' (Croonian Lectures, 1885)."

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Following is the obituary notice from the *British Medical Journal* for November 23rd, 1918:—

"SIR HERMANN WEBER died at his residence in London on November 11th in his 95th year. He retired from practice at the age of 80, but had continued to enjoy a vigorous old age, following out the principles laid down in his essay on 'Prolongation of Life,' originally delivered as a lecture before the Royal College of Physicians of London. We published in our columns last February an interesting note by him on the influence of muscular exercise on longevity, in which he himself attributed a great share of his vigour at so advanced an age to his practice of keeping up the muscular system, spending daily two or three hours in the open air, walking as a rule

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\* This is not strictly correct. The first edition (Smith, Elder and Co., London, 1896), entitled "The Spas and Mineral Waters of Europe," was written jointly with Dr. F. Parkes Weber. See further on, in the list of medical writings.—F. P. W.



thirty, or frequently forty or fifty miles a week, enjoying, as he characteristically added, the beauties of nature. During the last few weeks he had been rapidly losing strength, as he himself knew, but the end came suddenly and peacefully—a kind of faint as he was getting up in the morning. His mind, especially his thoughtfulness for others, remained the same to the last.

"Sir Hermann Weber was born on December 30th, 1823, the son of a German father and an Italian mother. His early years were spent on the farms successively held by his father in Bavaria and Hesse-Cassel. He went to school at Fulda, and received his medical education first at Marburg and afterwards at Bonn, where he graduated M.D. in 1848. While at Bonn he became acquainted with some Englishmen who greatly influenced his future: they were Sir Peregrine Maitland, a Waterloo veteran, Sir Henry Havelock, and Sir James Simpson, who was paying a visit to Germany; at Marburg he had made the acquaintance of Carlyle, and never forgot the walks and talks he had with that philosopher. His desire to read Shakespeare in the original had already led him to study the English language, and he was therefore prepared to accept the post of house physician at the German Hospital, Dalston, to which he afterwards became physician and consulting physician. His disposition to remain in England was confirmed by his marriage to an English lady in 1854.

"He determined to practise as a physician in London, and after a period of study at Guy's Hospital he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1855. The position he had already obtained is shown by the fact that he was elected a Fellow four years later. He was the oldest surviving Fellow of the College, Dr. William Odling, F.R.S., who was elected in the same year, being six years his junior in age. Soon after his arrival in England he became a member of the Medical Society of Observation, which included nearly all the rising physicians of that day. In later life he would refer to the interest attaching to its meetings and discussions, and the pleasure he derived from his acquaintance with its members. Much of his success, both as a physician and as a member of the profession in London, was due to his extraordinary charm of manner; no one could be in his company for even a few minutes without coming under the spell. Among his friends in the early days in London were Addison, Edmund Parkes, Wilson Fox, and Hilton Fagge. His affection and admiration for Parkes led him in 1895 to present to the College a sum of £3,000 to found a prize to be awarded every third year to the author of the best essay upon some subject connected with the etiology, prevention, pathology or treatment of tuberculosis. The prize, appropriately named the Weber-Parkes Prize, has been awarded on five occasions.

"Hermann Weber was from the first specially interested in the treatment of consumption, and he was among the first to advise patients to go to Switzerland for the winter. He was in the habit of spending his holidays in the Swiss, Tyrolese and Italian Alps; he was a member of the Alpine Club, and made many early ascents of difficult mountains; in his 68th year climbed



the Wetterhorn and Jungfrau, when 73 crossed the Capuchin from Pontresina to Sils, and in his 80th year crossed the Diavolezza. In 1885 he gave the Croonian Lectures before the Royal College of Physicians on the hygienic and climatic treatment of phthisis, and contributed several articles on related subjects to 'Quain's Dictionary,' and Allbutt and Rolleston's 'System of Medicine.' He placed his knowledge of health resorts at the disposal of the profession in a volume entitled the 'Mineral Waters and Health Resorts of Europe,' afterwards replaced by a volume entitled 'Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy,' written in association with his son, Dr. F. Parkes Weber. Hermann Weber received the honour of knighthood in 1899. He was a censor of the College of Physicians in 1879-80; he was consulting physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption at Ventnor, to the North London Consumption Hospital, to the German Hospital, and a member of the consulting committee of King Edward VII Sanatorium; he was also an honorary or corresponding member of a large number of learned societies."

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Following is the obituary notice from the *Lancet*, London, December 7th, 1918:—

"As we have already announced, Sir Hermann Weber, who may be regarded as the founder of the science of climatotherapy, died at his residence, 10, Grosvenor Street, at the advanced age of 95, on November 11th. Born of a German father and an Italian mother, his sympathies were entirely on the side of England, his adopted country, where he worked for 75 years: his younger son, Lieutenant-Colonel Weber, D.S.O., R.F.A., and all his grandsons of military age, five in number, have fought in the war, and one of these laid down his life at Ypres at the beginning of hostilities.

"Hermann Weber commenced his medical studies at Marburg, whence he proceeded to Bonn, where he graduated M.D. in 1848. In his student days at Marburg he met Carlyle; while his knowledge of the works of Shakespeare and his determination to read them in the original brought him into social relations with English visitors at Bonn, among them being Sir James Simpson. A strong feeling in favour of British sociology was thus created, and Weber applied for and obtained the post of house physician to the German Hospital at Dalston. The many friends that he made there, the acquisition of a private practice, membership of the now defunct Medical Society of Observation, to which much medical progress was owing at the time, and finally the marrying of an English wife in 1854 were all factors in the decision to make England his home. He accordingly entered as a student at Guy's Hospital in order to obtain an English qualification, and in 1855 became a member of the Royal College of Physicians in London and shortly afterwards a Fellow of that body.

"All idea of returning to Germany now disappeared from his mind, and



from a small clientèle of mostly foreign patients Weber's practice soon extended into English circles. His advocacy of the high valleys of the Engadine as health resorts in many conditions of debility added to his reputation, and the return from those climates of distinguished patients in renewed vigour proved the correctness of his judgment. Himself an ardent mountain climber—in his 80th year he traversed the Diavolezza—and knowing the Alps thoroughly, his selection of spots where graded exercise could be combined with quiet and beautiful environment was unerring. Among famous men whose improvement in health under Weber's care gave public advertisement to the claims of climatotherapy may be mentioned five Prime Ministers—namely, the Lord Derby, Earl Russell (Lord John Russell), Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannermann—and he was frequently consulted on the choice of a health resort for members of the Royal Family. His professional status was recognized by the Royal College of Physicians, where he served on the Council for five years, being Censor in 1879 and 1880. In 1899 he received the honour of knighthood. Weber's long and distinguished association with life assurance work formed another claim to public recognition. He was medical officer to the central office of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for many years, was President of the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association from 1897 to 1899 inclusive, and his Presidential Address on Heredity in relation to Life Assurance showed considerable prevision in respect of matters that have since become subjects for more elaborate discussion and arrangement.

"Sir Hermann Weber actually retired from practice at the age of 80, but for the fifteen years which remained to him he continued to take the keenest interest in his profession. He contributed to medical periodicals and wrote a work on 'Means for the Prolongation of Life,' the fourth edition of which was reviewed in these columns recently. The value of his teaching here was certainly well illustrated in his own case, for at the age of 95 he was able to walk on an average fifty miles a week regardless of weather. Of his other literary work the following may be mentioned in illustration of the duration of his activities: 'Notes on the Climate of the Swiss Alps' (1864); *Klimato-Therapie* in 'Ziemmsen's Handbook of General Therapeutics' (1880); 'Hygienic and Climatic Treatment of Phthisis' (founded on the Croonian lectures of the Royal College of Physicians of London for 1885); 'Treatment of Phthisis by residence in Elevated Regions'; articles in Quain's 'Dictionary of Medicine' and Allbutt and Rolleston's 'System of Medicine'; with Dr. Parkes Weber, 'Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy,' third edition, 1907 (the *Lancet*, February 16th, 1907).

"Numismatics became his hobby in later years, and he became an accepted authority on Greek coins. Visits to Greece, Sicily, Tunis, Egypt, Asia Minor, and Palestine enriched his collection, and at the same time helped him to confirm his views and gather further information on climatology. During the last weeks he had obviously been losing strength rapidly, as he himself knew. But the end came suddenly and peacefully."



In regard to his love of mountaineering, the following notice is reproduced from the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, London, November 23rd, 1918, page 357 :—

"By the death of Sir Hermann Weber in his ninety-fifth year, modern mountaineering loses practically its last link with the Alps in pre-Alpine Club days. Sir Hermann's passion for mountain-climbing dates back to his early years, though, like the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, Edward Whymper and many another of the 'golden age,' he continued his annual expeditions among his beloved mountains until after his eightieth birthday. In his younger days Sir Hermann made many early ascents, particularly of the Gross Viescherhorn, Aletschhorn, and Gabelhorn, but so far as our records go there is no mention of any pioneer ascent of importance to his credit. Doubtless, led by such famous guides as Peter Michel and Hans Grass, of Pontresina, many of his routes would in these days be regarded as equivalent to new ascents. Before the Alpine Club's mantle was cast over Switzerland, mere fugitive records were made of 'ways and means'; it was enough to know that someone had built a tiny tower on a lofty peak: how the climb had been made, and even when, and by whom, was scarcely matter of more than local knowledge and curiosity. Sir Hermann Weber was a friend of 'The Old Guard' of the Alps, of Leslie Stephen, of Clinton Dent, and of the many who made glorious the records of the Alpine Club and gained for its membership such salutary renown among guides, porters, and others in the deep valleys. Weber was never a centerist; his climbs included every district of the Alps. He was an explorer, for his own purpose and satisfaction, in many out-of-the-way areas which are even yet little visited. To him must be given part of the credit of the 'secondary education' which in pre-war days was such a token of Continental guiding. In the old days, the only man in the valley who knew the mountain was the chamois hunter—who was often an erratic and sometimes an unsatisfactory person. The only glacier, the only crags, the only peak he knew was the one he haunted for sport—and chamois do not frequent the bleak topmost ridges of the Alps. His only language was the local patois; his outlook was a narrow patch of light in a world of superstition. On such material, Stephen, Dent, Weber, and others worked wonders; teaching them the broader aspects of mountaineering, the glory of strange peaks, and taking them to the Himalaya, Caucasus, New Zealand, Norway, and elsewhere on their masters' expeditions. The guide was always equal to the problem, but in early times either 'Monsieur' or 'Herr' had to do the pathfinding and make the arrangements in strange districts (i.e., outside the one familiar valley). The great guides of to-day (may their numbers increase!) are cosmopolitan in spirit, sound in judgment of strange affairs, and often accomplished linguists and excellent companions. It is due to the memory of such as Sir Hermann Weber to point out that the great achievements among the world's mountains in the coming years were built on the same broad foundation of 'guideship' laid down so many years ago."

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Following is the obituary notice, by Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, London, Fourth Series, 1918, vol. xviii, p. 270:—

"The death of Sir Hermann Weber, on November 11th, in his ninety-fifth year, removes from the ranks of Greek numismatists a very distinguished and honoured member. This is not the place to describe his career as a pioneer in certain methods of medical treatment, or as a mountain-climber, or even to dwell on the personal characteristics which endeared him to all who came into contact with him. His interest in numismatics was first roused by types referring to ancient medicine, but rapidly extended to Greek coins in general, and resulted in the making of a collection which included not only a large number of rarities of the finest period of art, but many pieces of capital importance for the numismatic specialist. He joined the Numismatic Society in 1883, served on its Council from 1889 to 1906, and was five times Vice-President between 1890 and 1901. He was awarded the Medal of the Society in 1905. His chief written contributions to Numismatics were the following papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*: 'On Some Unpublished or Rare Greek Coins,' ser. iii, vol. xii (1892) and vol. xvi (1896); 'Coins of Mende,' vol. xviii (1898); 'On Finds of Archaic Greek Coins in Lower Egypt,' vol. xix (1899); to which may be added his paper in 'Corolla Numismatica' (1906) on Rare or Unpublished Coins in his collection.

"But his generosity in giving access to his cabinet to any scholar who chose to apply to him was no less valuable as a contribution to science than the communications which took shape in print."

Sir NORMAN MOORE, the President of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in a short obituary notice at the College, on April 14th, 1919, remarked that Sir Hermann Weber was elected a Fellow of the R.C.P. in 1859, and was a Censor in 1879 and 1880. In 1885 he delivered the Croonian lectures on the Hygienic and Climatic Treatment of Phthisis. "When more than half through his long life he began the study of Greek coins, and pursued it with great interest and success. . . . To travel amongst the Alps was at once his professional duty and his pleasure, and he continued to find his way through lofty passes after he was three score years and ten. He gave the College £3,000 to found a prize for the study of Tuberculosis, now called the Weber-Parkes prize. An interesting Græco-Roman statue of Asclepius and Telesphorus was another gift from him.\* In 1899 he was knighted. He was of opinion that his long life was in large part due to his daily walks. In a week, till a short time before his death, he would walk from thirty to fifty miles. When one met him he never seemed the least out of breath, and his bright expression made it impossible to go on without pausing for a few pleasant words with him. A sense of loss of strength accordant to his years was his only 'cold gradation of decay' before—

'Death broke at once his vital chain  
And freed his soul the nearest way.'"

\* I do not know where my father obtained this antique marble. He presented it to the Royal College of Physicians in 1891.—F. P. W.



The following is from "An Appreciation of Hermann Weber," by Dr. Abraham Jacobi,\* of New York, in the Osler Presentation Volumes, 1919:—

"Hermann Weber was a lifelong friend of mine. I knew him first at Bonn in 1849, after having left the University of Goettingen in 1849. My sojourn at Bonn lasted from my sixth semester, 1849 to 1851, where after my eighth semester I graduated in medicine in April, 1851. . . .

"It was in Bonn that he graduated in medicine, 1848, and built the foundation for his future greatness, his position there being that of first assistant of the medical clinic of the university. As such, he prepared the lectures of the professor, Friedrich Nasse, for whom he was the superintendent of the medical clinic. In that capacity he controlled the clinic-dispensary work, which, under Nasse, was quite extensive, the number of patients from the poorer classes treated at the clinic being very large, consisting of adults and children, both surgical and medical cases. All the advanced students had charge of patients, in great responsible work. The professor himself participated in the active work, which was guided by the actual assistants, whose activities were many. The students were occupied many hours every day, and their labors did not end with the death of the patients, as our school work was not closed until the post-mortem and epicrises were finished.

"The most important factor in my labors in Bonn was the methodical teaching at the university. There was but one instructor in Germany comparable with Nasse, namely, Krukenberg† of Halle. Indeed these two clinics were the only thorough ones in German universities. These two professors were actually in contact with French teaching. We students were fully aware of what was going on in France under Laennec and Piorry, and were quite superior in attainments to the students in Vienna, where Skoda taught and Rokitansky demonstrated.

"It is characteristic in the life of Hermann Weber that while he continually studied and learned, he never ceased to teach. I early adopted his methods, and never forgot them. I learned from him to combine the study of the case and the obligation to the human creature when treating a patient, and I applied his theories in later life when teaching. My connection with American teaching institutions was of the same nature, both scientifically and humanistically. I have been assured that my influence as a general teacher has been the result of what was inculcated by my lifelong friend and teacher, Hermann Weber. There should be more such friends and more such teachers.

(July 10<sup>th</sup>).

\* Dr. Jacobi died suddenly in the summer of 1919. I have made several corrections in my extensive quotations, which are from a set of page-proofs kindly sent to me by the publisher, Mr. Paul B. Hoeber, of New York City.—F. P. W.

† Peter Krukenberg (1787-1865) founded the "policlinic" in Halle in 1816. In 1822 he succeeded Nasse at Halle as Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics. During the war of 1813-1814 he served, like Sir H. Weber's father, in Lützow's corps (at first as an ordinary "Jäger," afterwards as a surgeon).—F. P. W.



"His first public position in England was that of house physician in the German Hospital at London, where I met him a few times after I landed in England as a refugee. Meanwhile I felt that our paths had diverged considerably. He had applied for admission to the Royal College of Physicians, of which, after studying in Guy's Hospital, he became a member at the same time as Dr. William Odling, in 1855. About that time he joined the 'Medical Society of Observation,' which attracted all the younger men—his co-workers—of the London profession; and from that time dated his friendship with Addison, Edmund Parkes, Wilson Fox, and Hilton Fagge. It was in 1894 that he founded the 'Weber-Parkes Prize'\* for the study of tuberculosis, which has been awarded five times altogether.

"'Tuberculosis,' 'phthisis,' 'consumption' were his lifelong topics of study and close exertion. The British profession did not fail to recognize this. On the Council of the Royal College of Physicians he served as a censor in 1879 and 1880. The honor of knighthood came to him in 1899. He became a consulting physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumptives at Ventnor; to the Mount Vernon Consumption Hospital (Hampstead and Northwood); and to the King Edward VII Sanatorium. He was a member or honorary member of many British and foreign learned societies. All must have been sources of intense satisfaction to him, but the keenest interests of the warm-hearted man were his lifelong sympathies with poverty, sickness, and humanity.

"A great many of Weber's publications may be found mentioned in the two series of the Index Catalogue of the Surgeon General's Office (Washington), vols. xvi of the 1st, and xxi of the 2nd series. Extensive writings of his form part of Ziemssen's *Cyclopædia* of 1880, of Quain's Dictionary, and of Allbutt and Rolleston's *System of Medicine*. His Croonian lectures before the Royal College of Physicians in 1885 treated extensively of phthisis, like others of his special studies. His 'Notes on the Climate of the Swiss Alps' (1864), his 'Treatment of Phthisis by Residence in Elevated Regions,' belong to this class.

"Many results of his studies were embodied in an extensive book published with his son, Dr. F. Parkes Weber, the last edition of which, 'Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy,' appeared in 1907.

"An obituary published in the *Lancet*, of December 7, 1918, speaks of him in warm words. The claims of climatology tended to become publicly recognized owing to his knowledge of the subject, Hermann Weber being an ardent mountain climber all over the Alps and Apennines. His recommendations of Switzerland, Tyrol, and Italy, and of wintering in the high Alps were generally well-known. His connection with the Alpine Club was also well-known. In his sixty-eighth year he climbed the Wetterhorn and the Jungfrau: in his seventy-third year he still made extensive Alpine trips. He did not give them up until he reached his eightieth year. . . . One of my personal letters

\* Regarding this prize and prize-medal see Illustration XIV, with description.—F. P. W.



from him (which was burned in a fire September 20, 1918) speaks enthusiastically of his tour up Mount Sinai 'a few years previously.'

"He was medical officer to the central office of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for many years; was president of the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association from 1897 to 1899; and his presidential address on heredity in relation to life assurance showed considerable prevision in regard to matters that have since become subjects of more elaborate discussion and arrangement. . . .

"A main point of his was the treatment of the muscular tissue. In his last paper\* he referred to much of what he had taught for decades: The most natural of all muscular exercises, as pointed out by Hippocrates, is walking, but arms should be exercised similarly, not only in the young, but in the old, always in relation to the different ages and conditions. Friar Roger Bacon knew that the body heat decreased after the age of forty.

"The effects of the muscular actions on different parts of the body are pointed out, as follows:

"(1) Increased afflux of blood to the muscle with each contraction.

"(2) Increased nutrition of the muscle, combined with improved metabolism and production of body heat.

"(3) Increase of exchange of fluid between blood and tissues.

"(4) Facilitation of the removal of waste products.

"(5) Preservation of the elasticity of the thorax and lungs.

"(6) Abundant supply of oxygen for the blood and the metabolism.

"(7) Maintenance of the healthy condition of the organs of circulation, from the heart to the smallest arteries, capillaries, and lymphatics.

"(8) Massage of the bones, keeping up the healthy condition of the bone substance and the bone marrow, and through this the formation of a sufficiency of blood efficient for the fight with hostile bacteria entering it.

"(9) Increase of the resisting power of the body against disease.

"(10) Persistence of the working capacity of the brain centres, which initiate the action of the different sets of muscles.

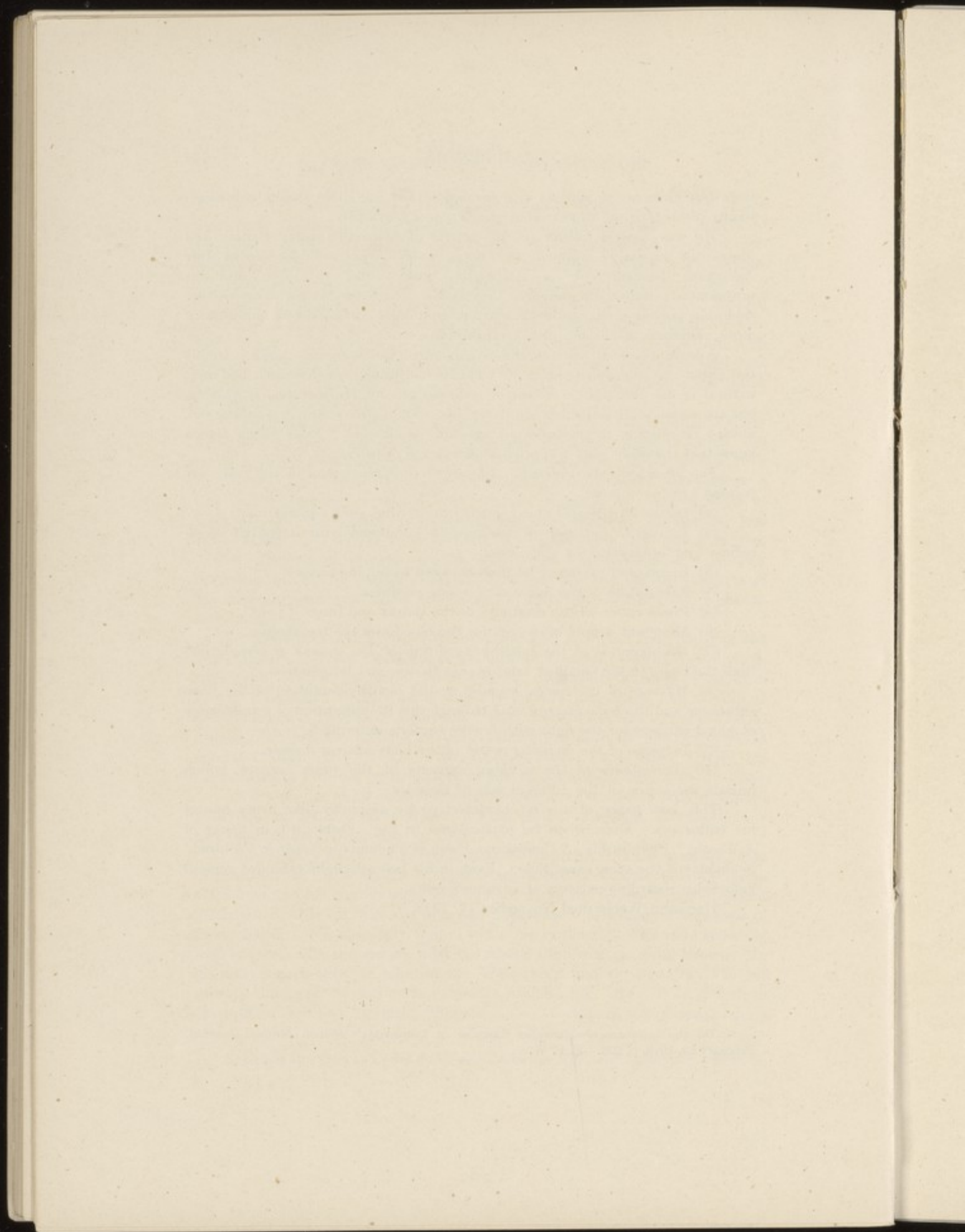
"This last paper of his is characterized by assiduity, like every one of his endeavors. Even when he participated in the 'Festschrift in honor of A. Jacobi,' 1900, in his 'A Contagious Form of Pneumonic Fever in Children,' he displayed the same exactitude. Even in his last article he extended general knowledge regarding patients of advanced years.

"Hermann Weber died November 11, 1918."

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\* "On the Influence of Muscular Exercise on Longevity," *British Medical Journal*, February 23, 1918, p. 228.—F. P. W.







(B.) A LIST OF THE MEDICAL WRITINGS OF  
SIR HERMANN WEBER.\*

"De Vi Clysmatum Nutrientium," Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University of Bonn, November 28th, 1848. (Bonn: C. and F. Krüger, 1848.)†

Case of Intussusception, and an article on Tuberculous Meningitis, in serial parts, *Deutsche Klinik*, Berlin, 1851, vol. iii, pp. 500, 530, 539; 1852, vol. iv, p. 380.

Signed reviews in the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, London, 1852-1862, particularly on works relating to physiology. A long review in 1853 (vol. xi, pp. 38-56) on Professor L. Traube's work "Ueber Krisen und Kritische Tage" (Berlin, 1852), attracted a good deal of attention in England at the time and brought the author of the review into relation with Professor Traube himself.

"Zur Lehre von der fettigen Entartung des Herzens," *Virchow's Archiv*, 1857, vol. xii, pp. 326-330.

"Cases of Cerebral Affection caused by Disease in the Region of the Nose and Eyes," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1860, vol. xliii, p. 177.

"A Contribution to the Pathology of the Pons Varolii," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1861, vol. xlv, p. 151.

"Chronic Hydrocephalus after Birth," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1861, vol. xii, p. 23.

"Diseases of Intestine and Mesenteric Glands in Typhoid Fever," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1861, vol. xii, p. 96.

"Ueber die Lähmungen nach Diphtheria," *Virchow's Archiv*, 1862, vol. xxv, pp. 114-141. This article was considered to be a noteworthy contribution to the knowledge of the subject in Germany, and an analytical abstract or review of it by Prof. Ernst von Leyden (1832-1910) was one of the latter's first literary works. It was continued in another article: "Ueber die Nervenstörungen und Lähmungen nach Diphtheria," *Virchow's Archiv*, 1863, vol. xxviii, pp. 489-527.

\* Arranged approximately in chronological order, according to the years of publication. Translations and later editions have been arranged under the date of the first edition.—

F. P. W.

† On November 28th, 1898, the Medical Faculty of the University of Bonn sent him an honorary renewal of his diploma in celebration of the 50th anniversary of his taking the degree.—F. P. W.



"A Contribution to the Pathology of the Crura Cerebri," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1863, vol. xlvi, pp. 121-140. (with Plate vi). This contribution gave rise to the term "Syndrome de Weber," as used by Charcot and other French physicians for the crossed paralysis, consisting of hemiplegia of the body, with paralysis of the third, or part of the third, cranial nerve on the opposite side, due to a lesion in one of the crura cerebri.

"Notes on the Climate of the Swiss Alps and on Some of their Health Resorts and Spas,"\* *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science*, 1864, vol. xxxvii, pp. 15-43 and 333-364.

"Holiday Notes on Continental Spas," in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, London. The second series of these "Notes" appeared in the first volume for 1865; the first series had appeared in the second volume for 1861.

"Kidneys with Fibrinous Deposits from Embolism of Renal Arteries," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1865, vol. xvi, p. 166.

"On Delirium, or Acute Insanity, during the Decline of Acute Diseases, especially the Delirium of Collapse," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1865, vol. xlviii, p. 135.

"Remarks on Chronic Albuminuria originating during the Convalescence from Scarlet Fever and Other Eruptive Diseases," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1866, vol. xlix, p. 199.

"Rupture of the Aorta at its Origin," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1866, vol. xvii, p. 61.

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\* A very interesting contribution to the subject of the practical value of high altitude resorts in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis was the paper by Dr. Archibald Smith, "Climate of the Swiss Alps and of the Peruvian Andes Compared," which was published in a later volume of the *Dublin Quarterly Journal of Medical Science* (1866, vol. xli, p. 339). Dr. Archibald Smith had many years previously pointed out the value of the high mountain valleys of the Peruvian Andes in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis—see especially his "Practical Observations on the Diseases of Peru," *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, 1840, vol. liv, pp. 5-13; and "Influences of the Climates of Peru on Pulmonary Consumption," *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, 1856, vol. xviii, p. 479. The custom of sending consumptives from the hot coast of Lima to the cool altitudes of the Andes is supposed to have existed for a very long time, but Dr. Archibald Smith, who for thirty years practised medicine partly in Lima itself and partly in the silver mines of Cerro de Pasco nearly 13,000 feet above the sea, first drew the attention of the profession to the results obtained. Lima, the capital of Peru, about 12° south of the equator, had, he said, a great mortality from phthisis, but patients if they went early enough into the neighbouring Peruvian Andes, to places such as Tarma, Jauja, or Huancayo, at an elevation of 8,000 to 12,000 feet above sea-level, mostly got better. In Europe high altitudes were not employed in the treatment of phthisis until a later period. From June, 1865, to June, 1866, there were, in fact, only two visitors at Davos, the earliest mountain health resort of high altitude in Europe. Cf. Sir H. Weber and F. Parkes Weber, *Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy*, Third Edition, London, 1907, p. 675.—F. P. W.



"Aneurysm of the Sinuses of Valsalva, with Rupture of one of the Valves," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1866, vol. xvii, p. 88.

"Syphilitic Disease in the Liver, Lungs, Bronchial Glands, Dura Mater, Cranium, and Sternum," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1866, vol. xvii, p. 152.

"Syphilitic Diseases of the Liver, Dura Mater, and Brain," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, vol. xviii, p. 121.

"Fatty Diseases of the Liver, with slight Peri-hepatitis and Amyloid Degeneration, from a child affected with Hereditary Syphilis," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, vol. xviii, p. 133.

"Mollities Ossium, doubtful whether Carcinomatous or Syphilitic," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, vol. xviii, p. 206.

"Specimens of *Anchylostomum Duodenale* from a case of Tropical Anæmia," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, vol. xviii, p. 274.

"On the Influence of the Alpine Climates in Pulmonary Consumption," *British Medical Journal*, 1867, vol. ii, pp. 41, 58, 148.

"Treatment of Fever by the Cold Bath," *British Medical Journal*, 1867, vol. ii, p. 183.

"Affection of the Small Toes of Negroes called Ainhum," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1867, vol. xviii, p. 277.

"The Little Toes of a Negro affected with Ainhum," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1868, vol. xix, p. 448.

"Two Cases of Sudden Death from the Nerve-centres in Rheumatic Fever, with Excessive Temperature before Death," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1868, vol. i, p. 21.

"Two Cases of Lesion of the Cervical Portion of the Spinal Marrow exhibiting the Phenomena of Heat-Stroke," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1868, vol. i, p. 163.

"Relapsing Fever amongst the Polish Jews in London," *Lancet*, London, 1869, vol. i, pp. 221, 255, 390, 448.

"On Hæmoptysis as a Cause of Inflammatory Processes and Phthisis, with Remarks on Treatment," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1869, vol. ii, p. 143.

"On the Treatment of Phthisis by Prolonged Residence in Elevated Regions," *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, London, 1869, vol. lii, p. 225.

"The High Alpine Valleys as Winter Health-Resorts for the Consumptive," a long letter in the *British Medical Journal*, 1870, vol. i, pp. 43 and 44. It ends with the following somewhat prophetic



suggestion: "And now it has come to this, that the Engadin in *summer* is regarded as good for everybody and every ailment. Will it come to the same with the Engadin and Davos in *winter*?"

"Connection of Tubercular Meningitis and Tuberculosis of the other Serous Membranes with Caseous Deposits in the Body," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1870, vol. xxi, p. 14.

"Specimens of the Brain, &c., from a case of Tubercular Meningitis," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1870, vol. xxi, p. 23.

"Hyperpyrexia (heat-stroke) in Rheumatic Fever successfully treated by Cool Baths and Affusions," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1872, vol. v, p. 136.

"On the Communicability of Consumption from Husband to Wife," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1874, vol. vii, p. 144.

"On the Curative Effects of Baths, &c." English edition from the German work by Dr. Julius Braun, London, 1875.

"Three Cases of Pyæmia caused by Acute Suppuration of the Middle Ear," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1875, vol. viii, p. 131.

"Cases illustrating the Treatment of Rheumatic Fever and some other Febrile Diseases by Salicin and its Congeners," *Transactions of the Clinical Society of London*, 1877, vol. x, p. 63.

"Klimatotherapie," in *Handbuch der allgemeinen Therapie* (Ziemssen), Leipzig, 1880. "The Treatment of Disease by Climate," English translation by Dr. H. Port in the English edition of Ziemssen's "Handbook," London, 1885. "Climatothérapie," French translation (from the German) by Dr. A. Doyon and Dr. P. Spillmann, Paris, 1886. "Des Climats et des Stations Climatiques," French translation from the English by Paul Rodet, Paris, 1891. This is an abbreviated French translation, after the English edition (Dr. H. Port's translation) of 1885.

Several articles in Quain's *Dictionary of Medicine*, London, 1882. Second edition, 1894. Third edition, 1902.

"Climate and Health Resorts," in *The Book of Health*, edited by Malcolm Morris, London, 1883.

"Ueber Schul-Hygiene in England," *Verhandlungen des dritten Congress für innere Medizin*, Wiesbaden, 1884, pp. 173-191.

"Croonian Lectures on the Hygienic and Climatic Treatment of Chronic Pulmonary Phthisis," delivered at the Royal College of Physi-



(in Swedish (Dr. L. Sellberg));

APPENDIX

117

cians of London. London (Smith, Elder & Co.), 1885.\* Of this translations were published in French (by Dr. L. Brachet); in German (by Dr. H. Dippe); and in Russian (by Dr. Afanaseva).†

Obituary notice on Professor Werner Nasse, *Journal of Mental Science*, London, 1889, vol. xxxv, pp. 288-289.

"Hydatid Cyst on the Left Cerebral Hemisphere," *Trans. Path. Soc. Lond.*, 1889, vol. xl, p. 17.

"Ueber die Behandlung der Lungenschwindsucht, besonders in den Hospitälern für Schwindsüchtige," *Muenchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1890, xxxvii, pp. 587-589.

"Ueber den Einfluss der klimatischen Boden- und gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse auf das Vorkommen und den Verlauf der Lungentuberculose mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Krankheit in heissen Zonen," *Muenchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1890, xxxvii, pp. 683-687.

Obituary notice on Sir Andrew Clark, *Muenchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1893, xl, p. 930.

"On the Hygienic and Therapeutic Aspects of Climbing," *Lancet*, London, 1893, vol. ii, pp. 1048-1050.

With Dr. F. Parkes Weber. "The Spas and Mineral Waters of Europe." London, 1896.

With Dr. F. Parkes Weber. "The Mineral Waters and Health Resorts of Europe." Second edition of the preceding book. London, 1898.

With Dr. F. Parkes Weber. "Climatotherapy and Balneotherapy." Third edition of the preceding book, much enlarged in respect of Medical Climatology. London, 1907.

Of the second edition there is a French translation by Dr. A. Doyon and Dr. P. Spillmann, Paris, 1899. Of the third edition Dr. Paul Mayer made an abridged German edition, "Klimatotherapie und Balneotherapie," published by S. Karger in Berlin, 1907. Of this German edition there are translations in French (by Dr. F. L. Hahn,

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\* My father was very fond of quoting passages from famous or popular authors to illustrate medical subjects. Thus, on p. 28 of his Croonian Lectures, in regard to the prevention of kissing between tuberculous patients and other persons, he not only quotes the well-known hexameter line from Horace (*Epist.* I. x. 24): "Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque recurret," but refers also to the soliloquy on the subject (kissing) by the famous prince of cats, "Hiddigeigel," in Scheffel's *Trompeter von Säckingen*.—F. P. W.

† I think my father's Croonian Lectures were also translated into some other languages.—F. P. W.

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Paris, 1910), Russian (by Dr. Lurié-Giberman, St. Petersburg, 1908) and Polish (by Dr. T. Borzecki, Warsaw, 1909).

"Health Resorts and Waters for the Anæmic," *Practitioner*, London, 1897, vol. lix, pp. 133-141 and 235-242.

"Heredity in relation to Life Assurance," Presidential Address delivered to the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association, January 5th, 1898. *Transactions of the Life Assurance Medical Officers' Association, London*, for 1898 and 1899, pp. 1-16; also in *Treatment*, London, 1898, vol. i, pp. 557-564.

"Sur Verhütung der Senilitas Praecox," *Zeitschrift f. diätet. u. physik. Therapie*, Leipzig, 1898, vol. i, p. 11.

"The Sanatorium Open-Air Treatment in Pulmonary Tuberculosis," *Practitioner*, London, 1898, vol. lx, pp. 616-623.

Obituary notice on Sir William Jenner, *Muenchener med. Wochenschrift*, 1899, xlv, p. 14.

"A Survey of the Climatic Health Resorts in the United Kingdom compared with those on the Continent." An address before the British Balneological and Climatological Society, April 27th, 1899. *Lancet*, London, 1899, vol. i, pp. 1343-1346.

"Klima und Seereisen in der Behandlung der Tuberkulose," *Bericht über den Kongress zur Bekämpfung der Tuberkulose als Volkskrankheit*, Berlin, 1899.

"Remarks on Climate and Sea Voyages in the Treatment of Tuberculosis." Read before the International Tuberculosis Congress in Berlin, *British Medical Journal*, 1899, vol. i, pp. 1321-1324.

"Zur therapeutischen Verwerthung von Seereisen," *Zeitschrift f. diätet. u. phys. Therapie*, Leipzig, 1899-1900, vol. iii, pp. 18, 363.

"A Contagious Form of Pneumonic Fever in Children," *International Contributions to Medical Literature—Festschrift in honor of A. Jacobi to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of his Birth (May 6th, 1900)*, The Knickerbocker Press, New York, 1900, p. 14.

"On Some Methods of Treatment of Pneumonia," *Practitioner*, London, 1900, vol. lxiv, pp. 138-145.

"On the Prevention of Tuberculosis," *Tuberculosis*, London, 1899-1901, vol. i, pp. 9, 50, 101.

The portions on Sea Baths and Sea Voyages in the section on "Thalassotherapie," in *Handbuch der physikalischen Therapie*, edited by A. Goldscheider and P. Jacob, Leipzig, 1901, vol. i, part i, pp. 363-405.

"A Plea for Seaside Sanatoria for Children, especially for the



Prevention and Treatment of Scrofulous Complaints," *Transactions of the British Congress on Tuberculosis*, London, 1901, vol. iii, p. 234.

"Methode und Individuum in der Behandlung der Tuberkulose," *Zeitschrift für Tuberkulose und Heilstättenwesen*, Leipzig, 1901, vol. ii, p. 286.

"On the International Relations in the Prevention of Tuberculosis," *Practitioner*, London, 1901, vol. lxvii, pp. 11-18.

"Sanatorien auf Inseln und am Meeresufer," *Zeitschrift f. diätet. u. phys. Therapie*, Leipzig, 1901-1902, vol. v, pp. 5-12.

"Prevention and Cure of Scrofulosis," *Tuberculosis*, London, 1902-1903, vol. ii, pp. 57-60.

A note on "Sir William Broadbent," *Tuberculosis*, Leipzig, 1903, vol. i, pp. 253-255.

"On Means for the Prolongation of Life," a lecture delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London, December 3rd, 1903, John Bale, Sons and Danielsson, London, 1903. (A German translation of the first edition, by Dr. J. P. zum Busch, was published in the *Deut. med. Wochenschrift*, Leipzig, 1904, Nos. 18-21.) Second edition, 1906. (A German translation of the second edition was published by Krüger and Co., of Leipzig, as a book, and also, in serial parts, in the *Zeitschrift für physik. u. diätet. Therapie*, Leipzig, 1905-1906, vol. ix, pp. 613, 691.) Third edition, 1908. Fourth edition, 1914. Fifth edition (under the title, "On Longevity and Means for the Prolongation of Life," edited by Dr. F. Parkes Weber, with an introduction by Sir Clifford Allbutt, Regius Professor of Physic at the University of Cambridge), Macmillan and Co., London, 1919.\*

\* In this last edition it is interesting to observe how my father had assimilated the quite modern doctrine of "vitamines." Indeed this teaching fitted in exactly with his own experience and his own habits. His diet had always been one remarkably rich in vitamins. Well I remember his enjoyment of midday meals of fruit, freshly bought by himself in the market places of Italian towns. There doubtless was some danger of intestinal infections from raw fruit obtained in that way; but, on the other hand, he greatly reduced the risk of contracting typhoid fever when out of England (on his travels) by absolutely forbidding unboiled water or milk, and also ice or any kind of "ices" (whether made with cream, milk, custard or water). His fruit lunches in Italian towns were sometimes rather trying to those accompanying him. After an early breakfast of coffee and bread (and butter?) sight-seeing and studying in museums all the morning made one long for something more substantial than fruit in the middle of the day. On one occasion, when he understood this and very good-naturedly arranged for me to have something separately, I would not have exchanged the poached eggs for all the vitamins in the world, had I known that any such things as vitamins existed. When travelling with my father one might occasionally hanker after the "flesh-pots of Egypt." In September, 1885, during a tour in the Peloponnesus, the necessity for a dragoman or courier—part of whose duty was to provide for meals—had



With Dr. F. Parkes Weber. "Old Age," in Allbutt's and Rolleston's *System of Medicine*, Second edition, London, 1905, vol. i, pp. 181-211.

With Dr. F. Parkes Weber. "Hydrotherapy and Balneotherapy," in Allbutt's and Rolleston's *System of Medicine*, Second edition, London, 1905, vol. i, pp. 342-381.

With Dr. Michael G. Foster. "Climate in the Treatment of Disease," in Allbutt's and Rolleston's *System of Medicine*, Second edition, London, 1905, vol. i, pp. 289-342.

"Climate as a Factor in the Treatment of Tuberculosis," *British Journal of Tuberculosis*, London, 1907, vol. i, pp. 46-52.

"On Climates Suitable for the Aged," *Practitioner*, London, 1908, vol. lxxxi, pp. 1-11.

"Second Childhood—A Study in the Hygiene of Old Age," *The Child*,† London, 1918, vol. viii, pp. 361-368.

"On the Influence of Muscular Exercise on Longevity," *British Medical Journal*, 1918, vol. i, pp. 228, 358.

"Alcohol and Old Age", *British Journal of Inebriety*, London, 1906, Vol. iv, pp. 87-92.

advantages from that point of view. Our dragoman was an Italian-Greek from the Greek Islands, who rejoiced in the appropriate name of *Angelo Melissimo*! From the "flesh-pot," as well as the archaeological, point of view Professor Purgold also, who entertained us (September 17th, 1885), at Olympia, was *pure gold*. He even gave us wine without resin in it, though he himself took resinous wine (which, I believe, by some has been supposed to have an antagonistic effect against malaria).

In regard to the last edition of the book on Longevity it has been rightly pointed out to me that in a foreword I ought to have drawn special attention to the wonderful preservation of my father's mental faculties and affections as a practical illustration of the good result of the principles advocated in the book. In the preface to the fifth edition of his (Sir H. Weber's) book on "Longevity" Sir Clifford Allbutt refers to a mountain climbing excursion with him when he was between 70 and 80 years of age. He answered, "My time is now," when a younger member of the party remarked, "You have done a good deal of this sort of thing in your time."—F. P. W.

† This article was apparently written by Sir H. Weber; about 1908, for another journal, but it had been put aside. However, by the desire of the editor, Dr. T. N. Kelynack, who had the MS. in his possession, it was published in 1918 in *The Child*.—F. P. W.



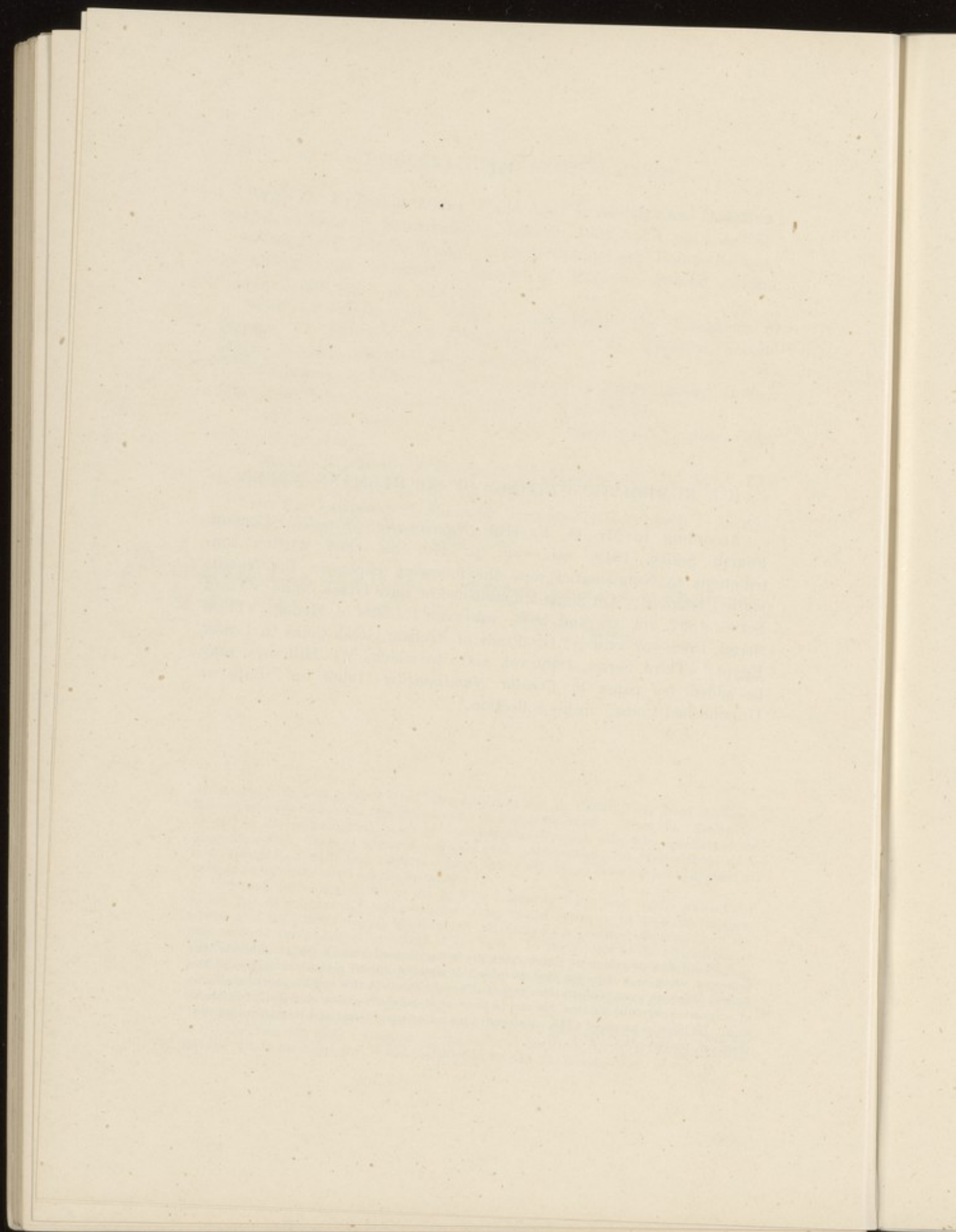
## (C.) NUMISMATIC WRITINGS OF SIR HERMANN WEBER.

According to Mr. G. F. Hill (*Numismatic Chronicle*, London, Fourth Series, 1918, vol. xviii, p. 270) his chief written contributions to Numismatics were the following papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle*: "On Some Unpublished or Rare Greek Coins" (Third Series, 1892, vol. xii, and 1896, vol. xvi); "Coins of Mende" (Third Series, 1898, vol. xviii); "On Finds of Archaic Greek Coins in Lower Egypt" (Third Series, 1899, vol. xix); to which, Mr. Hill says, may be added his paper in *Corolla Numismatica* (1906) on "Rare or Unpublished Coins" in his collection.\*

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\* Of his fine collection of Greek coins my father himself made a rather elaborate MS. catalogue, using as a basis for that purpose the series of official printed catalogues of the British Museum, some of them interleaved. The coin-labels in this and his other collections of coins were carefully written out and in themselves generally gave a good deal of information. He likewise prepared a MS. catalogue of his collection of Greek and Roman antiquities. (bronzes, pottery, &c.).—F. P. W.

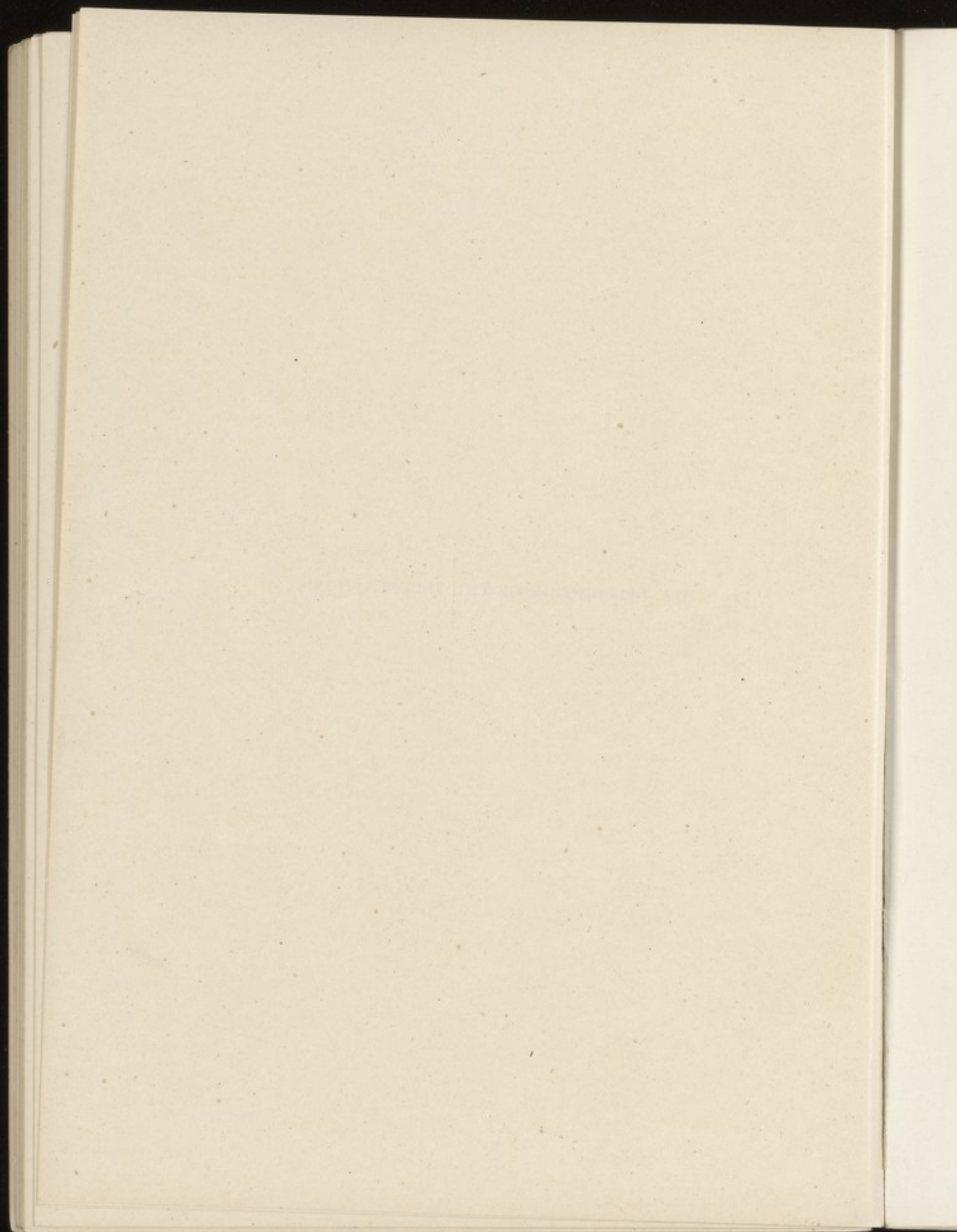




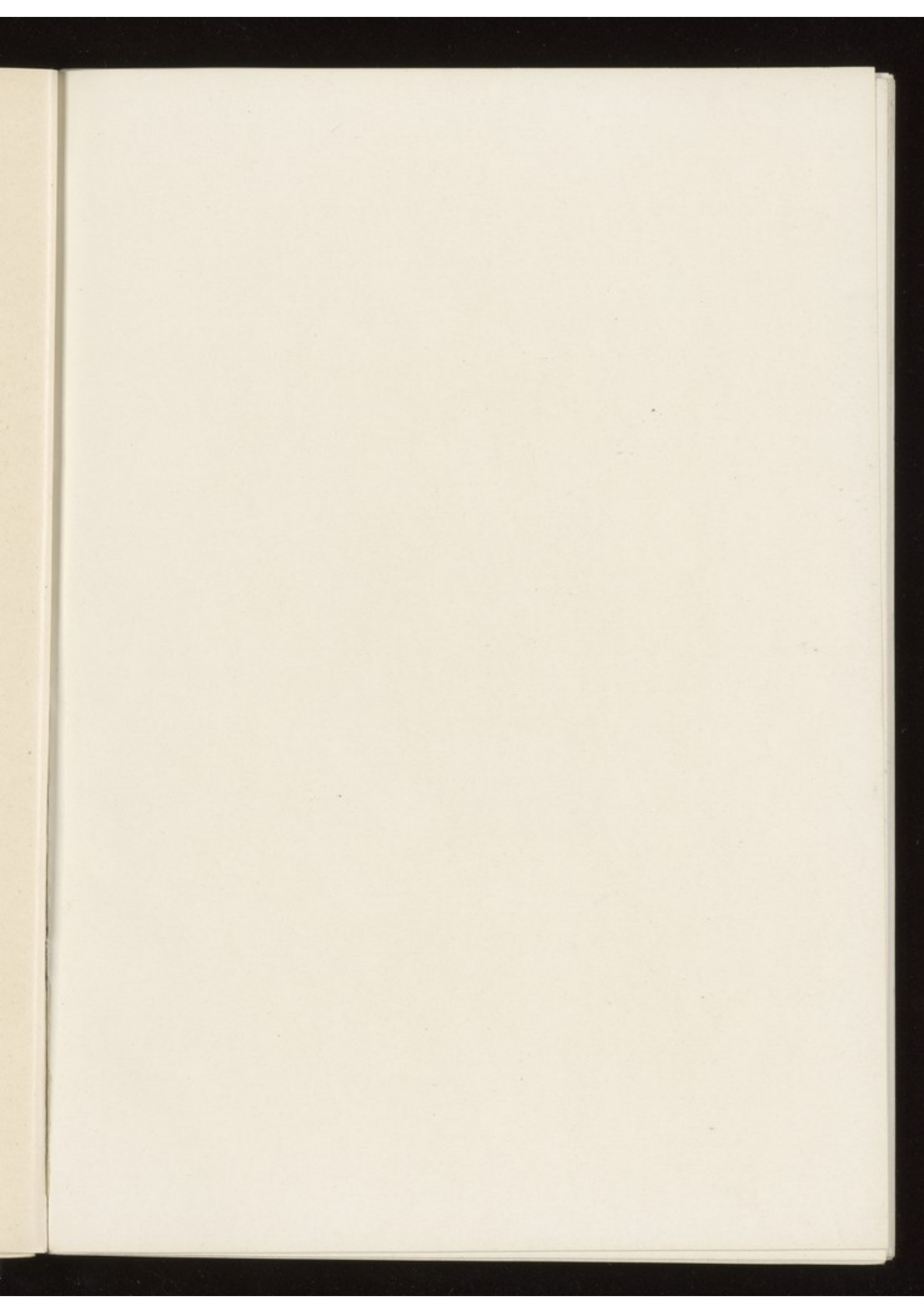


(D.) DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS.





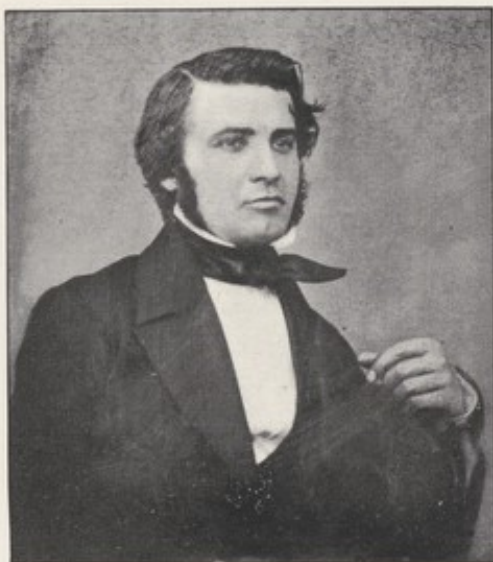






I. From a Daguerreotype portrait of Sir Hermann Weber, made, probably between 1854 and 1857, at Beard's Photographic Institution (London).





I.











II. Portrait of Lady Weber, before her marriage, from the oil-painting of 1851 (which used to be at Highbury Grove House, the home of her father and mother, and is now the property of her daughter Miss Weber), by Charles Baxter (1809-1879), an artist whose most successful works were his portraits, especially those of women.\*

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\* A miniature-portrait of Lady Weber, as a baby, signed by William Dance (1833), belonged to her mother, the late Mrs. Grüning. There was also an oil-painting, of about 1843, representing her with her brothers Adolphus and Edward Grüning; I noticed that it was signed by the artist, Rauh. A fine Daguerreotype (see Illustration XIX), of about 1848, representing her with her mother and her younger sister, Emily, is in the possession of the family.

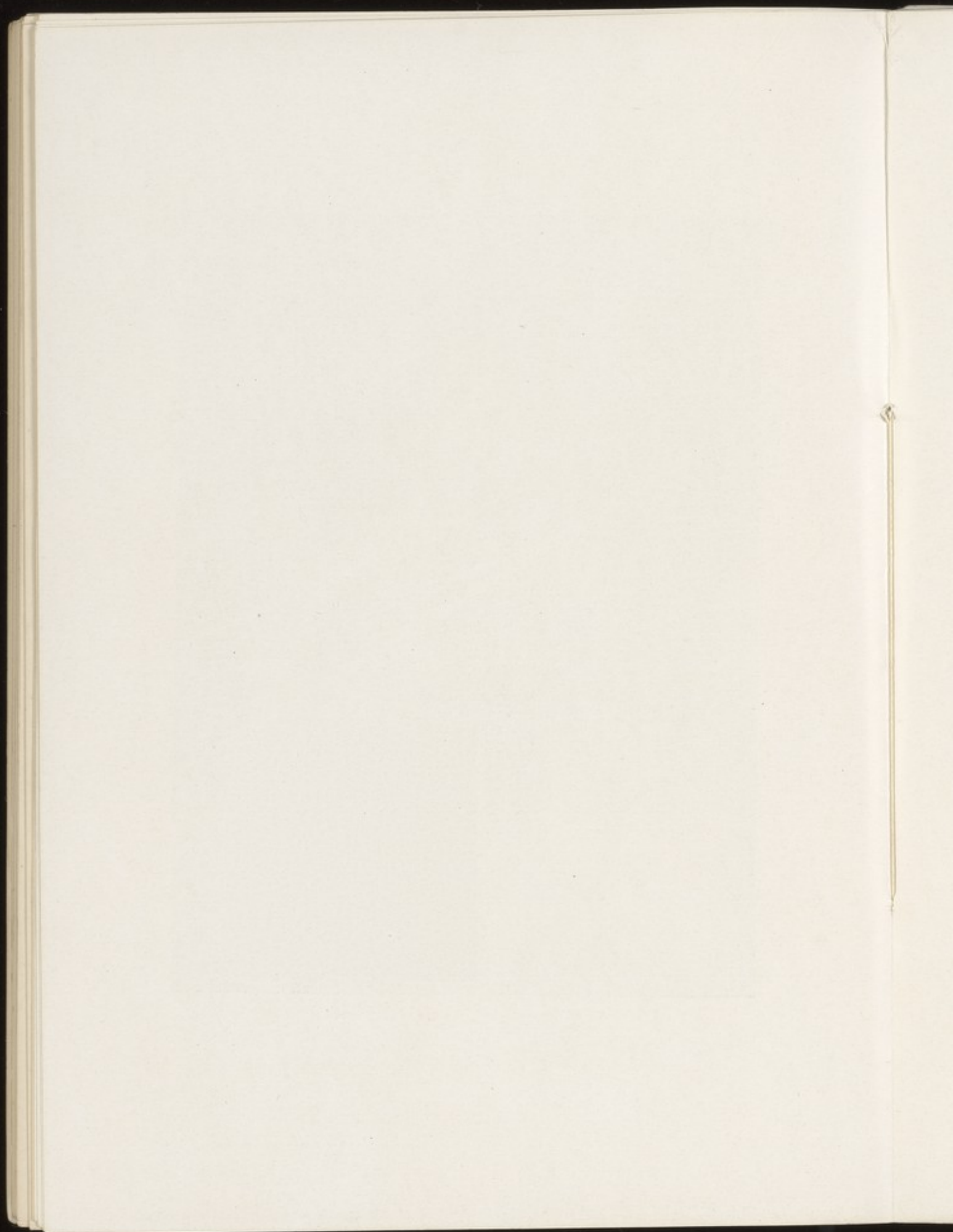
Lady Weber was born on May 21st, 1833, and died on July 24th, 1911. William Dance was a miniature-painter and photographer in London. At about 1860 he was in business, apparently with his son, as "William Dance and Son," photographic artists, 8, Felix Terrace, Liverpool Road, London, N. In regard to the artist Rauh, I know nothing except that he made paintings of some other members of the Grüning family, including Lady Weber's father and mother and maternal grandfather (Denker, of Hamburg) and grandmother. My cousin, Mr. Edward Grüning, has kindly given me excellent photographs of the portraits of the Grünings, Denkers, &c., in his possession.—F. P. W.





II.









III. Sir Hermann Weber's father, Ludwig Christian Weber (1794-1854), when he was about 24-25 years of age, from a sketch by his younger sister, Matilde, afterwards Frau von Maltitz. See the second footnote on p. 2.

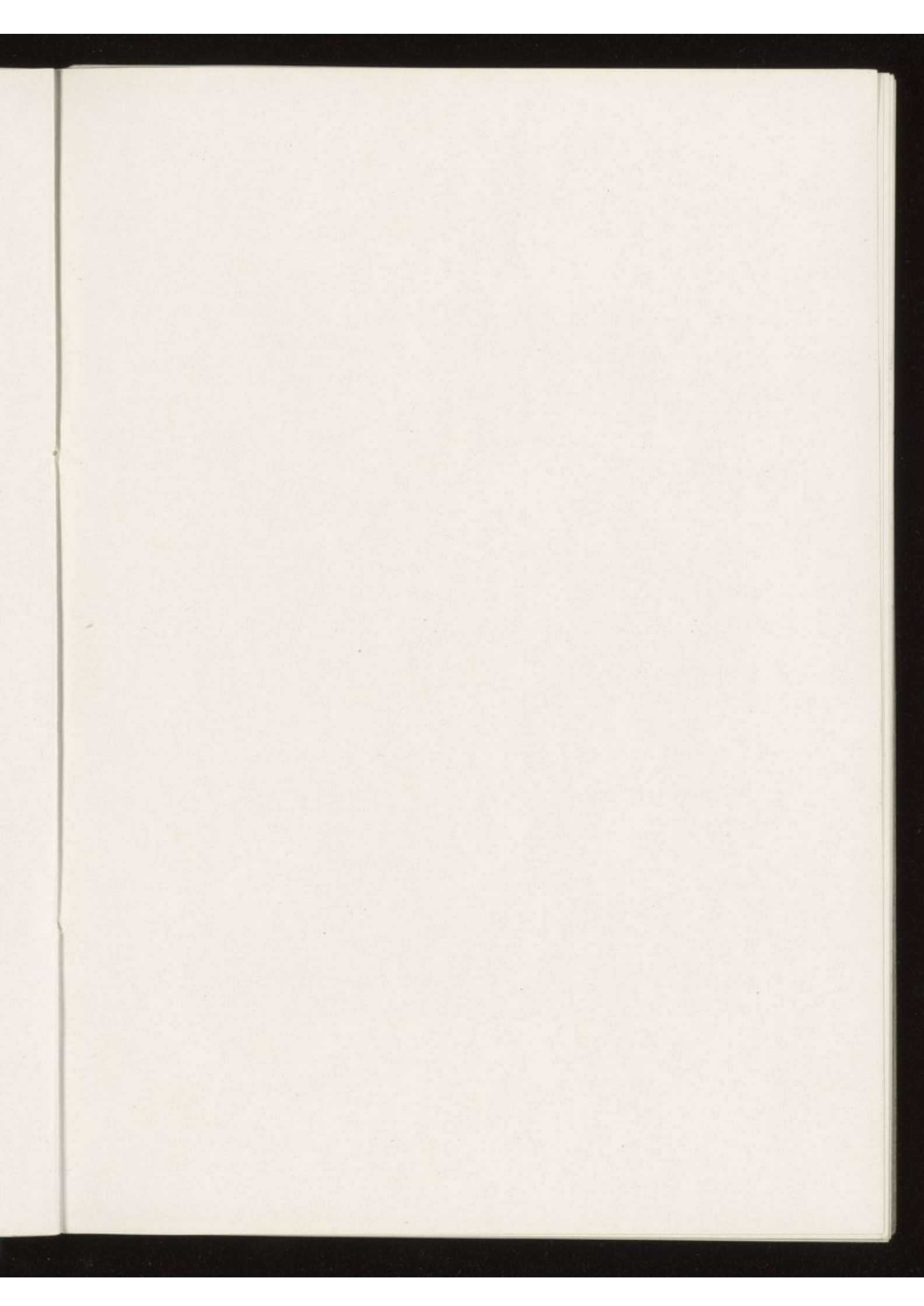




III.





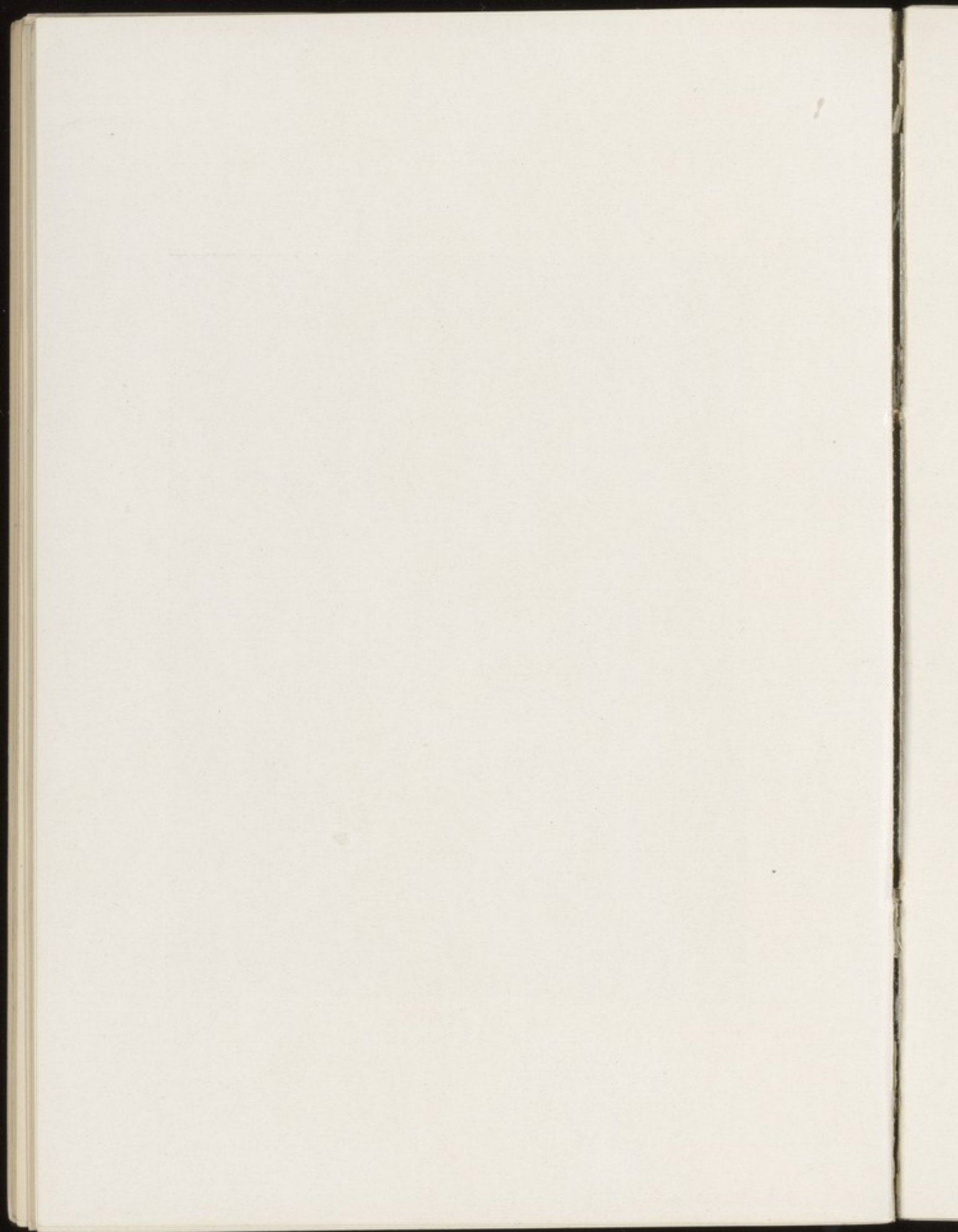


IV. Sir Hermann Weber's mother, Marie Weber, *née* Ruperti (1796-1858), after the oil-painting (1856) by Hofmann, of Darmstadt. See pp. 8 and 81.





IV.







V. Coloured sketch of Lady Weber's father, Mr. J. F. Grüning, representing him standing, full-length, apparently by Richard Dighton, junior, about 1824. At that time Dighton made many similar semicaricature sketches of better known city men "on 'change," including Mr. Rothschild (Nathan Meyer Rothschild), Mr. "Montefure" (Sir Moses Haim Montefiore), and Mr. Gurney (? Samuel Gurney). The last-named is pictured asking: "Is Brother Rothschild on 'change?" Prints of several of these portrait sketches by Dighton exist. This original sketch of Mr. Grüning (it seems really to represent him, as stated in writing on the back) was found by chance in a London printshop in 1911, by Sir Hermann Weber's son-in-law, Mr. Wycliffe-Taylor.\*

---

\* Mr. J. F. Grüning was born in 1786 and died in 1865, at the age of 78 years. During the latter part of his life he lived at Highbury Grove House (London), the large garden (a source of delight to the grandchildren) of which is now built over. Mrs. Grüning long survived him, living at Ulverston Lodge, Addison Road, Kensington, after she left Grove House. She was born in 1799, and died in 1893, at the age of 94 years and 4 months. There are excellent photographs (enlargements for hanging on the wall) of Mr. J. F. and Mrs. Grüning made about 1864. There are large oil paintings by Rauh (unsigned), of about 1843, I believe; also miniature portraits of both of them, made by W. Dance (signed) in 1833. Of Mr. J. F. Grüning, as a young man in the year 1817, there is a painting, which is signed, *C. Lube pinx.* 1817. Mr. Grüning (or rather, Gruning, as I have seen the name on one of his old visiting cards) was a partner in the firm, Huth and Company, of London. He was the founder of the firm, Gruning and Company, of Liverpool; there he was succeeded by his son Louis Gruning (see page 65). In the private office of Gruning and Company there is a marble bust (not signed by the artist) of him, as founder of the firm. Mr. Louis Cappel believes that it was made immediately after his death.—F. P. W.





V.







VI. The parents of Lady Weber, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Grüning (Gruning) about 1860-1864. The portrait of Mr. Grüning is after an original photograph taken by his son, Edward ; that of Mrs. Grüning is after an original photograph taken by Chémar frères (27, rue de l'Ecuyer, Brussels).





VI.





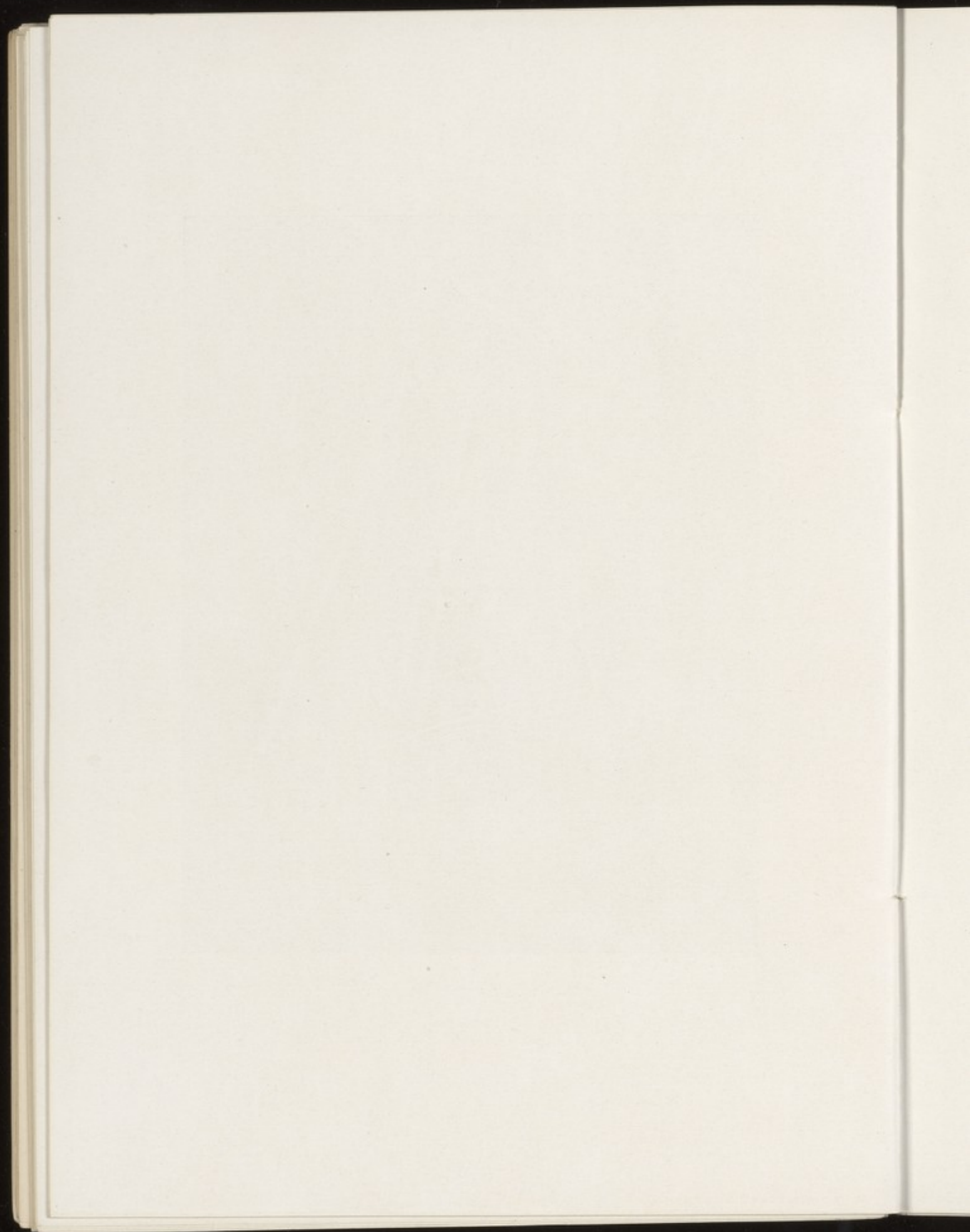


VII. Sir Hermann Weber, about 1860, after a photograph by Maull and Polyblank (55, Gracechurch Street, and 187a, Piccadilly, London).





VII.







VIII. Sir Hermann Weber, about 1877, after a photograph by  
Barraud and Jerrard (96, Gloucester Place, London, W.).





VIII.







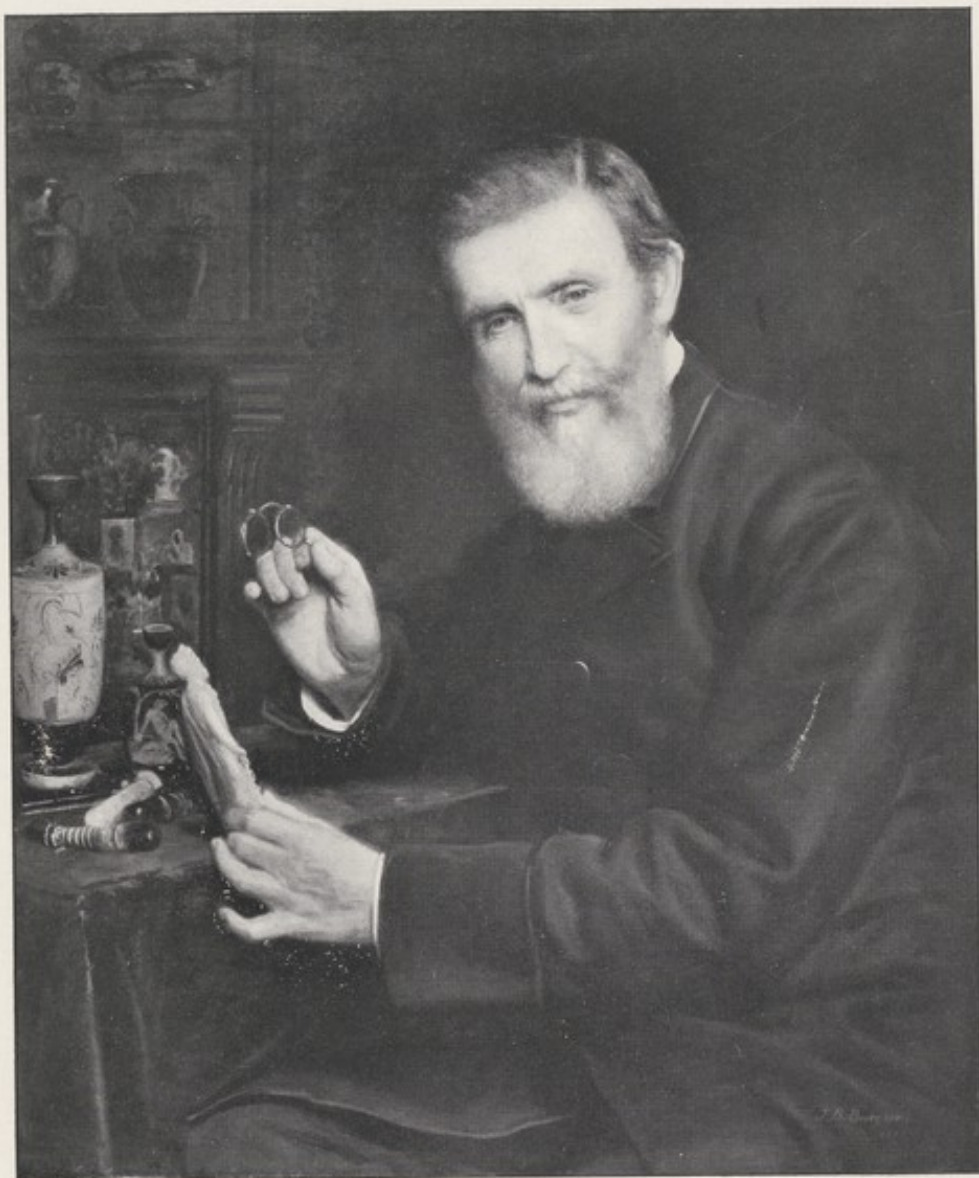
IX. Sir Hermann Weber, in 1886, after the oil-painting by John Bagnold Burgess, R.A. (1829-1897).\*

This painting represents Sir Hermann Weber occupied with his collection of Greek and Roman antiquities. Several of these can be easily recognized in the picture by those who saw them at his house. He holds an antique terracotta figure of Asklepios in his left hand. On the table is a fine Attic lekythos, the white body of which bears an outline sketch of the helmeted head of Athene. Close by it is the beautiful little "Philoctetes lekythos," formerly in the Alessandro Castellani collection at Rome (Castellani sale-catalogue, 1884, p. 12, No. 64), a coloured illustration of which forms the frontispiece of L. A. Milani's *Il Mito di Filottete*, Florence, 1879.

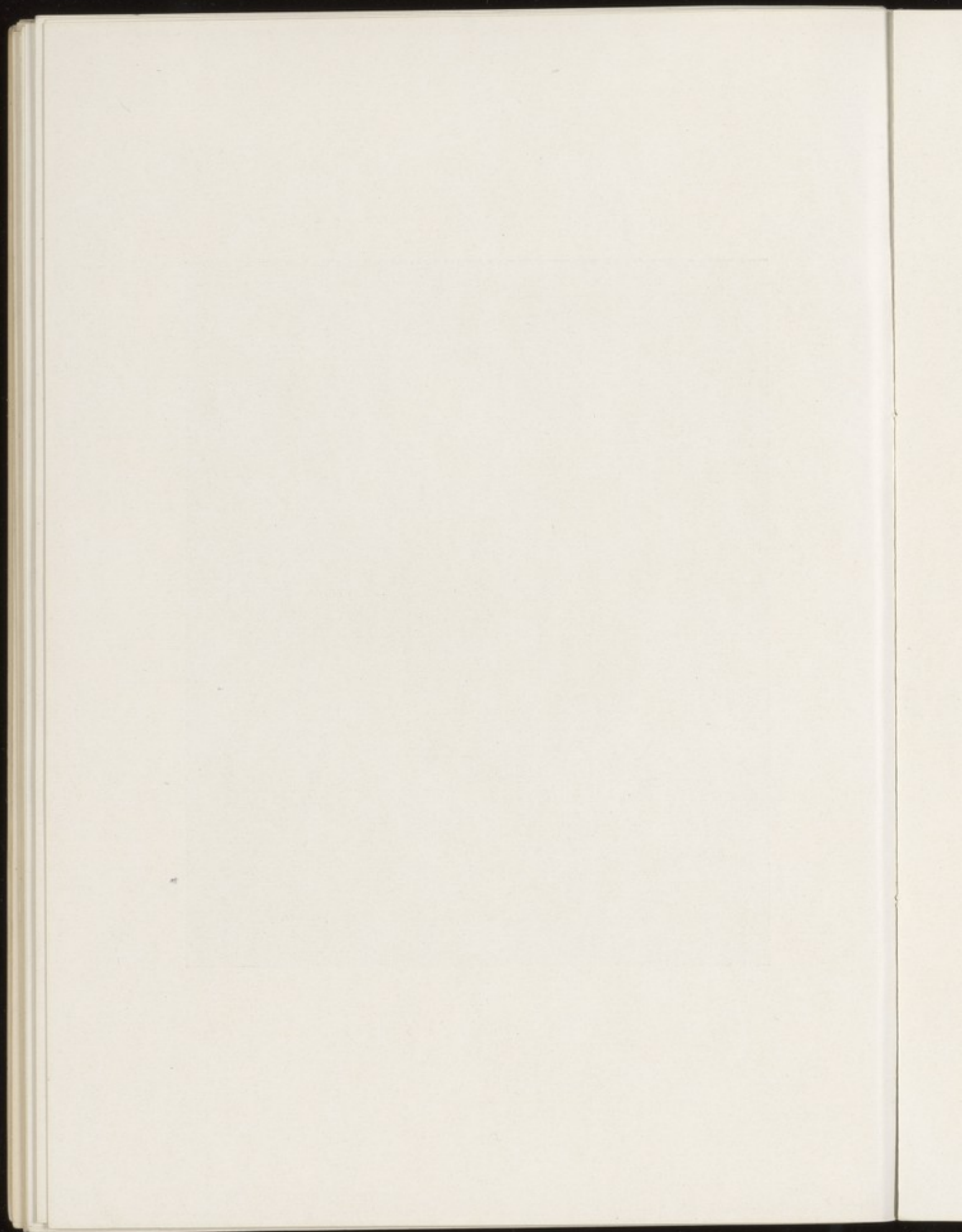
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\* This was signed by the artist in 1886, and was exhibited at the Royal Academy. Mr. Burgess, who was a personal friend of the family, also made oil paintings of Lady Weber (1884), and of the youngest daughter, Frida Weber, afterwards Mrs. Wycliffe-Taylor (exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1884).





IX.

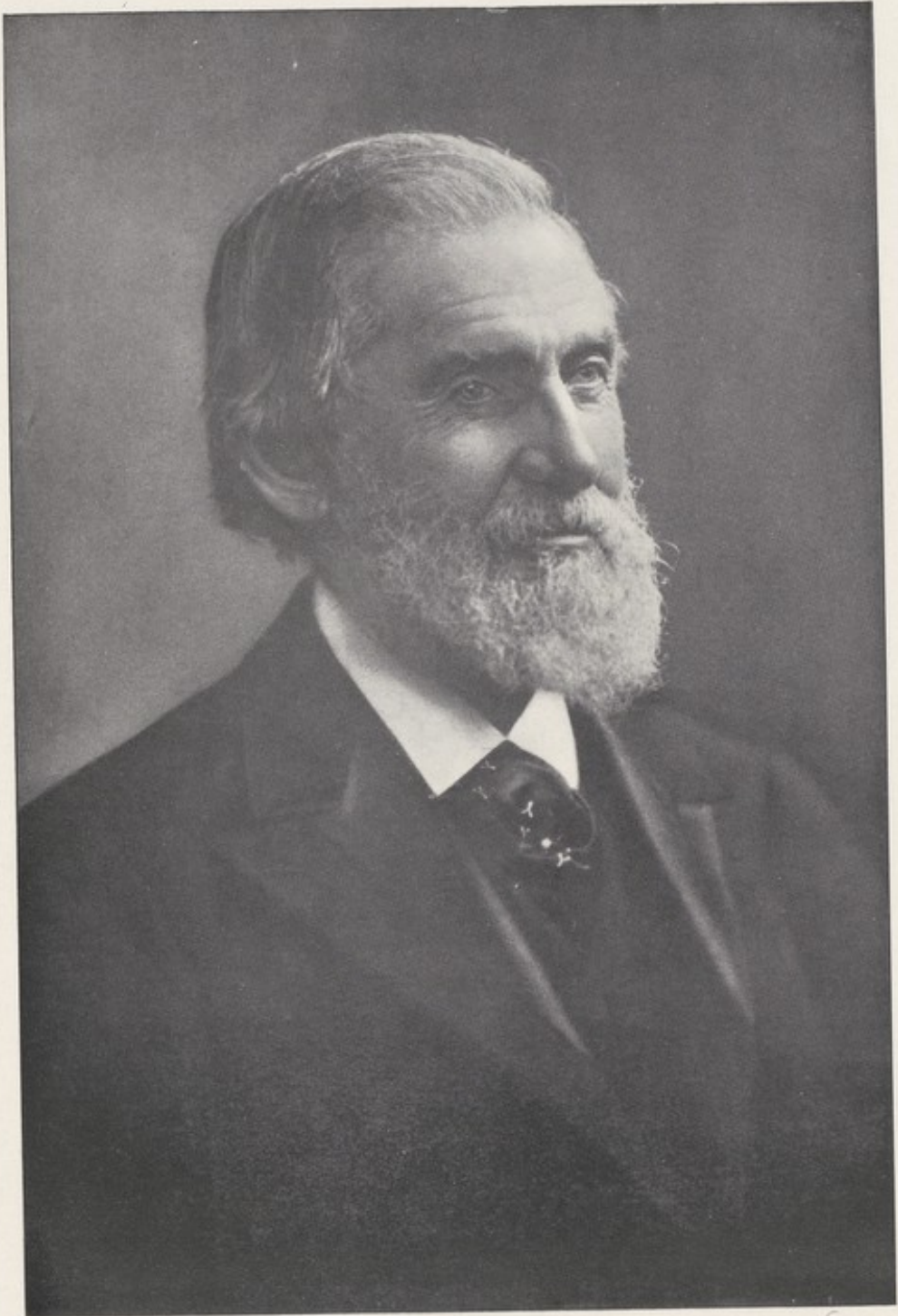




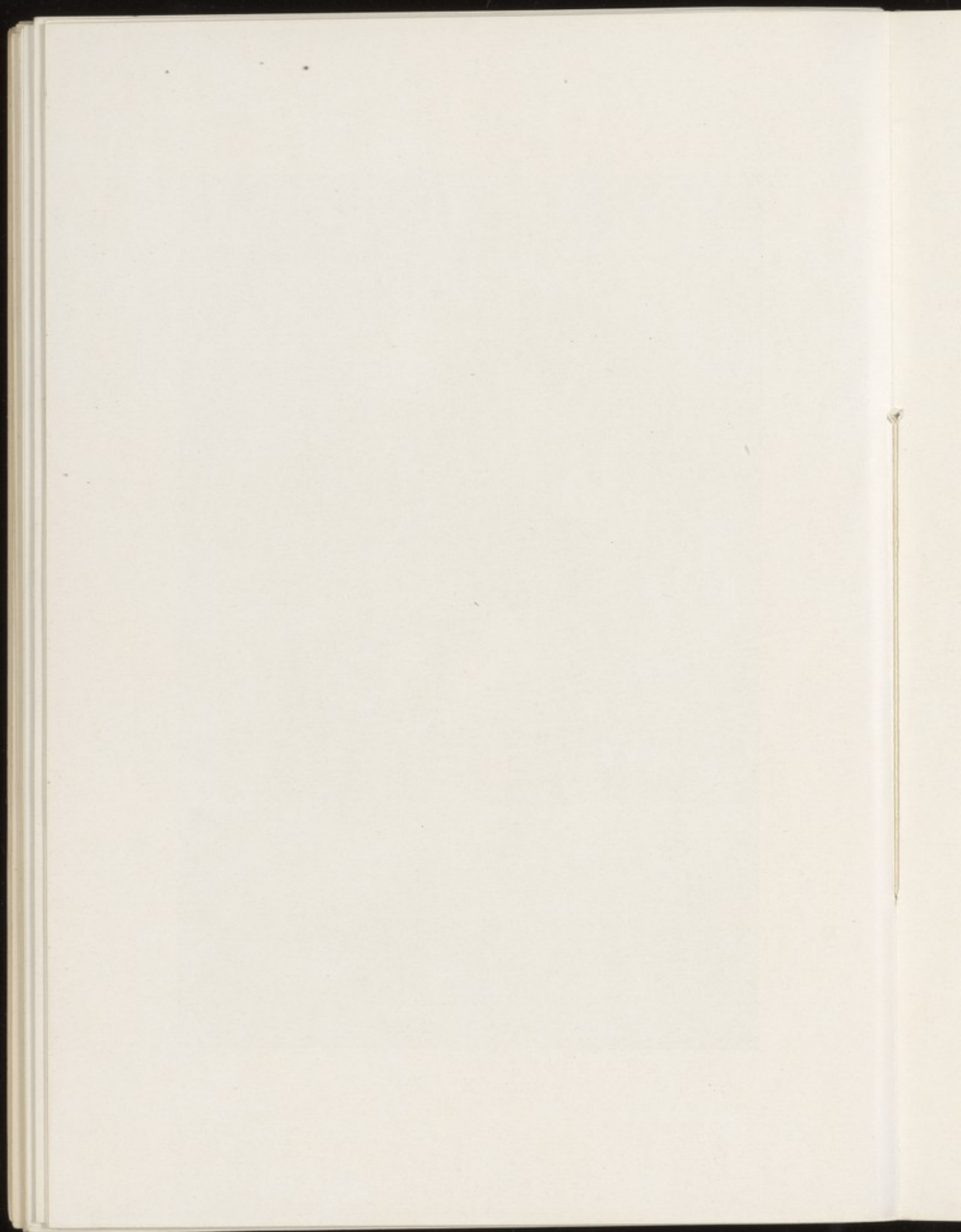


X. Sir Hermann Weber, in 1908, after a photograph by Lafayette  
of London.





X.





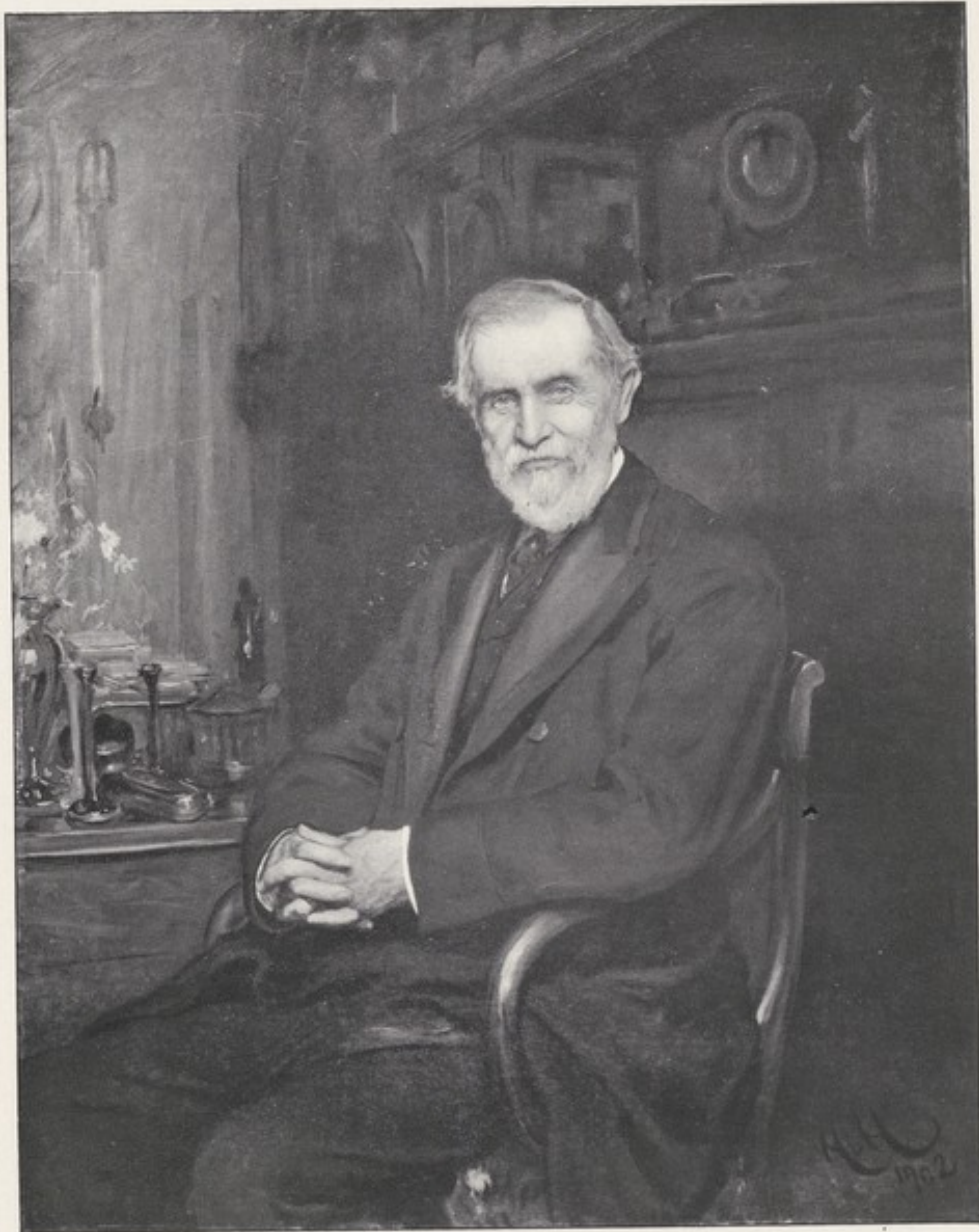


XI. Portrait of Sir Hermann Weber, from the oil-painting of 1902, by Sir Hubert Herkomer, R.A.\*

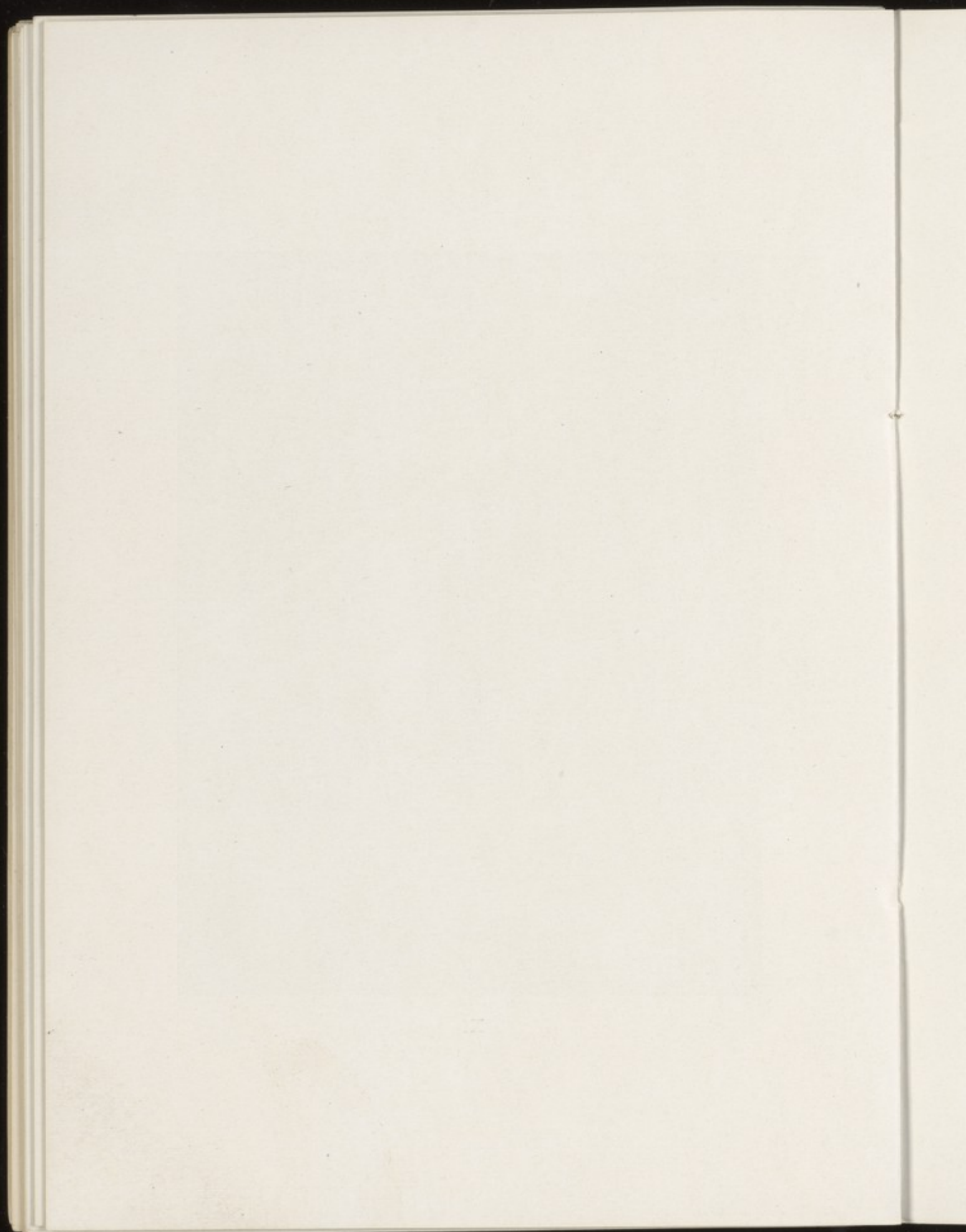
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\* In regard to this portrait it may be mentioned that Sir H. Herkomer (and various others) thought that my father's head strongly resembled that of Michelangelo. That there really was some resemblance anyone will be, I believe, convinced who looks through the complete collection of Michelangelo's portraits illustrated in E. Steinmann's *Die Portraitdarstellungen des Michelangelo*, Leipzig, 1913. Compare, for instance, the profile outline of Sir H. Weber's head on the prize-medal (Illustration XIV) made in 1894, when he was in his 81st year, with the profile portrait of Michelangelo, at the age of 88 years, on the medal by Leone Leoni, and on the wax medallion by the same medallist, formerly in the possession of Mr. C. Drury E. Fortnum, and now in the British Museum.—F. P. W.





XI.







XII. Portrait of Lady Weber, from the oil-painting of 1907, by  
Frank Dicksee, R.A.





XII.







XIII. Medallion portrait of Sir Hermann Weber, by the French medallist, Alphée Dubois, of Paris (1893).<sup>\*</sup> The portrait is chiefly after a very good photograph taken in 1881, by Barraud (263, Oxford Street, London, W.).

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<sup>\*</sup> This obverse (by A. Dubois) was exhibited at the Salon of the Champs Elysées, Paris, in 1893 (No. 3489 of the official catalogue). The reverse, which is not illustrated here, celebrates the 70th year of his age, and is the work of the medallist Frank Bowcher, of London. (See F. Parkes Weber, "*English Medals by Foreign Artists*," Bernard Quaritch, London, 1894, p. 29, Nos. 83 and 84.)—F. P. W.





XIII.







XIV. The Weber-Parkes prize medal of the Royal College of Physicians of London, founded by Sir Hermann Weber in 1894, in memory of his great friend, the well-known hygienist, Dr. Edmund Alexander Parkes (1819-1876). The medal is the work of the London medallist, Frank Bowcher, and the idea of the reverse-design was due to Sir Hermann Weber himself. Mr. Bowcher was also assisted by Mr. Alexander Stuart Murray, the Keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities in the British Museum. On the obverse is a fine portrait of Sir Hermann Weber, in profile to left. The reverse of the medal represents Asklepios seated with Demeter, Apollo and Herakles standing before him. The idea is that the physician (represented by Asklepios) avails himself of the powers of Nature in preventing and curing pulmonary tuberculosis. He requires for these purposes: food, supplied by Demeter; light and warmth, supplied by Apollo (the sun, the promoter of growth and the destroyer of injurious microbes); and, further, purity of air and muscular force, indicated by Herakles. The figures are taken from Greek sculptures and coins of the best period of Greek art. The medal, together with a prize of about 150 guineas, was to be awarded triennially for the best essay on tuberculosis. The second best candidate was likewise to receive a medal. The medal was first awarded in 1897 to Dr. Arthur Ransome, F.R.S.





XIV.

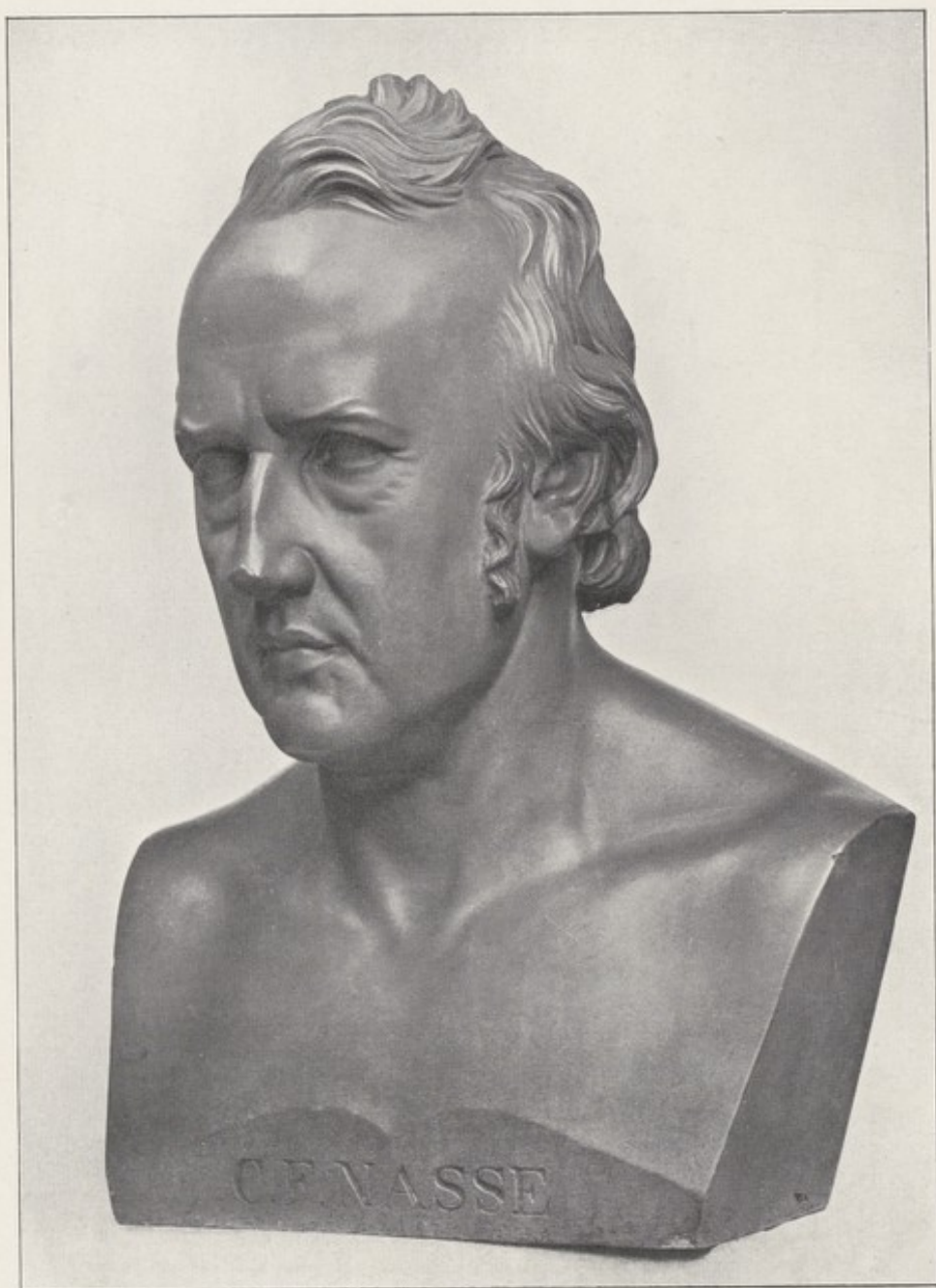






XV. Friedrich Nasse (1778-1851), Professor of Medicine at the University of Bonn (cf. pp. 29-33), after a marble bust over his tomb, signed by B. A. Finger, 1856.





XV.

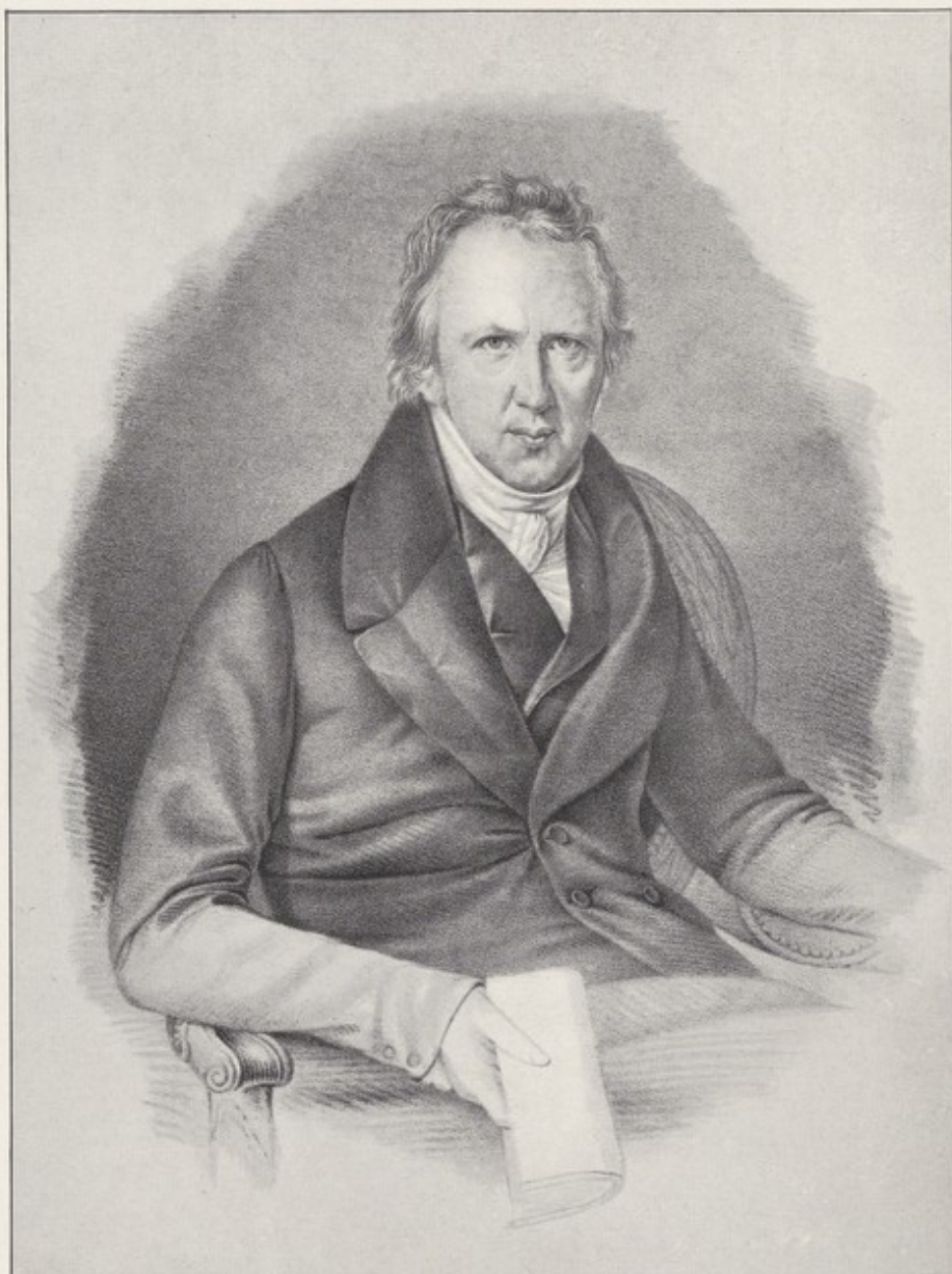






XVI. Portrait of Professor Friedrich Nasse, from a lithograph by Schüller, published by Henry and Cohen at Bonn, about 1850.





FRIEDRICH NASSE.

*Gedult bringt Gefolgsamkeit, Gefolgsamkeit bringt Gefährdung.*

*Leaving North.*

Druck und Verlag

des Verlags von J. B. Neumann, Neudamm, gegenüber dem Hotel de France.







XVII. Portrait of Sir H. Weber's aunt, Henrietta Nasse\* (*née* Weber), wife of Professor Friedrich Nasse, of Bonn (see pages 29-33). From a lithograph by Henry and Cohen, of Bonn, after a drawing signed "A. Hohneck, 1850" (Adolf Hohneck; born in 1808 or 1812; died in 1879).

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\* She was the eldest sister of Sir H. Weber's father. Born in Bielefeld in 1788, she was married in 1805 to Friedrich Nasse, who was about ten years her senior. She survived him 27 years, dying at Bonn in 1878. Her granddaughter, Mrs. (Etta) Hitzig, confirms me in my attribution of this portrait.—F. P. W.





XVII.







XVIII. View of Holzkirchen, at the old Priory of which Sir H. Weber was born (see pages 1, 2, 9, 10). From a lithograph by F. Kaiser (1815-1889), after a drawing by E. Eisenschmid.\*

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\* Prominent in the sketch is the old octagonal Priory Chapel, used as a barn, which was the favourite playroom of my father and the other children. The Holzkirchen estate belonged at that time to Count Mensdorff-Pouilly—grandfather of the Count Mensdorff who was Austrian Ambassador in London from 1904 to 1914. He had received it from his brother-in-law, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, afterwards King Leopold I of Belgium.—F. P. W.

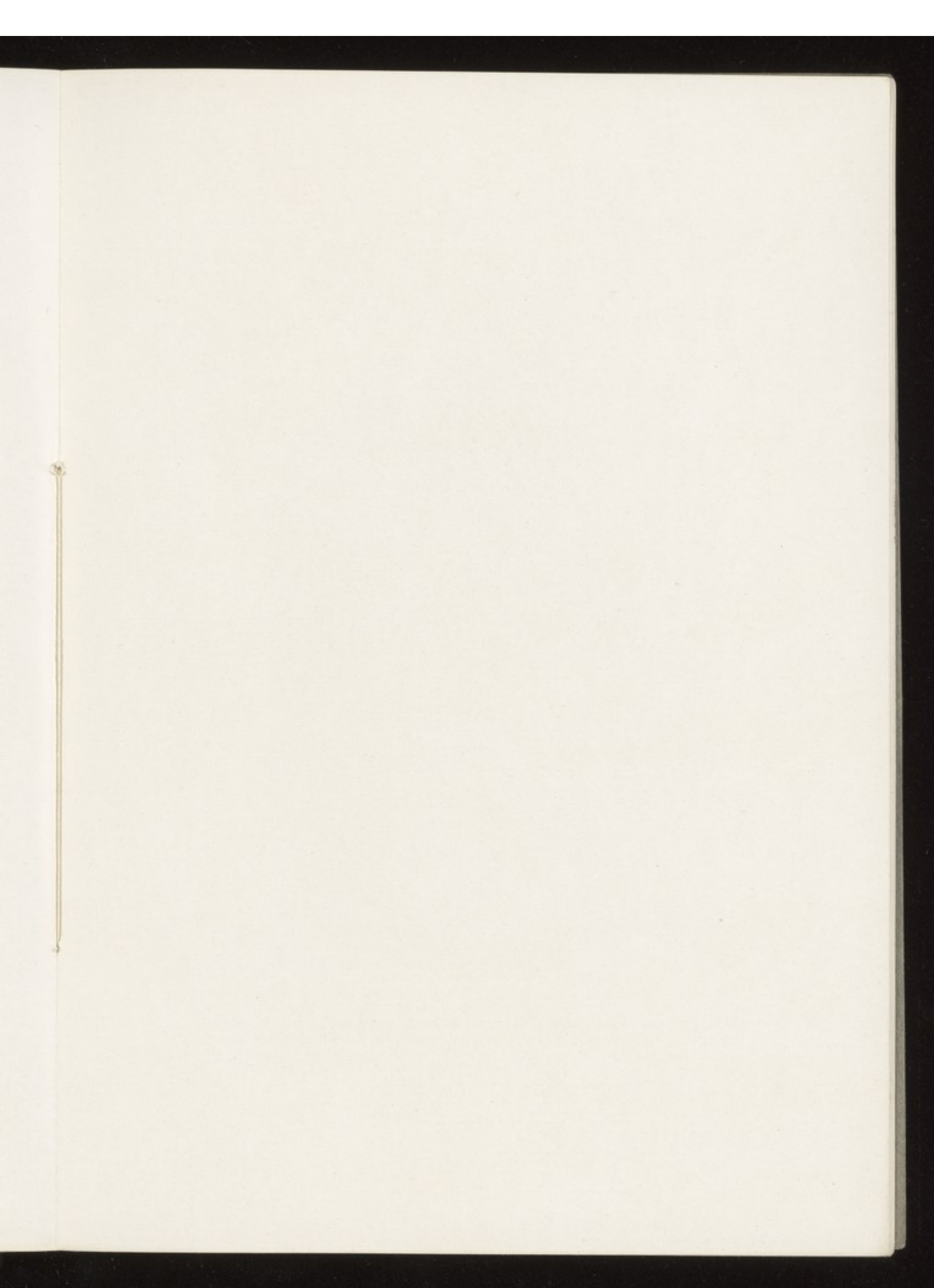




XVIII.







XIX. Lady Weber (Matilda Gruning), with her mother, and her younger sister, Emily.\* From a Daguerreotype group of about 1848.

\* Afterwards Mrs. James Donaldson. Her father-in-law, Thomas Leverton Donaldson (1795-1885), Emeritus Professor of Architecture at University College, London (1841-1864), and a President of the Institute of Architects (1864), devoted much attention to ancient classical architecture, and was the author of a work illustrating the subject, as far as it could be elucidated by ancient coins (*Architectura Numismatica*, London, 1859). Besides his collection of ancient coins bearing more or less architectural devices he possessed a series of Papal medals, which at that time were allowed to be restruck at the Papal mint. My cousin, Dr. A. H. Donaldson, afterwards gave me for my own collection some miscellaneous medals from his grandfather's (Prof. Donaldson's) collection, including one, if I remember rightly, of a Cardinal Aldobrandini. I have a presentation copy (with autograph) of the *Architectura Numismatica*, given to me by Prof. Donaldson himself in January, 1882.  
—F. P. W.

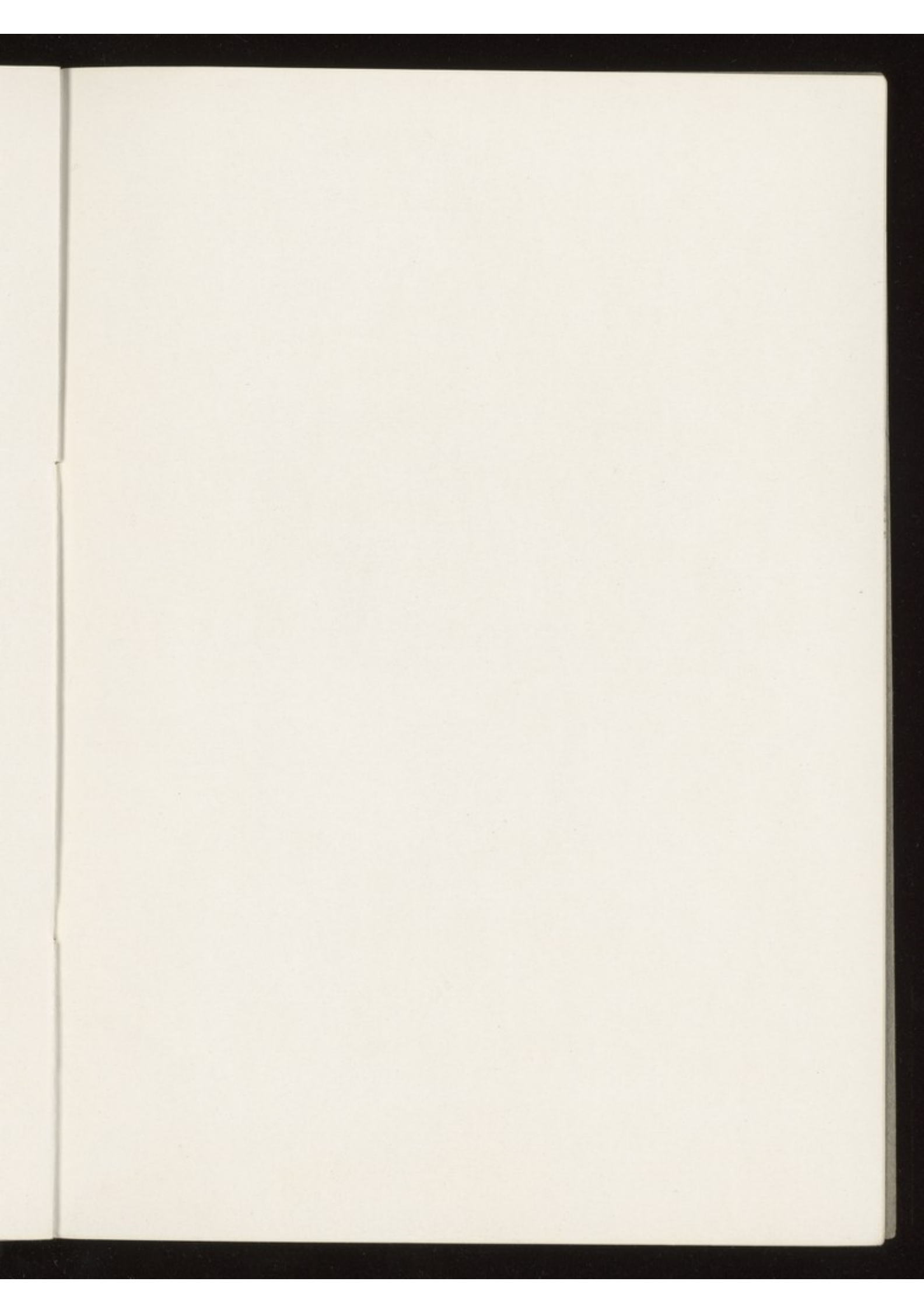




XIX.





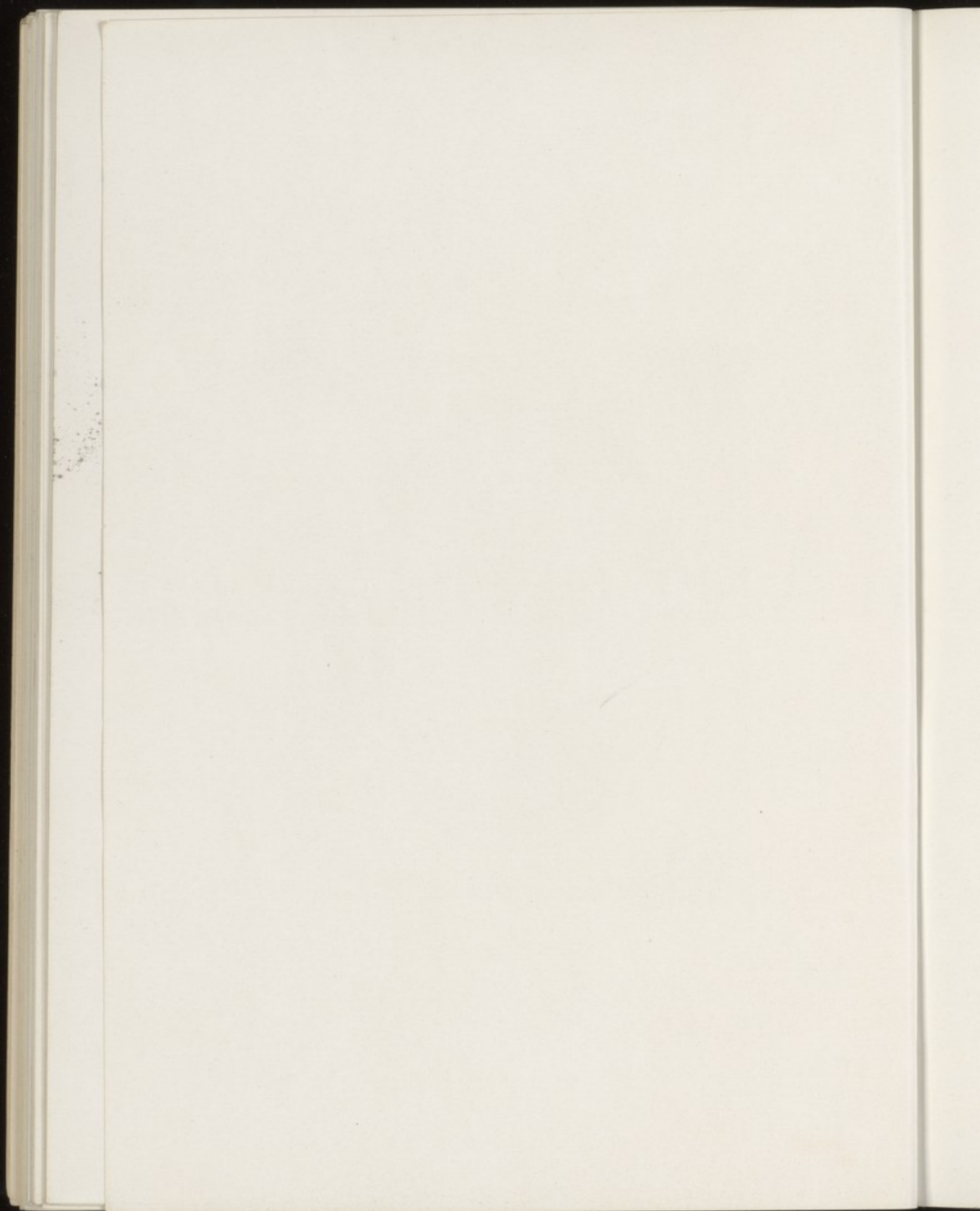


XX. Lady Weber, from a Daguerreotype, made probably between 1854 and 1857, in the possession of Miss Weber.





XX.





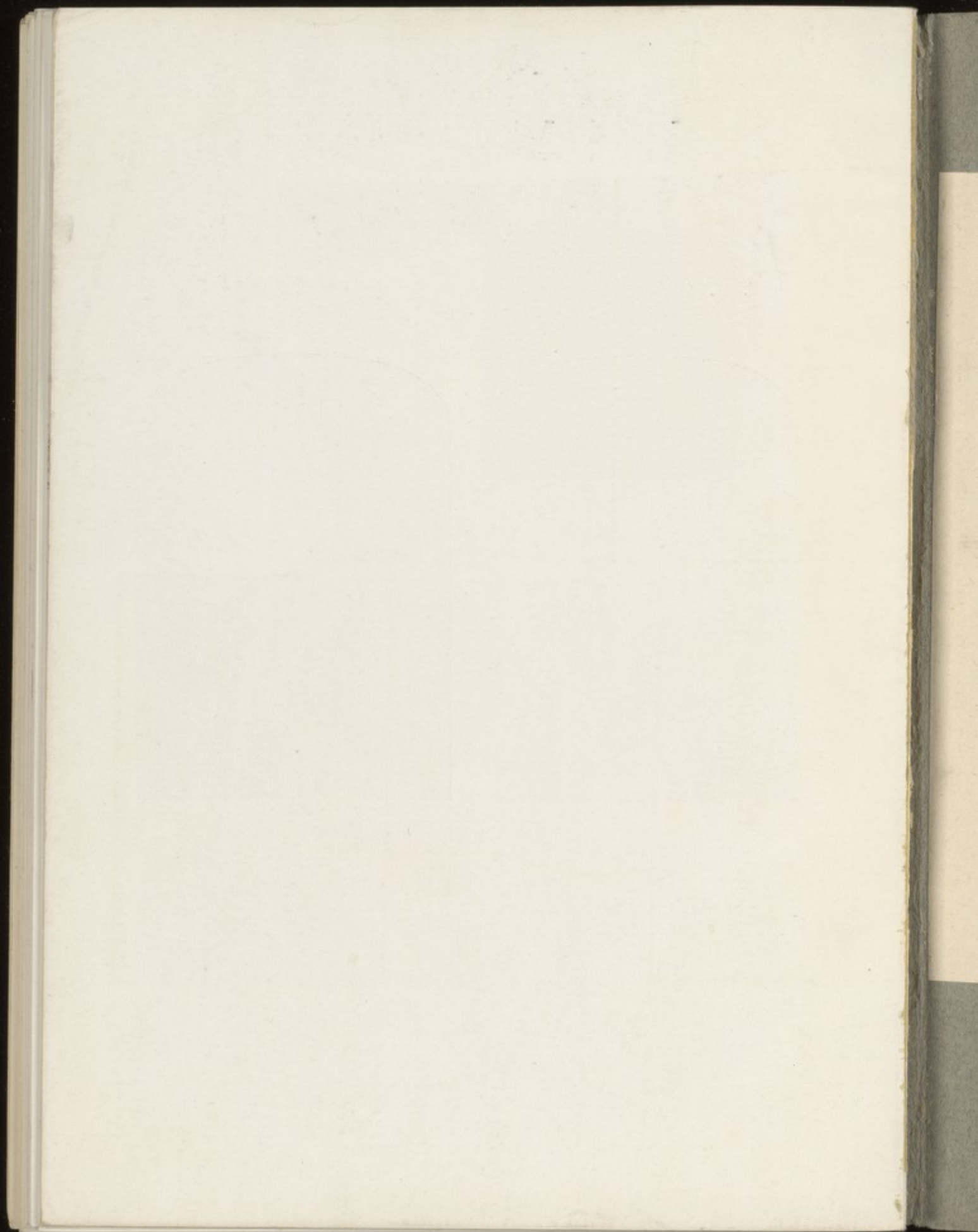


XXI. Sir Hermann and Lady Weber, from Daguerreotype portraits, made, probably between 1854 and 1857, at Beard's Photographic Institution (London).





XXI.





# THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR

VOL. CLIX (London) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919, p. 395. No. 21.

## PERIPHERY.

*ind, that frees their imagination, and wins*  
—BEACONSFIELD.

her to turn her attention outwards.

I recently recommended a young woman who (partly owing to innate temperament, partly to peculiar home conditions) had from early childhood lived in a world of fantasy, to take up some occupation such as gardening, farming, or wood-carving, which should compel

is carpentering.

### Women Carpenters.

WOMEN are fast emancipating themselves from conventional restrictions and engaging in occupations hitherto undertaken by men alone. One of these

pointed.

This view of hereditry is, of course, a travesty of the truth. It is doubtless true that many drift into drink, without any special inherited proclivity, but when we find drunkenness rampant in four successive generations of a family, it is difficult to ignore the hereditary factor. If plays set out to point a moral, care should be taken that the one moral is pointed.

get married after all.

(By Sir H.D. SIR HERMANN WEBER. *Rollaston*)  
THE *Autobiographical Reminiscences* of the late Sir Hermann Weber, written for his family in compliance with oft-repeated requests, have been printed privately for his son, Dr. F. PARKES WEBER, who has added annotations and a list of his father's publications—more than eighty in number. The reminiscences afford most attractive reading, not only on account of their matter but because of the frank and simple manner of their presentation. They

of Physicians examination. Here he came into contact with Addison and Gull. The latter physician, he tells us, "had the peculiarity—which he shared with some other great men—that he often did not appreciate, sometimes even did not hear, what was told him about a case by the doctor with whom he consulted, and that he afterwards pronounced his opinion as coming only from himself, without remembering or saying that he had been told the same before. This led to his being disliked by some of his professional brethren."



# THE MEDICAL PRESS AND CIRCULAR

VOL. CLIX (*London*) WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1919, p. 395. No. 21.

## AT THE PERIPHERY.

"It is the personal which interests mankind, that frees their imagination, and wins their hearts."—BEACONSFIELD.

MANY readers will wish to make acquaintance with the late Sir Hermann Weber's *Autobiographical Reminiscences*.

They have been printed privately (by John Bale, Sons and Danielsson) for his son, Dr. F. Parkes Weber, who has added a number of annotations to the volume as well as a list of Sir Hermann's medical writings.

The *Reminiscences* set forth with charming simplicity the chief events of a long life, lived out to the full.

Sir Hermann was born in 1823 and died in 1918. As a young man he set up for himself certain standards of conduct, and all those who knew him well will agree that he remained true to his high ideals throughout his long career. Among other resolutions he determined to do to others as he would be done by, never, when opportunity offered, to neglect to render a service to those he had dealings with. The good he thus achieved not only gave inward satisfaction, but, as he found on looking back through the years, redounded with interest to his own advantage. He made up his mind not only to be straight in all things, but to cultivate punctuality, contentment, and modesty, to avoid running into debt, and to be economical though not parsimonious.

He early decided that a spare diet is the safest. As a student and, later, clinical assistant at Bonn, he met some notable personalities, including Tyndall, Frankland, and the great Professor Simpson. He also enjoyed the friendship of the Crown Prince, afterwards Kaiser Friedrich, who he describes as "tall, handsome, modest, amiable, sympathetic," and as not "showing any consciousness of his high position and personal attractiveness."

AFTER Sir Hermann had been appointed to the German Hospital he worked for one year at Guy's Hospital School in order that he might be eligible to sit for the membership of the Royal College

of Physicians examination. Here he came into contact with Addison and Gull. The latter physician, he tells us, "had the peculiarity—which he shared with some other great men—that he often did not appreciate, sometimes even did not hear, what was told him about a case by the doctor with whom he consulted, and that he afterwards pronounced his opinion as coming only from himself, without remembering or saying that he had been told the same before. This led to his being disliked by some of his professional brethren."

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showed that the light rays of certain stars, as they journey past the sun's edge to the earth, are bent towards the sun. In other words, they are subject to the laws of gravity and can no longer be considered imponderable.

The following are some of the points to be kept in mind in regard to this investigation :—  
The relative position to one another of the fixed stars as they appear in the heavens has been ascertained by numerous photographs.

The position of the sun in relation to the fixed stars remains the same, and if our earth were stationary as regards the sun, those stars whose rays graze the sun on their journey to our earth would always remain the same and the experiment referred to could not be made. But, inasmuch as the earth moves round the sun, the stars whose rays graze the sun's edge on their journey to the earth are not always the same.

If light is material, it is subject to the laws of gravity, in which case the light of the stars grazing the sun's edge would be deflected towards the sun.

A film play is now being shown, in which the plot turns upon the inheritability of drunkenness. The father of the heroine dies from drink.

He leaves a letter directed to his daughter, informing her that his father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather were all addicted to the same vice, and begging her to consider seriously whether, under these circumstances, it were wise to marry the man to whom she is betrothed.

Her fiancé assures her that there is no ground for believing that drunkenness is inheritable, that this belief is no more than an idle superstition. After much searching of heart she yields to his passionate entreaties, and the wedding day is fixed.

The eventful day arrives, and the bride, fully arrayed in bridal garb, is just about to leave for the church, when, chancing to look out of the window, she sees a drunken woman reeling along, a little child beside her. Horrified she recalls her father's warning, and to the dismay of the impatient bridegroom, she cancels the wedding, and the pair go off on their several ways.

However, after a few years of vicissitudes they come together again and, having persuaded themselves that the belief in the inheritability of drunkenness is but a superstition, they get married after all.

This view of heredity is, of course, a travesty of the truth. It is doubtless true that many drift into drink, without any special inherited proclivity, but when we find drunkenness rampant in four successive generations of a family, it is difficult to ignore the hereditary factor. If plays set out to point a moral, care should be taken that the one moral is pointed.

**Women** are fast emancipating themselves from conventional restrictions and engaging in occupations hitherto undertaken by men alone. One of these

**Carpenters.**

is carpentering.

I recently recommended a young woman who (partly owing to innate temperament, partly to peculiar home conditions) had from early childhood lived in a world of fantasy, to take up some occupation such as gardening, farming, or wood-carving, which should compel her to turn her attention outwards.



(By Sir H. O. SIR HERMANN WEBER, *Rollleston*)

THE *Autobiographical Reminiscences* of the late Sir Hermann Weber, written for his family in compliance with oft-repeated requests, have been printed privately for his son, Dr. F. PARKES WEBER, who has added annotations and a list of his father's publications—more than eighty in number. The reminiscences afford most attractive reading, not only on account of their matter but because of the frank and simple manner of their presentation. They contain, as is natural in a record meant for his descendants, intimate family and personal history, but in the account of his professional life there is much of absorbing medical interest. These reminiscences, written after 1911, though clearly intended to be continued, stop about 1866, when as it happened he became a naturalized British subject, except that in a separate chapter on "Some (16) Medical Friends" events of quite recent date are incidentally mentioned.

Sir Hermann's life fell into two distinct parts: the first from his birth (1823) in Bavaria to 1851, when he left Germany, and the second from the time when he became resident medical officer at the German Hospital, Dalston, to his death on November 11th, 1918, at the advanced age of 95 years. After two years' work as a resident, during which period he became a member of the well known but long extinct "Medical Society of Observation," and thus came in contact with many future leaders of the profession, he was elected visiting physician to the German Hospital and gave up his intention of returning to Bonn, where a career lay before him. Before presenting himself for the examination for the membership of the Royal College of Physicians he attached himself to Guy's Hospital, and thus came into intimate touch with Addison, Bright, and Gull. Of these now historical figures he gives shrewd character sketches, and compares the forcefulness of Addison with the reticence and hesitancy of Bright, adding that he had reason to believe that much of the credit for the discovery of Bright's disease was due to Addison. This is of special interest, as Addison's public recognition as the describer of the syndrome of suprarenal disease owed something to Sir Samuel Wilks's loyalty.

Sir Hermann does not refer to this, but in a later chapter he says of Wilks: "Great modesty was one of the leading features of his character, and this may have been the cause of his want of success in ordinary practice and in consultation. His pupils not only loved him, but had also complete confidence in him and asked his advice for themselves and their families, but were afraid of consulting him for their patients because he was not decided enough, not at all self-asserting, and not convincing to the ordinary invalid."

Throughout these reminiscences the lovable personality of the author stands forth, and adds to their fascination. The appendix contains a list of his writings between 1848 and 1918, the last, "On the influence of muscular exercise on longevity," appearing in this JOURNAL on March 23rd, 1918. There are twenty-one beautifully executed family portraits, and with a dutiful hand Dr. Parkes Weber has added a number of footnotes with biographical details.

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they journey past the sun's edge to the earth, are bent towards the sun. In other words, they are subject to the laws of gravity and can no longer be considered imponderable.

The following are some of the points to be kept in mind in regard to this investigation:—

The relative position to one another of the fixed stars as they appear in the heavens has been ascertained by numerous photographs.

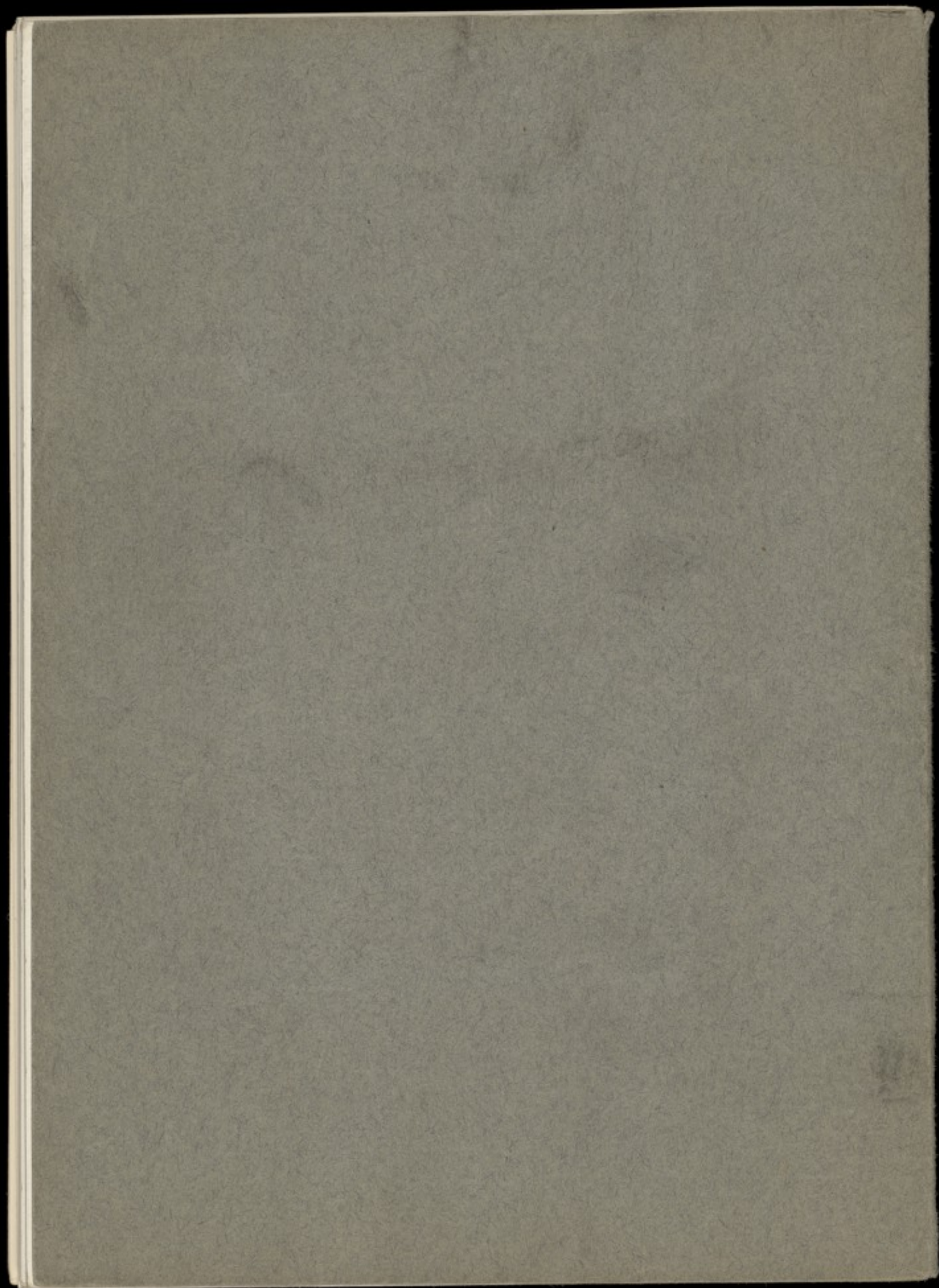
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#### **Heredity and Drunkenness.**

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REMINISCENCES OF SIR HERMANN WEBER