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Greewich : H. Richardson, 1898.

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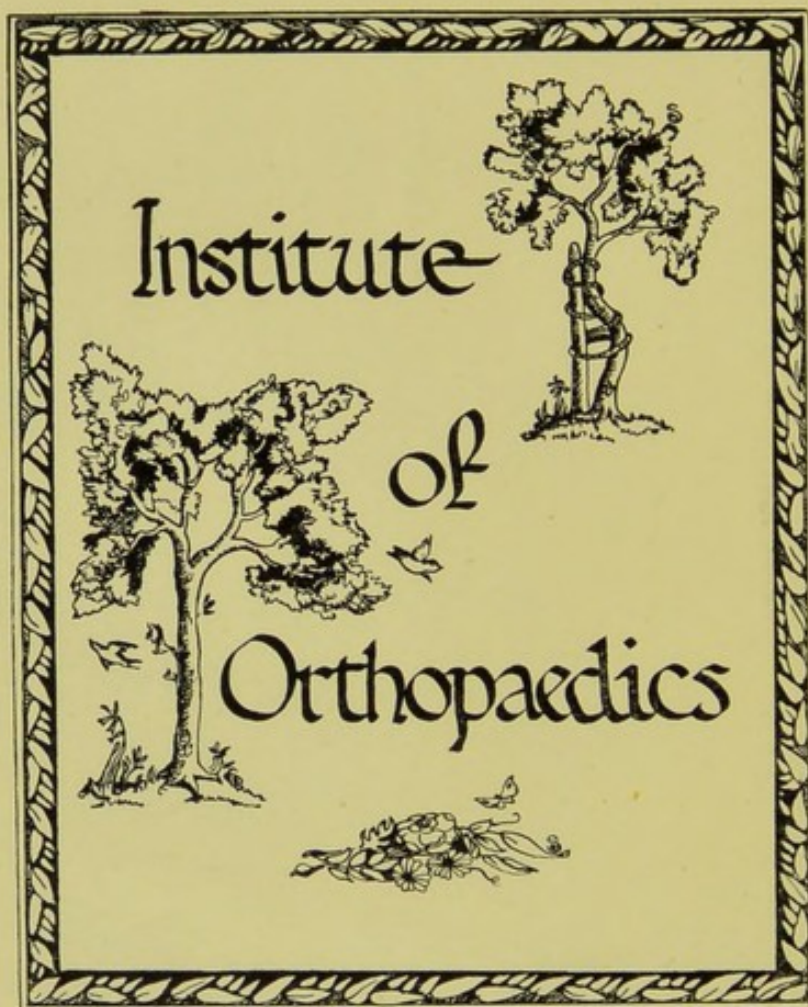
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Records of the Miller Hospital
and Royal Kent Dispensary.

JOHN POLAND, F.R.C.S.



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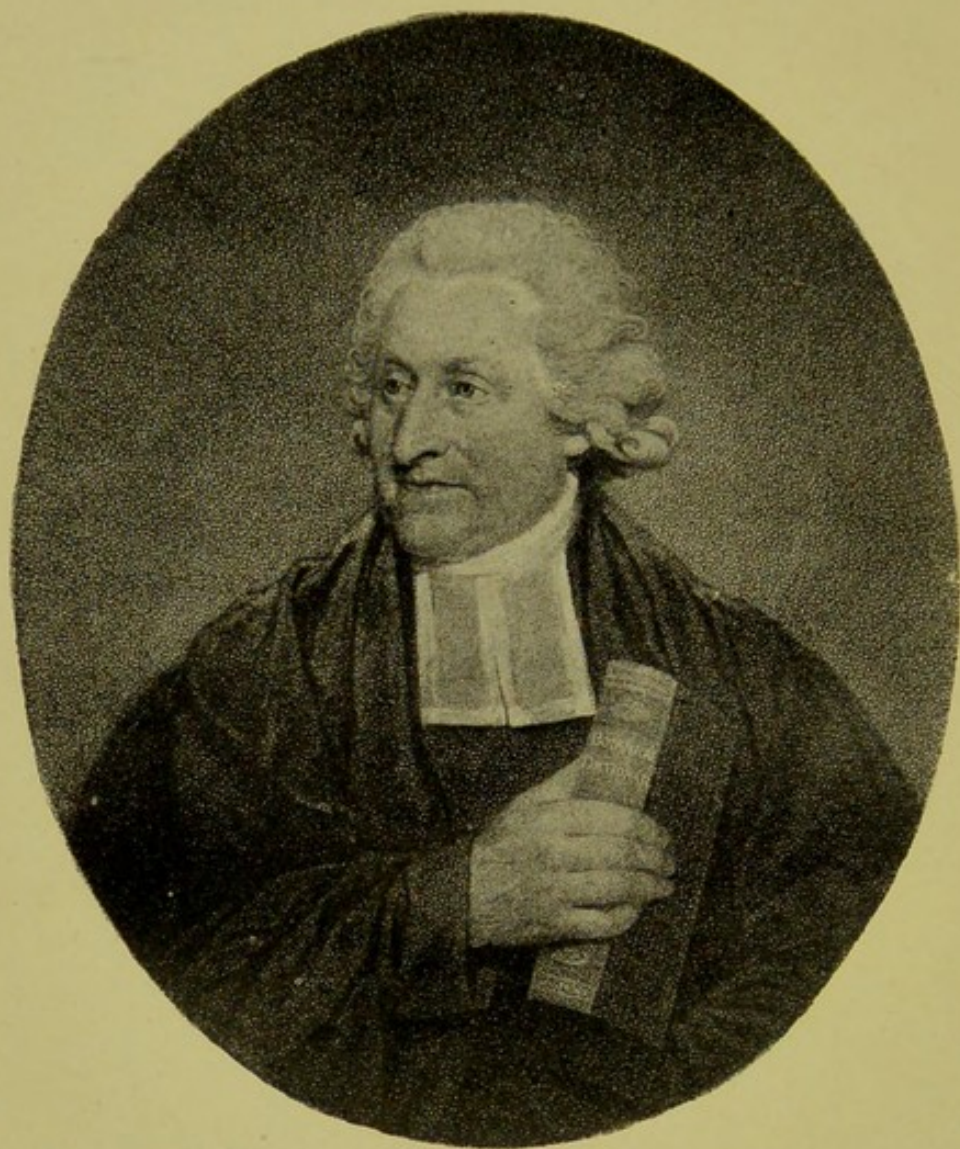
Printed by

HENRY RICHARDSON,
STEAM PRINTING WORKS,
4, CHURCH STREET,
GREENWICH.

The Records of the Miller Hospital
and Royal Kent Dispensary.







REV. COLIN MILNE, D.D., F.R.S.,
PRINCIPAL FOUNDER OF THE KENT DISPENSARY.

From a Painting by Russell, R.A., engraved by Holl (for Dr. Thornton, 1804).

RECORDS
OF THE
MILLER HOSPITAL
AND
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

BY
JOHN POLAND, F.R.C.S.

WITH NINE ILLUSTRATIONS
AND ONE MAP.

BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE OF THIS WORK WILL BE FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE INSTITUTION.

GREENWICH:
H. RICHARDSON, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, 4, CHURCH STREET.
1898.

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DEDICATED

BY SPECIAL PERMISSION,

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM HENEAGE LEGGE,

SIXTH EARL OF DARTMOUTH,

PRESIDENT

OF

The Miller Hospital & Royal Kent Dispensary.



Contents.

	PAGE.
PREFACE	XIII.

PART I.

KENT DISPENSARY 1783—1837	I
----------------------------------	---

PART II.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, 1837—1881	62
---	----

PART III.

MILLER HOSPITAL, 1881—1893	164
PRESIDENTS	226
TREASURERS	227
HONORARY SECRETARIES AND SECRETARIES ...	227
HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS	228
SERMONS	237
LEGACIES	248
MISCELLANEOUS DONATIONS	250
INDEX OF NAMES	289
INDEX OF SUBJECTS	301
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THIS VOLUME ...	316



Illustrations.

	PAGE.
PORTRAIT OF PRINCIPAL FOUNDER, DR. COLIN MILNE <i>Frontispiece</i>	
ENGRAVING OF INKSTAND	8
DINNER TICKET FROM COPPER PLATE	32
EXTERIOR (FRONT) OF ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY BUILDING	62
ILLUSTRATION OF FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE	118
PORTRAIT OF DR. CANON MILLER	152
ILLUSTRATION OF INTERIOR OF WARD IN MILLER HOSPITAL	190
EXTERIOR OF MILLER HOSPITAL FROM GARDEN, WITH GROUP OF NURSES, STAFF, &c.	282
SMALL VIEW OF BUILDINGS	324
REDUCED MAP OF PUBLIC APPEAL, 1893	276



Preface.

ADMIRATION must always be felt for the Poet Physician, Sir Samuel Garth, who, as far as this country is concerned, may be regarded as the first founder of Dispensaries. For, as is probably well known, Dr. Garth energetically promoted the erection of a dispensary or apartment in the College of Physicians for the relief of the poor by giving them advice *gratis* and dispensing medicines to them at low rates. This work of charity exposed him to a great complaint on the part of the Apothecaries and others; but he turned his opponents into ridicule in his poem "The Dispensary" (first published in 1699; tenth edition in 1841), and further advocated his scheme in "The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries," London, 1702.

Among the multifarious writings of that worthy Physician and Philanthropist, Dr. Lettsom, will be found his "Hints respecting General Dispensaries for extending Medical Relief to the Poor at their own Habitations," published in 1772, which are still worthy of perusal by all who have the true interests of these institutions at heart.

Mr. A. Highmore in his excellent work "Pietas Londinensis," published in 1810, says, "That when Dispensaries were first instituted there was wanting some charitable institution between the hospital and the poorhouse; for the former afforded relief only to the sick who would become its temporary inhabitants and whose diseases required confinement

and attendance ; and the latter was designed to give comfort and protection to the aged who are destitute of domestic accommodation. Under this impression it was natural for a humane and generous people to suggest and contrive an intermediate arrangement that should embrace the requisites to which neither of these would apply, where the poor and industrious mechanic and his family might receive medical advice in all cases where confinement was not necessary, or where, if it was, the patient had sufficient accommodation at home ; such cases, in the number of which those of midwifery form no inconsiderable part, are happily by far the most numerous of the diseases incidental to the human frame."

It is a matter of no small credit to the inhabitants of London that these charitable Institutions which originated in the Metropolis should have now extended to most of the great cities of the world.

The Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary is an institution of which the friends and subscribers have ever been justly proud. But little apology is needed for the publication of its "Records," for not only very few medical charities have had their records published, but historically, as well as socially, such a work must have some interest to the inhabitants of the south-east division of London. We might go a step further and assert that no account of the surrounding districts for the past hundred years would be complete without some reference to the history and progress of this deserving Institution with which they have been so long and intimately connected. Moreover,

as years roll by, and the population becomes so dense there is a danger of historical associations being obliterated and forgotten. Among its chief supporters we meet with the names of many eminent persons and of those most honoured and respected in these localities—among the laity as well as in the clerical and medical professions.

Amidst the earlier records of the Institution evidences may be traced of the romances of bygone Deptford, Greenwich, and the immediate neighbourhood, which are far more pleasant and agreeable than their modern realities.

In point of age the Royal Kent Dispensary stands ninth on the list of Dispensaries now existing in the Metropolis, having been established in 1783. The eight which are older were established between 1770 and 1782.

At the time (1822) when Mr. A. Highmore wrote his "*Philantropia Metropolitana*," there were seventeen Dispensaries in and near London for gratuitously supplying the necessitous with medicine and medical aid at their own habitations. This number has been increased at the present time (1892) to 95, including the Provident Dispensaries.

"An Account of the Kent Dispensary, Deptford," was printed in 1799, a similar one, evidently a reprint, in 1785 (?), and a third, "Account of the Kent Dispensary, Broadway, Deptford," was published by the authorities of the Institution in 1834. All of these give but little account of the work carried on by the Charity, but are rather dissertations in

general terms on the advantages of Public Dispensaries to the poor.

The Committee of the Institution very courteously placed at my disposal all the minute-books and other papers for the purposes of the present volume, and I am very pleased to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for their kindness. To Mr. David Showell's collection of Newspaper Cuttings relating to Greenwich, Deptford, and the neighbourhood, in the British Museum; to Larkin's edition of Hasted's "History of Kent (Hundred of Blackheath)," 1886; and to the Local Press, especially the *Kentish Mercury*, which has so ably lent its support to the Institution on all occasions, I am indebted for much valuable information. My best thanks are due to the Honorary Secretary, Major-General Roberts, for some valuable papers and suggestions; to Mr. E. Arundel Carttar, Coroner for the south-eastern division of the County of London, many members of whose family have undertaken important offices for carrying on the beneficent work of the Institution; and to other friends and subscribers to this volume who have so freely given their advice and help. I have also to thank the Printer and Publisher, Mr. Henry Richardson, for the able manner in which he has carried out all my wishes; and lastly, my valued friend and brother-in-law, James S. Craigie, M.D., B.Sc., who has kindly assisted me in revising the proof sheets.

J. P.

4, ST. THOMAS'S STREET,
LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.,
December, 1893.

Records of the Miller Hospital AND Royal Kent Dispensary.

PART I.

1783-1837.

KENT DISPENSARY.

ON the 17th of June, 1783, about the middle of the reign of His Majesty King George III, some 110 years ago, at a meeting of several of the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Paul's, Deptford, a discussion took place on the utility of the Dispensaries in London and the very great benefits that would accrue to the many poor of Deptford and the adjacent towns could one be established on the spot. One of those present, Mr. William Goodhew, representing the great probability of success were a movement made for such purpose, it was resolved that steps be at once taken to open a subscription for the funds that would be needed, and the following gentle-

men then and there put down their names as subscribers for the sums respectively indicated:—

				£	s.	d.
Rev. Richard Conyers, ^o D.D., Rector of						
St. Paul's, Deptford	...	...	...	2	2	0
Mr. Wm. Goodhew	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Phillip Goodhew	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Isaac Parry	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Wm. Waterby Weller	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Thos. Carttar	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Geo. Mitchell	...	...	...	10	10	0
„ Thos. Sampey	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Geo. Speering	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ John Horton	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Thos. Haycraft	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Richard Dowling	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Richard Sweet	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Henry Varvine	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ Samuel Pasmore	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ John Willan	...	...	...	1	1	0
„ D. Davis	...	...	...	2	2	0
„ Jas. Agutter	...	...	...	10	10	0

It was also resolved to invite the Parish of St. Nicholas to join in promoting subscriptions and establishing the Dispensary, and that Parish having with the greatest alacrity come into the proposition, the whole business was from that time conducted by the mutual efforts of both the Parishes.

*Dr. Conyers was instituted Rector 25th September, 1775, and died 23rd April, 1786. He was seized with apoplexy whilst in the pulpit and died at four o'clock the same afternoon. His tomb is in St. Paul's Churchyard, Deptford.

Deptford, originally called West Greenwich, was divided into the two Parishes of St. Nicholas and St. Paul in 1730, the date of the erection of the Church of St. Paul's.

A second meeting was held at the Roman Eagle in Church Street, Deptford, on the 26th June, 1783, "To consider the proposition of some gentlemen for establishing a Dispensary in Deptford," at which the following gentlemen were present: Mr. W. Goodhew, Rev. Dr. Milne, Messrs. Norman, Sloman, Shirreff, Horton, Chamberlain, Chatfield, Hewitt, King, Wilson, Pike, Smith, Rout, Thos. Carttar, Dudman, P. Goodhew and G. Mitchell.

Mr. W. Goodhew having been unanimously called to the chair:

It was Resolved:

"That it would be 'greatly to the relief of the indigent and the honor of this town if a Dispensary were established in it. That this meeting do believe it practicable,' and will forward it to the utmost of their abilities."

"That Subscriptions be received by Mr. Currey in Church Street, and Mr. Mitchell in Butt Lane, from such persons as are desirous to promote the Charity."

"That it be called '*The Kent Dispensary*,' supported by *Voluntary Contributions*, for

administering Advice and Medicines to the Poor gratis, and for the purpose of visiting the Poor at their own habitations."

"That 4,000 handbills be printed containing a short account of this Charity, and one be left at every house in Deptford."

On the 24th July, 1783, a committee of twenty-four persons (twelve out of each of the two Parishes of Deptford) who had become subscribers to the Charity, was appointed to receive subscriptions and promote the Institution.

They were desired to wait on the Rev. Dr. Wilson,* Rev. Dr. Conyers, the Rev. Mr. John Olding and Rev. Dr. Milne, and request them to mention this Charity, and recommend its support in their respective Churches and Places of Worship, which they did. This was the origin of the numerous sermons preached in subsequent years in the surrounding Parishes on behalf of this Charity, and which proved so advantageous to it. Up to the present time, 1893, nearly 50 different Churches and Chapels in the immediate neighbourhood, through the efforts of the successive vicars, incumbents, and ministers of all denominations, have contributed to its support.

It must, however, be stated that the principal

*Rev. Wm. Worcester Wilson, D.D., was Vicar of St. Nicholas from 1762 till his death in 1826, at the age of 76.

worker on behalf of its foundation and the one who ensured its permanent success by his powerful efforts in the pulpit and elsewhere, was an eloquent Scotch divine, the celebrated Dr. Colin Milne of botanical fame.

“The Rev. Dr. Colin Milne, Curate of this Parish (St. Nicholas, Deptford) for 40 years, was a Botanist of the first character. He published a Botanical Dictionary in 1788; (he was in early life Tutor to Lord Algernon Percy,) and dedicated it, by permission, to his Father, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland. His abilities as a Pulpit Orator are recorded in all the periodical works of the time in which he so repeatedly, with success, pleaded the cause of Charity in his capacity of Public Preacher. By his exertions the Kent Dispensary was founded.” *Excerpta Historica Deptfordiensis*, June, 1843 (British Museum, *Miscellaneous Papers relating to Deptford*, 579, l. 14).

Dr. Milne died 2nd October, 1815, in his 72nd year. He was a native of Aberdeen, and besides the Botanical Dictionary just mentioned, which reached three editions, he published the *Institutes of Botany* (1770-72) and *Indigenous Botany* in conjunction with Alexander Gordon, M.D., of Aberdeen (1793), containing the result of several botanical excursions, chiefly in Kent,

Middlesex, and the adjacent counties in 1790, 1791 and 1792. The Rev. Dr. Milne also published, in 1780, besides other single discourses, a volume of Sermons which is well worth perusal.

In the course of six weeks 200 persons had subscribed, and it was decided "that a sufficient sum had been subscribed to proceed to the establishment of the Dispensary," Mr. G. Mitchell was nominated to attend and keep the minutes of the General Meetings and Committees until a Secretary should be appointed. Dr. Theo. F. Leith undertook to attend as a Physician one hour in the morning twice every week to see the patients, and Messrs. Samuel Farar, John Thompson, James Lumsden Shirreff and Chas. Smith attended as Surgeons. These medical gentlemen constituted the first Medical Committee.

On the 11th September, 1783, after diligent inquiry to find a suitable house, it was determined that part of Mr. Bulling's dwelling house in the Broadway should be taken as a temporary situation for the Dispensary. This proposal came from Mr. Bulling himself, one of the members of the committee who undertook this duty. A similar proposal came from Mr. Shirreff, of the White House, in Butt Lane. Mrs. Mary Slade had also generously offered to erect a building for a Dispensary in any convenient place the subscribers

could procure; but the committee felt that Mrs. Slade's courteous proposal could not be accepted at that time.

Butt Lane is now called High Street, Deptford. It was altered to High Street by the general consent of the inhabitants in 1825.

After examining the regulations of the Surrey and other Dispensaries in and about the Metropolis, such of their rules were adopted as were thought consistent with the situation and plan of the Dispensary, together with several new rules and regulations which it was believed would be "for the furtherance of this Charity and extending its benign influence, particularly in case of recent accidents, whereby this Institution would be rendered more liberal in its assistance to the unfortunate and acceptable to the beneficent intentions of its humane and charitable Founders." (The Surrey Dispensary was founded six years previously, 1777).

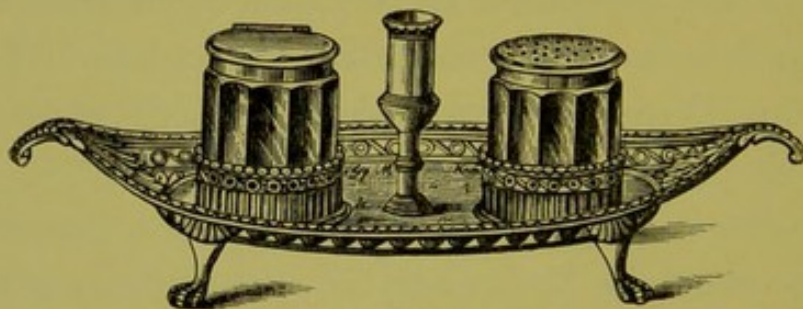
The regulations included rules for a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Governors, Subscribers, General Meetings, Monthly Committee, House Visitors, Physician, Medical Assistants, Accouchers, Apothecary, Secretary, Collector, Patients, &c.

Home patients were understood to be those who were "absolutely unable to attend at the Dispensary and who were not on board any ships

or vessels." This was in contra-distinction to the out-patients, whose disorders did not confine them to their homes.

Mr. William Goodhew accepted the office of Treasurer, and acted almost continuously as Chairman of the Quarterly General Meetings until his death, which took place in January, 1790. Mr. George Mitchell was appointed Secretary to the Charity on 25th September, 1783.

Three months after his appointment as Secretary, Mr. Mitchell presented a silver inkstand to the Charity for the use of the committee. From the accompanying engraving it will be seen that the style of workmanship of the inkstand is that of the end of the last century; according to the Hall-marks it bears the date 1781.



INSCRIPTION ON INKSTAND.

"Mr. Geo. Mitchell to the Kent Dispensary when assiduously discharging the office of Secretary thereto gratis. Engraved by order of the Committee, Dec., 1783."

On the 11th October, 1783, the Medical Committee examined the four candidates for the office of Apothecary ; a post which was equivalent to our present Resident Medical Officer, except that his duties were far more varied—for instance—he had to receive all letters of recommendation, dispense the medicines prescribed, keep the registers of patients, and see that there was nothing wasted, spoiled, or embezzled.

He had also to execute “unto the Treasurer for the time being a Bond in the penalty of £200” to the effect that after he shall quit or be discharged from the office, he shall not exercise or practice or carry on the profession or business of surgeon or apothecary within the space of two miles from the Dispensary, wherever that might be situated. The title was altered to “Resident Medical Officer” about 1864.

A ballot for these candidates was taken at the following general meeting, and Mr. George Harrison, of Deptford, who “had served his apprenticeship to Mr. Ogle, in Deptford, had attended anatomical lectures under Dr. Hunter, and courses of Surgery in St. Thomas’s and Guy’s Hospitals, and Midwifery under Dr. McThonsie, and had opportunities of practising and improving his profession in the King’s Dockyard, and in the town and neighbourhood of Deptford,” was duly elected the first apothecary of the Charity.

On the 1st January, 1784, the following 15 Annual Governors were chosen as the first Monthly Committee:—

Mr. Wm. Rout.	Mr. Thos. Haycraft.
„ Jas. Pike.	„ Thos. Rivers.
„ Wm. Chamberlain.	„ Thos. Sampey.
„ Francis Chatfield.	„ Jno. Hester.
„ Chas. Pentyer.	„ Thos. Creasey.
„ Josh. Hales.	„ Edwd. Lancaster.
„ Jno. Holmes.	„ Abrm. Constable.
„ Richd. Knight.	

On the offer of Messrs. John Mylam and Methusalem Davies at Lewisham, and Mr. Thos. Carnarvon at Greenwich, to visit in these districts as Surgeons and Medical Assistants gratuitously, it was agreed on the 13th January, 1784, at a Quarterly General Meeting that those parishes be added.

In March of the same year (1784), Mr. Samuel Gillam Mills was appointed second surgeon for the District of Greenwich, which post he held between 20 and 30 years. His name will always be referred to with pride by the inhabitants of the district, apart from his own great merits. He was father of the celebrated Charles Mills the historian, who in 1817 published a volume on *Mahommedanism*, and in 1819 a *History of Crusades*, &c.*

* (See also *Men of Kent and Kentish Men*, by John Hutchinson, 1892.)

In a memoir of the *Life of Charles Mills* (1828) we find that he was the youngest child of Samuel Gillam Mills, and was born at Crooms Hill, Greenwich, on the 29th July, 1788. "His family had been long and respectably known in that place, where his grandfather and father had successively exercised the profession of surgeons for nearly half a century, in the enjoyment of the first practice afforded by an opulent vicinity. His father, Samuel Gillam Mills, was not more esteemed for professional ability, than for his private qualities of mind and heart. He was a man of powerful intellect, upright intention, and keen sensibility; and the uncompromising integrity of his character was brought conspicuously into public notice upon more than one occasion of his life, on which it is not here necessary to dwell. His tastes were intellectual; his acquaintance with general literature was extensive; and the charm which his mental accomplishments lent to his conversation were heightened by a ready flow of vivacity and sprightliness. His society was generally courted in the circle in which he moved; and between him and one rather distinguished member of it, Archdeacon Edwards,—the friend of Paley, and himself a scholar of considerable attainments—congeniality of spirit produced a close and particular intimacy."

These features in the character of Samuel

Gillam Mills are worth recording, because they may be supposed to have had no light influence in awakening the early tastes of his son.

Mr. Wheately was also appointed to visit "in concert with Messrs. Carnarvon & Mills, all such home patients in Greenwich that shall be recommended by any Governor of this Charity."

In pursuance to the customary advertisement published in the *Morning Chronicle* and *Gazetteer*, an extraordinary General Meeting of the Governors was held at the Roman Eagle, Deptford, on Thursday, the 11th day of March, 1784. The Right Honourable the Earl of Romney, Lord Lieutenant of the County, was elected President, and the Honourable Charles Marsham (Lord Romney's son), Lord Mahon, Filmer Honeywood, Esq., John Sawbridge, Esq., Vice-Presidents of this Charity.

In the following month, on the offer of Mr. Stephen Bungey, of Rotherhithe, to visit patients in that parish, the limits of visitation were extended from Deptford to Rotherhithe Church—that particular boundary being adopted owing to that being the limit of the Surrey Dispensary area, from the desire always maintained not to interfere with any other similar institution.

In July of the same year, a like offer being made by Mr. Green, of Peckham, for the Parish of Camberwell, the visiting limit was extended to

Camberwell Church, and about the same time to Woolwich, consequent on the offer of Mr. George Bickerton.

The following year 1785, it was thought that the Charity would be benefited by a further extension of the limits of visiting the poor at their own houses; the Parish of Charlton, in the hundred of Blackheath, was therefore on the 7th July, included in the districts of the Dispensary.

In "an account of the *Kent Dispensary*, in the Broadway, Deptford, for administering Advice and Medicine to the Poor *gratis*. Instituted December 1st, 1783." Printed in 1785? (British Museum, T. 425.) The introduction commences with the following extracts:—

"Great and evident as the advantage of Dispensaries are to the indigent, in and near the Metropolis; and liberal as the gentlemen who conduct them have been, in extending the limits of visiting the patients at their own habitations, as far as the plan of the several institutions would possibly admit; yet the poor of the lower parts of Rotherhithe and Camberwell in Surrey, and the populous towns of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich, in Kent; containing at least thirty thousand inhabitants, (the greater part of whom are labouring mechanics, or occupied in dangerous employments) long remained without the assistance such excellent charities afford.

“To remedy this inconvenience the Kent Dispensary was instituted, to commence visiting the poor at their own habitations, at Rotherhithe and Camberwell Churches (where the Surrey determines) and from thence through Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, Woolwich, and as much of the Hundred of Blackheath as at any future time might be thought proper. * * * * Among other circumstances that recommend this Dispensary, the Physician and Medical Gentlemen, have from the first institution of it and still continue to give their advice and attendance from motives of humanity, and without any pecuniary recompense.”

“The limits for visiting the poor at their own habitations, commences from Rotherhithe to Camberwell Churches, and extends through the towns of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, and Woolwich, in all which extensive districts, such as are unable to come to the Dispensary, are attended by a Physician, Surgeon, or Medical Assistants, according to the nature of their complaints.

“The intention of this Charity is to give assistance, not only to the lowest class of the people, but to poor housekeepers, and others, whose income will not enable them to pay for it.”

Then follow about four pages on the utility of public dispensaries, and an abstract of the

General Rules and Regulations, of which we select the following :—

“XXXIV. No venereal or lunatic case to be admitted, being the peculiar objects of other charities, nor any lying-in women, but such as are married or widows pregnant by their late husbands, nor any person entitled to assistance from the Infirmary at the Royal Hospital, Greenwich; or the Surgeon of Deptford or Woolwich Yards; or being in any parish workhouse. Every other person really necessitous who brings a letter of recommendation from a Governor, shall receive advice and medicine at the Dispensary without regard to place of abode.”

“XXXV. “In case of recent accident, the unfortunate person, by sending to the Dispensary, may, during that day and the day following, receive advice and medicine without a letter of recommendation; but such person is within that time to procure one, agreeable to the usual course of admittance, otherwise not to have further relief there.”

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

“The limits for visiting patients at their own houses, are to be divided into the following six

districts. First, the two parishes of Deptford; second, Greenwich; third, Woolwich and Charlton; fourth, Lewisham and Lee; fifth, from Rotherhithe to Deptford; and sixth, from Camberwell Church to Deptford."

President:

The Right Honourable LORD ROMNEY.

Vice-Presidents:

The Right Honourable EARL OF STANHOPE.

The Honourable CHARLES MARSHAM.

FILMER HONEYWOOD, Esq.

JOHN SAWBRIDGE, Esq.

Treasurer:

Mr. WILLIAM GOODHEW.

Physician:

THEO. FORBES LEITH, M.D., F.R.S.

Consulting Surgeon:

Mr. SAMUEL FARAR.

Mr. J. L. SHIRREFF,	{	Surgeons, Accouchers, and
Mr. CHAS. SMITH,		Medical Assistants to the
		Dispensary, and visit the
		Home-patients in Deptford
Mr. MYLAM,	{	Visit the Home-patients in
Mr. DAVIES,		Lewisham.
Mr. CARNARVON,	{	Visit the Home-patients in
Mr. MILLS,		Greenwich.
Mr. WHEATELY,		

Mr. MOORE,	}	Visit the Home-patients in Woolwich.
Mr. BICKERTON,		
Mr. BUNGEY,	}	Visits the Home-patients between Rotherhithe Church and Deptford.
Mr. GREEN,		
	}	Visits the Home-patients between Camberwell Church and Deptford.

Mr. EDWARD ALSTON, *Apothecary*.

Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, *Secretary*.

Mr. JOHN BENNETT, *Collector*.

A List of the Governors of the Kent Dispensary is given at the end, and contains the names of a large number of the older families resident in Greenwich, Deptford, Rotherhithe, Lewisham, Blackheath, Lee, Woolwich, Plumstead, Charlton, Peckham, Eltham, Brockley, Poplar, Southwark, Bermondsey and London.

The early history of the Institution has some connection with the numerous highway robberies and outrages which a few years previously (about the middle of the 18th century) were extremely rife upon and in the neighbourhood of Blackheath. The desolate condition of Blackheath at this period rendered it a favourite haunt of robbers, highwaymen and footpads.

The following remarkable account is taken from a newspaper paragraph in the late Mr. Showell's

collection at the British Museum, "Miscellaneous Papers relating to Deptford and to the Kent Dispensary." 579. l. 14.

(Mr. David Showell of Park Lodge, Kent Road, near New Cross, Hatcham, was an overseer of the poor of the Manor of Hatcham, and churchwarden of St. Paul's, Deptford, during the rectorship of the Rev. B. S. Finch (*vide infra*); he took the most sincere interest in parochial and local charitable affairs including this charity.

Mr. Showell was also an extensive collector of the antiquities of the neighbourhood of Deptford.)

"The following is the letter which the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, received from the managers of the Kent Dispensary, concerning Bridget Bonner."

"MY LORD,

ON behalf of the several gentlemen who joined me in the letter concerning Bridget Bonner, I have to return your Lordship their and my sincerest thanks, for the very great attention you have paid in the discovery of the fallacy of her relation. We received, on Saturday last, a letter from Mr. Cockburn of your city, who has also much interested himself: and to whom we beg our most polite acknowledgments. Our private ideas here, and with you on the subject, are, and have been uniform. Her tale was too absurd to gain confidence with men of business, and acquainted with the numerous artifices of impostors. The opinion of the medical gentlemen, as to the danger of her life, was the only difficulty we could not solve. Her story was still so confidently related and persisted in, joined with the circumstances of her exposed situation, danger and sex, that it must unavoidably, and did find many patrons, in a nation where humanity and fellow-feeling is so generally and truly esteemed the first of virtues: the error of the head is

pardoned from the goodness of the heart. It becomes a debt due to the public, to use our best endeavour to vindicate truth, or detect the imposture; and no pains have been spared.

To attempt to give your Lordship an account of all her subsequent relations, of which one series of untruths succeeded to another, would be of little use in investigating her story. Suffice it to say, from many tedious examinations, (one of which was before two of the magistrates of the neighbourhood, who with the utmost readiness attended for the purpose) and, after having pointed out to her several glaring absurdities—that her story was no longer credited—that she should not have her liberty, till a complete discovery of the truth was effected—and all further attempts to impose would be equally ridiculous and useless—having recommended it to her, instead of favouring every simple supposition, which the credulity of many who visited her led them to adopt, she had better tell the truth at once—giving her at the same time the most positive assurances, if she would relate the truth so as to enable us to get at her accomplices, no part that could affect herself should ever be public—we left her to reflection; but all in vain—the old hackneyed tale, with little variations. One ridiculous circumstance, and favoured by her, I shall take the liberty to mention: A woman came from London, declared Bonner was her daughter—had a mark from a burn under her breast (which on examination was found)—had not seen her for ten or twelve years—that she put her to school in this town (Deptford) for six or seven years—the schoolmistress named—sent for—thought she knew her—afterwards positive of it—produced her work—several school-fellows attended—knew her well—sure it is so—and yet all ends in vapour. The mother being acquainted with our suspicions that she was an accomplice, on recollection disowns her; and the other young ladies come to their senses by degrees. There is a strange disposition in human nature to favour romances.—Those who first hear them, if any part relates to actions or places they are acquainted with, *soon compare notes*, anticipate answers, and from a few trifling occurrences that may be true (though accidentally related) are led, by a crafty person, to support the most extravagant declarations. This is the case of many of the sex who have visited her; and contributed not a little to her obstinacy—it is natural to support that story we wish to be true.

Finding we could only drive her from one story to another, without coming at the truth, and she uniformly embarrassing us,

by laying the scene of action distant; we resolved to send her to the parish workhouse, and wait what time would produce. She has separate apartments, very commodious, and everything necessary.—We gave directions to the master to let any person see her, whom he thought might throw any light on her narrative, or describe her family or connections; but not permit any suspicious person to be with her alone. Near ten days elapsed, when a man came from Poplar (in the neighbourhood of London) to see her, induced by a letter from his relations in the country; on entering the room, declared her his cousin; that her father lived at Greatwell near Lincoln, was a man of property, and he referred to a gentleman in London, of too much respectability intentionally to favour a falsehood. The gentleman came down to see her, and verily believes her to be the person the man described; and proposed to write to her father. She has since acknowledged this to be fact, and from many corroborating circumstances, we believe it so far true. She says she quitted her father's house about two years ago, from an amour—her age now 28.—She went to Bristol after her paramour, but missed him, and there became acquainted with a Captain Ruffel, since dead, and Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore; with whom she has been at different parts of England and Scotland; and once for eleven months as far as Shetland; which she well describes—That Mr. and Mrs. D—— lived by illicit practices, she suspects coining.—She has acknowledged almost the whole of her first narrative false. No uncle Ruffel, will, or legacy—No phaeton from Edinburgh, or lodging in the Cowgate, or Leith Wynd; but for a few days in the Cowgate, and four or five weeks in Leith Wynd, in an obscure manner—No education, or Mrs. Patterson at Dunbar—No school with Miss Brown at Bristol—No robbery, or loss of 500 guineas, trunk, smelling-bottle, or phaeton on Blackheath, post-boy, or horses—That she came from London on foot with Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Dunmore, and another man, naked as she was found, and a great coat only in addition—That they made her lay down in a gravel pit on Blackheath, in the manner she has described, and told her no harm should happen, if she would lay still; made her take an oath she would not discover them, and many other particulars, mostly false. Being interrogated, how she could frame the falsehood she first related, as to her situation? we can get no other answer, than she dares not discover the truth; and is under a dreadful oath not to do it.

Notwithstanding we have told her, her refusal to discover her accomplices, and pretended oath not to do so, must much aggravate her offence; and from the impudent scene she has

acted, and taking a previous oath not to disclose the parties or truth, she has proved herself the most abandoned of her sex ; and that she impeached our faculties, in supposing we could credit such account, or that so prostituted a character was under any compunction from oath ; yet no satisfactory answer can be obtained. She has cunning enough to avoid all questions, tending to discover the purpose for which this exposure was intended, and would have us yet believe it was compulsive.

There is now no doubt, my Lord, in the most credulous breast here, but that she was the chief actress in this imposture ; with a view either to sue the hundred on the statute, for her supposed loss of 500 guineas, or excite a contribution from the generosity of the neighbourhood, or both. As to the first, it could not have stood the ordeal of a court of justice ; and the second, we took care early to prevent, by informing the visitors there was sufficient money in hand for her present support ; if not, those gentlemen who were making enquiry into her story, would answer every expence, and that it would be better to withhold their donations till her veracity was established. However strange, she joined in this request.

Your Lordship will perceive we have made some progress, and give me leave to assure you, are not disposed to relax our enquiries, or part with her, till we get the truth ; the publication of which, we intend as the only recompence in our power to the public, whose generosity and feelings have been called forth on this occasion, to answer the purpose of a designing and abandoned woman. She has had a very contracted education, but possesses more cunning than any person can believe, who has not frequently conversed with her. Her penetration is so great, that amidst this tragic-comic scene, and her numerous visitants, we have had no small pleasure to see her exert it in answering questions ; she soon discovers which way the persons lead, so favours their credulity, and nurses the conference, that nineteen out of twenty went away satisfied with her sufferings, and real profelytes to the story.

We now wait to hear from her family, and when anything further occurs worthy your Lordship's notice, we will trouble you with another letter.

Your Lordship may make use of this in any manner you please for the satisfaction of the public. I have the honour to acknowledge myself, my Lord,

Your Lordship's much obliged,
and most humble servant.

Deptford, Kent, 29th June, 1785."

This letter makes no reference to the reasons which in the first instance led the Governors of the Kent Dispensary to take up the case so warmly ; but two newspaper paragraphs of 1785 give the sequel to this extraordinary incident.

August, 20th, 1785.

“ The famous Bridget Bonner, who was found some time since almost naked in a gravel pit upon Blackheath, is gone from the workhouse at Deptford, her relations in Scotland having engaged to take care of her. Of her being an impostor, not the shadow of a doubt remains ; but, however iniquitous her intention, it could not be proved that she committed any act cognizable by the law.”

September, 10th, 1785.

“ A few days since died suddenly, at his house at Greetwell (within one mile of the city of Lincoln) Mr. Bonner, an eminent farmer and grazier of that village, and father of the noted and artful Bridget Bonner, who has lately excited much of the attention of the public, by the situation in which she was found in a gravel-pit on Blackheath. Her father is said to have died very rich, and without a will ; he has left a wife and eight children.”

On 20th January, 1786, the statement was made that 3,947 patients had been treated, and “ a great proportion of them relieved from their different calamities in so short a space as two years.”

On 27th July of the same year, it was decided that the medical officers should be limited to two in number for each district of Deptford, Greenwich, and Woolwich, and one for each district of Lewisham, Rotherhithe, Charlton and Peckham.

The Surgeons for the Districts were elected by ballot (if more than one candidate) at a General Meeting of the Governors, after their qualifications had been approved of by the Medical Committee. The rule stated "That the following qualifications be required of each candidate for the office of Surgeon and Medical Assistant. First, a diploma; second, certificates of having attended Medical Lectures from some public Professors or Teachers in Physic, or the usual certificate of having passed examination as and for a Surgeon in the Navy or Army; and that if any candidate shall apply so qualified, every other candidate not having such qualification shall be ineligible at the election. But if no candidate shall appear to have such qualification, then the Governors to proceed to elect any person as if this Rule had not been made."

To the Hon. Medical Officers were entrusted in no small measure the lives and happiness of a large population of labouring poor; they freely sacrificed their own time and comfort and oftentimes their health—in their gratuitous duties. The high position attained by the Royal Kent Dispensary is due, in great measure, to the efficient and skilful way in which the work of the Charity has always been performed by the Hon. Medical Staff, and the Governing Committee have

always most gratefully acknowledged their valuable services.

In this good work the Governors and Medical Officers have ever gone hand in hand.

The first of a long series of sermons preached at St. Alphege, Greenwich, on behalf of this Charity by the Vicars of Greenwich, was commenced this year. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Edwards, Archdeacon of Brecon.*

Another popular and eloquent preacher, the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, M.A., who was afterwards vicar of Godstone, Surrey, also supported the charity the same year in a sermon at the Parish Church, Camberwell, (June, 1786).

On 25th January, 1787, the first legacy to the Institution of £100 was left by a surgeon of London, Mr. Matthew Spray, to be applied towards carrying on the benevolent designs of the Charity, and particularly in providing a proper supply of trusses for patients with ruptures.

“In the will of Matthew Spray (Surgeon), formerly of the Parish of Christ Church, London, but late of the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holbourn, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, dated 17th September, 1785, proved in the Prorogative Court of Canterbury, amongst other things therein

* The present handsome stone church of St. Alphege was consecrated 18th September, 1718.

contained is as follows" :—

"Also I give to my friend, Mr. Esme Clark, of Saddlers' Hall, Cheapside, and the said Mrs. Susanna Sherman and William Sherman the sum of one hundred pounds upon Trust that they or the survivor of them his or her executors or administrators do and shall as soon as may be after my Decease pay the same to the Treasurer for the time being of a Charity called or known by the name of the Kent Dispensary for the relief of the poor instituted in Deptford in the year 1783 which sum I desire may be applied towards carrying on the benevolent designs of the said Charity and particularly in providing a proper supply of Trusses for all patients having ruptures in order to enable them to follow their respective occupations with more comfort.

"Proved at London 2nd Nov., 1786."

On 31st July, 1788, it was resolved that the sum of £4 annually, commencing from the date of Mr. Spray's legacy, be expended in providing trusses to be distributed by the Medical Officers of the Charity in rotation.

(In 1873 it was directed that as the supply of elastic stockings and other medical appliances was

an innovation; and the Institution having no funds to meet the constantly increased demand for those articles; no such appliances except trusses were to be supplied in future).

Amongst the rules and regulations passed at the Quarterly Meeting of Governors on the 25th October, 1787, are the following for the *Medical Department*:—

“That the limits for visiting patients at their own houses be divided into the following six districts: First, the two Parishes of Deptford; second, Greenwich; third, Woolwich and Charlton; fourth, Lewisham and Lee; fifth, from Rotherhithe Church to Deptford; and sixth, from Camberwell Church to Deptford.

“The Physician to attend at the Dispensary on Tuesday and Friday every week to write for his own home-patients and superintend the directions for the out-patients; also to visit the other home-patients at their own respective habitations when requested by any of the Medical Assistants. His Pupils have liberty to attend with him, but in no case to prescribe or perform any chyrurgical operation. In case the Physician cannot attend his particular home-patients, he is to acquaint

the Medical Assistant of the district, who will visit in his stead. The Surgeons and Medical Assistants are, within their respective districts, to visit the home-patients whose disorders confine them, assist in all difficult labors, and attend such women after delivery who require medical advice, and the Surgeons and Medical Assistants at any time appointed for Deptford are also to be House Surgeons at the Dispensary, and attend there alternately every morning from nine to ten o'clock, or longer if necessary, to examine and order medicine for all those who come under their care. Their Pupils have liberty to attend, but not to prescribe or perform any operation unless in the presence of and by the direction of one of the Surgeons and Medical Assistants. When any capital operation is to be performed, the approbation of the Physician to be had if practicable, and in all difficult chyrurgical cases a consultation of all the surgeons to be had thereon."

In 1793 the second legacy left to the Institution, (£50), like the first was from a surgeon, Mr. John Mylam, late of Lewisham, and the first surgeon, to the Charity for that district. He was

buried in St. Mary's Church, Lewisham, and this inscription on his tomb is taken from Messrs. H. C. Kirby and L. L. Duncan's interesting book "The Monument Inscriptions in the Church and Churchyard of St. Mary, Lewisham." Lee, 1889. Page 35. "*Altar Tomb with sloping top. On the South side, Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. John Mylam of this Parish, Surgeon who died the 5 of May 1748 aged 56 years. Here also lyeth y^e body of M^{rs}. Grace Mylam wife of y^e above John Mylam who departed this life the 28 of May, 1762 aged 68 years. South side of top. To the memory of Mr. John Mylam, Surgeon, who departed this life 14 April, 1793, aged 61 years son of the undernamed John and Grace Mylam. Here also lie interred two sons of the above John Mylam, viz. John Mylam who departed this life 24 July, 1777, aged 13 years, and Joseph Mylam, who departed this life 19 Dec., 1788, aged 23 years. Also Mrs. Mary Mylam, widow of the above Mr. John Mylam, who died 17 May, 1805.*"

On 30th January, 1794, the death of the President, the Right Hon. Robert, Lord Romney, was announced, and the Right Hon. Lord Charles Romney was elected President to succeed him the same year.

At an Extra-ordinary Quarterly Meeting of the Governors held at the Roman Eagle, Deptford,

5th October, 1792, 152 Governors attended for the purpose of electing a Collector to the Charity. Again in 1828 we find as many as 179 Governors, besides proxies, attending some of the meetings. This is strangely in contrast with the present day. The attendance of Governors at the Annual Meetings is now (1893) far from being a large one, unless some special matter is brought forward.

Mr. H. C. Burdett ("Hospitals and Asylums of the World," vol. ii., 1893, p. 67) remarks upon the difficulty experienced in inducing a quorum of Governors of the voluntary hospitals to attend the annual meetings :—

"The late Canon Miller, D.D., the founder of Hospital Sunday, said, with much truth and some humour, that it was hopeless to expect a full meeting of Governors at any Hospital unless the managers were able to provide for their delectation an election, or a rumpus, or some subject for discussion which excited much feeling and great differences of opinion at the date of its introduction."

The several meetings of the Charity were held at the Roman Eagle up to October, 1795, and for an uncertain number of years beyond.

The severity of the winter of 1794-5 added to the increased expenses of every article of

subsistence, and particularly of bread, induced the benevolent Dr. Lettsom, of the City of London, to publish his valuable "Hints," with a view of alleviating the prevailing distress in London and elsewhere.

The "Hints respecting the distresses of the Poor" reached a second edition, and were considered so useful and interesting that they were republished in 1816 as these distresses still continued. It was said "that there was hardly a charitable institution in this country which was not indebted to the energy of his zeal and efficacy of his talents."

Among other remarkable public services rendered by Dr. Lettsom, this philanthropist and physician also took a great share with Dr. Hulme in 1770 in forming the General Dispensary, Aldersgate Street (now the Royal General Dispensary), the first of all similar excellent institutions which now exist in the Metropolis.

Dr. J. C. Lettsom died in 1815, the same year as the principal founder of the Kent Dispensary; he alludes in more than one of his published letters to his contemporary, the Rev. Dr. Colin Milne, for whose eloquence and good works he had the greatest admiration (see letters of Dr. Lettsom, Nichols Literary Illustrations, 1817, vol. ii., p. 681).

In 1796, the eccentric but popular preacher, Rev. Rowland Hill, of the Surrey Chapel, preached at St. Paul's, Deptford, for the Charity. £33 16s. 11d. was collected after the sermon.

Another edition of "An account of the Kent Dispensary," printed by J. Delahoy, Deptford Bridge, and corrected up to June, 1799, (British Museum, 1406, c. 32) contains the same brief description of this Charity as that mentioned in 1785.

President:

The Right Honourable LORD ROMNEY.

Vice-Presidents:

Right Honourable EARL STANHOPE.

FILMER HONEYWOOD, Esq.

Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL, Bart.

JOHN JULIUS ANGERSTEIN, Esq.

Sir WILLIAM GEARY, Bart.

Treasurer:

PHILIP GOODHEW, Esq.

Physician:

THEO. FORBES LEITH, M.D., F.R.S.

Mr. CHAS. SMITH,	{	Surgeons, Accouchers, and
Mr. DANIEL COLEY,		Medical Assistants to the
	{	Dispensary, and visit the
		Home-patients in Deptford
A. MACKIE, M.D.,	{	Visits the Home-patients in
		Lewisham.

Mr. CARNARVON,	{	Visit the Home-patients in Greenwich.
Mr. MILLS,		
Mr. WHEATELY,		
Mr. MOORE,	{	Visits the Home-patients in Woolwich and Charlton.
Mr. BUNGEY,		
	{	Visits the Home-patients between Rotherhithe Church and Deptford.
Mr. ———		
	{	Visits the Home-patients between Camberwell Church and Deptford.
Mr. G. M. JONES, <i>Surgeon, Resident Apothecary.</i>		
Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, <i>Secretary.</i>		
Mr. CHARLES FLEMING, <i>Collector.</i>		
JOHN HENLEY, <i>Apothecary's Assistant.</i>		

In September, 1804, Joseph Carttar, Esq., of the Broadway, Deptford, who was now Secretary to the Institution, as well as Vestry Clerk to St. Paul's, and subsequently Coroner for Kent, issued the circular for the Sermon in the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Deptford, by the Rev. Basil Woodd, M.A., Minister of Bentinck Chapel, St. Mary-le-bonne, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Leicester.

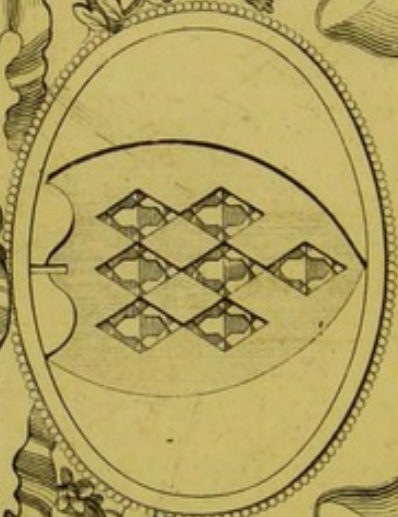
The Anniversary Dinner in 1806 took place at the Green Man, Blackheath, under the auspices of Lord Romney. On the opposite page we give a reproduction of the invitation to the Dinner printed from the original copperplate.



KENT
DISPENSARY.



AT THE GREEN MAN



BLACKHEATH

Sir,

The favor of Your company is requested
to Dine with the Governors and Friends,
on Thursday the 1st day of June 1806
President

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Rt Hon Earl Stanhope
 Filmer Honeywood Esq. M.P.
 Sir Edward Knatchbull Bart.

John Julius Angerstein Esq.
 Sir William Geary Bart. M.P.
 Sir Walter Stirling Bart.

Mr William Ball
 Mr William Bacon
 Mr William Lance
 Mr Benjⁿ Paine

Stewards.

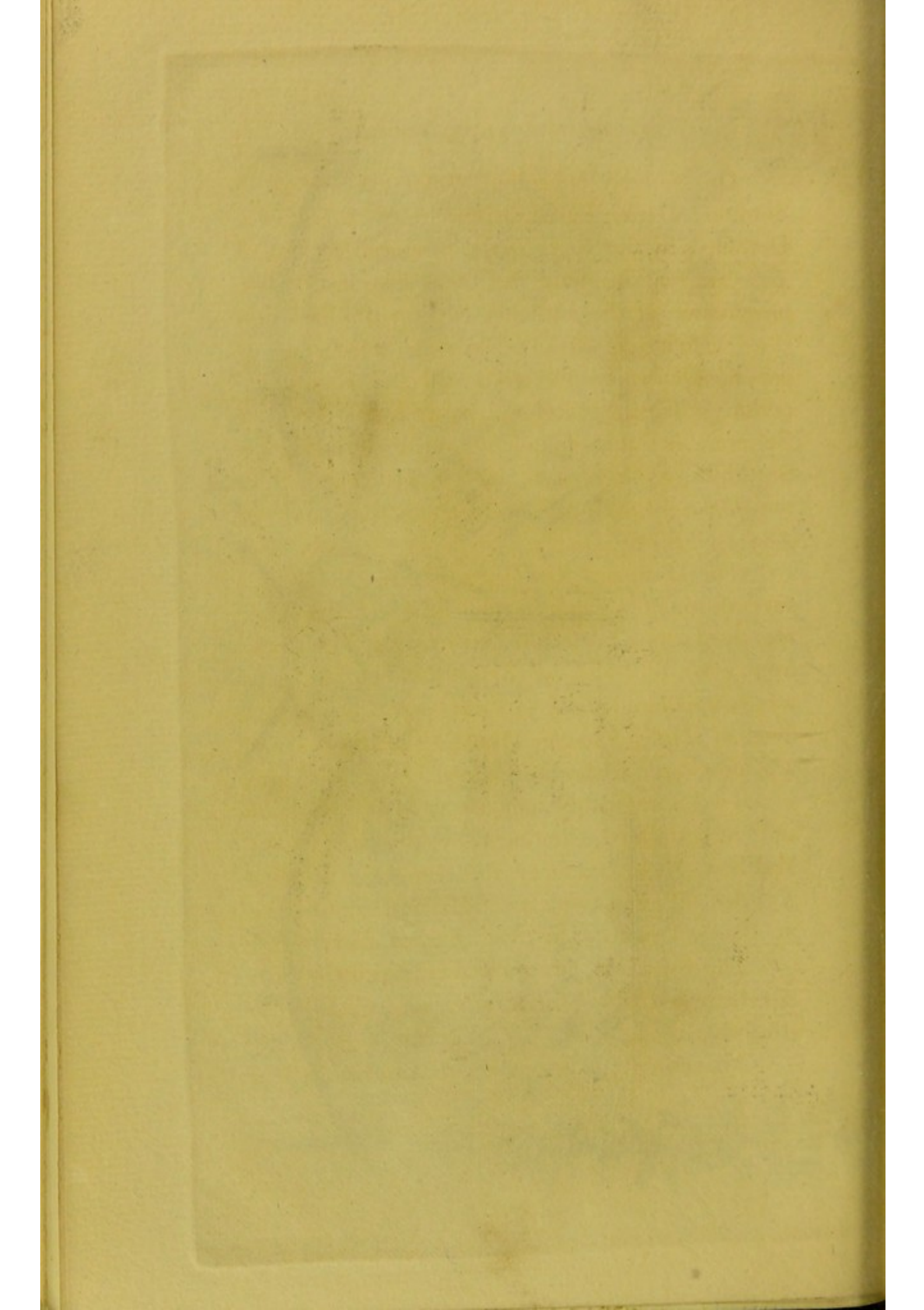
Mr John Peters
 Mr Thomas Plucknett
 Mr Ralph Sandom
 Mr John White

TICKETS 12^s 6. EACH.

Dinner on Table at 3 o'Clock precisely.

No Collection afterwards.





On Sunday morning, June 7th, 1807, a Sermon at the Parish Church of St. Paul's, Deptford, by the Rev. Yates, produced a sum of £42 2s. for the funds of the Charity. The programme of the anthems, &c., on this occasion is to be found in Mr. D. Showell's miscellaneous papers relating to Deptford and the Kent Dispensary (British Museum, 579. l. 14.) Another Sermon in the following year (1808), at St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, added another sum of £84 4s. 1d.

The Hon. and Rev. Edward Legge, D.C.L., seventh son of William Second Earl of Dartmouth, was the Dean of Windsor and Vicar of Lewisham from 1797 till 1825, when the Rev. Hugh Jones was re-appointed Vicar of Lewisham. Dr. Legge lived at Holly Hedge House, Blackheath, and was afterwards Bishop of Oxford.

Two Sermons preached in 1810 at Lewisham and St. Alphege Churches by the Rev. Geo. Matthew, M.A., produced the respective sums of £54 8s. 3d. and £82 7s. 6d.; and another at St. Paul's, Deptford, in 1821, £39 6s. 0½d.

The Rev. Geo. Matthew was instituted Vicar of Greenwich 30th March, 1812, and died on the 4th July, 1833.

An account of St. Alphege Church and of

the different Charities connected with this Parish is given by John Kimbell, one of the Governors and Directors of the Poor of the Parish. It was printed by subscription in 1816 and published by G. Allen, Greenwich, for the benefit of the poor women in the Jubilee Alms Houses.

There was another celebrated minister of this district who supported the Charity. The sermons preached by the Rev. Charles Parr Burney at St. Paul's, Deptford (1812), and St. Alphege, Greenwich (1813), realized considerable sums (see list).

The Rev. C. P. Burney was the son of Rev. Dr. Burney. He carried on his father's school when the latter resigned in 1813, and was also known as an author.

Rev. Charles Burney, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, from August, 1811, up to the time of his death, 28th December, 1817, in his 61st year. Dr. Burney was Rector of St. Paul's and of Cliffe, Kent, Prebendary of Lincoln, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty and a distinguished Greek scholar. His valuable library was bought in 1818 by the Trustees of the British Museum, with the sanction of Parliament, for £13,500, and is now known as the "Burney Library." (See Hasted's History of Kent. Hundred of Blackheath, 1886, p. 33).

In St. Paul's Church, Deptford, where he was buried, there is a monument erected by the parishioners of St. Paul, 1818, executed by Goblet in form of a pyramid, with a fine bust of him by Chantry.

The house which was the residence of the Rev. Charles Parr Burney was built on the Hooker Estate, which included portions of Crooms Hill, London Street, Royal Hill, &c.

The site of Rev. Dr. Burney's house and grounds now forms Burney Street. The house, &c., was sold in lots in 1839.

On September 13th, 1812, and on November 19th, 1826, the Rev. W^m. Bengo Collyer—a congregational minister and well-known religious writer supported this charity by sermons preached at Peckham Meeting House and at the Rev. Barker's meeting house in Butt Lane (see list).

The Rev. Dr. Collyer was the son of Thomas Collyer, a builder of Deptford. He was minister of Hanover Chapel, Peckham, as well as preacher at Salter's Hall Chapel.

The Charity found many supporters, as it does at the present day, among ministers of all creeds; for instance, we see on referring to March 15, 1813, that a sum of £31 6s. was collected at Butt Lane Meeting House.

The Rev. D. Lysons, in his "Environs of

London" (1811), says of these Meeting Houses, which were somewhat numerous in the neighbourhood, that "In Church Street, St. Paul's, Deptford, there is a Meeting House of the Independents, long established, of which Abraham Taylor, an eminent divine of that persuasion, was sometime pastor; there is another small Meeting House for the Independents, built a few years ago by the present pastor, Mr. Thomas Beck (author of several poems, &c.) in his own garden in Butt Lane. In Church Street there is a Meeting House of the General Baptists."

The Rev. F. Pulling, who subsequently succeeded the Rev. John Theodore Barker, at the Independent Chapel, High Street (Butt Lane), Deptford, also supported the Charity by his sermons on behalf of its funds.

On November 20th, 1814, the year previous to the opening of a district branch in Woolwich, a sermon was preached in the Parish Church of this town by the Rev. Samuel Watson, D.D., Rector of Gravesend, for the benefit of the Charity.

A circular issued by the Treasurer, Edward William Forman, Esq., of Crooms Hill, Greenwich, on the 29th June, 1815, briefly sets forth the existing state of the Kent Dispensary and the state of its finances. The expenditure for the year was stated to be £1,119. 6s. 3d. The Medical

Officers then consisted of a Physician and two Surgeons who attended at the Dispensary, and eight other Surgeons who visited the Home-patients in their respective towns, viz., Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Charlton, Lewisham, Lee, and Eltham in Kent; and Rotherhithe and Peckham in Surrey; "all which gentlemen served the Charity from motives of humanity, and without any pecuniary recompense." "An Apothecary who constantly resided at the Dispensary; with a salary of £100 per annum, and an assistant at £50 per annum; coals and candles were allowed them, and gratuities were annually given to each." Since the opening of the Dispensary in December, 1783, Sixty-eight thousand, seven hundred and three patients had been "admitted." Of these seventeen thousand, five hundred, and ninety-five "had been visited at their own habitations."

The poverty existing in the neighbourhood at this time may be surmised from the fact that the Rev. Dr. Burney, then Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, held a public meeting at the Roman Eagle, Church Street, on Wednesday, 11th December, 1816, "to take into consideration the present distresses of the Poor, and to devise some kind of employment for their relief." A collection was immediately entered upon, and a considerable sum raised to alleviate the suffering.

This year (1816) H.R.H. the Princess Sophia Matilda, the eldest child of the Duke of Gloucester (George III.'s brother) was appointed Ranger of Greenwich Park, and came to reside at the Ranger's Lodge (formerly called Chesterfield House), which had been purchased by the Crown the previous year.

By her sudden death at the Ranger's Lodge, on 29th November, 1844, Greenwich lost a kindly heart and a liberal supporter of its local charities.

The "West Kent Guardian" referring in 1839 to an accident to the Princess Sophia Matilda, at Broadstairs, says that "had it terminated fatally, her loss would have been severely felt by the poor of this and other neighbourhoods, as during the winter months her charity is extended to hundreds of persons who apply to her, and whom she relieves in a most delicate manner, never refusing any of the deserving, and doing more good with her limited income than many possessing three times as much."

Amongst other contributions, H.R.H. gave a donation of £10. 10s. in 1818 to the funds of the Charity.

In a circular announcing a sermon on 7th July, 1816, at St. Paul's, Deptford, for the benefit of the Charity by the Rev. James Rudge, M.A., F.R.S., Minister and Lecturer of Limehouse and Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, it is stated that

seventy-one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients had been admitted since 1783, and in the annual statement of accounts the expenditure was £984 13s. 8d. A foot-note says that "The Treasurer will attend in the Vestry room of the Church, after the service is over, for the purpose of receiving the names and addresses of all persons desirous of becoming subscribers."

Mrs. Emilia Vansittart, daughter of Nich. Morse, Esq., formerly Governor of Madras, and widow of Henry Vansittart, Esq., formerly Governor of Bengal, died on August 2nd, 1819, aged 82, bequeathing a sum of £20 to this Charity. Her daughter, Mrs. Sophia Vansittart, died in 1836, at the house of her brother, Lord Bexley, who was then president of the institution.

On the occasion of a sermon the 31st January, 1819, at Woolwich, by the Rev. Thomas Waite, D.C.L., Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester and to the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, and alternate morning preacher at Greenwich Church, the following statement, issued by the Secretary, Joseph Carttar, Esq., is noteworthy:—

"This Dispensary (being a branch of the Kent Dispensary established in Deptford many years ago) was opened in the town of Woolwich in January, 1815, for the poor in the Parishes of

Woolwich, Plumstead and Charlton. Since the opening of this branch, 1,804 patients have been attended. The whole medical duty had been and still was being performed by Messrs. John Butler and W. R. Patten, of Woolwich."

On the 28th May, 1820, the Rev. T. W. McGwire, B.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, in a sermon preached at the Parish Church, Lewisham, in aid of the Charity, remarked that the number of patients attended since the opening of the Dispensary was eighty-four thousand, one hundred and seventy-two. Dr. McGwire was Rector of St. Paul's from 1819 to 1834. He died in December, 1853, after a protracted illness of several years.

On 23rd January, 1820, died the Duke of Kent, aged 52, six days previous to the decease of his royal father, His Majesty George III., who died at the age of 82, in the 60th year of his reign. It is unnecessary here to do more than allude to His Royal Highness' connection with this Institution, and the interest he took in its welfare.

The first sermon for this Charity, in St. Mary's Church, Greenwich, was preached by the Rev. Evan Morgan in 1826, the year after its consecration (25th June, 1825) by The Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Oxford (vice the Lord

Bishop of Rochester), and added a sum of £50 to the funds. St. Mary's was then called the New Church. It was built by the Parish, aided by Subscriptions, and a Grant of £11,000 from the Royal Commissioners. The foundation-stone being laid by H.R.H. The Princess Sophia, on 17th June, 1823.

The same year the Rev. Robert Crawford Dillon, M.A., D.D., who was at that time Curate of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill, and Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Alderman Venables) preached at Lewisham Church for the Charity. £72 14s. was collected on this occasion. Dr. Dillon was a "popular preacher, and much run after, especially by ladies (Stephens' "Dictionary of National Biography," vol. xv.).

The next few years present little of importance to record, indeed, the whole of the short reign of His Majesty George IV. (1820-1830) was an uneventful period in the annals of the Kent Dispensary.

Notwithstanding the number of patients treated at the Dispensary, no medical lectures were ever given here. It may be presumed that the recent establishment of the Institution, and its distance from the Metropolis, were not conducive to the delivery of medical lectures in

connection with it, such as were held at the Surrey Dispensary and other kindred institutions in the early part of this century. In certain parts of London such lectures were important means of Medical Education about this time.

According to a notice of an Extra-ordinary Meeting of the Governors advertised in two London Daily papers to take place on Thursday, 5th June, 1828, (signed by the Secretary, Mr. Joseph Carttar), it may be noted that the meetings of the Committee of Management and the Quarterly Meetings of Governors were being held in the committee room of the Dispensary House in the Broadway, Deptford, of which Mr. J. Sharpe was landlord.

At this time (1828) Local Committees were provided in Greenwich and Deptford for the purpose of soliciting new subscribers.

The collections at many places of worship were now in full swing ;—thus, we notice a collection at St. Germans Chapel, Blackheath, on 15th June, 1828, after a sermon by the Rev. George Lock, Vicar of Lee, amounting to £45 2s. 6d., and one in October, 1828, at Charlton Church (Rev. G. Elliott) to £15 18s. 8d.; Southend Chapel, Lewisham, June, £21 9s. 0d.; St. Paul's, Deptford (Rev. Dr. McGwire) £ ?

Again, in April, 1829, a sermon at St. Alphege, Greenwich, by the Rev. Dr. Russell,

produced the sum of £60 10s., and on 2nd August, 1829, a sermon at Eltham by the Rev. Thos. Ainger (assistant Minister of St. Mary's, Greenwich) produced £68 2s. 6d. ; at Lewisham Chapel, Nov. 15 (Rev. Andrew Braisham) £28 4s. 1d.

In fact, the personal services of the clergy formed a considerable source of the success of the Institution, in addition to the legacies and donations which supported it.

On 19th November, 1829, the Chairman, R. Best, Esq., received a letter of resignation of Mr. Alderman Lucas, the Treasurer. Adam Gordon, Esq., of Blackheath Park, undertook the duties of this office, and carried them out with untiring energy until the time of his death.

This year the Parish of Charlton, hitherto united in one district with Kidbrook, Blackheath and Lee, was separated and re-united with the Parish of Woolwich as formerly.

Two years later (31st March, 1831) the Rev. Evan Morgan being in the chair at a Meeting of the Monthly Committee, the Secretary was requested to convene a Meeting of the Church Committee and represent to them the present finances of the Charity and "earnestly request them to use their utmost exertions in obtaining the use of such churches and chapels as in their opinion may be beneficial to the interests

of the Charity." Messrs. J. Roberts, G. Smith, and J. S. Haycraft formed a deputation and waited upon the Rev. G. Matthew, the Vicar of Greenwich, and obtained the use of the Parish Churches of Greenwich to carry out the objects of the Committee.

Within the space of a few months £232 2s. was collected at Blackheath Park Church and the Parish Churches of Lewisham, Greenwich, and Lee.

This year (1831) H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, who always took a lively interest in the welfare of the Institution, gave a donation of £25, and again three years later (1834) a further sum of £20.

In order to reduce the expenses as much as possible it was thought desirable that the duties of the two House Surgeons should be carried on gratuitously by Surgeons in the neighbourhood.

The gratuities in sums of £20 to £50, which had been given to them, were therefore discontinued in January, 1832. A report had been received from the following Medical Practitioners of Greenwich, viz.:—Thomas Sutton, M.D., John Sutton, M.D., Thomas Oak, M.D., Henry Keeble, M.D., Fred. Finch, M.D., and W. J. Wattsford, M.D., who feeling desirous to remedy the "inconveniences which the Dis-

pensary is at present under for want of sufficient medical and surgical assistance," without hesitation offered their gratuitous attendance upon the patients of the Charity. This offer was agreed to with the exception that any Medical Officer called upon to attend in any urgent case of midwifery, a proper fee should be granted him for the purpose of "rewarding him for his prompt and necessary attendance."

It was also found this year that a great number of the wives and families of College men belonging to the Greenwich Hospital were constantly on the books of the Charity, and "it was conceived that such persons were not objects of this Institution." This fact was promptly communicated to the Honourable the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital and the abuse remedied. The Pensioners were withdrawn from the Royal Greenwich Hospital in 1869, having occupied the building since the reign of Queen Anne (1705). "After much public discussion on the merits and administration of this splendid Charity, an Act of Parliament was passed in 1865 converting this Royal Hospital into an Infirmary, and 900 seamen were dismissed with additions to their pensions" (Lysons).

In September of this year it was decided that all life subscriptions should in future be

funded for the benefit of the Charity in the names of the Trustees. This rule has been carefully adhered to until the present time.

On the 13th April, 1832, the death occurred of Mr. Joseph Carttar, who had held the post of Secretary for over thirty years, and his son, Mr. Charles J. Carttar, Solicitor, of Blue Style, Greenwich (subsequently Coroner for West Kent), was appointed in his stead.

The Rev. Arthur Drummond, M.A., who preached for the Charity, May 19th, 1832, at the Parish Church, Charlton, was Rector of St. Luke's, Charlton, from 1826 to his decease in 1862. In this connection it may be of interest to recall the fact that his brother, Edward Drummond, Secretary to Sir Robert Peel, was shot by McNaughten on 23rd and died 25th January, 1843. The Rev. A. Drummond married Maria Margareta, daughter of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson (Hasted).

On July 25th, 1832, Lord Bexley presided at the Anniversary Dinner, and it was owing to his exertions and benevolence on this occasion that £269 7s. was contributed to the funds.

The Rev. J. Fenn, of Blackheath Park Church, was a good friend to the Institution. His sermons, on more than one occasion, benefited the Charity considerably. His daughter,

Miss Fenn, of Blackheath Park, writes saying "Her revered father subscribed to this most valuable Institution soon after he came to Blackheath Park in 1829 (at all events two or three years after), and was a friend of the good Lord Bexley."

The year 1832, the second year of the reign of His Majesty William IV., was also marked by an outbreak of cholera, exciting great alarm in this district as in other parts of the Metropolis. On the 20th February an Act of Parliament was passed "for the Prevention, as far as may be possible, of the disease called the Cholera, or Spasmodic or Indian Cholera, in England."

The Deptford Board of Health issued a notice to fellow Parishioners which was to be affixed and preserved in every house in Deptford. After giving such miscellaneous advice as to the cleanliness of the houses, and as to cramps in the arms, legs, or belly, they end by stating that if any were "attacked with looseness of the bowels, *however slight*," they were to obtain medical aid *immediately*, either by application to the Dispensary, or to the nearest of the following gentlemen:—

Mr. Hatfull, in Union Street; Mr. Mitchell, in High Street; Mr. Downing, in Broomfields; Mr. Price, in the New Cross Road; Mr. Atkins,

in Union Street; Mr. Bromley, in Broomfields, or Mr. Arthur Davis, the Secretary, in Church Street.

Miss Fenn, of Blackheath Park, "remembers one remarkable incident connected with the 'Institution,' and thinks that doubtless it *may* be placed among these 'Records.' On the 'Fast Day' set apart for the Cholera in *March, 1832*, her father, Rev. J. Fenn, chose the '*Kent Dispensary*' as the object of the collection, and to his *surprise* and *pleasure*, a match box (of that time) was placed in one of the plates and contained 140 sovereigns." She adds, "the match boxes of those days were of tin, and if 4 inches long and 2 inches deep and wide, this number of sovereigns could be packed into such an one."

"A Pedestrian," in his *Rambles and Remarks on the Borders of Surrey and Kent*, printed in Deptford, 1833, gives a woeful account of the "distress in Deptford and the present distressed state of the Parish of St. Nicholas."

In July, 1833, the Charity moved to more suitable premises—to the house adjoining the Dispensary in the Broadway, Deptford, belonging to Mr. Barton; it was rented for £30 a year.

The only other important occurrence of this year which requires notice is the resignation of the President.

A Statement of the Number of Lying-in and Sick Patients sent by Life and Annual Governors for five years ending at Midsummer, 1832, the Yearly Expenditure of the Charity together with an Account of the Monies received by Sermons, and showing the Average Expense of Life and Annual Governors.

Year.	Life Governors.		Annual Subscribers of Two Guineas.			Annual Subscribers of One Guinea.			Amount of Money received from Sermons.	£	s.	d.	Yearly payments of Charity.		
	Num-ber.	Number of Lying-in P.	Num-ber.	Number of Lying-in P.	Number of Sick P.	Num-ber.	Number of Lying-in P.	Number of Sick P.					601	17	8
1828..	203	266	11	14	61	392	246	1284	St. Germans, Southend.	87	11	6	601	17	8
1829..	211	228	13	15	72	462	291	1784	Charlton and Greenwich.	65	18	8	647	9	4
1830..	208	230	13	17	80	437	292	1700	Eltham, Lewisham, and Deptford.	72	1	1	575	16	1
1831..	212	223	11	17	125	416	294	2130	..	70	9	6	675	19	5
1832..	209	248	16	24	88	375	292	1692	Lee, Lewisham, Greenwich & Charlton	163	11	10	1087	16	6
Total ..	1043	1195	64	87	426	2082	1415	8590	Total ...	459	12	7	3578	19	0
Average number yearly..	209	239	13	17	85	417	283	1718	Average ...	91	18	6	715	15	10
	..	At 5/6 each is	..	At 5/6 is	At 3/10 is	..	At 5/6 is	At 3/10 is							
		£66 14s. 6d.		£4 13s. 6d.	£16 5s. 10d.		£77 16s. 6d.	£329 5s. 8d.							
		At 3/10		At 3/10	At 3/10		At 3/10	At 3/10							
		£222 2s. 10d.		£4 13s. 6d.	£16 5s. 10d.		£77 16s. 6d.	£329 5s. 8d.							

With great regret to himself and the Governors, The Right Honorable the Earl of Romney resigned the office of President to the Kent Dispensary on 31st December, 1833, "to which" he said, writing from "The Mote, Maidstone," "he had always felt, that from want of local connection, it was impossible for him to do justice, and in taking leave of this useful Institution he contributed a sum £21, as expressing his sense of the merits of the Charity." The Governors in return expressed their sincere and grateful thanks for the many important services His Lordship had rendered the Charity by his personal exertions and repeated benefactions.

In May, 1834, a deputation consisting of Adam Gordon, Esq. (Treasurer), Joseph Jackson, Esq., and Samuel Gardiner, Esq., waited upon The Right Honourable Lord Bexley, to obtain his acceptance of the office of President, which he readily consented to do. His Lordship took the chair at the Jubilee Dinner held the following month.

The chief event of the year was the Fiftieth or Jubilee Anniversary of the Charity, which was held at the Green Man, Blackheath, on Wednesday, the 25th of June, at 5 o'clock. The Right Honourable Lord Bexley, who occupied the chair, was supported by the Right Hon. the Earl of

Darnley, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., Thomas Law Hodges, and Thomas Ryder, Esqrs., two of the county members, E. G. Barnard, Esq., M.P. for Greenwich, Thomas Brandram, Esq., Josh. Jackson, Esq., W. Stace, Esq., Adam Gordon, Esq., W. Routh, Esq., Revs. B. S. Ffinch, J. Greenshaw, E. Morgan, Dr. Sutton, Robert Boyd, Esq., J. Cousens, Esq., Henry Francis, Esq., Samuel Prior, Esq., and "most of the resident clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood."

The Report states that "133,053 persons had been relieved, 41,816 of whom had been visited at their own habitations. 18,836 were poor married lying-in women, delivered and attended during their confinement, and there were now 341 patients remaining under care." The applications for relief, especially from poor married lying-in women were more numerous than ever, and the Secretary regretted to announce in his circular for the dinner that the annual income was not sufficient to meet the yearly expenditure.

This Festival had therefore been looked forward to with much pleasure and confidence, as the means of obtaining such an additional number of subscribers as would ensure the permanent prosperity of the charity, and the extension of its benevolent designs.

LORD BEXLEY, the noble Chairman, in proposing prosperity to the Kent Dispensary, congratulated those present on the Jubilee of this most excellent Charity, said "for fifty years has the Kent Dispensary conferred relief on the sick poor of this densely populated neighbourhood, and fifty years longer may it continue to diffuse its benefits, and may many in that room live to see another Jubilee. Few Charities have done so much good as the Kent Dispensary. You will observe, from the printed statement before you, that upwards of 133,000 of our afflicted fellow subjects have been relieved and assisted, and nearly 19,000 poor married women attended and succoured in the hour of peril and solicitude, and their dear off-spring safely ushered into existence by the kind and humane services of the Medical Officers of this Charity. Benefits such as these are too obvious to be dwelt upon; my heartfelt wish is that the Charity may long continue to prosper."

In proposing the next toast, "Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent, patronesses," His Lordship observed that it was the first time the name of Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria had been announced as a patroness, but that in consequence of an application to Her Royal Mother, that

illustrious lady had been graciously pleased to allow the Princess's name to be added to her own, as patroness of a Charity in which her revered and lamented father, His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, had taken so lively an interest.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF DARNLEY, in proposing the health of the noble and excellent Chairman, Lord Bexley, said that His Lordship had always been most forward in promoting the success of that Charity. The noble Lord had frequently presided in the Chair at Meetings similar to the present, but it was the first time he had filled the Chair as President. In that capacity alone he was new to them ; but as a munificent donor and contributor to the funds—as its tried friend and supporter, he had been long and deservedly known, and there was no one to whom more than to the noble Lord their best thanks were due.

His LORDSHIP returned thanks, and proposed the health of Earl Darnley and the other Vice-Presidents which was responded to by Earl Darnley.

The Hon. and Rev. H. LEGGE replied for the toast of the health of the Bishop of Rochester and Clergy of the Diocese.

T. L. HODGES, Esq., returned thanks for the

"Members of the County of Kent," in an eloquent speech in which he congratulated those present upon the prospects of the Charity.

E. G. BARNARD, Esq., in replying for the "Members of the Borough of Greenwich," said "nothing but my extreme desire to promote the success of this noble Charity—noble in the extensive benefits it confers—noble in the great and important relief it affords to the poor—I say nothing but this desire has induced me to desert my public duties in the senate. My father long supported this Charity, and taught me to do so too, and, in imitation of his good example, I am teaching my children to become subscribers."

The health of the Treasurer having been drunk and duly acknowledged, the noble CHAIRMAN proposed "The Physicians and Medical Officers of the Charity."

THOMAS SUTTON, M.D., in returning thanks, said that never, during the five-and-thirty years he had had the pleasure of belonging to the Charity, had a greater feeling of unanimity prevailed among the Medical Officers than at the present time.

The toasts of "The Lady Subscribers," "The Secretary, Charles J. Carttar," "Lord Farnborough," "The Duke of Wellington," "The Monthly Committee and Stewards," were all

severally drunk. It being half-past ten o'clock, Lord Bexley retired, and the chair was taken by Matthew Ffinch, Esq., of Deptford; the convivialities of the evening were kept up till long after midnight.

In July of the same year (1834) at the suggestion of the Rev. Benjamin S. Ffinch, the newly appointed Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford, the Right Rev. The Lord Bishop of Rochester gave a most eloquent and impressive address in this Church at which the sum of £53 16s. was collected. The Rev. Ffinch himself preached one or more Sermons on behalf of the Charity.

The Rev. B. S. Ffinch was Rector of St. Paul's from 1834 till the date of his death, 11th August, 1873. He was appointed 6th March, on the death of the Rev. Thomas W. McGwire, B.A., who held the Rectorship from 1819.

The Rev. William Aldwin Soames, at this time Vicar of Greenwich, became a Subscriber and was elected a Member of the Monthly Committee. The first step he took in this capacity was to secure the establishment of a *Depôt* of the Dispensary at Greenwich. For very many years he was a most active worker for the welfare of the Charity both on the Monthly Committee and amongst the friends of the Institution.

As instances of the interest the Rev. W. A.

Soames took in the Institution, the following sermons which he preached, among many others, may be mentioned. On 13th August, 1843, "Rev. W. A. Soames for use of the three Churches as follows :—

St. Alphege Church	£24	10	2
St. Mary's ,,	56	15	3½
Trinity ,,	8	1	10½
	£89	7	4"

In August, 1849, at—

St. Alphege, Greenwich, Rev. H.			
Dale, M.A. 	£21	9	10
St. Mary's, Rev. W. A. Soames,			
M.A. 	34	3	10
Trinity Church, Rev. J. H. North,			
M.A. 	23	11	7
Christ Church, Rev. J. Y. Hughes,			
M.A. 	11	6	0
	£90	11	3

The Rev. W. A. Soames on the 15th May, 1856, reported to the Monthly Committee that the amounts of the collections at the following churches on Thanksgiving Day he intended to devote in aid of the Building Fund of the

Charity. The proceeds were as follows :—

At St. Alphege Church, after a sermon by the Rev. W. A. Soames, Vicar	£21 2 1
At St. Mary's Church, after a sermon by the Rev. J. C. Incledon	37 7 11
At Trinity Church, after a sermon by the Rev. J. H. North ...	22 12 6
At Christ Church, after a sermon by the Rev. J. Y. Hughes	8 19 0
	£90 1 6

At the latter end of the year (1834), the following item connected with the Medical department appears recorded on the minutes. In consequence of the bills for leeches amounting to £12, £20, and sometimes even more, the matter was referred to the Medical Committee who reported that there was no cheaper method of procuring leeches than from the druggist, but recommended the Medical Officers to "prescribe as few leeches as possible in reference to the nature of the disease and the safety of the patient." Their report of the 27th October notes the interesting fact, "that within the last five months three thousand six hundred

leeches had been prescribed for the patients, and that the expenditure for the same in 12 months ending September last, had exceeded the sum of £60.

The applications for relief, especially from poor married lying-in women, had of late (1834) been so numerous that the Committee reported that in many instances they had been reluctantly compelled to refuse assistance for the want of sufficient means, and they stated that the annual income was not sufficient to meet the yearly expenditure. Up to this date, the gratuitous services of the Physicians and Medical Gentlemen residing in the neighbourhood, had afforded assistance and relief to 133,053 persons, 41,816 of whom had been visited at their own homes.

Writing in 1834, Mr. Henry S. Richardson, in his interesting little work on "*Greenwich, its History, Antiquities, Improvements, and Public Buildings, 1834*," says that "this benevolent Institution, although situate in Deptford, claims a prominent place in the record of charitable institutions existing under this head, as embracing Greenwich within its scope of operations. Its aid is extended to the Parishes of Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Charlton, Eltham, Lee, and Lewisham, and between Rotherhithe and Camberwell Churches, and Deptford. Some idea of

its utility may be formed from the statement that since the opening of the Dispensary until the Anniversary Dinner in 1833, 111,951 patients have been admitted, and 18,338 poor women attended in their lying-in. The Dispensary is in the Broadway,* Deptford."

By the lamented death of Thos. Sutton, M.D., in May, 1835, the Charity sustained an irreparable loss. His unwearied benevolence in gratuitously discharging with so much zeal and ability the duties of *Physician* to the Kent Dispensary for 26 years, whereby its prosperity and efficiency had been greatly promoted, was gracefully acknowledged by the Governors. His son, Wm. Sutton, M.B., was elected in his stead and held the office for six months.

G. F. Evans, M.D., of 7, Queen Elizabeth's Row, Greenwich, was elected Physician in February, 1836.

In 1836 the number of patients attended since the commencement was 140,664, and during the past year, 3,788.

On account of the expenses incurred by the Charity for the District of Rotherhithe, and on account of the small amount of subscriptions received in return, "and with daily increasing

* "The Broadway, at the top of High Street, where the Greenwich Coaches and Omnibuses pass every five minutes to and from London."

claims from the other districts whose subscriptions and donations alone constitute its resources, which, notwithstanding the most rigid economy, fall far short of its aggregate yearly expenditure," the Committee considered, on 16th February, 1837, the question of "limiting its sphere of operation, and much as they lamented the necessity, they were obliged to commence by withdrawing the assistance of the Charity from those districts whence the least resources were derived." "For many years the average number of patients admitted and relieved annually from Rotherhithe had exceeded 250, at an average expense of £50, for which, of late years, but one solitary yearly subscription of one guinea only had been received."

The Committee brought this to the notice of the Vicar of Rotherhithe (Rev. Edward Blick), believing that the inhabitants of Rotherhithe were unacquainted with the existence of the Charity, or imagined that its benefits were exclusively confined to the County of Kent. It was hoped that the statement submitted would "excite the most benevolent support of their Rotherhithe friends commensurate with the expenses incurred."

This movement was not much productive of success, inasmuch as the inhabitants felt that some of the poor in the lowest parts of the parish

obtained relief from the Surrey Dispensary. Rotherhithe was not however removed from the list of districts until many years later.

It was stated this year (1836) that "the Medical Establishment at present consists of a Physician with Thirteen Surgeons and Medical Assistants, all of whom serve the Charity gratuitously and from motives of humanity."

£200 was collected at the Anniversary Dinner this year (1836).





PART II.

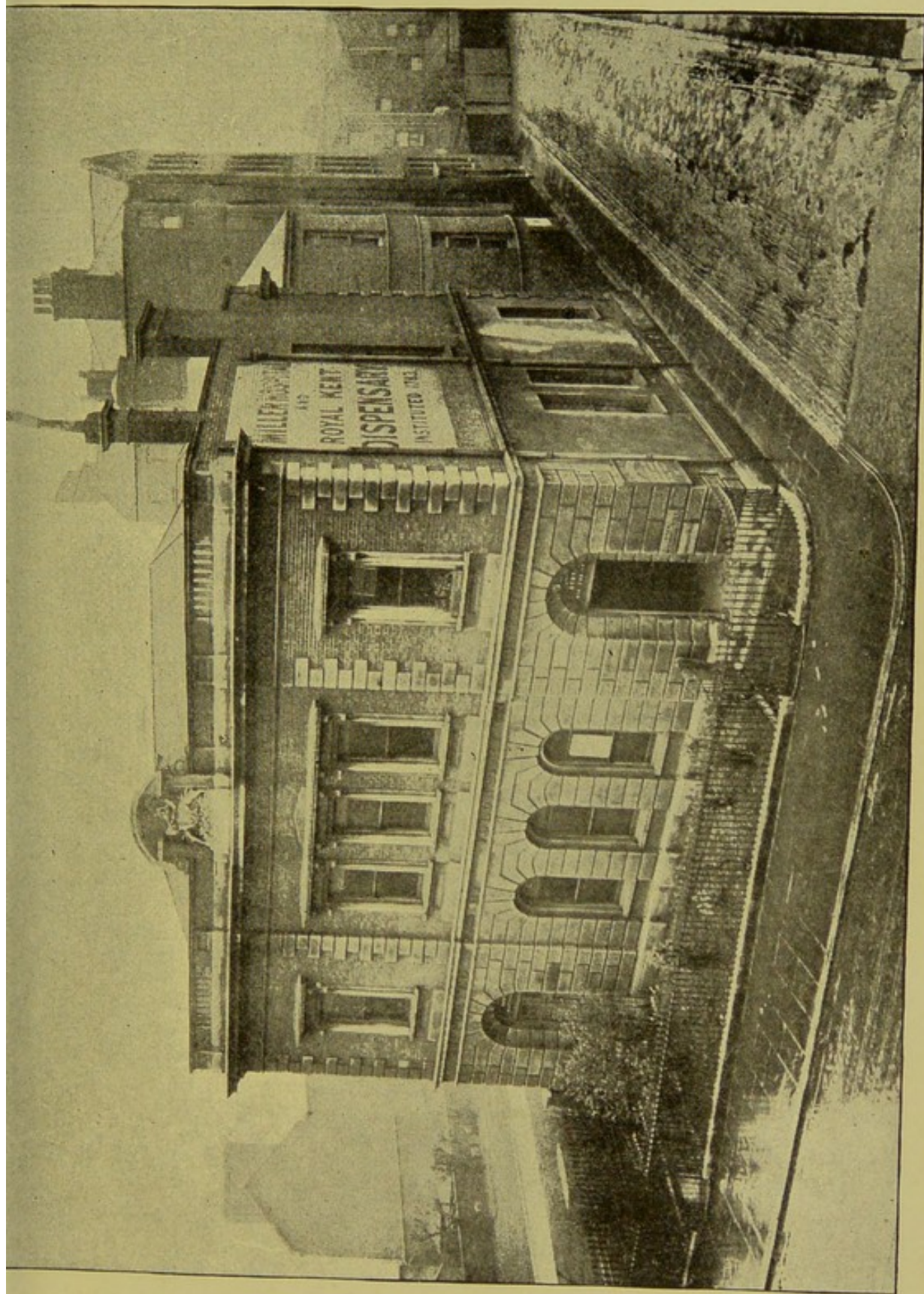
1837-1881.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

THE year 1837 proved to be a most eventful one for the Institution; the year of Accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in her eighteenth year, upon the death of Her Royal Uncle, William the IV.

On 1st July the Anniversary Dinner was held at the Crown and Sceptre Hall, Greenwich, at 5 o'clock. His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., who presided on this occasion, announced that he had seen and obtained the consent of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen to become the Patroness of the Charity.

The Duke was supported by the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, the President, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., the Vice-Presidents, and many other noblemen, &c.



EXTERIOR OF ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY (from the Greenwich Road).



The attendance of the Duke of Wellington had been procured through the exertions of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., who ever took increasing interest in the welfare of the Charity.

His Grace made a donation of £50 to the funds of the Charity, besides which numerous other donations and subscriptions were given amounting to £530; among the other liberal donors on this occasion may be mentioned the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, the Right Hon. Earl of Dartmouth, the Right Hon. Earl of Winchelsea, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sydney, the Right Hon. Lord Farnborough; John Angerstein, Esq., M.P., M. W. Attwood, Esq., Thos. Brockelbank, Esq. For the Duke's munificent services, especially for the permanent benefit and honour he had conferred upon the Charity by procuring the countenance and patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, he received the sincere and grateful thanks of the Governors.

Her Majesty's Mother, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, continued her Royal Highness's Patronage as the Vice-Patroness of the Charity.

The following letter, from the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, was received by the President,

Lord Bexley, communicating Her Majesty's gracious pleasure to become the Patroness of the Charity, in reply to the address voted to Her Majesty, which had been signed by the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, as Chairman, and forwarded by Lord Bexley :—

“ WHITEHALL,

“ *Sept. 26th, 1837.*

“ MY LORD,

“ I have had the honour to lay before the
“ Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the
“ President, Vice-Presidents, Medical Officers, and
“ Governors of the Kent Dispensary, on the
“ occasion of Her Majesty's Accession to the
“ Throne, which was very graciously received by
“ Her Majesty, and I have the satisfaction to
“ inform your Lordship that Her Majesty has
“ been graciously pleased to consent to be the
“ Patroness of this Institution.

“ I have the honour to be, my Lord,

“ Your Lordship's very obedient Servant,

“ J. RUSSELL,

“ THE LORD BEXLEY, &c., &c., &c.,

“ Foots Cray Place.”

The name of the Charity thenceforth (Oct. 26th,
1837) was altered to

The Royal Kent Dispensary.

The following account of the Dinner is taken from the *Times* of July 3rd, 1837 :—

“*Kent Dispensary*.—The anniversary festival of the Kent Dispensary, which has been established in the Broadway, Deptford, more than half a century, was celebrated on Saturday last at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich. The company, amounting to upwards of 200, sat down to dinner at six o'clock, in the great room of the tavern, which has been lately erected. The Duke of Wellington was the Chairman; there were also present Lords Bexley, Sydenham, and Homesdown, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, and several other clergymen. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., M.P., Mr. Barnard, M.P., Sir W. Geary, Bart., M.P., Sir F. Filmer, Bart., Mr. Angerstein, M.P., Sir T. Wilson, Bart., Mr. W. Attwood, &c.

“The DUKE OF WELLINGTON rose and said, before he named the toast it was his duty to propose, he would state that in consequence of a requisition he had received from the Directors of the Institution, he had applied to the Secretary of State, to request Her Majesty's pleasure as to her continuing a Patroness of the Dispensary. The answer was, that she graciously consented that he (the Duke) should announce that it was Her Majesty's gracious intention to continue Patroness. (Loud cheers.) He would now propose ‘The

health of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria.' (Great cheering.)

"The 'health of Queen Adelaide,' the Queen Dowager, was next drank with the accustomed honours, and was followed by those of the 'Royal Family of England.'

"Captain SMITH briefly returned thanks for the Navy, and the Noble Duke for the Army. No man, His Grace observed, could be more interested in the success of charities like the Kent Dispensary, than the officers of the army.

"HIS GRACE next proposed the 'health of the Bishop of the Diocese and the Clergy.' (Great cheering.) They were a body of men whom he found in all places active and forward in promoting charities of this description."

"In returning thanks, the Hon. and Rev. HENRY LEGGE said the Kent Dispensary had been founded by a clergyman. It extended its benefits over a district of ten parishes, and since its foundation had afforded relief to 143,000.

In proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Kent Dispensary," the CHAIRMAN adverted to the benefits conferred by the Charity. He regretted that it was in debt, but a debt of £200 had been paid off during the year. It would not be difficult to pay off the remaining debt; he appealed to the Meeting to come forward with him and help to

extend its utility, and mentioned what had been done two or three years ago by vigorous exertion to get the St. George's Hospital out of debt. There might be differences of opinion as to the best mode of relieving the poor, but there could be none as to relieving the sick. He called upon the company to enable the Dispensary to pay its debts, and secure its utility (Cheers). The health of the Duchess of Kent, the Patroness of the Institution, was then drank.

LORD BEXLEY returned thanks for the toast of the "President and Vice-Presidents," and immediately proposed the health of the Duke of Wellington (Cheers for several minutes). His Grace was not more distinguished for military eminence than for his beneficence; he was not more distinguished as being the Conqueror of the Conqueror of Europe than for his charitable virtues and for his patronage of all Charitable Institutions (Cheers). He would propose his health with three times three (Immense applause).

As soon as the acclamation which followed this toast subsided,

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON rose and said "nothing had given him greater satisfaction than to have been able to be present with the company that day. Circumstances had recently taken place which all must deplore. He for one, in conse-

quence of those circumstances, could have wished the meeting to have been postponed, but he thought the postponement would have been injurious to the Institution. In a fortnight or three weeks, many persons who were able to attend that day would unavoidably be absent in different parts of the country. The object of the meeting, he thought, would be a sufficient apology for not postponing it, and sincerely hoped the result of the day would show that he judged correctly. His Grace then returned thanks for the honour done him by the company."

The Company rose simultaneously and cheered the noble Chairman for upwards of five minutes, a scene of greater excitement and enthusiasm was hardly ever witnessed on a similar occasion. His Grace seemed highly sensible of the honour paid him, and bowed to his admirers with feelings of the deepest sense of their good wishes.

The health of the Princess Sophia was then drunk with the usual honours, the Chairman observing that it should have taken the precedence of several other toasts, but it had been unintentionally postponed.

Sir E. Knatchbull, Sir W. Geary, and Mr. Hodges, returned thanks for the toast of the "Members for the County," and Mr. Angerstein that for "Members of the Borough."

The report was then read, by which it appeared that nearly £500 was subscribed in the room.

The health of the various Officers of the Institution was then drunk, and at half-past eleven o'clock the company broke up. The Duke of Wellington, on getting into his carriage, which was surrounded by a dense mob, was loudly cheered.

Another newspaper paragraph of July, 1837, gives the following account :—

“Kent Dispensary.”—The Fifty-third anniversary of this Institution was celebrated on Saturday evening, at the Crown and Sceptre, Greenwich, by a large party of the Governors and Subscribers, assisted by many illustrious strangers from different parts of the country. The Duke of Wellington presided. When it was known that His Grace had promised to take the chair at the dinner, a great struggle took place to procure tickets, and had there been space to accommodate three times as large a company the seats would have been eagerly occupied. The noble Duke, in giving the Queen's health, said he was permitted to convey Her Majesty's consent to continue the patroness of the Charity. Her Majesty's health was received with great enthusiasm, and the crowd without echoed the

cheers of those within. In proposing 'Prosperity to the Institution,' the Duke said, 'Whatever people might say about the nature of relief to be given to the poor—and in those days of general discussion that question was often referred to—whatever might be said about the nature of the relief to be given to the poor, there could be no doubt that it was eminently useful to take care of the sick. (Cheers.) This fact was quite certain, that a common labourer, or a man belonging to the lower orders of society, could not have the means of duly providing for his own wants and for meeting the expenses necessary for the cure of those disorders to which all mankind were subject. (Cheers.) The poor man must have assistance upon those occasions, and it was upon such occasions that all Institutions of the present description were eminently calculated to succour him. (Cheers.) Under those circumstances he (the Chairman) did not hesitate to call upon the company to come forward that evening with him (loud cheers) to enable the Institution to pay off its debt, and to continue its services with increased utility in the populous neighbourhood in which it was established." (Loud cheers.)

The Duke's health was received with immense cheering, and every body present appeared anxious to salute the hero."

The following is a copy of the dutiful address from the Governors to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, expressive of their most grateful thanks for Her Gracious condescension in becoming the Patroness of the Charity :—

“To the Queen’s Most Excellent Majesty.

“We, your Majesty’s most Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the President, Vice-Presidents, Medical Officers and Governors of the Kent Dispensary in General Meeting assembled, beg permission most humbly to offer to your Majesty our sincere congratulations upon your Majesty’s Accession to the Throne of your Ancestors, and to express our feelings of devoted attachment and loyalty to your Majesty’s Royal Person.

“In presuming to lay before your Majesty the claims of the Kent Dispensary to your Royal Patronage and Bounty, we trust we may be allowed to mention with feelings of the deepest gratitude that for many years it was honoured with the patronage of your Majesty’s august Father, His Royal Highness the late lamented Duke of Kent, whose personal attendance at its public meetings and princely donations to its funds contributed greatly towards rendering it one of the most efficient Charities in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis.

“Since His Royal Highness’ lamented de-

cease, the Charity has been honoured with the gracious patronage and support of your illustrious Mother, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

“The objects of this charity are to afford gratuitous medical assistance and relief to the sick poor resident in the densely populated towns of Deptford, Greenwich, Lewisham, Eltham, and Woolwich, with their dependencies of Blackheath, Charlton, Kidbrook, and Lee in Kent; and in Camberwell and the lower parts of Rotherhithe, in Surrey; and to the providing proper and gratuitous medical and surgical assistance to poor married women residing in those districts at their delivery and during their confinement.

“The medical department consists of one Physician and thirteen Surgeons, all of whom give their services gratuitously, and since the establishment of the Charity, in 1783, nearly 150,000 persons have been admitted and received relief, and there are now 360 patients under care.

“The resources are derived solely from voluntary subscriptions and benefactions, but owing to the daily increasing claims that are pouring in for relief, they are found very inadequate to support the expenditure, and the

Committee of Management are thereby prevented from carrying out the benevolent intentions of the founders to their full extent.

“Such may it please your Majesty are the facts relative to the present condition and resources of the Kent Dispensary, and as His Grace the Duke of Wellington having at the last Anniversary Meeting signified your Majesty’s most gracious pleasure to become the Patroness of the Charity, we have humbly ventured to approach your Majesty to return our grateful and dutiful thanks for your Majesty’s condescension in so doing, and to solicit that your Majesty will be further graciously pleased to continue to the Charity your Royal favour and protection, and also permit it hereafter to be called the Royal Kent Dispensary. And we will most humbly and fervently pray that Almighty God may bless your Majesty with a long, prosperous, and peaceful reign, with the increasing loyalty and affection of your Subjects, and that your Majesty’s name associated with recollections of everything enlightened and charitable may descend in grateful remembrance to the latest Posterity.”

The following letter was received from His Grace the Duke of Wellington assenting to the request of the Governors to permit his name to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents of the Charity.

" LONDON,

" November 16th, 1837.

" SIR,

" I have had the honor of receiving your
" letter of the 11th inst.

" I am infinitely flattered by the desire of the
" Governors of the Kent Dispensary that I should
" be one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.
" I accept the honor and beg leave to return my
" thanks.

" I have the honor to be, your most

" obedient, humble servant,

" WELLINGTON.

" CHARLES JOSEPH CARTTAR, ESQ.,

" Blue Stile, Greenwich."

November, 1837, Mr. C. M. Aldridge,
(Chemist), of High Street, Deptford, having
offered his services gratuitously, was appointed
" Cupper " to the Charity on the recommendation
of the Medical Committee. This office was filled
up for many subsequent years.

On the following 21st of June, 1838, the
night of the Coronation of Her Majesty, the
front of the Dispensary House was illuminated
with a Crown and a row of lamps round the
words " Royal Kent Dispensary."

On the 15th August, 1838, Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., M.P., occupied the chair at the Anniversary Dinner at the Crown and Sceptre Hall, Greenwich.

On 27th October, 1838, Prior Purvis, M.D., Lond., was elected Surgeon for the district of Greenwich. The London University founded by the Crown, obtained the Charter on November 28th, 1836. At the first examination held by this body in July, 1839, Dr. Prior Purvis, along with eight others (Drs. Taylor, Cooke, Hindle, Hobson, Lewis, Mackenzie, Manger, Storrar), obtained the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and alone survives.

In 1839, the Treasurer, Adam Gordon, Esq., died; he had held the post for ten years, and had manifested the greatest zeal in the promotion and prosperity of the Charity. He was succeeded by Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., an acting Treasurer, Samuel Gardiner, Esq., was also appointed; Mr. Gardiner resigned this office in 1856, and a special vote of thanks was then presented to him, on vellum, for his long and useful services. Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson (8th Baronet), Col. W. Kent Militia, High Sheriff of the County of Kent, was born 14th April, 1800, and died unmarried 6th May, 1869, having held the office of Treasurer for thirty years up to the time of his death.

In the Annual Statement for 1839, the number of patients treated since the commencement was said to be 149,720, and during the last year 4,033.

The following are the names of the Medical Officers of the Charity in 1839.

William Tutin Haycraft, M.D., Physician.

Mr. T. Oak,	
„ F. C. Finch,	} Greenwich.
„ Keeble,	
„ Sturton,	
„ Prior Purvis,	
„ Hatfull,	} Deptford.
„ Mitchell,	
„ Butler,	} Woolwich.
„ Turner,	
„ King,	Eltham.
„ Austen,	Rotherhithe.
„ Hawkins,	Camberwell.
„ Sams,	} Kidbrooke, Blackheath,
„ Carr,	
„ Carr,	and Lee.
„ Brown,	} Lewisham.
„ Gemsa.	

On the election this year (1839), of the House Surgeons or Medical Officers in attendance at the Dispensary, we find that the rule which had been in force some few years still existed, viz., that the Medical Officers for Deptford and Greenwich were alone competent to become candidates.

A sermon preached this year (Jan. 20th, 1839), on behalf of the Charity by the renowned Pulpit Orator, Rev. Henry Melvill, B.D., added £76 5s. 4d. to its funds.

Henry Melvill, well known as the "Golden Lecturer" for many years, was Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, from 1829 to 1843, and was subsequently (1853) one of Her Majesty's chaplains, (1856) Canon of St. Paul's, and (1863) Rector of Barnes (see *Herzog's Religious Encyclopædia* by Schaff, 1883, Vol. II.)

In 1840, the 56th Anniversary Dinner was held at the Green Man, Blackheath, 20th June, Lord Bexley being in the Chair in the place of H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge, who was prevented from attending by the state of his health.

After the health of Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Kent, and the rest of the Royal Family had been drank in a most enthusiastic manner, that of the Army and Navy followed.

Lord Bexley, the Chairman, in reply to the toast of his health, said that he trusted that the Charity, which was one among the most valuable of the many noble institutions with which the country abounded, would continue for ages to receive at the hands of the wealthy and powerful

the support to which it was so justly entitled.

The Honorable and Rev. Legge, in returning thanks for the Bishop and Clergy, observed "that it should never be forgotten that "this Charity, which for 50 years had gladdened "the hearts of the destitute, and lightened the "sorrows of the sick-bed of poverty, owed its "origin to the exertions of a curate of the neighbourhood," every succeeding year added to its usefulness and would, he trusted, be marked by an increase in its prosperity.

W. Attwood, Esq., in returning thanks for the Members of Parliament, in the course of a lengthy speech said that, "among the numerous charities of which this country had to boast, none stood more nobly prominent than the Kent Dispensary, nor was there one less liable to be abused in the distribution of its benevolence."

[The Hon. Henry Legge, D.C.L., was a warm supporter of the Charity in which he took the deepest interest, having preached numerous sermons on its behalf. He was the fifth son of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, and was Vicar of Lewisham from 1831 to 1879. He died in 1887, and is buried in Lewisham Cemetery. A sincere letter of sympathy and condolence was sent from the Governors to the Hon. Mrs. Legge for the great loss she had sustained.]

The Report stated that 155,346 patients had been treated, of these 52,015 had been visited at their own habitations. The number of cases treated during the past year was 4,061. The Medical Establishment then consisted of a Physician and sixteen Surgeons, "all of whom served the Charity gratuitously and from motives of humanity, also an apothecary who constantly resided at the Dispensary, and midwives who were paid according to their services."

In April, 1840, a loyal and dutiful address was sent to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, congratulating Her Majesty upon the recent occasion of Her Majesty's marriage with His Royal Highness the Prince Albert Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and was presented to Her Majesty by the President, Lord Bexley, and the Treasurer, Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, Bart.

In offering to Her Majesty heartfelt congratulations, the address stated that the Royal Kent Dispensary had been "established for upwards of half a century for the relief of the sick poor in a densely populated part of the Western division of Kent, and that it had for many years enjoyed the especial protection and munificence of Her Majesty's Royal father, his Royal Highness the late lamented Duke of Kent, and which now, and for some time past, had been

fostered and upheld by Her Majesty's patronage and bounty."

A similar address was presented to His Royal Highness the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, congratulating him upon the occasion of his marriage with Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen; and a third address was sent to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent from "the Governors of the Royal Kent Dispensary which had for many, many years been indebted to Her Royal Highness's liberality and especial patronage, which for many years was also nurtured and supported by the personal aid, patronage and munificence of His Royal Highness the late lamented Duke of Kent, and which now likewise boasted of the distinguished name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen as its patroness."

In July, Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson reported that he had attended the recent Levée and presented the address to Her Majesty the Queen, who was most graciously pleased to receive the same—also that he had presented the address to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was pleased to return the following most gracious answer: "Pray accept my sincere thanks for the address which I have just received and assure the Governors of this Institution that my best wishes attend the success of their

exertions ;” and that he had presented the address to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, who was pleased to return the following most gracious answer : “ I receive the address of the Royal Kent Dispensary with sincere pleasure ; and I beg you will assure its members that I shall always take a warm interest in the well-being of that excellent Institution.”

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Medical Committee (the Medical Committee was at this time appointed annually by the Quarterly General Meeting of governors in October), Dr. Haycraft being in the chair, it was decided that the Annual Dinner of the members of this Committee should be held at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich, on Thursday, 10th September, 1840, at 6 o'clock punctually.

It was subsequently held either at the Trafalgar, or at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern. [This dinner was recently (1892) revived at the Ship Hotel by the Hon. Medical Officers of the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary.]

The following were the qualifications required for the post of Surgeons for the Districts in 1840 : “ a Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and a License from the Apothecaries’ Company, or the usual warrant or Commission as a Surgeon in the Navy or Army.”

The gentlemen elected were obliged to reside within the district, and perform the duties of the office gratuitously. The Candidates had to attend personally and produce their qualifications before the Medical Committee at the Dispensary, or they would be deemed ineligible on the day of election. This regulation had been in force for many years, and has continued one of the rules until the present time (1893).

In the early part of 1841 a very serious difference sprang up between the Members of the Medical Committee and the Monthly Committee, chiefly relative to the interpretation of a certain rule which led to the public resignation of sixteen members of the medical staff. The Monthly Committee contended that the office of one of the Surgeons for the Deptford district had been rendered vacant by the removal of Mr. Oak to another part of the district, whilst the Medical Committee denied that the office was vacant.

The misunderstanding was readily adjusted by two special general meetings of Governors held in February and May, at the Green Man, Blackheath, under the presidency of the Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley.

The first meeting was convened by requisition "for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances which led to the resignation of the

Medical Officers of the Institution," and "for the purpose of proposing such measures as may appear conclusive to the permanent well-being and efficiency of so valuable an Institution." One hundred and thirteen Governors attended on the occasion.

Ultimately a rule was framed that "five Medical Officers should be associated in the formation of the Monthly Committee, who shall be named yearly by the Medical Committee at their meeting in January."

A re-arrangement was also made in several of the districts.

3rd District to be Woolwich and that part of Charlton up to the High Dover Road.

4th District to be Kidbrooke, Blackheath, and the remaining part of Charlton and Lee.

7th District to be from Camberwell Church to the New Cross House, Deptford.

It was also thought that it would materially add to the efficiency of the Charity if depôts for the dispensing of medicines were forthwith established at chemists in the out-districts of Woolwich, Eltham, East Greenwich, Blackheath, Lewisham, and Rotherhithe.

(In 1853 the East district of Greenwich was divided into two—Trafalgar Road forming the boundary, North and South.)

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

"THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE appointed at the Extraordinary Special Meeting of the Governors held at the Green Man, Blackheath, on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1841, "for the purpose of taking into "consideration the circumstances which led to the resignation of sixteen Medical Gentlemen of the Institution, "and proposing such measures as might appear conducive "to the permanent well-being and efficiency of so valuable "an Institution," and who were directed, "To receive "and consider any statements which might be laid before "them respecting the affairs of the Charity; and also "empowered to propose any measures which may appear "to be conducive to the permanent well-being and "efficiency of so valuable an Institution," beg to REPORT, that they have proceeded to investigate the causes which led to the resignation of those Medical Gentlemen, and find that the statement is recorded in the Minutes of the several Meetings held on and since the 19th day of November, 1840, in the following words, namely:—

*"At a Meeting of the Monthly Committee, held on
"Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1840,*

SAMUEL GARDINER, ESQ., in the Chair;

Read the 34th Rule as follows—"That the (Medical) "Department shall consist of 1 Physician; and, if they can be "got, at least 12 Surgeons and Medical Assistants, who are to "be resident within their particular Districts; whereof, two or "more shall be appointed for Deptford, two or more for "Greenwich; two or more for Woolwich; one or more for "Charlton, Kidbrook, Blackheath, and Lee; the like for "Lewisham, Rotherhithe, Camberwell, and Eltham, &c."

Resolved—

That Mr. THOMAS OAK, having removed from the District of Greenwich, has thereby, according to the 34th Rule of the Charity, vacated his office of Surgeon to the Institution.

Resolved unanimously—

That the best thanks of the Governors be, and they are hereby presented to Mr. OAK for his past long and valuable services to the Charity in that District.

Ordered—

That the Secretary communicate to Mr. OAK the above Resolution by Letter.

Resolved—

That the Medical Committee be specially summoned and consulted as to the necessity of filling up the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Mr. OAK.

*“ At a Special Meeting of the Medical Committee, held on
“ Monday, the 30th day of November, 1840,*

Dr. HAYCRAFT, in the Chair ;

The Secretary read the minutes of the last Monthly Committee relative to the removal of Mr. OAK and the vacancy thereby created.

Mr. OAK being present, and having stated that he had not sent in his resignation, and that he had not ceased to practice in the District of Greenwich.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the Medical Committee are therefore of opinion that there is not at present a vacancy in the District of Greenwich.

Ordered—

That the Secretary communicate the above resolution to the next meeting of the Monthly Committee.

*“ At a Meeting of the Monthly Committee, held on
“ Thursday, the 17th day of December, 1840,*

Mr. I. SHEWELL, in the Chair ;

The Secretary read the minutes of the Special Meeting of the Medical Committee of the 30th November last.

The same having been discussed.

It was moved by the Rev. J. Prendergast, seconded by Mr. Charles Cooper, and

Resolved—

That a Special General Meeting of the Governors of the Charity be called for Thursday, the 7th day of January next, at the Dispensary, at 7 o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of electing a Surgeon to the Charity for the District of Greenwich, vacant by the removal of THOMAS OAK, ESQ., from that District.

*“At a Special Meeting of the Medical Committee, held on
“Monday, the 28th day of December, 1840,*

ROBERT HATFULL, ESQ., in the Chair ;

The Secretary stated that he called the Meeting in pursuance of the following requisition, which had been handed to him by Dr. Haycraft.

“ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

“A Special Meeting of the Medical Committee to be
“called on the 28th December, to consider the expediency of
“making a new arrangement in the division of the Medical
“Duty in the Greenwich District; and for reconsidering the
“Minute of the Monthly Committee of November 19th, 1840.
“—Dated this 24th day of December, 1840.”

“To Mr. C. J. Carttar, Secretary.”

Read the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the 19th November last; also the minutes of the Medical Committee of the 30th November last, and the subject therein referred to, respecting the Greenwich District having been again considered and discussed.

It was proposed by Dr. Haycraft, seconded by Charles H. Sams, Esq., and

Resolved—

That the Monthly Committee having decided that a vacancy has taken place in Greenwich, the Medical Committee have reconsidered the question put to them by the minutes of the 19th November, and are of opinion that four Surgeons are quite sufficient to perform the duties in the Greenwich District, they having been formerly attended to by two Surgeons.

It was proposed by Dr. Haycraft and seconded by William Carr, Esq., and

Resolved—

That Mr. Keeble and Mr. F. C. Finch attend the Patients on the West Side of Greenwich Hospital; and that Mr. Sturton and Mr. Purvis attend the Patients on the East Side of Greenwich Hospital.

The above division of Duty was agreed to by the Surgeons of the Greenwich District, Messrs. F. Cotton Finch, W. Sturton, and P. Purvis being present at this Committee, and a note having been read from Mr. Keeble to Mr. Henley, requesting that the District formerly attended to by Mr. OAK, might be given to him.

*“At a Meeting of the Medical Committee, held on
“Wednesday, the 30th day of December, 1840,*

Dr. HAYCRAFT, in the Chair ;

It was moved by John Sutton, Esq., and seconded by Henry Benwell, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—

That the following Report be submitted to the General Meeting of the Governors convened for the 7th day of January next.

REPORT.

The Medical Committee of the Royal Kent Dispensary having met in pursuance of the Notices issued by the Secretary “for the purpose of examining the Candidates who might offer themselves for the District of Greenwich,” beg respectfully to draw the attention and consideration of the Governors assembled at the General Meeting convened for the 7th of January next, to the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the 19th of November last, to the minutes of the Medical Committee of the 30th of November last, to the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the 17th December instant, and to the minutes of the Medical Committee of the 28th of December instant; and to state, after again maturely considering the subject referred to and the opinion of this Committee therein entertained, that the Monthly Committee had no authority, according to the Rules of the Charity, to dismiss Mr. Oak from his Office of Surgeon for the District of Greenwich; but that, if even the opinion of this Committee should be erroneous on that point, this Committee still think that the question originally proposed to them

by the Monthly Committee of the 19th November, namely, "as to the necessity of filling up the vacancy," ought to have been again referred to them.—In the full expectation that the Governors would be desirous of acting in accordance with the unanimous wishes of the Medical Officers of the Charity, a Special Meeting of this Committee was held on Monday last, to reconsider the subject referred to them; and the resolutions therein set forth, were passed.—The Medical Committee therefore beg to decline examining this evening the Gentlemen who may be in attendance, as Candidates; in the full belief that the Governors will not proceed to the Election after the decided opinion of this Committee, that four Surgeons are sufficient for the proper performance of the duties in Greenwich.

"At a Special General Meeting of the Governors of the Charity, held on Thursday, the 7th day of January, 1841,

SAMUEL GARDINER, ESQ., in the Chair;

After considerable discussion the Secretary read the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the 19th November last; the minutes of the Special Medical Committee of the 30th of November last; the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the 17th of December last; and the minutes of the Special Medical Committee of the 28th and 30th of December last.

The 27th Rule was also read, as follows: "That the Physician to be elected must be a Member of the Royal College of Physicians in London; and the following qualifications are required of each Candidate for the Office of Surgeon and Medical Assistant,—a Diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and License of the Apothecaries' Company; or the usual Warrant or Commission as a Surgeon in the Navy or Army. That every Candidate for the said Office of Surgeon and Medical Assistant shall leave his name and address at the Dispensary for the Secretary; who, on the earliest opportunity shall give him notice to attend and produce the qualifications above specified, at such time and place as shall be appointed by public advertisement for the meeting of the Medical Committee: which meeting shall not be less than seven nor more than ten days previous to the Election; and no person shall be eligible to the said Office of Surgeon and Medical Assistant, unless he shall attend and produce such qualifications, which must be reported to the

"General Meeting, specified in the preceding rule; but if no
 "Candidate shall offer, having such qualification, then the
 "Governors shall proceed to elect such other person as the
 "Medical Committee may recommend."

Proposed by Mr. John Wade and seconded by Mr. Allen :—

"That Mr. Joseph Appleton, of Trafalgar Road, Green-
 "wich, be elected Surgeon to the Charity for the District of
 "Greenwich, vacant by the removal of Mr. Oak from that
 "Town."

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. Powle, and seconded by
 Mr. William Carter Moore, by way of Amendment :—

"That this Meeting adjourn until this day month, for the
 "purpose of giving the Medical Committee an opportunity of
 "examining the Candidates who may offer for the vacant Office
 "of Surgeon, and reporting to this Meeting their resolution
 "thereon."

The Chairman having put the Amendment, declared the
 same to be lost.

After some further discussion the original Motion was put,
 and declared to be carried.

John Sutton, Esq., protested against the Election as
 illegal and contrary to the Rules of the Institution.

*"At a Meeting of the Monthly Committee held on
 Thursday, the 21st day of January, 1841.*

SAMUEL GARDINER, ESQ., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the minutes of the several Committees
 since the 19th of November last.

The Secretary then read the following communication he
 had received, namely :

"13th January, 1841.

"We, the undersigned Members of the Medical Committee
 "and Medical Officers of the Royal Kent Dispensary, in
 "consequence of the insults offered to us by the Monthly
 "Committee and late General Meeting, consider that we
 "cannot in justice to ourselves, or with proper regard to the
 "true Interests of the Charity, longer continue our services, and
 "therefore resign.

"W. T. HAYCRAFT, M.D., Chairman.

"JOHN SUTTON	JOHN HAWKINS
"FREDERICK FINCH	F. COTTON FINCH
"THOMAS OAK	WM. STURTON
"ROBERT HATFULL	WM. ATKINS
"S. W. BROWN	CHRIST ^R . GEMSA
"ROBT. MITCHELL	HENRY BENWELL
"CHAS. H. SAMS	JOHN ATKINS
"WILLIAM CARR	

"To Mr. C. J. CARTTAR, Secretary,"

(This was publicly advertised in the "West Kent Guardian" and other local papers.)

It was moved by Edward Legh, Esq. and seconded by Mr. William Street, and

Resolved unanimously—

That this Committee regret extremely the receipt of the communication from Dr. Haycraft and others, tendering their resignations as Physician and Surgeons to this Charity, a step which this Committee considers may seriously injure the Institution if persisted in. Whilst this Committee deeply lament the indiscretion of Individuals at the recent Meetings towards the Medical Gentlemen,—this Committee, confidently hope that such conduct will not be visited upon their body, as they at once disavow any intention or desire to give the slightest offence, much less "insult" to the Medical Officers, who have for so many years served the Charity, with so much credit to themselves and advantage to the Poor. This Committee therefore urgently entreat the Medical Officers to re-consider and re-call their resignations now tendered, which are for the present not accepted.

Ordered—

That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above resolution to Dr. Haycraft, for the information of the above named Medical Gentlemen.

"At a Special Meeting of the Monthly Committee held on Wednesday, the 10th day of February, 1841.

SAMUEL GARDINER, ESQ., in the Chair.

The Secretary read the following communication, received from Dr. Haycraft, in answer to the resolution of this Committee of the 21st ultimo.—Namely.

“Resolved unanimously.—That the Medical Officers and Medical Committee in acknowledging the receipt of the Extract from the minutes of the Monthly Committee of the Royal Kent Dispensary, held January 21st, 1841, and which was forwarded to Dr. Haycraft, consider, that the “indiscretion” of certain individuals referred to in that extract is *not* the only ground of their resignation; but rather the irregular and uncourteous conduct of the Monthly Committee and late General Meeting, in over-ruling and totally subverting the resolutions and opinions of the Medical Officers, *on purely Medical questions*, and which were formed in strict accordance with the Rules of the Charity, and moreover in all the late proceedings the laws of the Institution have been violated, by the above-mentioned bodies, the Monthly Committee and late General Meeting; consequently the Medical Committee cannot re-call their resignation.

“W. T. HAYCRAFT, M.D., Chairman.”

It was moved by George Smith, Esq., and seconded by Mr. J. Shewell,

“That the resignation of the Physician and of the Medical Officers be accepted and the Offices declared vacant.”

Whereupon it was moved by Mr. C. Heyne, and seconded by Mr. J. Powle, by way of amendment,

“That a Sub-Committee of this Committee be appointed for the purpose of meeting the Medical Gentlemen who have tendered their resignations, with a view of coming to some amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the matter.”

The Chairman having put the amendment declared the same to be lost.

The original motion having been then put, the Chairman declared the same to be carried by 12 to 4.

Resolved—

That the Secretary call a Special General Meeting of the Governors, for Thursday, the 25th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of filling up the several vacancies.

Moved by George Smith, Esq., and seconded by Captain Roberts, R.N., and

Resolved—

That the best thanks of the Governors are due and are hereby presented to the Physician, and to the several Medical Gentlemen who have resigned, for their past services to the Charity."

YOUR COMMITTEE having duly considered the same, together with the Rules of the Charity bearing upon the subject, and having consulted the Deputation from the Monthly Committee, as well as the Deputation from the Medical Gentlemen, have great satisfaction in stating, that the following Resolution was agreed on as calculated to re-establish, if carried into effect, the good feeling which has hitherto existed between the Monthly and Medical Committees; and to recall the valuable aid of those Medical Gentlemen who tendered their resignations in accomplishing the great object of the Charity, the relief of the Sick Poor; and it was therefore

Resolved unanimously—

"That it is expedient to rescind the several Resolutions
"and Minutes of the several Monthly Committees, the several
"Medical Committees, and the Special General Meeting of the
"Governors, held between the 19th day of November, 1840,
"and the 10th day of February, 1841, both inclusive, as above
"set forth, and all other resolutions (if any) connected with the
"subject thereof; and that it be and it is hereby recommended
"to a Special General Meeting of the Governors (to be called
"together for the purpose) to rescind and annul the same
"accordingly."

YOUR COMMITTEE further beg to Report that they have carefully gone through and well considered the several standing Rules and Regulations by which the Institution is governed, and are unanimously of opinion, that the following alterations and additions would tend to the advantage of the Charity, and accordingly recommend to the Governors that the same be made:—namely—

[Note.—The words printed in *italics* constitute the principal alterations and additions.]

In Rule 9—"That the Chair shall be taken at *eleven o'clock in the Forenoon* precisely at the General Meetings in January and October; and at Seven o'clock in the evening precisely in April and July."

Rule 10.—That this Rule be thus altered—"That at the Quarterly General Meeting in January in every year, a Committee of *Fifteen Life Governors* and 15 Annual Subscribers shall be chosen, who, with the Stewards elect, and *any five* Medical Officers shall meet at the Dispensary on the third Thursday in every month to conduct the affairs of the Charity; and to be called the Monthly Committee ***—that no person shall be eligible to serve on such Committee for more than three years in succession; nor at any fresh Election shall any more than two-thirds of the old Committee be re-appointed, *unless three-fourths of the Governors present concur.*"

In Rule 11.—That this Rule stands thus—"That at the Quarterly General Meeting in April, every year, a Committee of five Governors shall be appointed to audit *quarterly* all the accounts relating to the Charity for the year commencing the 24th of June then next of whom any three of them shall form a Board, *and that an Annual Balance Sheet of the Accounts to the twenty-fourth of June be prepared and signed by the Auditors, and printed and circulated for the use of the Governors.*"

In Rule 14.—That the Words "*Acting Treasurer*" be added after the word "Treasurer," and the Words "*and the Local Papers*" after "Papers."

In Rule 15.—That the following be added to this Rule—"and *that a List of all Donations and new Subscriptions subscribed in the intervals of the Meetings of the Monthly Committees be laid before the next Monthly Committee and entered on the Minutes.*"

New Rule.—That the following New Rule be added after the present Rule 19, viz.—"*That in the event of any difference of opinion on the affairs of the Charity arising between the Monthly and Medical Committees, the same shall be referred to a Special General Meeting of the Governors.*"

In Rule 26.—That the following words be added to this Rule, viz.—"*and the Local Papers.*"

New Rule.—That the following New Rule be added after the
 B present Rule 26, viz.—“*That when any Medical Officer
 “shall cease to reside within the district for which he shall
 “have been originally elected, he shall report the same to the
 “next Monthly Committee, who shall obtain the decision of
 “a General Meeting as to the necessity of his vacating his
 “Office, or otherwise; but should the Medical Officer fail
 “to make such Report, the Monthly Committee shall report
 “the circumstance themselves to a General Meeting.*”

New Rule.—That the following New Rule be added after the
 C present Rule 29, viz.—“*That the Treasurer, Acting
 “Treasurer, and Secretary, provide Sureties each for £300
 “for the due accounting of all monies received.*”

In Rule 32.—That the following words be inserted after the
 word “created,” viz.—“*except at some Special General
 “Meeting convened by the President, on the requisition of at
 “least 21 Governors stating the precise object of the
 “alteration intended to be proposed, or on report of the
 “Monthly Committee, and with the consent of two
 “successive General Meetings.*”

In Rule 33.—That the 3rd district be as follows—“*Woolwich
 “and that part of Charlton up to the High Dover Road.*”

That the 4th district be “*Kidbrooke, Blackheath, the
 “remaining part of Charlton and Lee.*”

And that the 7th district be—“*From Camberwell Church
 “to the New Cross House, Deptford.*”

In Rule 34.—That the words “*and Charlton*” be added after
 “*Woolwich,*” and the word “*Charlton*” transposed after
 Blackheath.

In Rule 60.—That the following words be added “*and he (the
 “collector) shall lay before every meeting of the Monthly
 “Committee the names of new Subscribers and of such as
 “are deceased or have declined to subscribe.*”

With respect to the proposed alterations in the first
 part of Rule 10, and in Rule 32, above set out, YOUR
 COMMITTEE regret to state, that the same have not
 received the approval of the Monthly Committee,
 neither do they approve of the proposed new Rule A,
 but that they recommend that the words “*or Medical*”
 be added after the word “*Monthly*” in the 14th Rule in

lieu thereof: YOUR COMMITTEE, however, strongly recommend that the proposed alterations in Rule 10 and Rule 32, and the new Rule A, be approved of by the Governors.

All the other proposed alterations and additions, YOUR COMMITTEE have the pleasure of saying have received the approval of the Monthly Committee; as on reference to their Minutes will appear.

YOUR COMMITTEE beg further to Report, that they have investigated the Treasurer's Accounts, and find the same duly Audited to the 24th of June, 1840.

That they have also investigated the Secretary's Accounts and brought up the same to the 25th day of March, 1841, and that the balance in his hands has been duly paid over to the Treasurer.

That they have also investigated the Collector's Accounts, and find the same duly audited to the 24th of June, 1840.

With regard to the present state of the finances of the Charity, YOUR COMMITTEE are of opinion that it will be necessary to solicit additional Donations and Subscriptions, as at Midsummer the Charity will be in Debt about the Sum of £350; which has apparently been accumulating the last two years.

YOUR COMMITTEE beg further to report, that they received the following communication from the Medical Gentlemen who were selected to attend their Meetings, namely:—

“The undersigned Medical Gentlemen beg to report
 “that they are of opinion that it will materially add to
 “the efficiency of the Charity if Depôts, contemplated
 “by the 54th Rule, for the dispensing of Medicines were
 “forthwith established at Chemists' in the out-districts of
 “Woolwich, Eltham, East Greenwich, Blackheath,
 “Lewisham, and Rotherhithe, and they beg strongly
 “to recommend that measures be immediately adopted

"for providing such Depôts at the least possible expense
"to the Institution."

(Signed)

JOHN SUTTON,
ROBT. HATFULL,
CHAS. H. SAMS,
WILLIAM CARR.

"To the Special Committee of the
Royal Kent Dispensary."

YOUR COMMITTEE recommend that a trial of the
above plan should be forthwith made at Eltham, Black-
heath, and Rotherhithe, and that should the same be
found to answer, and the expenses thereof to be within
the limits of the means of the Charity, that the recom-
mendation be followed out to the full extent.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1841,

(Signed) THOMAS MARYON WILSON,
Chairman.

Printed pursuant to the Resolution of the Special General
Meeting of the Governors, held on the 20th of February, 1841.

CHARLES J. CARTTAR, *Sec.*,
Greenwich, 10th May, 1841."

At the second Special General Meeting of
Governors on 19th May, at the Green Man, the
above report of the Special Committee was
adopted.

All the minutes of the Committees were
rescinded, and the Medical Officers remained at
their posts.

Rules were drawn up as stated above for
the future welfare of the Institution.

The *Times* of Thursday, August 26th, 1841, gives the account of the ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY Dinner of this year :

“ The 57th Anniversary dinner of the Royal Kent Dispensary took place yesterday (25th), at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern, Greenwich, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., in the chair. Upwards of 120 gentlemen sat down to the very excellent cheer which was provided ; among whom we noticed the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, Captain Deans Dundas, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Cator, R.A., Mr. John Angerstein, Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., Mr. Crowley Millington, Colonel Jones, Dr. Haycraft, Admiral Taylor, and many other influential gentlemen. The cloth having been removed :—

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS proposed the health of “ Her Majesty the Queen ” with all the honours.

The National Anthem having been played by the band of the Royal Artillery, “ the health of His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Princess Royal ” was drunk. The “ Queen Dowager and the rest of the Royal Family ” followed. Then the “ Vice Patroness, the Duchess of Kent ” and “ The Army and Navy,” for which

COLONEL CATOR in a very neat and appropriate speech returned thanks. He said "he experienced a difficulty even on ordinary occasions in addressing any assembly, but he felt it more particularly when the toast had been proposed by so illustrious a personage. He, however, would briefly return his thanks."

ADMIRAL TAYLOR, who, we believe was a midshipman under Captain Cook, also returned thanks, but in so low a voice that we could not catch his words.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Clergy" was next announced, when The Hon. AND REV. MR. LEGGE returned thanks. He spoke in the most unqualified terms of approbation of the Charity, and begged to remind the meeting that it owed its origin to a poor curate, with a small salary (applause).

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE then said "that the Charity spoke for itself; that it only shewed what the mass of contributors could do, and that it was not by large individual sums, but by many persons clubbing together that great good was effected; that there were no less than sixteen medical men who attended the Institution gratuitously, and what was a distinguishing feature in the Institution was, that poor women were attended during their confinement at their own homes free of expense."

It is impossible, from the limited space to which we are restricted, to add more than that after the usual toasts, the Secretary read a report, and then a second, by which it appeared that £250 7s. had been subscribed during the evening for the use of the Charity."

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge contributed a handsome donation of £20, and £25 on a similar occasion the previous year (1840).

The Report stated that "since the establishment of the Charity, 159,484 patients have been admitted, of whom 53,420 have been visited at their own habitations, 22,950 were poor married women delivered and attended during their confinement, and 369 patients now remain under care. During the last twelve months the number of patients admitted was 4,068."

The Rev. Thos. Ainger, M.A., Assistant Minister at St. Mary's, Greenwich, was an energetic supporter of the Charity. Four of his sermons produced a sum of £188 18s. 9½d., viz: at the Parish Church, Eltham, 1829 (£68 2s. 6d.); at Lee Church, 1831 (£30); St. German's Chapel, 1836 (£34 1s.); and at St. Mary's, Greenwich, 1843 (£56 15s. 3½d).

In 1841 he was appointed by Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson to the perpetual curacy of

Hampstead. Among other good works at Hampstead he helped to found a Dispensary in this rapidly developing district, (*Stephen's National Biography, Vol. I, 1885*).

Rev. Alex. E. Sketchley, M.A., D.D., who was Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford, from 1836 to 1874, preached at Charlton Church, May 15th, 1842, on behalf of the Charity. £18 8s. 5½d. was collected on the occasion.

Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, Bart., held a Fête Champêtre in his Park and Pleasure Grounds at Charlton House, on 1st June, 1842. The munificent sum of £558 16s. 6d. was added to the funds after payment of all expenses, and the Institution thereby placed out of debt. Two hundred and eighty governors acted as a Managing Committee on the occasion.

The first volume of the *Illustrated London News*, Saturday, June 4th, 1842, contains a short account of the Fête.

“The Fête given at Charlton on Wednesday, for the benefit of the Royal Kent Dispensary, went off with great éclat. The fineness of the day, and the variety of amusements provided, attracted a very large assemblage, among whom were many fashionables of note. Great praise is due to those who had the management of the fête, for the excellent arrangements made for the

gratification of the visitors, and especially to Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart., who so liberally allowed the use of his beautiful park."

"The entertainment was, in every respect, a satisfactory one, and from the number of visitors, it is probable that the Charity will have been much benefited."

Similar Fêtes were held subsequently at intervals of a few years—in 1845, 1848, 1857, and proved a delightful source of entertainment to the many thousands who attended. By these four Fêtes no less than £1,619 8s. were handed over to the Institution.

A deputation of Governors, with the sincere thanks of the Governors inscribed on vellum, waited upon Sir Thos. Wilson to assure him personally of the deep sense of gratitude for his services.

Sir T. M. Wilson also took the chair this year at the 58th Anniversary Dinner.

Charlton House was built between 1607 and 1612, by Sir Adam Newton of Richmond, Surrey, probably from the designs of Inigo Jones, who inhabited a villa at Cherry Orchard, Charlton. Charlton House is of red brick, and a good example of the picturesque style of Jacobean architecture. It is one of the finest specimens of the Stuart Period in the South of England, and is

now the seat of Sir Spencer Maryon-Maryon Wilson, Bart. (Lieut.) R.N., J.P., Lord of the Manor, also a Vice-President of this Charity.

Charlton House, Park, and Pleasure Grounds occupy 93 acres.

1 8 4 3 .

Patroness :

Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN.

Vice-Patroness :

Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS OF KENT.

President :

The Rt. Hon. LORD BEXLEY.

Vice-Presidents :

His Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON,
The Rt. Hon the EARL OF DARTMOUTH,
The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF ROMNEY,
The Rt. Hon. LORD VISCOUNT SYDNEY,
The Hon. and Rev. HENRY LEGGE, D.C.L.,
The Rt. Hon. Sir EDWARD KNATCHBULL,
Bart., M.P.

The Rt. Hon. FRANCIS T. BARING, M.P.,
Sir THOS. MARYON WILSON, Bart.,
Sir EDMUND FILMER, Bart., M.P.,
Admiral Sir GEORGE MARTEN, G.C.B.,
JOHN ANGERSTEIN, Esq.,
M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD, Esq.

Treasurer :

Sir THOS. MARYON WILSON, Bart.

In 1843, through the exertions of the Charity Sermons Committee—during the months May to August, the sum of £166 os. 11d. was raised by the clergy in the surrounding places of worship. The sermon preached in the newly built church of St. Margaret's, Lee, in June, two years after its consecration, was by the Rev. A. Drummond, M.A., Vicar of Charlton, and the first sermon for the Charity in Trinity Church, Blackheath Hill, three years after its consecration, was preached by Rev. B. S. Finch. The foundation stone of Trinity Church was laid by the Princess Sophia Matilda, July, 1838.

At the 59th Anniversary Dinner this year, on 19th July, at the Crown and Sceptre Hall, Greenwich, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sydney presided.

That same year Mr. Henley, the Apothecary, resigned through age and feeble state of health after 43 years faithful service, and an annuity of £50 per annum was allowed him for his life time. His death took place three years later.

On the 26th June, 1844, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth presided at the 60th Anniversary Dinner, held at the Crown and Sceptre Tavern; Col. Thos. Austen, M.P., at the 62nd Dinner in 1846; and Admiral Jas. W. Deans Dundas, C.B., M.P. for the Borough of

Greenwich, at the 68th Dinner at the same place in July, 1850.

A writer in a small but interesting book, "Summer Excursions in the County of Kent, along the banks of the rivers Thames and Medway, 1847," describes Deptford as being "now chiefly distinguished for a dense and poverty-stricken population—many hundreds of whom are engaged in the preparation of the 'bundles of wood' employed for firelighting by the housewives of the metropolis."

On August 13th, 1848, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury preached the tenth and last sermon on behalf of the Charity, at Lewisham Parish Church. £52 1s. 8d. was collected on this occasion.

The 1st sermon for the Charity in this church was by the Rt. Rev. John Lord Bishop of Rochester, June, 1784 (£43 12s. 6d.)

The 2nd by the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., March, 1790 (£23 10s.)

The 3rd by the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., June, 1801 (£45).

The 4th by the Rev. Jethro Inwood, B.A., June, 1806 (£33 9s.)

The 5th by the Rev. Geo. Matthew, Vicar of Greenwich, May, 1810 (£54 8s. 3d.)

The 6th by the Rev. R. C. Dillon, D.D.,
April, 1826 (£72 14s.)

The 7th by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop
of Rochester, Sept., 1831 (£60 os. 4½d.)

The 8th by the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge,
D.C.L., June, 1837 (£24 6s. 3d.)

The 9th by the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge,
April, 1843 (£22 15s. 11d.)

An excellent short history of "The Parish Church of St. Mary, Lewisham," has recently been published by Leland L. Duncan, F.S.A. (Blackheath, 1892).

In 1848, the Executors of Thomas Shipman, Esq., of the Parish of Lewisham, sent dividends on a legacy of £400 (at 3¼ per cent.) for the Charity. Thos. Shipman died 5th March, 1842, age 81, at his residence in Lewisham. He was one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Kent, and a liberal and Christian benefactor to the poor (*see British Museum, Miscellaneous Papers*, 579, l. 14), and took an active interest in this Charity. There is an inscription to his memory (on a high altar tomb on the South side) in St. Mary's Church, Lewisham.

John Thackeray, Esq., of the Priory, Lewisham, who took a keen and practical interest

in the affairs of this Institution, died on the 13th May, 1851, aged 75, and bequeathed £200 to it amongst many other charitable legacies, which are recorded on his monument in Lewisham Church.

Inscription on a large Monument over the Western (Tower) Arch of St. Mary's, Lewisham :

“In memory of JOHN THACKERAY, Esq., of the Priory, in this Parish, who died on the 13th day of May, 1851, in the 75th year of his age. His remains are deposited in a vault under the south-east porch of this Church, where also repose the remains of his wife, Elizabeth, who died on the 21st day of January, 1847. John Thackeray was educated at Christ's Hospital, and was for many years an active, energetic, and faithful magistrate for the County of Kent. He built and endowed, in 1840, the Priory Almshouses for the maintenance of six aged females. He gave and bequeathed free of legacy duty £10,000 to Christ's Hospital, and his Library; £2,000 to Christ's Hospital Blind Charity; £500 to the Benevolent Society of Blues; £200 to the Female Orphan Asylum, Lambeth; £200 to the Asylum for the Blind; £200 to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum; £200 to the Philanthropic Society; £200 to the Royal Kent Dispensary; £200 to the London Orphan Asylum; £200 to

the London Infant Orphan Asylum, Wandstead ; and also £1,000 three per cent. consolidated annuities to the Minister, Churchwardens, and Overseers of this Parish for the time being, the interest of which is to be distributed for ever in sums of twenty shillings each on Easter Tuesday to fifteen poor men and fifteen poor women of sixty years of age at the least, who shall have been housekeepers, and paid rates, and resided therein at the time of applying for such gift, and not having received any of the parish gifts usually distributed on St. Thomas's Day previously, such poor persons to be chosen by the inhabitants then assembled in public Vestry.

EDWARD HODGES BAILY, R.A.,

Del-et Sculp.

SAMUEL WILLIAM BROWN.

CHARLES AUGUSTIN SMITH.

This monument was erected in gratitude to a benevolent brother by Mary (? Osborn), Susannah Cooper, and Frances Thackeray."

The above extract is from "The Monumental Inscriptions of St. Mary, Lewisham," by Herbert C. Kirby and Leland L. Duncan, 1889.

In April, 1851, the death of the Rt. Hon. Lord Bexley, the President, took place.

The same year was also remarkable for the future location of the Institution to which special reference must be made.

Notice having been received in February, (1851), from Mrs. Holloway, requiring the Governors to deliver up the possession of the house and premises in the Broadway, Deptford, used as the Dispensary, a permanent home was sought for the Charity, and the question occupied the attention of the Committee for the next few years.

Dr. Shirreff's House in the High Street, Deptford; Catherine House, Blackheath Road; Thornton House, Greenwich; Portland House, London Street, Greenwich; Bexley House, London Street, Greenwich; and lastly Lawn House, Greenwich Road, with grounds, belonging to Miss Boshier; were all suggested as convenient premises. This Freehold Property consisting of Lawn House and premises, with a garden and orchard, having a frontage of 417 feet and a depth of 186 feet, in the occupation and belonging to Miss Boshier, was offered by her for £2,900, with the fixtures at a valuation.

It was at one time thought that the whole of Miss Boshier's property being "near to the

parish of Deptford, and in the high road, and having an extensive and good frontage, might be made easily available for building respectable private houses at a ground rent on leases of £61 a year, which will during that period bring in as much or more in amount than is now received as interest of the money at present in the funds, which would be required to purchase it, and at the end of the term the leases falling in would produce by the rack rents a very considerable rental to the Charity, and would then permanently place the Charity on that basis which would enable it to maintain itself almost irrespective of annual subscriptions." The Special Committee consisting of Mr. J. Poole, W. H. Rayden, T. Norfolk, S. S. Lewes, Dr. Haycraft, Mr. G. Wheelhouse, G. Bowman, W. Street, J. Peppercorn, J. F. Wright, recommended the sale of stock, £3,000, for this purpose. After advertisements had been inserted in the newspapers, and after many meetings and considerable deliberation, as to the various sites, and wishing to obtain eligible premises on the high road, and in or near as possible to the town of Deptford, and freehold, so that the Charity might not in future be subject to removal, it was ultimately decided that the piece of freehold ground adjoining the Tabernacle (50ft. frontage and 70ft.

in depth), at £8 per foot, belonging to Lawn House (Miss Bosher's), in the Greenwich Road, should be purchased of Mr. Booth, the freeholder of Lawn House, and that a suitable building be erected. In the covenant of purchase a new road with width of not less than 25 feet was to be made by Mr. John Fitzgerald Booth on the South side of the ground.

The site chosen was mainly due to Robt. Mitchell, Esq. (an energetic Surgeon to the Charity for the district of Deptford for an almost continuous period of 21 years), from a meeting held at the Green Man, otherwise it would have been at Portland House, next the Greenwich Theatre, for at one of the meetings of Governors it was decided to buy this freehold property.

[Dr. R. N. Mitchell, who had succeeded his father in the district for some years, has always taken a keen interest in the Institution by liberal donations and support on many occasions.]

When the new building in Greenwich Road had been decided on, designs for an appropriate structure were advertised for in the "Times," "Builder" and the local papers. Two premiums of £15 and £10 were offered for the best and most approved plans; the two selected to become the property of the Committee. Twenty-seven designs were sent in, and publicly exhibited

at the Green Man, Blackheath; that of Messrs. Brandon and Ritchie was so much admired that its adoption was immediately agreed upon. The original perspective drawing in sepia may still be seen in one of the Medical Officer's rooms at the Dispensary. Mr. Gore O. Lane, architect, of John Street, Bedford Row, designed the second plan. The estimated cost of building by the plans of both the architects was £1,500.

A Committee composed of the following was appointed on 29th December (1851) to carry out the erection of the Building:—

Sir T. M. WILSON, Bart.	Dr. W. T. HAYCRAFT.
The Hon. Col. A. C. LEGGE.	Mr. BENJAMIN SMITH.
The Rev. W. A. SOAMES.	„ THOS. NORFOLK.
The Rev. B. S. FINCH.	„ ROBT. MITCHELL.
FRANCIS B. HOOKEY, Esq.	„ WM. STREET.
JOHN SUTTON, Esq.	„ JOHN ASHFORD.
Alderman EDWARD EAGLETON, Esq., <i>Treasurer</i> <i>of Building Fund.</i>	

Messrs. Brandon and Ritchie, of Greenwich, were the architects employed, who carried their design into execution; and Mr. Edmund Smith, of Wood Street, Woolwich, the Builder.

The Rev. W. A. Soames took a most active part in the erection of the building, which was completed during the summer of 1855.

The first Committee meeting was held at the New Dispensary, Greenwich Road, on the 18th October, 1855, and on the 16th January, 1856, the Special Committee for the important work "of erecting a Dispensary House to be the property of the Charity," reported that "not only was the edifice designed with due regard to ornament befitting a Public Institution, but what was of more importance that it was built in a solid and substantial manner," and that it had been "occupied for the purposes of the Institution since Michaelmas last. Both convenient in situation for the populous parishes in the neighbourhood, and well adapted by its internal arrangement for the business of the Charity."

The total expenditure and liabilities amounted to £2,954 13s. 7d., including purchase of site which has since proved to be very advantageous to the Institution.

A special fund for private subscriptions was opened, but £1,500 was withdrawn from the funds in case the private subscriptions should not be sufficient from time to time to answer the current demands for the purposes of the Building Fund.

The Kent Water Works Co. charged (July, 1856), £2 10s. per annum for the supply of water to the building, but presented the amount as an annual donation. They have generously continued this gift up to the present time (1893).

In 1855, a Donation of £57 2s. 11d. (subject to legacy duty) of a fund in a suit in Chancery—The Attorney General *v.* Hadey and others—was apportioned to the Charity by the Rev. Edward Penny, Rector of Great Mongeham, Kent, with the sanction of the Attorney General.

Dr. Haycraft on 24th January, 1856, resigned the Physiciancy which he had held since April 27th, 1837. He died before the following April (1856), when Dr. Robt. Venables, of Finsbury Circus, London, was appointed Physician. Dr. Venables was the last to hold this office, and died in April, 1872; he was a faithful friend, and great regret was felt at the loss of so zealous a colleague.

LIST OF

Physicians to the Charity, 1783 to 1872.

THEO. FORBES LEITH, M.D.,	ELECTED.	DIED OR RESIGNED.
F.R.S.*	1783	R 1799
THOS. SUTTON, M.D. ...	1799	D 1835
WM. SUTTON, M.B. ...	1835	R 1835
ROBERT BOYD, M.D. ...	1836	R 1836
G. F. EVANS, M.D. ...	1836	R 1836
WM. TUTIN HAYCRAFT, M.D.	1837	R 1856
ROBERT VENABLES, M.D. ...	1856	D 1872

* Theodore Forbes Leith graduated M.D. at the University of Edinburgh in 1768, and was elected F.R.S. of London in 1781. He practised at Greenwich till his retirement in 1806, to Whitehaugh, Aberdeenshire, which he inherited from his elder brother. Dr. Leith died 6th Sept., 1819, (*See Dictionary of National Biography*,—*Sidney Lee*, vol. xxxiii, 1893, p. 11.

On the first formation of the Charity, there were appointed a Physician, and, until very lately, a staff of no less than 18 Medical Officers to perform the duties over the whole limits deriving benefit from the operations of the Charity (then said to contain a population of 100,000 souls), whereas now, April, 1856, through the decreased number (seven) of Medical Officers, and the enormous increase in the population,—the medical work became so great as to necessitate considerable alterations in the Medical Department. It was thought that by excluding the districts of Camberwell and Rotherhithe, which were not within the County of Kent—by dividing some of those which would remain, filling up those districts with, and thus increasing the number of, Medical Officers, the individual amount of labour might be reduced. Deptford to be divided into four districts, two on the South side and two on the North side of the London and Greenwich Railway; Greenwich into four districts. (The Railway from London Bridge to Greenwich was opened on 14th December, 1836, by the Lord Mayor of London, attended by the Lady Mayoress and several of the Foreign Ministers and Noblemen).

However, it was not until 1872 that Rotherhithe was removed from participation in the Sick

and Lying-in Letters. The limits for visiting Patients at their own houses are now (1893) divided as follows:—1st, the two Parishes of Deptford into four or more divisions; 2nd Greenwich, into four or more divisions; 3rd, Woolwich; 4th, Upper and Lower Charlton; 5th, the High Dover Road, right and left, the remaining part of Charlton and Kidbrooke; 6th, Blackheath; 7th, Lee; 8th, Lewisham, into two or more divisions; and 9th, Eltham and Shooters' Hill.

On 16th June, 1856, at a meeting of the Charity Sermon Committee, the Secretary read a statement of the sermons that had been preached in aid of the funds of the Charity during the last fifteen years at the several Churches and places of Worship in the neighbourhood.

At the same time a list of the Churches and Chapels and places of Worship within the limits of the Charity was drawn up—70 in number.

On an application (October 16th, 1856), from Dr. R. W. Eve, of Deptford, as Hon. Sec. of the newly formed West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, permission was granted for this Society (now one of the oldest Medical Societies in the suburbs of London) to meet in the Board Room. (See History of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society,—Presidential Address by H. W. Roberts, Esq., 1893). This flourishing Society has continued to hold its meetings there until the present

time (1893), and have recently acquired the nucleus of an excellent Medical Library of over two thousand volumes.

Dr. Prior Purvis, the Treasurer, and Dr. Wafford Eve, both octogenarians, alone survive of those who formed this Society, and as Mr. Roberts says, "it must be a source of great pride to see their exertions so well rewarded."

The Board Room is also now used (since 1885) for holding inquests under the Coroner for the South-Eastern Division of the County of London (E. A. Carttar, Esq.), for accident and other cases brought to the Hospital.

The circular issued in 1856, for founding the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, contains the names of many well known members of the medical profession in London, as well as Greenwich, Blackheath, and the immediate neighbourhood.

"ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

Sir,—We, the undersigned Surgeons of the Royal Kent Dispensary, are endeavouring to form a Medical Society for the purpose of holding Monthly Meetings at the Dispensary to discuss subjects in Medicine and Surgery, and it is our wish not to restrict it to the Medical Officers of the Institution, but hope to have the pleasure of uniting with us the other medical men in the neighbourhood. It is also our wish to incorporate

it with the present Book Society, which might be done at the present rate of subscription, viz., £1 1s. per annum. The first meeting will be on to make the necessary arrangements for the purpose, when the favour of your attendance is requested. Signed—

JOHN ATKINS.
ROBERT MITCHELL.
HUGH STOTT.
J. C. CLENDON.
GEO. BUSH.
PRIOR PURVIS, M.D. Lond.
THOMAS OAK, M.D.
R. H. BRADLEY.
C. CALVERT COGAN.
WILLIAM CARR.
F. LEGROS CLARK.
DAVID KING, M.D.
OSMER KING.
WILL. HY. BROWN.
ARTHUR SARGEANT.
CHARLES NIND.
JOHN M. BUTLER.
SAML. GRIFFITH, M.D.
W. M. HUGHES, M.D.
JOHN SUTTON.

ROBERT VENABLES, M.D.
ALFRED JONES.
JOHN M. BURTON.
ROBT. HATFULL.
THOMAS J. RYDER.
RICHARD WAFFORD EVE.
GEORGE DOWNING.
CALEB TAYLER.
A. F. PRICE.
THOS. CREEB.
JOSEPH S. BURTON.
WM. ATKINS.
WM. STURTON.
W. MURDOCK.
THOS. CHANDLER.
SAML. TILLEY.
CHARLES J. CARTTAR.
JOHN F. SOUTH.
EDWD. DOWNING.
EDWARD COCK."

On July 8th, 1857, the last of the series of grand fêtes in aid of the funds of the Charity, took place in the park and grounds of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., Charlton, which "was attended by a great number of the nobility and gentry and some thousands of visitors."

Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Bart., died in 1869, having almost up to the time of his death displayed his unabated interest in the Institution.

The following is the Programme of the Fête:—

FÊTE CHAMPETRE,
AT
CHARLTON HOUSE,
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
Royal Kent Dispensary,
On WEDNESDAY, the 8th of JULY, 1857,
COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK.

Sixty-nine pieces of music were performed during the day by the following Bands:

Royal Artillery Band. *Royal Marine Band.*
Royal Engineers' Band. *West Kent Light Inf. Militia Band.*

PROGRAMME OF AMUSEMENTS.

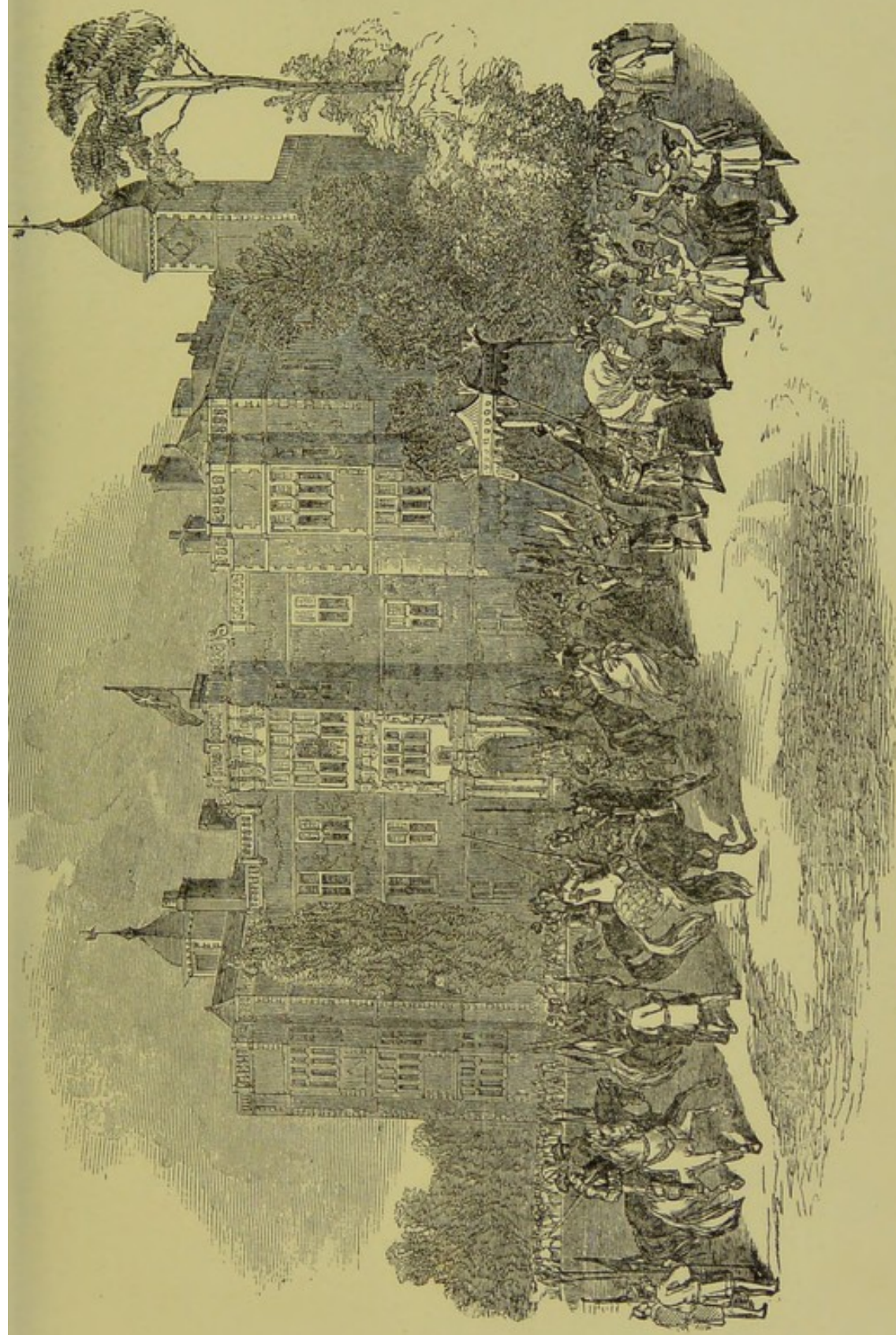
THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS IN THEIR
"SOIREEES FANTASTIQUES."

Part 1.—*Phantom Chorus*—From “*Somnambula*.
“Illustrations of Negro Life.”
Part 2.—*Pas Comique. Solo Flutina*—(Variations).
Part 3.—*Extravaganza*—“The Negro in the Dark.”

CLASSICAL GROUPINGS & LIVING TABLEAUX.

THE COMBATANTS. TROJAN WARRIORS.
THROWING THE DISCUS.
SAMSON. RAPE OF THE SABINES.
ROMAN FATHER COMDEMNING HIS SON TO DEATH.
MURDER OF THE INNOCENTS.
FIGHTING FOR THE CORSE OF HECTOR.
JUDGMENT OF SOLOMON. THE DEATH OF ABEL.
THE WRESTLERS. MAZEPPA—LORD BYRON.

FRENCH ACROBATS IN THEIR SPORTS OF ATLAS.



FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE AT CHARLTON HOUSE, 1848.

(By permission of the *Illustrated London News*.)



*TERRIFIC ASCENT BY MDLLE. CULINE
ON A SINGLE ROPE.*

ASCENT BY MDLLE. ELSLER.

MDLLE. CULINE ON THE CORDE ELASTIQUE TENDUE.
CLOWN - M. CULINE.

DRAWING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.

THE GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENTS.

- 1.—Introduction à la Fête.
 - 2.—The MORRIS DANCERS.
 - 3.—“La Gitana,” by the INFANT SYLPHIDES.
 - 4.—Pas de Trois.
 - 5.—“Danse Espagnole et Caractéristique,” by the SYLPHIDES.
 - 6.—Jeux de Flore.
 - 7.—“Danse Montagnarde Ecossaise,” by the INFANT SYLPHIDES.
 - 8.—Grand Finale—Tableau Magnifique.
- To commence at Half-past Three o'clock.*

WONDERFUL EVOLUTIONS ON LA CORDE VOLANTE.

NOVEL AND MOST EXTRAORDINARY FEAT,

THE GREAT GLOBE TRAMPOLINE.

THE DOUBLE TRAPESE,

Par M. JEAN A. LEOPOLD.

RUNNING GLOBE,

Par M. SEBASTIAN.

The Celebrated HERR VON JOEL and his SON.

THE BALLOON ASCENT at 5 o'clock.

The SEATS in the CAR to be DISPOSED OF.

The FLOWER SHOW will be Exhibited in front of the Mansion

In 1857, John Wood Rouse, Esq., of Greenwich Hospital, was appointed acting Treasurer in the place of Samuel Williams, Esq., who resigned on account of his unwillingness to giving a bond (according to the 32nd existing rule) with two securities.

William H. Rayden, Esq., of Blackheath Hill, who occupied the chair at most of the monthly meetings about this period, also declined the office.

1858.

Patroness.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patroness.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Vice-Presidents.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS CAMDEN.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
 THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROMNEY.
 THE RIGHT HON. LORD VISCOUNT SYDNEY.
 THE HON. AND REV. HENRY LEGGE, LL.D.
 THE RT. HON. SIR F. T. BARING, BART., M.P.
 SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, BART.
 JOHN ANGERSTEIN, ESQ.
 M. WOLVERLEY ATTWOOD, ESQ.
 ADMIRAL SIR J. W. D. DUNDAS, G.C.B.

Treasurer.

SIR THOMAS MARYON WILSON, BART., Charlton
House.

Acting Treasurer.

JOHN WOOD ROUSE, ESQ., Greenwich.

Secretary.

CHARLES J. CARTTAR, ESQ., Greenwich.

Collector.

MR. JOHN WILSON, Amersham Park Terrace,
New Cross.

1858.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE CHARITY.

Physician.

R. VENABLES, ESQ., A.M., M.B. OXON.,
INCEP. CAND. R.C.P.L.

Surgeons.

ROBERT MITCHELL, ESQ.,	}	House Surgeons.
DR. GEORGE DOWNING,		
DR. WILLIAM HOGGAN,		
ALFRED JONES, ESQ.,	}	For Deptford.
DR. R. WAFFORD EVE,		
DR. CALEB TAYLER,		
DR. WILLIAM HOGGAN,		

DR. GEORGE DOWNING,	}	For Greenwich.
WILLIAM STURTON, ESQ.,		
THOMAS CREED, ESQ.,		
FREDERICK H. SMITH, ESQ.,		
JOHN BUTLER, ESQ.,	}	For Woolwich.
DR. J. M. BUTLER,		
W. A. CARYL, ESQ.,		For Charlton.
WILLIAM CARR, ESQ.,	}	For Blackheath, Lee, and Kidbrooke.
JOHN M. BURTON, ESQ.,		
DR. J. S. BURTON,		
SAMUEL W. BROWN, ESQ.,	}	For Lewisham.
WILLIAM H. BROWN, ESQ.,		
DR. DAVID KING,		For Eltham.

Resident Apothecary.

MR. T. J. RYDER.

In April, 1858, the death occurred of John Angerstein, Esq., of The Woodlands, Blackheath, who for so many years past had been one of the Vice-Presidents of the Charity. Deep regret was felt for the loss of "his great benevolence towards and his constant support of the Institution on all occasions, whereby the prosperity and efficiency of the Charity had been greatly promoted and the funds of the Institution considerably added to by his large yearly subscription and frequent and liberal donations." He bequeathed a legacy of £1,000 to the Charity.

His sons, Major-Gen. J. J. W. Angerstein, of Weeting Hall, Norfolk, and William Angerstein, Esq., allowed their names to be added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The fine mansion known as The Woodlands was built about the year 1772, and was occupied by John Angerstein's father John Julius Angerstein, who was of German extraction and born in St. Petersburg. J. Julius Angerstein was a Vice-President from July, 1795, up to the time of his death. It is well known that on his death in 1822 his fine collection of pictures was purchased by the Government and formed the nucleus of our National Gallery. The liberal support given by J. Julius Angerstein to the Charity was fully maintained, as we have just stated, by his son, John Angerstein. The Woodlands is now (1893) occupied by Col. Wm. Bristow, V.D., the late Honorary Secretary of the Institution.

During the next few years there is very little to be found recorded with the exception of the loss which this and other like Institutions in the Kingdom sustained by the lamented death in December, 1861, of a Prince who was ever ready to aid in every well planned scheme of Charity or other social improvement.

An Address of Condolence was presented on 30th January, 1862, to Her Majesty the Queen

on the decease of His Royal Highness The Prince Consort, who had so justly endeared himself to the Country and obtained the highest esteem and regard of all classes of the community, and who will be always gratefully remembered as a warm friend and liberal supporter of every charitable Institution calculated to promote the social happiness of the people, and to aid and relieve the sick poor in the time of their need and distress.

A reply was received from the Right Hon. Sir George Grey, Secretary of State for the Home Department, informing the Governors that Her Majesty had been pleased to receive the Address very graciously.

Another occasional preacher on behalf of the Charity died in 1864, at the age of 94; the Rev. Geo. Lock, M.A., who was Rector of Lee from 1803 to 1864, a period of 61 years. A monument is erected in Lee Churchyard to his memory (*Hasted*).

A sermon preached at All Saints' Church, Blackheath, by the Rev. Clarke, on October 18th, 1864, produced £46 11s. 4d. This Church was endowed, in 1859, by the Earl of Dartmouth with £99 4s. 4d. a year for the tithes. In the chancel is the inscription: "This central stone of the Church of All Saints' was laid by Wm. Walter, 5th Earl of Dartmouth, October 26th, 1857."

In 1865, a new arrangement was made in the Medical Department whereby Mr. H. W. S. Sturton was appointed Resident Medical Officer, and Mr. Thos. Sturton Resident Dispenser.

In August of this year (1865) David King, M.D., died, aged 78. He was an old and valuable Medical Officer for the District of Eltham and one of the first, having been elected some time previous to 1828. There is a monumental inscription in Eltham Church to his memory. His nephew, David King, M.D., succeeded him in the same office in 1865.

The Rev. S. Russell Davies preached on behalf of the Charity at St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham, on October 4th, 1865, and obtained a sum of £31 10s. This Church was built and endowed this year (1865), by the Rev. S. Russell Davies, at a cost of £16,000. He died on 2nd August, 1869. Beneath the east window of the church is a brass inscribed: "To the glory of God in grateful remembrance of the work and labour of love of the Rev. S. Russell Davies, M.A. Cantab., founder of this church, and first priest of this parish, this window is dedicated by some of the congregation and parishioners. Feast of St. Michael and All Angels, A.D. 1869.

The Right Rev. Geo. Smith, D.D., first Bishop of Victoria (Hong Kong), preached at

St. Margaret's, Lee, on October 15th, 1865, and obtained £24 8s. for the Charity. Bishop Smith died at Blackheath in 1871, and was buried in Lewisham Cemetery.

In December, 1865, the advisability and practicability of establishing an Infirmary was discussed, and Mr. John Lovibond suggested converting a portion of the Dispensary into the Hospital for accidents, and a committee appointed to consider the subject were unanimously of opinion that the establishment of a small Hospital for accidents would be of great benefit and advantage to the locality, and that it would be practicable upon a limited scale in the present building (six beds in the board room); in support of this it was their belief that the necessary means could be obtained from so wealthy a neighbourhood for the maintenance of the Hospital, and they stated that they had received from gentlemen resident in the neighbourhood most liberal offers of assistance in fitting up and furnishing the proposed Hospital, which they believed would reduce to a very moderate amount the cost of its first establishment.

They suggested that an appeal should be made to the public for the necessary funds for the establishment and maintenance of the proposed Hospital.

The necessity for Hospital accommodation in the district had now been severely felt for many years judging by the numerous paragraphs in the local press, of which the following may be taken as an instance :

"Greenwich Gazette, 19th March, 1836.

"Between one and two o'clock this day, as a countryman was driving through Deptford in an old chaise, he ran over a child who was crossing the road. The child was instantly taken into the Kent Dispensary, but found to be dead."

Such cases as these were taken, some to St. Thomas', Guy's, or other Hospitals in London, others on board the Dreadnought Hospital Ship lying off Greenwich.

It is not a little interesting to note that this scheme was in reality only carrying out the intentions of the founders ; for in drawing up the first rules of the Institution, in 1783, the committee on the subject reported that "they apprehended the rules and regulations will be for the furtherance of this Charity and extending its benign influence *particularly in cases of recent accidents*, whereby they flatter themselves this Institution will be rendered more liberal in its assistance to the unfortunate and acceptable to the beneficent intentions of its humane and charitable founders."

The following STATEMENT was drawn up, printed for private circulation and issued in 1866 :

“For many years past there has been felt a want of Hospital accommodation in Greenwich, Deptford and the vicinity, and more particularly since the removal of St. Thomas’s Hospital, which leaves the entire and vast population of the South-East Metropolis to send its Surgical Accidents to Guy’s. The consequence of this is that occasionally cases sent to the latter Hospital cannot be received and have to be carried through London in search of less crowded wards, the evils of which need not be further pointed out.

The existence of the “Dreadnought” Hospital Ship, exclusively for sailors, and of the Royal Infirmary in Greenwich Hospital, specially devoted to the Navy, constitutes no exception to the above remarks, since both are as a rule closed to ordinary surgical cases.

Practically, therefore, Greenwich, Deptford, and the vicinity with their large manufacturing population, amounting to 100,000 and upwards, have no Hospital to supply the necessities of the almost hourly surgical accidents, many of which are of the most serious nature, and often require immediate treatment.

In this state of pressing and urgent want of Hospital accommodation for this large manufac-

turing and populous district, the Monthly Committee of the Royal Kent Dispensary are willing to recommend to the Governors of that Charity the establishment (upon a limited scale) of a Hospital for Accidents, in connection with, and in a part of the building of that Institution. The Committee, however, are first anxious to ascertain that such a sum can be raised as will be sufficient to secure the estimated annual expenditure, and, provided £10,000 can be collected and funded, no fear need be entertained of its permanent establishment. The munificent and generous support of the wealthy and benevolent residents in the county and neighbourhood is therefore confidently appealed to for the funds to enable so charitable and important an object to be accomplished :—

JOHN LOVIBOND, Greenwich, *Chairman*.
 THOS. MARYON WILSON, Charlton House.
 ISAAC W. NORTH, M.A., Lewisham Hill.
 ROBT. VENABLES, M.B., Blackheath Hill.
 WILLIAM CARR, M.D., Lee.
 GEORGE W. MASTERS, Deptford.
 EDGAR SYDNEY, Greenwich.
 THOMAS W. MARCHANT, Deptford.
 EDWARD J. WIGGINS, Greenwich.
 SAMUEL S. LEWES, Deptford.
 HENRY MORLEY, Greenwich.
 SAMUEL SHOVE, Lee.
 THOMAS BURTON, Greenwich.
 JOHN COUCHMAN, Greenwich.
 THOMAS CABBAN, Greenwich.
 CHARLES J. CARTTAR, Greenwich.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, *July, 1866.*"

Although the scheme met with liberal promises of support, the plan of converting the Board Room of the Dispensary Building into an Accident Ward was held in abeyance in consequence of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital being removed ashore (1870), to the late Infirmary of the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and receiving accidents from the neighbourhood.

During the Cholera Scare in (1866 ?), a lady, who did not wish her name to be known, offered, through the Charity, to provide all that was necessary for affording immediate relief to the public attacked by this disease, on condition that the medical men of the district rendered their assistance. An unusually large meeting of the practitioners of the neighbourhood was held at the Dispensary, and the generous offer cordially accepted. . It subsequently transpired that this lady was Mrs. Penn, of the Cedars, Lee. Mrs. Penn is an old and active friend to the Charity, and liberally continues her aid.

Deep regret was felt in 1866 at the death, on the 6th February, of the Rev. Wm. Aldwin Soames, M.A., who was always a kind friend and a warm supporter of this Charity, and whose services and advice for many years as a member of the Monthly Committee had greatly promoted its usefulness to the poor. He was the Vicar of

Greenwich from October, 1833, to the time of his death.

The Rev. Chas. Laurence, A.K.C., who was Rector of St. Margaret's, Lee, from 1865 to 1873, preached at this Church on October 15th, 1866, and on 10th April, for the Institution; at the latter sermon a sum of £25 8s. 8d. was collected.

The want of the services of a Surgeon-Dentist in the Medical Department had been felt for some time, so on 19th March, 1868, Dr. A. G. Medwin was appointed to look after the dental cases, and all such cases as were referred to him by any of the other Medical Officers. He resigned this post December, 1881, and a month later was appointed Consulting Dental Surgeon.

In 1867 (31st October), it was decided that one Annual Meeting instead of four Quarterly Meetings of the Governors should be held; and this arrangement has been found to work successfully up to the present time.

In May, 1868, the Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., who succeeded on 1st May, 1866, the Rev. Aldwin Soames as Vicar of Greenwich, was elected an Honorary Life Governor, for sermons preached at St. Alphege and St. Mary's Churches. Dr. Miller frequently took the chair at the Monthly Meetings, and, moreover,

endeavoured to bring into united action the services of the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations throughout the district, by setting apart a day for an appeal to their several congregations in aid of charity, with advantage to all, particularly to this Dispensary. But a year later (1869), Dr. Miller found the demands upon his time too great, that as he himself said, "although he was unable then to attend meetings, his warm interest in the prosperity of the Charity would be lessened in no degree." Such was his sympathy with this Charity that in 1871 he preached two unsolicited sermons on its behalf at the Greenwich Churches which realized £112 11s. 5d. In 1871, Dr. Miller handed over to the Charity a cheque of £10 from His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur, who was residing at this time at the Ranger's House, Chesterfield Walk, Blackheath, when studying at Woolwich. His Royal Highness is at the present time one of the Life Governors of the Charity.

His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, besides the donation mentioned above, made the following handsome donations to the Charity : 1886, £10 ; 1868, £10 ; 1869, £10 ; 1870, £10.

Chesterfield House had been occupied previous to His Royal Highness, by Lord

Haddo, the Ranger (who died Earl of Aberdeen) in 1860, subsequently by the Countess of Mayo, and now by Lord Wolseley.

The Times of Thursday, July 2nd, 1868, in a leaderette on *Medical Charities*, says :—

“Though the first place in our Medical Charities must, perhaps, be given to the Hospitals of this Metropolis, it cannot be denied that Dispensaries, conducted as many of these Institutions are, perform an exceedingly useful part in alleviating the sufferings of the poorer classes. It frequently happens that illness attacks some member of a working man’s family, who, under ordinary circumstances, is sufficiently provided with the comforts of a home, but for whom medical attendance could not be provided without the aid of some benevolent institution, whose office it is to look after the sick of small means. Here it is that the dispensary affords such valuable assistance as in many instances to enable persons to keep themselves off the rates, and to restore them to a condition of comparative independence. One of these charities was founded in the County of Kent as far back as 1783, since which it has given medical relief to no fewer than 248,297 patients. In the language of its founders, it was instituted for the purpose of “administering advice and medicines to the poor

gratis at the Dispensary, and at their own habitations, and for attending poor married lying-in women during their confinement." Its patron is the Queen, and among those who have given donations in its aid during the past year is Prince Arthur. The Dispensary is situate in Greenwich; but the field of its benevolence embraces Greenwich, Deptford, Lewisham, Lee, Eltham, Woolwich, Charlton, Blackheath, Kidbrooke, and Shooters' Hill. No fewer than 3,873 persons received medical relief from it last year, and at the present moment there are 600 patients on its books. Since the foundation of the Institution, its Medical Officers have attended 39,998 obstetric cases. These figures afford some idea of the amount of good done by the Charity, and it is gratifying to find its beneficence is entirely unsectarian.

Somehow or other the Royal Kent Dispensary had managed to go on without having a dinner for 15 or 16 years; but last evening it fell back upon this thoroughly English mode of raising funds. Its having done so was probably owing to the fact that on the close of the last year's accounts there was a balance of £28 18s. 2d. due to the Treasurer. According to the published balance-sheet, the staff expenditure is very small, while during the last year £346 was expended in

drugs, and £175 for attendance in midwifery cases. Alderman Salomons, M.P. (afterwards Sir David Salomons, Bart.), in the absence of Viscount Lord Homesdale, M.P., presided at the dinner, which was held at the Ship Tavern, Greenwich; and the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Legge, Protestant Clergyman; the Rev. Michael O'Halloran, Roman Catholic Priest; and the Rev. J. Beasley, Nonconformist Minister, were present to bear testimony to the usefulness of the Charity. The dinner was an excellent one, and the more formal proceedings of the evening were enlivened by a selection of music, under the direction of Mr. Ransford, who sung some of Dibdin's songs in capital style. It may be mentioned that the disbursements of the Institution last year amounted to £1,698 7s. 1d., and its receipts to £1,669 8s. 11d., so that there is a necessity for further liberality on the part of the public if the Royal Kent Dispensary is to proceed with the good work in which for more than three quarters of a century it has been so efficiently engaged."

£216 6s. 6s. was collected at this dinner.

For a short, but interesting account of the renowned Ship Tavern, which was first noticed in 1634, as an establishment among many other famous taverns by the waterside for which the

locality was noted, and of the many notable meetings held there, the reader must be referred to the 2nd vol. of the Rev. A. G. L'Estrange's work, published in 1886: *The Palace and the Hospital, or the Chronicles of Greenwich*. The Ship Hotel took the place of the Crown and Sceptre, which L'Estrange states was the principal Hotel in Greenwich at the commencement of this century. At the 'Ship,' the Ministerial (Conservative) Whitebait Dinners used to be held; the Liberal Dinners at the 'Trafalgar' Hotel.

The Report passed at the Annual General Meeting, 23rd July, 1869, contained some particulars as to the present state of the Institution, its past progress and future prospects. The Committee with great care and considerable deliberation, entirely revised the Rules of the Charity, which received the approval and confirmation of the Governors and came into force on the 14th January. It is here only necessary to state that one great fundamental alteration consisted in vesting in the Monthly Committee, to be chosen annually, full powers to conduct the affairs of the Charity, to elect all officers and servants, and fix all salaries; guarding, however, by proper provisions, the safety of the funds and property of the Charity, and the due

efficiency and protection of its officers and servants, and the permanence of its general rules.

“The great importance of the Charity to the very large district over which it extends its benevolence, is amply proved by the number of patients who had been admitted since it was instituted in 1783. The return is as follows:—

Cured and relieved ...	...	...	203,880
Poor married women delivered and attended in their lying-in	...	...	40,568
Discharged for irregularity	...	...	670
Dead...	...	...	6,862
Remain under cure ...	...	...	545
Total			<u>252,525</u>

Of these 86,991 have been visited at their own habitations, and during the last year the number admitted was no fewer than 4,228, shewing a very large increase on former years.”

With deep regret the Committee reported the death of their tried friend and great benefactor, Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., who since 1835 had been the Treasurer of the Charity. His high position and standing in the County had always been of the greatest advantage to the prosperity of the Institution, and when in addition to his influence in society, he so kindly and

liberally permitted his house, park and pleasure grounds to be devoted on several occasions to Public Fêtes, whereby the funds of the Charity had been largely increased, it may be asserted without contradiction, that the Charity never had a greater benefactor or a more devoted friend and supporter. An expression of the opinion of the Governors and their sincere sympathies on the loss which all connected with him suffered, was conveyed to Sir John Maryon Wilson, Bart., and the rest of his family.

“To the whole staff of Medical Officers whose gratuitous and valuable services have been so liberally given, the grateful thanks of the Governors are eminently and deservedly due, for without such aid the Charity could not be carried on efficiently and economically. The Committee in asking for the support of so extensive and wealthy a neighbourhood, feel that they have but to make known to the new residents the great and evident advantages which so valuable a Charity confers on the poor and the public. Public dispensaries stand pre-eminent for their usefulness, and freedom from abuse or mis-application, the medical advice and relief is given in a manner grateful to the feelings of the industrious working classes, who are ever desirous to retain that natural and laudable pride, not being obliged to

resort to the parish ; a principle which cannot be too warmly encouraged. The Committee are therefore determined to make the Charity thoroughly known in every part of the wide district over which it extends its benefits, to those of a benevolent disposition little need be said to induce them to contribute to its maintenance, to the well known character of the neighbourhood for benevolence and charity, the Committee have not the least hesitation in appealing, and feel confident of receiving substantial support."

In March, 1869, Mr. Jas. Marks was appointed Collector, and in 1889, Secretary, on the resignation of Col. Wm. Bristow as Honorary Secretary. We cannot omit to mention that through the instrumentality of Mr. Marks the number of annual subscribers has been (1893) almost doubled during the 24 years he has been an officer of the Institution.

In the following July, 1869, Col. Harry Burrard Farnall, C.B., of the Manor House, Lee, was elected to fill the office of Treasurer, left vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson. Col. Farnall resigned in February, 1878.

In January, 1870, Mr. Chas. Joseph Carttar resigned the post of Secretary. The vacancy left by Mr. Carttar was filled by Mr. Wm. Bristow, of London Street, Greenwich. Mr.

Bristow resigned the Secretaryship two years later, in November, 1872, and was elected Honorary Secretary.

During the year 1869, £100 was paid to the Charity by Mr. Sergeant Sleight and Mr. Harry Bodkin Poland, the prosecuting counsel employed by Her Majesty's Lords of the Treasury, out of money seized by the Police at the house where the persons resided who carried on the gambling transactions known as the "Deptford Spec."

On 22nd June, 1870, Lieut. Col. Farnall, C.B., the Treasurer, presided at the Annual Dinner at the Trafalgar Hotel, at which £343 2s. 6d. was collected.

The Report says :—"the Dinner brings the claims of the Charity strongly before the public both by advertisements and circular. It has enabled the Governors to issue complimentary invitations to their Medical Officers and others, to publicly thank them for the gratuitous services rendered by them to the Charity."

A complete list of donations of £5 and upwards, and other benefactions since the foundation of the Charity, was prepared and printed this year for the first time.

For the compilation of this and the printed Report issued annually ever since, the Institution is indebted to Mr. Jas. Marks.

A notable increase in the number of applicants for treatment took place this year (1870), in consequence of the large amount of distress and poverty in the neighbourhood caused by the closing of the Government and other large establishments.

In December, 1870, the Woolwich and Charlton Samaritan Institution ceased to exist, and the want caused thereby was supplied by providing a Dépôt at Charlton. Many of the subscribers joined the Royal Kent Dispensary through their Secretary, Mr. Church.

The Rev. Francis Cameron, M.A., D.D., who was Rector of St. Luke's Church, Charlton, from 1862 to 1874, preached on two occasions for this Charity, viz.: on November 8th, 1864 (£22 15s.), and in November, 1871 (£12 13s.).

The Thanksgiving Day, on Tuesday, 27th February, 1872, for the Recovery of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was observed by the Dispensary Building being closed.

In August, 1871, J. B. Saundry, M.D., was elected Resident Medical Officer, and held the post till 1886.

The following is a complete list of *Apothecaries* to the Royal Kent Dispensary from the time it was first instituted in December, 1783, to 1865 :—

	ELECTED.	DIED OR RESIGNED.
1. Mr. GEO. HARRISON	... 1783	... R 1784
2. Mr. THOS. CARTTAR		
3. Mr. WM. JACKSON ... (of Deptford Yard)	... 1784	... R 1786
4. Mr. WM. STEPHENSON	... 1786	... R 1786
5. Mr. EDWARD ALSTON	... 1786	... R 179(5?)
6. Mr. G. M. JONES ...	...	... R 180(1?)
7. Mr. JEMMETT		
8. Mr. HENLEY	(previous to) 1828	... R 1843
9. Mr. WM. ARUNDELL BURRIDGE (of Burney Street, Greenwich)	1843	... D 1849
10. Mr. THOS. JAS. RYDER (of South Street, Greenwich)	... 1849	... R 1865
Mr. FREDERICK S. TAYLOR...	1836	
(Assistant Apothecary)		

On Mr. Ryder's resignation in 1865, the title of this office was altered to that of Resident Medical Officer.

Resident Medical Officers.

11. Mr. H. W. S. STURTON	.. 1865 ..	R 1868
(on his appointment as Poor Law Medical Officer)		
12. Mr. HUGH STOTT ...	... 1869	... D 1869
13. Mr. GEO. GRANVILLE BOTH- WELL ...	... 1869	... R 1871
14. Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE	1871	... R 1871
15. Dr. J. B. SAUNDRY..	... 1871	... R 1886

In 1873, the first contribution was received from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.

The Hospital Sunday Fund was found to reduce the amount derived from Sermons very considerably. This diminution arose from the fact that the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee having induced the Clergy and Ministers to preach sermons in aid of that Fund, thereby preventing sermons being preached solely for charities like the Royal Kent Dispensary, and thus the interest of the local Clergy was diverted, and the publicity formerly given to the Royal Kent Dispensary in the churches and chapels of the district was to a certain extent lost, but it was earnestly trusted that the Clergy would, notwithstanding the Hospital Sunday, have special days for advocating the claims of this most excellent Charity. The Royal Kent Dispensary Committee thinking the principle of the Hospital Sunday a good one, gave the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee all the support in their power, but nevertheless, in the first division of the proceeds, a sum of only £38 6s. 8d. was awarded to the Charity. Not being satisfied with the arrangement, involving as it did a very great loss to the Royal Kent Dispensary, a deputation was sent from their body, accompanied by Wm. Bristow, Esq. (Hon. Sec.), to the Lord Mayor's Committee—when

after a very lengthened discussion, in which the special claims of this Charity were most ably and powerfully put before the meeting by the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich, the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee granted a further sum of £25 11s. 1d., making a total of £63 17s. 9d.

As the Hospital Sunday Fund Committee were informed, the Royal Kent Dispensary is not merely a Dispensary, but is a Midwifery Charity, and really "The Hospital" for out-patients for the whole of the large districts of Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham and Charlton.

An equivalent, in the shape of Letters of Recommendation was given in exchange for the amounts awarded from the Hospital Sunday Fund. These letters were distributed among the Ministers who had preached for the fund, and were used by them for the relief of the sick poor of their districts, so that although the Charity was benefited on the one hand by the receipt of the money, yet on the other it meant a very large expenditure by reason of giving the before-mentioned letters.

The Rev. J. Morlais Jones, of Lewisham Congregational Church, is one of the local Ministers who still year by year support the claims of the Institution in their churches.

The Rev. A. T. Forde, of St. Peter's, Eltham Road, did the same for several years, 1879—1884.

The *Kentish Mercury* (June, 1893), with much truth points out the fact that we, in the Diocese of Rochester, contribute to the Hospital Sunday Fund, a very much larger sum than our Medical Charities derive from it. "This is not due to any want of justice in the system of distribution adopted by the Committee of the Fund, but to the want of increased Hospital accommodation. The accommodation necessary to cope with the many accidents and cases of illness that happen in this over-populated and very poor district. "For the Committee give fairly according to the rules laid down in proportion to the capacity of the Miller Hospital, but not in proportion to the necessities of the district."

"The total amount collected within this district last year (1892) was £4,903 7s. 8d. ; the amounts awarded to the Hospitals and Dispensaries within the same area being £1,871 10s. 1d. Thus, it will be seen, that of the amounts contributed by our Churches, Chapels, and places of worship on Hospital Sunday, 38 per cent. is devoted to Medical Charities in our own district, and 62 per cent. to Medical Charities outside. That is to say, roughly, that one pound out of

every three contributed in this district is used for home, and two pounds out of every three are used for foreign charities! The fact is a startling one, that in the very poorest part of the Metropolis, and the most inadequately supplied with means of medical and surgical relief for the poor, two-thirds of the amount subscribed should be sent away to the more wealthy and more favoured section of the 'Metropolis North of the Thames.'

At the end of 1873, the sick poor in the Plumstead district becoming very numerous—Plumstead was added this year to the fostering care of the Royal Kent Dispensary, with Dr. Frank Smith as its Medical Officer. Two years later, in 1875, the existing Plumstead Dispensary ceased to exist. In 1879, Plumstead district was divided into two districts with two Medical Officers (Dr. Atkins and Dr. Frank Smith).

At the Annual Dinner at the Ship Hotel in 1873, presided over by Sir Charles Mills, Bart., M.P., £445 15s. 4d. was realized, and the debt pressing on the Charity was by that means paid.

In 1874, John Croft, F.R.C.S., and Edward Clapton, M.D., were appointed Consulting Surgeon and Consulting Physician respectively to the Royal Kent Dispensary.

In 1874, the first contribution was received from the Hospital Saturday Fund.

It is to be noticed with pleasure in the published account of the moneys awarded to the different Hospitals and Dispensaries by the Hospital Saturday Fund this year, that a large portion of the money given to the Royal Kent Dispensary was for "economy of management."

The amount awarded (£134 3s. 4d.), by the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund in 1880, was relatively a large one, taking in consideration the small portion of the Fund set apart for Dispensaries, and may be taken as evidence of the very high position attained by this Charity for efficiency and economy in its management.

The Hospital Sunday and Saturday Funds continue (1893) to receive "Letters of Recommendation" in proportion to the amounts awarded. These letters are fully used by the Clergy and Ministers of all denominations, all of whom appreciate the letters, and express from time to time their thanks for the way the work is carried on, and the benefits obtained by the poor of this large and overcrowded district.

At the Annual Meeting in June, 1875, it was stated that the long and severe winter had caused an immense amount of sickness and distress amongst the poor, and that the resources of the Charity had been tried to the utmost in relieving

the large number of patients who had been compelled to apply for medical aid.

"These home patients and lying-in women being visited by the Surgeons and Midwives at their own homes, every opportunity is afforded the Medical Staff of ascertaining the want of the gratuitous assistance rendered them. It is invariably found the lying-in women thus visited are of the poorest class, and in many cases, were it not for the help given by this Charity, these poor women would be compelled to leave their homes for the Union."

The Royal Kent Dispensary is the only Institution in this large district to which lying-in women, above the pauper class, can look for help, and that at a time when it is most needed.

In 1877, the death of Wm. Carr, M.D., of Lee, one of the oldest Medical Officers and Vice-President, took place. He was the first Medical Officer appointed to the Lee District, in 1837, most energetic in his attendance on the poor, and procured large sums of money to be contributed to the Charity. His loss could not be otherwise than severely felt. There is a window in St. Margaret's Church, Lee, in memory of Wm. Carr, M.D., erected by subscription and a contribution of the Church Committee of which he was Honorary Secretary (20th July, 1879).

It was stated at the Annual Dinner, held this year at the Ship Hotel, at which John Penn, Esq., Junr., presided, that the debt which had been accumulating for three years was removed by the sum subscribed, £781 16s. 5d. Many of the stewards and friends became aware for the first time of the very large benefits derived by the poor of the district through the medium of the Royal Kent Dispensary.

In succession to Col. H. B. Farnall, C.B., who resigned in February, 1878, through ill-health, Mr. John Penn, M.P., kindly undertook the duties of Treasurer in the following June, and has ever since shown the greatest practical interest and sympathy with the objects of the Institution.

On the 23rd of September, 1878, Mr. John Penn, Senr., of The Cedars, Lee, died. In Mr. Penn the Institution lost a most generous contributor and sincere friend.

To Mrs. Penn and her family the Charity is largely indebted for many munificent donations to its funds. Mrs. Penn's interest in this and many other useful branches of charity is well known.

The last of the nine Dramatic Performances by the Blackheath Dramatic Club (of which Major C. D. Davies was for some years the

Honorary Secretary), was given in 1878, for the benefit of the Royal Kent Dispensary. The performances for this Institution were given in 1867, 1869, 1873 to 1879, and altogether added a sum of £431 to its funds. There was a voluntary dissolution of the Club in 1879, and the proceeds of all its performances which had been handed over to different local charities considerably exceeded £1,000.

Major C. D. Davies, in a short history of the Blackheath Dramatic Club, contributed to the *Blackheath Art Club Magazine and West Kent Review*, Vol. I, No. 8, p. 362, says:—

“We were able to fill the hall to overflowing two consecutive nights annually, and the performances were so successful that an idea occurred to Mr. W. H. Smiles and the late Mr. G. W. Clarke that a performance might benefit the Miller Hospital (then the Royal Kent Dispensary) funds. In 1867, they called on me, and after obtaining promises of support from many influential “Blackheathens,” the first performance of the Blackheath Club was given in March, 1867—“Cool as a cucumber,” “Still waters run deep” and “The two Polts” were performed with success by Mesdames Louisa Moore, Kate Rivers, Bella Merton, and Messrs. F. M. Cobbett, W. H. Smiles, Elmhurst Dunn,

H. P. Patterson, W. C. Gordon, C. D. Davies, P. A. Davies, Herbert Jones and G. W. Clarke. Mr. Eugene Sweny was stage manager, and Mr. C. West was prompter, and we were able to hand over about £50 to the funds of the Charity."

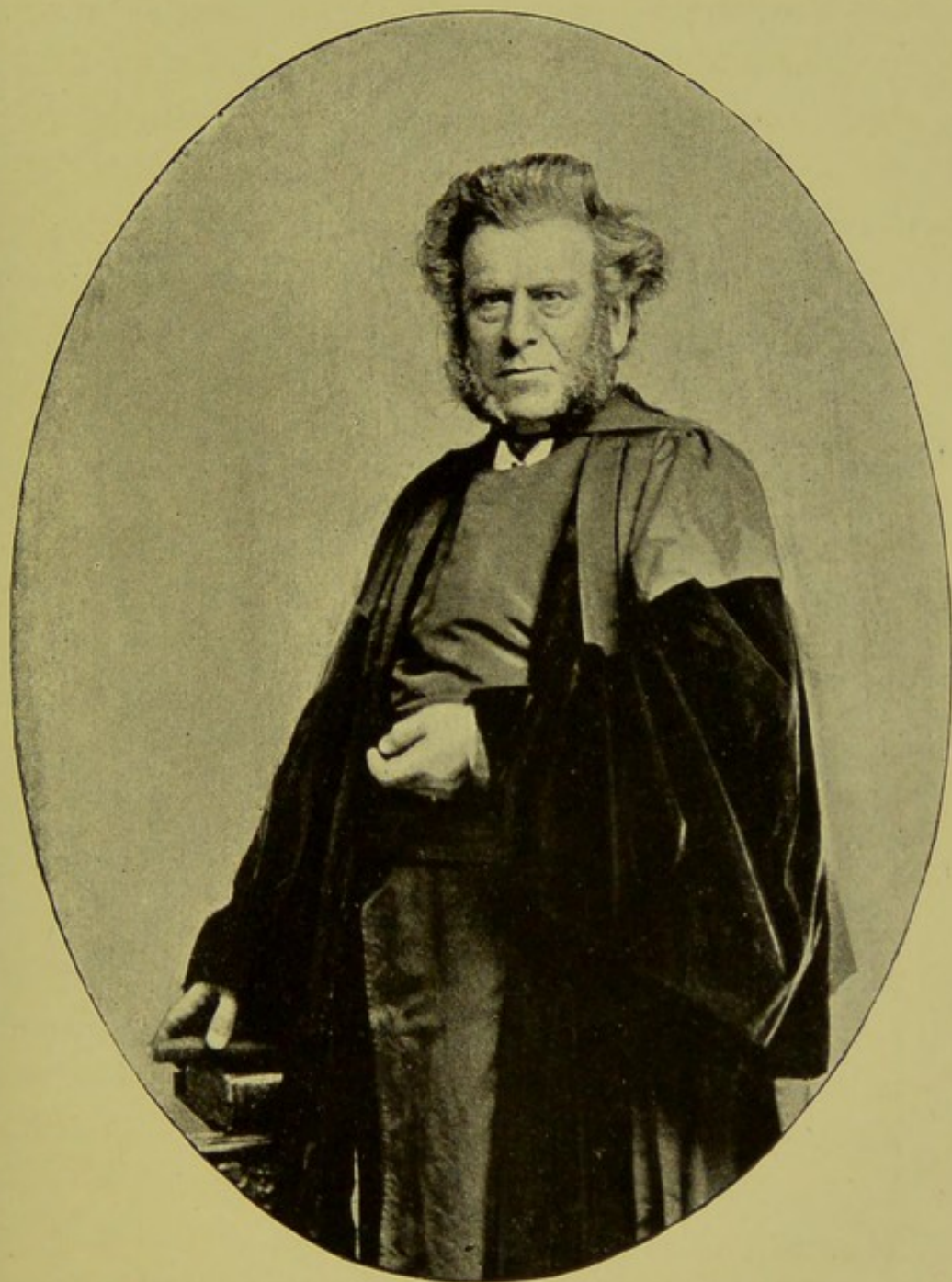
In 1879, we see an increasing demand for the assistance of the Institution, showing without doubt, how very high it stood in the estimation of the poor. The number of patients gives some idea of the work done, more particularly when it is remembered that most cases (accidents and dental cases excepted) represent a month's medical attendance and medicine. The work during the long and severe winter was unusually heavy upon the Medical Officers in the various districts. 10,787 cases were attended during the year.

The death of the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., at Greenwich, on 11th July, 1880, aged 66, was an irreparable loss. The assistance he gave when the Charity was being re-organised was most valuable, and his appeal to the parishioners of Greenwich brought the largest contributions ever received from Church collections for this Charity.

"The Rev. John Cale Miller, D.D., Vicar and Rural Dean of Greenwich, and Canon of

Rochester, was the only child of John Miller, Esq., who for many years held the appointment of Agent to the United States' Government, and who, it is a noteworthy incident, died in the same room in the Greenwich Vicarage in which his son passed away. Dr. Miller was born at Margate on the 11th of October, 1814, so was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. In 1837, he was ordained to the curacy of Bexley, in Kent, by Dr. Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, by letters dismissary from Dr. Hurley, then Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom he was ordained a priest in 1838. In 1839, Dr. Miller accepted the appointment of Assistant Minister of Park Chapel, Chelsea.

He was elected by the Trustees, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, in June, 1846, and in the following September, entered into the residency, and for twenty years he laboured with an indomitable energy for the temporal and spiritual welfare of his parishioners, and for the benefit of the entire community of that great centre of manufacturing industry. We have few examples in the history of the Church of England in this country that more strikingly illustrate the beauty and the advantage of the parochial system than the course of the rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, for the period he held the incumbency. A careful and deeply taught student



CANON J. C. MILLER, D.D., FOUNDER OF HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

From a Photograph by Morgan & Kidd, Greenwich.



of the sacred scriptures; a profound and well-trained theologian; an uncompromising advocate of what he believed the truth; an eloquent preacher; his sermons contained a richness, variety, and originality of instruction, that drew around him a large and intelligent congregation, by whom he was greatly beloved, and at the same time he devoted himself assiduously to the discharge of the less public duties of his office, and as a pastor, endeared himself to his flock. But, with a proper estimate of the duties of a Christian Minister, Dr. Miller did not confine his labours within the boundaries of his parish, or restrict his sympathies merely to the immediate congregation committed to his charge. He actively identified himself with the various useful and benevolent enterprises in that busy town, and appreciating the importance of bringing good, moral, and religious influences to bear in a practical and efficient manner upon the working classes, his sympathies were especially drawn out in this direction. Many monuments of Dr. Miller's judicious benevolence remain in Birmingham, amongst these are a Working Men's Association—established mainly under his auspices—which has developed into a very valuable institution, and served as a model for many similar enterprises. In this Institution provision for the useful instruction, both secular and

religious, of its members, is combined with the means of innocent social enjoyment and pleasant recreation. In carrying out this scheme, Dr. Miller was brought very much in contact with the working men, who were quick to perceive the single-hearted devotion, combined with the sound judgment and good sense with which he laboured for their good, and who accorded to him in a very remarkable degree their confidence and respect. But this was only one, and by no means the most important of the various works of practical philanthropy by which the honoured subject of this memoir distinguished himself during his residence at Birmingham. More remarkable still, and one which has attracted wider attention, was the institution of "Hospital Sunday," of which he was the originator, and which is mainly indebted to his efforts for its magnificent success. It may be of interest here to place upon record the circumstances attending the inception and inauguration of this grand philanthropic scheme which may be said to have opened a new, and, we may hope, an inexhaustible gold mine for medical charities of this country. It occurred in the following manner :—Toward the close of the year 1859, the governing body of the General Hospital of Birmingham were desirous of obtaining increased funds to sustain and extend its operations

and the question was considered anxiously how this was to be accomplished, when on the 13th of October, 1859, Dr. Miller, in a letter published in one of the Birmingham newspapers, developed his plan for a simultaneous collection on a given Sunday in every place of worship in Birmingham towards the funds of the General Hospital of that town. As this movement has grown to one of even more than national importance,—for it reaches to the colonies, and bids fair eventually to extend as wide as the limits of British civilisation,—it will be of interest to read the words of the sagacious and far-seeing philanthropist who proposed it. The letter was as follows :—

“The prompt and generous response which has been made to the appeal for the Wittall Street sufferers [resulting from a casualty that at the time had excited the sympathy of the people of Birmingham] encourages the hope that the General Hospital will not be allowed to remain in its present most grievous embarrassment.

“I venture to assume that the only questions to be discussed are, How shall the good ship be floated again ; and How kept afloat in time to come ?

“Allow me in no spirit of dictation, but as a suggestion only, to throw out a proposition which may help towards the solution of difficulty

number one. It has occurred to me that a general meeting of the clergy and ministers of every denomination, without exception, should be convened; and that, if practicable, every effort should be made to fix on a given Sunday, before Christmas, on which, *in every place of public worship in the town*, and suburbs too, collections should be made at every service for the Hospital.

“We want a good, prompt, and united effort to float the Hospital, and a great accession of regular support from our manufacturers and citizens generally, to keep it afloat. I know that the ministers of religion will find a difficulty in agreeing upon one day. But much of the efficiency of the suggestion lies in this. Let the collection come in dribblets, and much of the spirit of the movement is lost. It will be a memorable Sunday in Birmingham when, in every place in which God is worshipped, the alms of the people are collected for the work of mercy. I estimate the product of the plates alone at £1,000. There are several congregations which, in the wholesome excitement of a united movement, will raise £100 at their collection.

“However, in sober earnestness and quickly, let us meet and fix the day and preach, and look up for a blessing from the God of Mercy.

“Yours faithfully, JOHN C. MILLER.
“ST. MARTIN’S RECTORY, *Oct.* 13, 1859.”

The wisdom of the suggestion thus made was happily appreciated by the good people of Birmingham, immediate arrangements were made for carrying it into effect, and, in the month following the appearance of Dr. Miller's letter, the first "Hospital Sunday" was held in Birmingham, and so well and wisely was the appeal directed to the sympathies of the inhabitants, that instead of a thousand pounds being laid on the plates in the various places of worship in the town, as Dr. Miller had estimated, five times that amount was contributed, and more than £5,000 were collected in that day towards the funds of the General Hospital. Year by year has it been continued, and not only that, but nearly all the large towns in England, taking the idea from Birmingham, have also established "Hospital Sunday," and with like results. It was found that the people of all denominations responded to this appeal to their religious feelings and their human sympathies, and gladly entered into a scheme, which, for at least one Sunday in the year, enabled every worshipping congregation in the locality to unite their offerings for a common purpose of philanthropy and mercy. Gradually, but steadily, has the institution spread. It was many years before it was adopted in the metropolis, but now it is as firmly rooted in London as in Birmingham, and

each year in an ever-widening area, the advantages of the system are recognised, and "Hospital Sunday" is established. Nor is it confined to our own island, it has already been adopted in Australia; and Melbourne, we learn with pleasure, has followed the good example of Birmingham; and we have no doubt that not only in the towns of our Australian Colonies, but in the Dominion of Canada this wise and beneficent system of procuring funds in aid of the medical charities will eventually prevail.

On the occasion of Dr. Miller's resigning the Rectory of St. Martin's, Birmingham, to enter on the Vicarage of Greenwich,—to which he had been presented by the Prime Minister, Earl Russell, in 1866—the inhabitants of the town united in a public demonstration of the affection and respect for him which was of a most unusual character. The Great Town Hall was thronged with ladies and gentlemen, the latter including all the most influential clergy and laity who were anxious to participate in the proceedings. The Mayor presided, and an address couched in the warmest terms of admiration, and accompanied by a cheque for a thousand guineas was presented to Dr. Miller. His own parishioners made a special presentation of a large chest of silver plate and purse containing six hundred guineas, while in a

touching letter they conveyed to their late Pastor the assurance of their Christian love and veneration. Other public bodies also showed themselves eager in this remarkable expression of their appreciation in which a great community held the faithful and valuable services of an able Minister of Christ and a true philanthropist.

Dr. Miller, in a speech of unusual eloquence and pathos, acknowledged the honour that had been done him, and the affection that had been manifested in the gifts and tributes that were offered to him—the whole audience, by a common impulse, rising to their feet when he stood forward to address them. The scene was a memorable one—as showing not only how the parishioners of St. Martin's, but the people of Birmingham valued the twenty years' labours of Dr. Miller.

It was under these circumstances that Dr. Miller left Birmingham to take charge of the important parish of Greenwich, where for fourteen years—except during the periods of his absence as a Canon Residentiary—he continued his parochial labours with such unflagging industry that during the entire time he never took a holiday, until in May of last year he was compelled under medical advice to seek in relaxation recovery from the malady which it subsequently was seen had taken too firm hold upon his system to be shaken off.”

(Memoir of the late J. C. Miller, D.D., Kentish Mercury, July 17, 1880.)

The same paper in a leading article adds—

“ But the crowning testimony to Dr. Miller’s great practical capacity was the origination of the idea of Hospital Sunday. That idea, based on a sound Christian principle, as well as a shrewd knowledge of human nature, is destined in the future to secure an immense regular revenue to the medical charities of the country ; and as the name of Rowland Hill will be for ever coupled with the advantages of penny postage, and that of Robert Raikes with the blessings of Sunday School instruction, so will the name of Dr. Miller as the founder of Hospital Sunday, be recognised by posterity as that of one of the greatest benefactors to the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the British Empire they have ever had. He has secured them an income derived from a source that in the future may be regarded as unfailing.”

Mr. H. C. Burdett traces briefly (*Hospitals and Asylums of the World*, Vol. iii, 1893, p. 190), the origin of the Hospital Sunday Fund—

“ The Rev. Canon Miller was one of the honorary secretaries of the Hospital Sunday Fund from its commencement in 1859 in Birmingham, to the time of his leaving Birmingham for Greenwich, and to his whole-hearted devotion its success is largely due.

It is gratifying to add that the connection of the late Mr. Thos. Barker Wright (one of the greatest of modern philanthropists, and a former co-proprietor of the *Midland Counties Herald*), and of Canon Miller with Hospital Sunday, has been appropriately commemorated by the erection of the Wright Cottage Hospital at Perry Bar, near Birmingham; and by the establishment of the Miller Memorial Hospital at Greenwich, which was the first circular hospital erected in any part of the world."

On another page Mr. Burdett says—

"It will thus be seen that the suggestion of an annual collection in all places of worship originated with Mr. Wright, but the foundation of Hospital Sunday was in reality due to the Rev. Canon Miller, who devoted much time and great ability to the elaboration and successful working of the movement, which is now known as "Hospital Sunday," and which has spread not only in this country, but to nearly every English-speaking population throughout the world. In fact, it is becoming as popular and successful in New York as in London, and the large Australian cities seem to show a greater enthusiasm, and to collect relatively larger sums, than those yet realised in American and British Cities."

Writing in 1886, the Rev. L'Estrange in his *Chronicles of Greenwich* remarks—

“We cannot omit to mention in connection with Greenwich a charitable enterprise that the late Vicar of Greenwich, Canon Miller, inaugurated by the collections on Hospital Sunday, which are made now not only in England and America, but also in the colonies. Nearly a million and a half has been collected for the Hospitals in this country.”

It is now (1893) 25 years since Canon Miller first organised the Hospital Sunday movement in Birmingham, and it was hoped on the last occasion, June, 1893, that the collection in the Metropolis would be increased to the sum of £100,000.

The following letter of Mr. Samuel Hatch taken from the *Kentish Mercury* of December 30th, 1892, will be read with interest by the friends and admirers of the late Canon Miller.

THE LATE ARCHDEACON HESSEY.

To the Editor of the *Kentish Mercury*.

Sir,—The news of the death of Dr. Hessey, Archdeacon of Middlesex, is not altogether without local interest. He was the life-long friend of Canon Miller, the revered Vicar of Greenwich. The two men were born in the same year, and sixty years ago they matriculated at the University of Oxford together, on the same day, and at the same college. In his funeral

sermon for Dr. Miller, at St. Mary's, the late Archdeacon thus spoke of his lamented friend :

"In the month of October, 1832, two young students fresh from their homes and home associations, were worshipping for the first time in the Chapel of St. John's College, Oxford. One was your loving and affectionate pastor, the friend we have just lost ; the other was he who is now addressing you in your sorrow, and who has attended to utter a few words of personal reference to him. I was struck on the first occasion of seeing John Cale Miller. New as was the scene to him, he did not appear in the least abstracted, but appeared as it were wrapt with his God. Other eyes might wander but not his. I feel that he was one who was bound by a higher model than those of his own age and standing, and that feeling was strengthened when I came to know him better. His character carried an amazing weight with it . . . Some might think he was over-scrupulous, but all respected him, many loved him, and wished from their heart of hearts that they could be like him. His quiet unobtrusive pursuit of duty accompanied him throughout his career, and his constant and diligent application to his studies did not divert him from communication with God."

Both men left the University with first class classical honours, the one to become a mighty preacher, the other an eminent schoolmaster. "They rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

I am Sir, &c.,

SAMUEL C. HATCH.

Clyde House, Blackheath,

December 26th, 1892.

We have not entered in any detail into the life of this worthy man, for this can be read more fully in other places.

Canon Miller was interred at Shooters Hill Cemetery.



PART III.

1881-1893.

MILLER HOSPITAL.

IN the early part of 1881, at the suggestion of Mr. James Watson, who was the *first* to propose again the Hospital movement, and whose name stands on the list of the first contributors to the Fund, a deputation from the Committee of a memorial to the late Canon Miller, D.D., consisting of the Rev. D. Reith, M.A., Mr. Sherman, Mr. James Watson, and Mr. H. C. Burdett met the monthly committee on the subject of beds for patients in connexion with the Royal Kent Dispensary. Mr. Burdett pointed out the necessity for Hospital accommodation in the district for women and children. The Seamen's Hospital took in a few cases on sufferance, but it was against their rules, they having been founded for seamen only. After having heard the explanation of the deputation, and after some

discussion it was decided "that the time had now arrived when Hospital accommodation should be attached to the Institution."

This resolution was confirmed by a special meeting of the Governors, held on 2nd May, 1881.

At this time the condition of the Home patients occupied the serious attention of the management, for the Medical Officers had reported that many deaths had arisen in consequence of the want of proper nursing to supplement their work, and it was believed that by means of the proposed Hospital many more patients would, under God's blessing, be restored to health.

At the General Meeting of Governors it was decided that no more appropriate way could be found of celebrating the *Centenary of the Royal Kent Dispensary*, and perpetuating the memory of the late Canon Miller, the Vicar of Greenwich, and the founder of Hospital Sunday, than by adding thereto the proposed Hospital accommodation, the necessity for which had been long felt in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, and thus increasing its widely extended usefulness.

A subscription list was started by a combined sub-Committee of the Monthly Committee and Committee of the Miller Memorial Fund; the "Memorial" funds raised in the name of the late

Canon Miller being added to the general subscription fund.

The clergy of the Rural Deanery of Greenwich arranged to reserve a Sunday in the latter part of the year 1882 for simultaneous sermons in their churches, when collections were made on behalf of the Hospital Building Fund.

The Hon. Sec. reported in January, 1882, that some freehold land at the rear of the Dispensary building had been purchased for £450, sufficient to erect a building to accommodate 30 beds.

Arrangements were made for laying the foundation stone of the Hospital during the summer of 1883, and commemorating the centenary of the Institution. On 1st August, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, President, kindly undertook this duty, and afterwards presided at a Dinner at the Ship Hotel. A large and influential gathering assembled, and the proceedings were most interesting and successful. The amount collected (£1,426 15s. 9d.), was devoted to the formation of an endowment fund for the Hospital.

The co-operation of the Members of Parliament of the County and Borough, and the principal residents in the neighbourhood and friends of the Charity was secured.

The following appeal was issued by the Committee :—

“ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

The Committee of this excellent Charity have long recognised the great and pressing need existing for Hospital Accommodation in the large and densely populated District comprising Greenwich, Deptford, Woolwich, Blackheath, Lee, Lewisham, Charlton, Plumstead, and their surroundings; and they feel the time has now arrived when they can no longer delay adopting means for carrying out a scheme which has been suggested of building a Hospital in the rear of the Dispensary.

The Committee have had the pleasure of receiving an influential Deputation from the late “Canon Miller Memorial Fund Committee,” who are anxious to co-operate with the Executive Committee of the Royal Kent Dispensary in raising the necessary funds, and it has been arranged that one of the Wards shall be called the “MILLER MEMORIAL WARD,” as a recognition of the valuable services rendered to the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the Metropolis by the late Rev. CANON MILLER, D.D., as the promoter of “Hospital Sunday,” and as a mark of esteem and affection to his memory.

In this laudable desire the two Committees are united, and they likewise express the hope

that others may be induced to subscribe, with the same wish that the memory of some dear one may be perpetuated for all time, by naming a Ward or Bed after his or her name.

It only remains to make an appeal to the charitable public for liberal contributions to enable the work to be commenced at once, and completed with the least possible delay, the more so, as the Committee are very desirous that at least part of the scheme should be consummated, and the Hospital ready for the reception of patients on the Centenary of the Royal Kent Dispensary, 1883, in recognition of the noble and valuable work that has been carried on through so many generations by the Royal Kent Dispensary, and which has been, and is, so highly appreciated by the poor. It is estimated that a sum of £10,000 will be required to build and endow the Hospital.

It is hoped that more than one or two Congregations and the workmen of the larger firms in the District will be encouraged to establish and endow a bed or beds in the new Hospital. Full details may be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, WILLIAM BRISTOW, Esq., 78, London Street, Greenwich, by whom donations and subscriptions, either by immediate payments or by yearly instalments,

will be thankfully received and acknowledged ; or by the London and County Bank, Greenwich, and its Branches.

Upwards of £2,000 has been already received, or promised, and a list of subscribers will shortly be advertised.

A Certificate as to the urgent necessity of the Hospital, which has been signed by fifty-eight Medical Men, is annexed.

ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, GREENWICH ROAD, S.E."

"WE, the undersigned, Members of the Medical Profession, residing and practising in the District of the Royal Kent Dispensary, unanimously certify that it would be of the greatest possible benefit to the Neighbourhood if there were Hospital accommodation in connection with the Dispensary, and we are glad to hear so good a project is now on foot.

October 5th, 1881. (Signed)

EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

THOMAS CREED, M.D.

FREDERICK MOON, M.B.

G. H. CABLE, M.R.C.S.E.

CHAS. H. HARTT, L.R.C.S.I., L.K.Q.C.P., L.M.

MONTAGUE M. C. PERCEVAL, L.R.C.P., &c.

HOWARD B. CARTER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

FREDERICK G. STEWART, M.R.C.S.

J. N. MILLER, M.D., Lond.

A. L. BOWEN, L.R.C.P., (Lond.,) &c

THOMAS C. FISHER, M.B., M.Ch.

H. W. JACKSON, M.R.C.S.

WM. PEACEY, M.B.

P. KAVANAGH, M.D.

H. W. ROBERTS, M.R.C.S.E.
J. P. LONG, L.R.C.S.I.
RICHARD THOMAS FREEMAN, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.E., L.M.L.
HENRY N. PINK, M.R.C.S.Eng.
GAY SHUTE, F.R.C.S.Eng., &c.
ALFRED SHARPE, M.D.
A. G. MEDWIN, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c.
JOHN SUTTON SAMS.
REGINALD CLARKE, M.R.C.S.
JOHN DUKE, M.R.C.S.Eng.
JAMES BAYNARD SAUNDRY, M.D.
JAS. LOUTITT, M.D.
DAVID KING, M.D., M.R.C.S.Eng.
FRANCIS ATKINS, L.R.C.P.
H. F. BAILEY, M.R.C.S., &c.
FRANK SMITH, M.R.C.S.
RICHARD FEGAN, M.D.
R. H. BRADLEY, M.D., F.R.C.S.
PETER COOPER, L.R.C.P.Lond., M.R.C.S.
WALTER C. S. BURNEY, L.R.C.P.
WM. LOCKHART, F.R.C.S.
JOHN M. BURTON, F.R.C.S.
C. T. BROOKHOUSE, M.D.
EDMUND DE B. ROBERTSON, M.R.C.S.
H. F. LANCASTER, M.D.
W. JOHNSON SMITH, F.R.C.S.Eng.
ROBERT FINCH, M.R.C.S.Eng.
ALFRED FINCH, M.R.C.S.Eng.
LEONARD WILLIAMS, M.B.
JOHN TAPSON, M.D., M.R.C.S.
C. WILSON STEEL, M.R.C.S.
JOHN E. B. BURROUGHS, M.R.C.S.
KNOWLSON TOWNSEND, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S.
HERBERT C. BURTON, M.R.C.S.Eng.
JOHN P. PURVIS, M.R.C.S.
H. J. DOMVILLE, C.B., Inspt.-Genl. of Hospitals, &c., R.N.
G. W. ARMSTRONG, M.R.C.S.
JAMES JEKEN, M.R.C.S.
ALEX. FORSYTH, M.D.
JOHN A. HAYNES, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
ARTHUR ROPER, M.R.C.S.Eng.
C. K. ORD, M.D., R.N.
R. WAFFORD EVE, M.B.
HERBERT W. BERNAYS, M.R.C.S.

The following account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hospital is taken from *The Times* (August 2nd, 1883) and the *Kentish Mercury*:—

“The ceremony of laying the foundation stone by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, was witnessed by a large assembly. The stone bore the following inscription: “The foundation stone of this Hospital was laid on the 1st of August, 1883, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, President of the Dispensary, to celebrate its centenary, and to perpetuate the memory of the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich from 1866 to 1880, the founder of Hospital Sunday. J. Penn, Esq., Treasurer; W. Bristow, Esq., Honorary Secretary; Keith Young, A.R.I.B.A., Henry Hall, A.R.I.B.A., Architects; H. L. Holloway, Builder.” The silver trowel which was used bore on the blade a similar inscription, surmounted with the coat-of-arms of the Dartmouth family, with the motto, *Caudet Tentamine Virtus*. The band of the “R” Division of Police was in attendance and played selections before the opening of the proceedings.

“MR. W. BRISTOW, before His Lordship proceeded to lay the stone, made a short statement of the birth, parentage and progress

of the Royal Kent Dispensary. Upwards of a hundred years ago, a few gentlemen met at Deptford and agreed to found a Dispensary for giving Gratuitous Medical Assistance to the poor of St. Paul's, Deptford. At a meeting a few days after, it was agreed to take in also the poor from the Parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, and afterwards it was decided not to limit the benefits to Deptford alone, but to extend them to the neighbouring Parishes of Greenwich, Lee, Lewisham, Charlton, and Woolwich. A number of gentlemen were associated in the Institution formed, holding its first meeting in the Broadway, Deptford, and from time to time it went on prospering, until 1855, when it was removed to its present site. In the year 1837, when the Queen came to the throne, an address was sent from the Governors of the Kent Dispensary congratulating Her Majesty upon her Accession, and asking if she would allow her name to be used as a Patroness of the Institution.

Lord John Russell wrote back that Her Majesty had graciously received the address and had consented to her name being used as a Patroness, and henceforth the Institution was entitled the Royal Kent Dispensary, the name which it still bears.

He might mention that during the past ten years 100,000 patients had been attended in connection

with the Dispensary, in fact it was the only out-door Hospital for the whole of the Eastern portion of South London, no other Hospital being nearer than Guy's. At the death of the late Canon Miller, it was suggested that there should be some memorial in memory of him. Some gentlemen suggested a Theological Scholarship, others the circulation of a certain number of Bibles, but it was thought by some it would be better if they could have a Hospital to his memory. A meeting of the Miller Memorial Committee was held, and the Governors of the Dispensary consulted, and in the end the two were united, and it was decided to celebrate not only the Centenary of the Institution, but the laying of the foundation stone of a Hospital in connection therewith, to the memory of Dr. Miller, the founder of Hospital Sunday.

It was very gratifying to him to be able to say as the Honorary Secretary that they started with the ground paid for, a sufficient amount to pay for the building and furnishing, and have a certain amount—not a large one—of ready money at their bankers. They must all feel that was a satisfactory state of things. To those who had supported the movement, they owed a debt of gratitude, and for having so

magnanimously come forward and given their money. All the Medical Officers have given their services gratuitously, and on the part of the Governors and himself as Honorary Secretary, he felt that if he did not publicly thank them, he would not be doing his duty. And he thanked them for the grand way in which they had at all times placed themselves at the disposal of the poor.

He had now to ask the Earl of Dartmouth, President of the Institution, to lay the foundation stone of the Hospital, which he hoped would prove of great benefit to the neighbourhood. Messrs. Young and Hall had introduced a circular ward, and the builder was Mr. Holloway. He would now ask His Lordship to lay the stone. (Cheers.) Prayer was said by the Rev. Brooke Lambert, and

“THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH having spread the mortar, the stone was lowered, and after several taps with the mallet, and using the level, His Lordship declared the stone ‘well and truly laid.’ (Amid loud cheers.)

“THE BARON HENRY DE WORMS, M.P., said, it devolved upon him to propose a vote of thanks to the Earl of Dartmouth for laying the foundation stone of what he believed must be an admirable and useful

Institution. It was customary upon occasions like that to say a few words as to the nature of the Institution inaugurated. They had just heard from the Hon. Secretary the history, birth, and growth of the Dispensary, what had been done by it during its continuance, and the prosperity which had attended it, and which is so richly deserved. They had also heard that there was no other hospital nearer Greenwich than Guy's Hospital, which was five or six miles away, and if they considered the enormous extent of the district, they could imagine the distance some of the poor people had to be transported to a hospital to receive the medical aid they required. The poor had not always in their homes the requirements so necessary for them, and doubly so those who were cast down on a bed of sickness, and they would appreciate the boon by which their needs were assuaged close at home. It was for that the Hospital was founded, and in the name of a man ever loved by his parishioners, whose name was always associated with deeds of charity, and the founder of what was known as Hospital Sunday. There could be no closer relation between religion and the act of doing good. The religion they all respected irrespective of creed, was to fear God, love their neighbour, and do as much good in this world as they could

Canon Miller was a good man, his deeds were a monument to his virtues in his life, and after his death, and nothing could be more appropriate and touching than associating that hospital for the relief of pain, sickness and suffering, with the name of a man whose whole life was devoted to doing good and in alleviating the sorrows and pains of his fellow creatures. He thanked his Lordship on their behalf and on his own, as representing that large constituency, for coming amongst them that day. It was not the first time Lord Dartmouth's name had been coupled with good work there, and they should thank him heartily for the part he had taken in inaugurating that Hospital.

“PROFESSOR MARSHALL, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, seconded the vote of thanks and referred to a distinguished Member of the House of Lords coming down to lay that stone. He had himself great pleasure in being present and finding such a benevolent work there for the poor. As a member of the medical profession, he was pleased to see an addition to the number of hospitals, and was glad to find that Greenwich was not behind hand in endeavouring to provide hospitals for their poorer citizens. The ward would be constructed upon principles which he was the first in that country to expound—the

circular ward. He found that it was not a novelty abroad, and a hospital was begun in Antwerp for circular wards before his pamphlet on the subject was published. That hospital, however, was not finished, and he thought little Greenwich would have the first circular ward before great Brussels or Antwerp. It would be to the credit of Greenwich that it made the first experiment. He would not dilate upon the principles of circular wards except to say that they were a kind of brick tent, which received the winds of heaven on all sides, and made light, the enemy of all obnoxious diseases, easy of access and easy of control, and the only objection to it was that of the expense, but which should not overrule their other advantages. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than being present to witness the laying of the foundation stone of the first Hospital with circular wards in the United Kingdom. Other Hospitals would soon follow and would give the best means of administering to the sick. He endorsed all the sentiments of the Baron de Worms, and had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks to his Lordship. (The vote was carried by acclamation.)

"THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH in acknowledging it, said he heartily thanked the distinguished proposer and eminent seconder of this vote of

thanks for the cordial way in which it had been expressed He had long experience and knew of the advantages of hospitals. In addition to this, he was specially interested himself in the erection of the present Hospital, because he had realised the kindness of the late Dr. Miller, with whose name it was associated, and he took this opportunity of saying that from him he had often received acts of kindness and courtesy which he should never forget. (Cheers.) It therefore gave him double pleasure to be there on that occasion to lay the first stone of the Canon Miller Memorial. (Cheers.) It had been well said that the Medical Staff of the Institution, honorary officers as they were, deserved the warmest gratitude of the population, and he now re-echoed that sentiment, and thoroughly endorsed it, because he found that during the year there had been no less than 11,641 cases, of which number 6,617 had been attended to at the Dispensary, 2,502 at their own homes. (Applause). There were also 1,720 dental cases which had been attended to It now only remained for him to thank those present for their attendance, and to thank the Committee and the Honorary Secretary for their united kindness to himself. He was sure they would all agree with him in warmly expressing

the wish for long success to the Hospital, the building of which they were inaugurating on that occasion. He again thanked them for their vote of thanks tendered to him. (Loud cheers).

"The proceedings concluded by the band playing the National Anthem, and with cheers for the Queen."

THE BANQUET immediately followed the laying of the foundation stone, and was held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, at which a large company assembled, under the presidency of the EARL OF DARTMOUTH. Among those present were Baron H. de Worms, M.P., Mr. W. J. Evelyn, Sir S. Maryon Wilson, Colonel Hughes, Rev. Brooke Lambert, Admiral Robertson, Captain Robertson Shersby, R.N., Hon. and Rev. A. Legge, Professor Marshall, Mr. E. A. Carttar, Mr. H. C. Burdett.

THE CHAIRMAN proposed "The Clergy and Ministers of all Denominations." The supporters of the Royal Kent Dispensary would agree with him when he said they could hardly say too much of the Clergy. He had a strong opinion upon politics and religion, but he was sure they would all feel that they owed a debt of gratitude to the Clergy. He had met ministers of several denominations, and whether it was the Clergy of the Church of England, the Clergy of the Church of Rome, or of the Nonconformist

Ministers, the bringing together of men whose pursuits lay in different courses in life led to the benefit of the Institution with which they were connected. The man whose loss they all deplored, and whose memory they met that day to perpetuate in the hospital, was one they all loved. He had often been brought into connexion with Canon Miller, and could say that those people owed him a large debt of gratitude. He coupled with the toast the name of a near relative, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge,* the Rural Dean of Greenwich.

THE HON. AND REV. CANON LEGGE said he had been called upon quite unexpectedly to respond to the toast, but he felt that they were gathered together for a purpose that must commend itself to the minds of all, and especially to ministers of religion, for it was one of their duties to plead the cause of every charitable institution in that country. The clergy of that neighbourhood had not been altogether wanting in that respect, and he was pleased to say that the Hon. Treasurer of the Miller Hospital Fund

* The Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge, D.D., fifth son of William Walter, the late Earl of Dartmouth, was Vicar of Lewisham from 1879 to 1891, when he was consecrated (October 24th) Bishop of Lichfield. He was Honorary Canon of Rochester and Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, Rural Dean of Greenwich (1880-1886), and Rural Dean of Lewisham (1886-1891). Canon Legge was succeeded as Rural Dean of Greenwich (1886-1891), by the Rev. Canon Reith, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church, Greenwich.

had put himself into communication with him at an early date with reference to that fund, and what could be more appropriate to the memory of Canon Miller than a Hospital in Greenwich? He supposed his name had been coupled with the toast as he was the successor to Canon Miller as Rural Dean. The duties of rural dean he tried to perform to the best of his ability, but what they were he could not then explain. He had known the late Canon Miller for many years. When he (Canon Legge) was first ordained curate of Ainsworth, near Birmingham, Dr. Miller was the leader amongst the clergy of all denominations in Birmingham, and there it was that his great life's work was done. Whilst he (Canon Legge) was in that neighbourhood, Canon Miller was offered and accepted the Vicarage of Greenwich, and he would never forget his farewell meeting at the Town Hall, Birmingham. He had been there when the member for Birmingham, Mr. John Bright, addressed a meeting there; he had been there when Canon Miller received a testimonial, and the hall was then as much crowded as when Mr. John Bright addressed his meeting.

Canon Miller made his mark there, and then in Greenwich, and they all knew that what he had done in Birmingham with regard to Hospitals he

had also done in Greenwich, and the movement has now extended to every parish in the metropolis. When it was determined to perpetuate Dr. Miller's memory by a Hospital at Greenwich, the clergy of the deanery did all they could to aid the movement. A Sunday was set apart at all the places of worship in the neighbourhood, and a considerable sum was thereby collected by that means for the Fund. It had been suggested that day that offertories for it might be given in more churches than at present, and he was sure they would like to see the movement more assisted by that means. The clergy of all denominations he could say were all hand-in-hand, and desired to do the most good they could in the world. They would endorse the words of Baron de Worms that afternoon, and labour in a good cause.

COLONEL HUGHES, in replying after ADMIRAL ROBERTSON for "The Army, Navy and Reserve Forces," said he was glad to say that the Volunteers had taken up the branch of ambulance work, and they might even yet find the Volunteers bringing patients to the Royal Kent Dispensary on their stretchers. The Rev. Canon Miller came from Birmingham, and so did he. He located himself in Greenwich, and supposed he would never leave it. He had known Canon Miller

both in Birmingham and there; and was pleased to respond to the toast with which they had coupled his name.

After speeches by Mr. W. J. Evelyn and Baron de Worms—

THE CHAIRMAN proposed "Success to the Royal Kent Dispensary and Hospital." They were all, he said, aware of the origin and history of the Kent Dispensary, that from a small beginning it had grown to be a very important, useful, and beneficent institution. The presence of so large a number that evening showed they were determined that its usefulness should increase in the future. He did not suppose that when the next centenary came round their chairman or any of them would take part in the celebration, but he had no doubt that some of their names would be represented. He was proud to think that his ancestors were supporters of this beneficent institution, and he hoped his successors would do the same. He read in the list of the first supporters of the Institution names which were still familiar to them. He thought Professor Marshall would find that the first ward completed in England on the circular system would be that in Greenwich. Sir Charles Mills had explained to him that he had to be at another meeting that night. Lord Lewisham was also unable to be

present. He felt sure that they would both be willing to continue their support of the Institution in the future. This Institution was initiated at a public meeting held at the "Roman Eagle." In olden times the "Roman Eagle" was the type of success all over the world, and he thought they might accept the circumstance to which he had referred as an omen of the future success of the Royal Kent Dispensary.

PROFESSOR MARSHALL, proposing the "Donors," mentioned the names of the most liberal of them, and they were received with loud applause. He understood the wife of the late Mr. John Penn had offered £1,000. The speaker then entered into some details with regard to the circular system of wards.

Mr. W. J. EVELYN in replying for "The Donors," said he thanked Mr. Marshall for the kind way in which he had referred to him and the other donors. The only thing which should have been amended was that Mr. Rock should have replied before him, as he and his sister, Mrs. Payne, had given £2,000 to that excellent Institution. He had been very much interested in looking over the annals of the Dispensary, from which he learned that a hundred years ago some gentlemen met at the "Roman Eagle," in Church Street, Deptford, and looking over the

affairs of the neighbourhood, felt that it would be an excellent thing to found a dispensary. The principal founder appeared to be a gentleman named William Goodhew, and amongst the other promoters was the name of Carttar. With regret he could not find the name of any member of his own family as assisting at the founding of it, but perhaps it was not properly represented to them.

Mr. EVELYN then referred to the great Duke of Wellington presiding at a dinner of the Dispensary, and announcing that Her Majesty had consented to become the patroness of what was then the Kent Dispensary, but since known as the Royal Kent Dispensary. Considering the associations of Greenwich with Royalty, it was pleasing to find that the institution was connected with the name of her present Majesty, just after her accession. His father during his lifetime was one of the vice-presidents of the Kent Dispensary, and had his life been spared from all he knew of him, he believed he would have been one of the first supporters of it. For his own part he was pleased to be able to assist in the good work of any institution in the district with which his name was associated. He trusted that day would be looked back upon as a memorable one. He was much interested in what Professor Marshall had said of the circular system of hospital wards, and

could trust in his opinion that that was the right one. He hoped that the Institution, as years passed away, would become more and more a blessing to Greenwich.

Mr. Rock said it must be a colder man than himself who could be received as he had been without emotion. He accepted it fully, without any affectation of indifference, and because the reference to his beloved sister had touched that emotion, it would not prevent him from addressing a few words to them upon that present occasion. He looked down the list of donors, and could say they had all been cheerful givers. There were givers of more than money—time, energy, and ability—without which that addition to the Royal Kent Dispensary could never have been made. He looked down the table and saw that indefatigable man, William Bristow. They knew him, but they did not fully know him, or they would bow down to him as a man who never lost an opportunity of doing good. It was almost entirely to him that they owed that great movement, but not entirely to him, but to his friends of the press, to his great friend, Mr. J. Watson, who joined him in working for the good of his fellow men, and week after week gave his columns for the advancement of a good work. They had heard the clergy of all

denominations very much praised. There were over 500 places of worship in the neighbourhood, and there had been four of the clergy in in that room to stand up and return thanks for the toast. At the outset he was told that from those 500 places of worship they could get £5 at least each, and that would make £2,500. As yet they had had a little from the Vicar, and a little from the friend on his left, but had they had anything adequate from the congregations? Was it due to the laxity of the Clergy in their zeal in putting it before their congregations, or was it owing to the stinginess of the congregations? Hospital Sunday got from that neighbourhood £3,000; was it asking too much for the relief of their fellow men, that they should advocate it with all their might and strength, and not be satisfied until there was sent a good honest sum, and continue it for its maintenance? There was another source which had not been worked—the working man, for whose benefit it was instituted, and for whom beds would have to be opened, with such appliances as were necessary. Was it too much to ask them for one day in the year to subscribe to the funds of what was for their own good? He was a working man himself, and if it was his last effort he would make it freely on behalf of his fellow men. He thanked

them for the patience with which they had listened to him, and left the matter to their warm hearts and willing hands.

Mr. C. H. BURDETT (the well-known authority and most able exponent of Hospital administration), in an excellent address, gave instances of accident cases which had come under his knowledge in proof of the necessity for a Hospital of that kind in Greenwich, and in complimentary terms proposed "The Treasurer and Committee," coupled with the name of Mr. J. Penn.

Mr. PENN said, when asked to return thanks for the toast, he pointed out that it was hardly fair to the Executive Committee to place his name with theirs, as his was an honorary position. He had learnt the wisdom of non-interference when things were going on well, and left the affairs of the Royal Kent Dispensary to that Committee. He, however, yielded to no one in his desire to wish well to the work of that Institution, but it would not be fair for him to interfere with the active work so ably carried on by the Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN gave "The next Centenary, and may it be as successful as the present." The proceedings then terminated."

This year (1883), a district for Brockley was arranged, and added to the list.

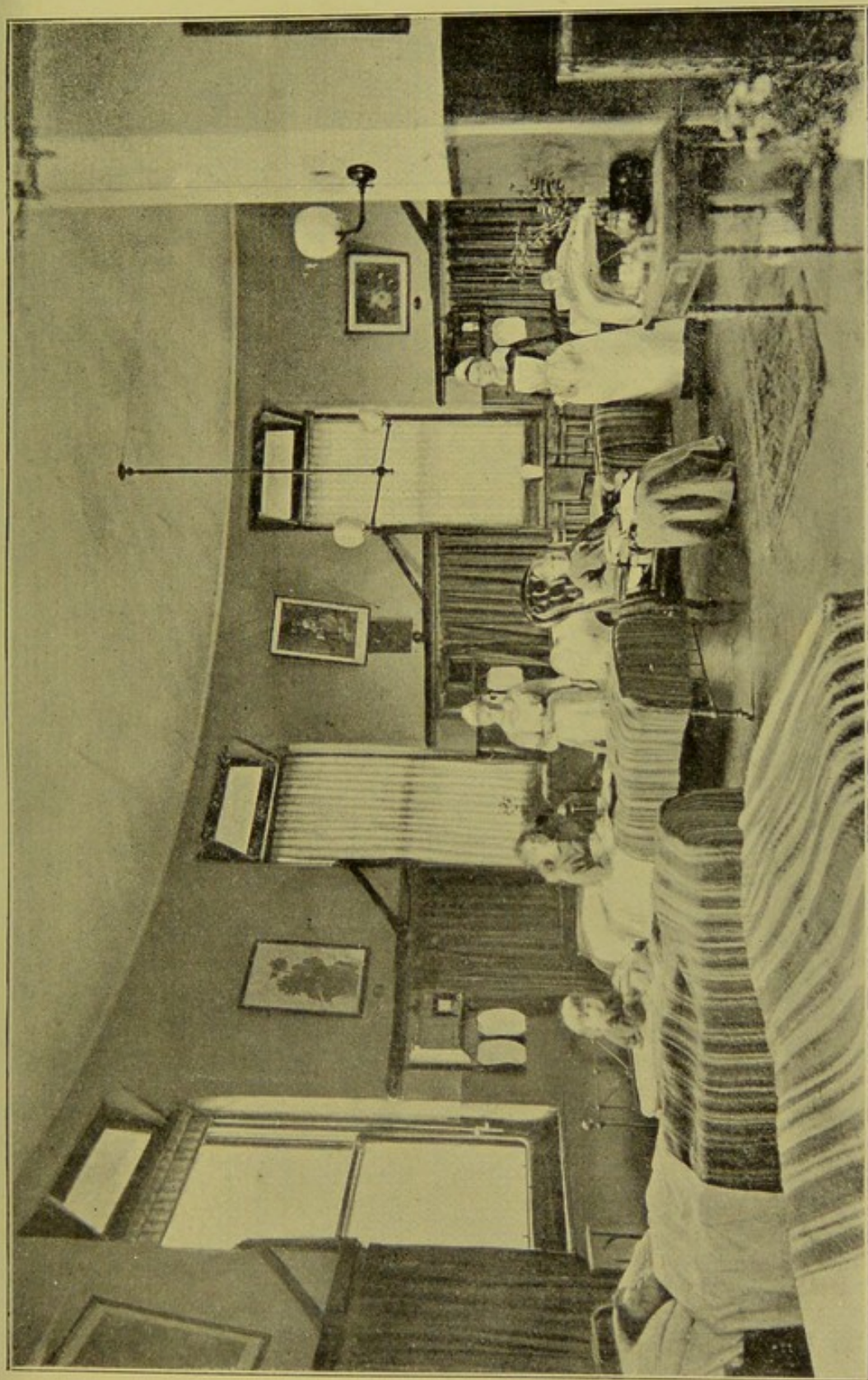
The modest Hospital now erected contains only two wards, in one Northern pavilion or block accommodating 22 beds, and between this and the contemplated additional wing, stands the central administrative portion, consisting of five stories with a basement, operating room, bath rooms—separation wards—kitchen, scullery, matron's, nurses' rooms, &c.

The Building is erected on a rectangular piece of ground, immediately in the rear of the Royal Kent Dispensary Building, which lies on its North side. On the East is a large garden belonging to the Greenwich Road Chapel; on the West a blind road or *cul de sac*, by which access is obtained to the Hospital; and on the South the ground on which the designed and contemplated Southern Ward was to have been erected.

The circular ward system introduced into this country by the late Professor John Marshall, F.R.S., was adopted as being not only the best, but the only possible form appropriate to the site at the disposal of the Committee. The windows of the Dispensary Building overlooking the Hospital site could not have their light unduly impeded, as they must if the ordinary rectangular form of building had been adopted.

Necessary accommodation was provided in the most economical manner possible, for it was felt that a building of an ornate and consequently expensive character was manifestly inappropriate in a position which did not face the main thoroughfare.

In speaking of circular wards, Mr. C. H. Burdett says (*Hospitals and Asylums of the World, Vol. iv, 1893, p. 40*) "of this type of ward, but few examples exist. The idea of a circular ward originated in England with Professor Marshall, F.R.S., the distinguished surgeon, but was independently worked out by Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.C. in India, and by Bæckelmans at Antwerp. The first circular wards to be actually occupied by patients were those of the Miller Hospital at Greenwich. Subsequently the splendid Municipal Hospital at Antwerp, the Victoria Hospital at Burnley, the Infirmary of the Hampstead Workhouse, and the Hastings Hospital, besides two small military Hospitals at Milton, near Gravesend, and Seaforth, near Liverpool, were opened. Circular wards have been erected at the Royal Infirmary at Liverpool, and will shortly be built at the Great Northern Central Hospital, London. The differences between one circular ward and another lie mainly in the mode of attachment to the main building,



INTERIOR OF THE BEATRICE WARD, MILLER HOSPITAL.



and in the treatment of the central part. Thus at Liverpool, Burnley, Greenwich, and the military Hospitals, the rooms on either side of the corridor of approach abut on the circle, while at Hastings and Antwerp the attachment is by a corridor only. At Antwerp and at the Great Northern, the connection is by covered bridges, with open spaces between the roof of one bridge and the floor of the bridge above it. At Antwerp, the centre of the ward is occupied by a nurses' room. At Burnley and Hampstead, a staircase to the roof occupies the central part, while at Hastings, Liverpool, and Greenwich the central portion is occupied by three stoves, with smoke and ventilation shafts."

The advantages derived from the circular form of ward are summed up as follows by Professor Marshall in his original pamphlet on "*A Circular System of Hospital Wards*," (Smith, Elder and Co.), written in 1878. "The circle is the most perfect figure in every respect. For purposes of lighting, warming, and ventilation; for isolation from other buildings, and for internal comfort and easy administration, this figure is well suited; and if the covering of a given area with circular blocks seems to be wasteful of ground space, this very condition would contribute not a little to the constant and

uniform aëration of the outer surface of the Ward Towers."

This Hospital will always remain celebrated as the first in Great Britain where circular wards have been opened for the reception of patients, and which have been found so beneficial.

As to the comfort of the wards, about which question was at one time raised, they are as homely and cheerful as possible. A visit to the Hospital at Greenwich will readily dispel doubts which anyone might have upon this score.

The *British Medical Journal* of December 13th, 1884, says—

"The opening of the Miller Memorial Hospital at Greenwich, next Wednesday, by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, is an event of great importance in the hospital world. The Miller Memorial Hospital is the first circular Hospital built and opened throughout the world. Circular wards have been mooted and discussed for some years, both here and in the United States, but it was left to the promoters of this useful and admirably contrived pioneer suburban Hospital to translate theory into practice. We understood that the Hospitals Association propose to signalise the occasion by holding on the evening of the day of opening, a special and informal conference on the subject of circular hospitals, at the rooms in

Adam Street, Adelphi. Papers will then be read by Professor Marshall, whose admirable paper on circular wards first brought the subject into prominence, and by Mr. Keith D. Young, one of the architects to the Hospital. It may not be out of place to mention, with regard to the Miller Memorial Hospital, the gratifying and almost unparalleled fact that not only have there been no extras beyond the estimates for its erection, but there has positively been a small reduction.

Surely so phenomenal an occurrence ought to be written in letters of enduring brass on the walls of the structure. But not only have the Committee been careful in the matter of bricks and mortar, they have been cautious and provident in the matter of internal administration also. They have evidently determined that their Hospital shall not be a mere offshoot or outpost of one of the great temples of healing, to which any case of special difficulty must be referred. They have passed a resolution that the Surgeons to the Hospital, of whom there are to be three, shall be Fellows, by examination, of the Royal College of Surgeons of London or Dublin, or possess a degree in surgery of a British University; evidently with the view that the surgical work of the Hospital shall be of the best procurable kind, and shall be self contained. In other respects,

the regulations which the Committee have adopted seem to be carefully thought out, and the Hospital will open, therefore, under the happiest auspices."

The *British Medical Journal* for December 20th, 1884, adds—

"The Miller Memorial Hospital at Greenwich, which was opened by the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, December 17th, is of very special interest to Hospital Committees, because it is the first Hospital with circular wards which has been completed in this country. Part of the large hospital at Antwerp is said to be ready for use, but it has not yet been opened. It is interesting to note that the probable advantages of the circular ward has been thought out by at least three independent persons. To Professor John Marshall belongs the credit of having independently thought out the scheme, and of having brought it prominently before architects in this country; and to the influence of his teachings may be traced the design, not only of the Miller Memorial Hospital, but of the circular wards at the Hampstead Infirmary and at Burnley. Before the publication of Professor Marshall's pamphlet, the plans for the hospital at Antwerp had already been drawn and accepted. Long before this the idea had occurred to a third person,

and Major-General Sir Andrew Clarke had made designs for a hospital at Madras on the circular system in 1852 ; he also designed a hospital on this principle for Yokohama, but neither of these were built ; he also designed a small hospital for Lucknow, but it is not known whether this was ever built. At the present time, however, he has under construction two military hospitals, one, a small cavalry hospital at Seaforth, near Liverpool ; and the other a small hospital at Milton, near Southend, for the School of Musketry ; a third much larger hospital, to contain a hundred beds, is about to be erected at Valetta, in Malta. The fact that this special system of construction should have suggested itself, quite independently, to no fewer than three persons, is in itself strong evidence that the plan possesses certain conspicuous advantages ; anybody who will pay a visit to the hospital at Greenwich will be convinced that many of the objections urged against the system are not borne out by experience. The wards, which each contain ten beds, have a diameter of thirty-five feet, are twelve feet high, and have a cubic space of one hundred and twelve feet for each bed ; in the centre is a three-sided shaft, with a small fireplace on each side, and also air shafts for ventilation. The general aspect of the wards is very bright and cheerful,

and the central column is found not to offer any serious obstruction to the general view. The cost has been under £160 a bed ; when the whole design is completed by the erection of two more circular wards, the cost will be reduced to £140 a bed for the whole Hospital."

Besides these two military hospitals at Milton and Seaforth, at the children's hospital, Bradford, there is (1892), a small pox pavilion attached, in which is an adaptation of Dr. Burdon Sanderson's proposal, the air being passed through a furnace after leaving the wards, and is *supposed* to be sterilized. Also one at Hastings, New York Cancer Hospital, Hospital for Port Said, designed in 1884 by Viscountess Strangford. Mr. Keith D. Young is now (1892) building at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway, a circular block with three wards, each of which will be identical in cubic space and number of beds with the existing three rectangular wards. This, as he says, will give opportunity for a most exact comparison.

On 17th December, 1884, by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Hospital Sunday Fund in London, The Rt. Hon. G. S. Nottage, Lord Mayor of London, presided, in state with the Lady Mayoress, at the ceremony of formally opening the Miller Memorial Hospital.

The following address was presented to the Lord Mayor :—

“ ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY
AND MILLER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

“ MY LORD MAYOR,

“ I have the honour, on behalf of the Committee of Management of the Royal Kent Dispensary and Miller Memorial Hospital, to welcome you here to-day. We have felt that no one could so appropriately be invited to open a new hospital, which has been built to commemorate the fact that Canon Miller was the ‘founder of Hospital Sunday,’ as you, my Lord Mayor, the President of the Hospital Sunday Fund. It has been ascertained by Mr. H. C. Burdett, a leading authority upon Hospital questions, that nearly £1,500,000 sterling has been collected for the Hospitals of this country through the instrumentality of “Hospital Sunday,” and that the annual contributions to the Hospitals from this source now amount to about £250,000 per annum. The Hospital Sunday Fund has spread to the Colonies and America, and is rapidly becoming an Institution in every civilized country throughout the world. No one will, therefore, be likely to

dispute, that the founder of the Hospital Sunday Fund deserves well of the human race, and especially well of his own countrymen, or that the Hospital Sunday Fund has rendered to our Hospitals, wherever they may be situated, services which cannot be too highly eulogised, or too thankfully acknowledged.

“There are two features connected with the establishment of the Miller Memorial Hospital, which are especially worthy of public consideration. In the first place, Greenwich is the first Metropolitan Borough which has attempted to provide Hospital accommodation for the treatment of the poor within its immediate boundaries. It is one of the most serious objections to the existing system of medical relief in London, that the majority of the Hospital beds are situated in buildings located within a radius of a mile-and-a-half from Charing Cross. The Committee, therefore, confess to a feeling of thankfulness that the opening of the Miller Memorial Hospital will remove from the inhabitants of South East London the reproach entailed by the present compulsory removal of serious accidents, and other severe cases of bodily illness, at the risk of the sufferers' lives, to a Hospital situated not only outside the Borough boundaries, but miles away from the scene of the

accident itself. With the removal of this reproach, will terminate an amount of individual suffering which has caused grief to those who have realized it, and which has brought pain and sometimes probably premature death to the patients themselves.

“In the second place, the Committee desire to direct your special attention to the fact that the Miller Memorial Hospital has been constructed, furnished, and fitted upon entirely new, and, as they believe, specially perfect principles, which cannot fail to make it an object of interest to all, whether in this country or elsewhere, who are connected with Hospitals and their management. The Circular System of Hospital Construction has had many advocates for some years, nevertheless, to-day you will admit the public to the Wards of the first Circular Hospital which has yet been completed in the history of the World.

“Finally, whilst thanking you for your presence to-day, and whilst welcoming, with pleasure, the Lady Mayoress, who has so kindly graced the ceremony with her presence, we believe that the facts here brought to your notice cannot fail to interest, not only yourself, intimately related as you are to the Local Government of this Country, but that that

interest will extend to all classes throughout the Metropolis. If this view is found correct, not many years hence, each Metropolitan Borough will have established, within its boundaries, a general Hospital, to which it will be possible to remove all the suffering and sick of the locality who require the facilities which it can alone afford to the poor, when attacked by illness, or overtaken by accident.

“My Lord Mayor, having requested you to kindly unlock the door, I now have the honour to ask you formally to declare the Miller Memorial Hospital open for the reception of patients.

“WILLIAM BRISTOW, *Hon. Sec.*

“GREENWICH, S.E., 17th December, 1884.”

Alderman Nottage's lamented death occurred a few months after he had opened the Hospital, while carrying out the duties of his high office of Lord Mayor.

In December, 1884, three Physicians and three Surgeons for the Hospital were elected by the Governors. The Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich, kindly offering his services, was duly appointed Chaplain to the Institution, and his untiring interest in the spiritual welfare of the patients is a matter of great congratulation.

On the completion of the Hospital, in January, 1885, the subscribers to the Royal Kent Dispensary and Miller Memorial Hospital were invited to view the building previous to the admission of patients.

The Dispensary Building was thoroughly repaired and the drains carefully overhauled by the Architects of the Hospital, Messrs. Keith Young and Hall, of Bloomsbury.

The Builder was Mr. H. L. Holloway, of Deptford.

(In 1891, the Hospital was connected with the Dispensary portion of the building by means of a covered way for the ready access of the Resident House Surgeons, especially at night time).

The wards were most comfortably, though inexpensively, furnished with every modern appliance—and a very complete and valuable collection of surgical instruments added for the use of the Medical Staff.

A portable fire-engine and appliances were supplied to the Hospital by the kindness and liberality of Messrs. Merryweather & Sons.

An oil painting of the late Canon Miller was presented to the Miller Hospital (September, 1884), by Mr. Thomas Spencer, of Greenwich Road; and hung in the Board Room.

Five years later (in 1889) Messrs. Corder and Haycraft, of Greenwich, converted a portion of their property opposite the entrance to the Hospital into a garden, laid it out in a suitable manner, and lent it to the Institution for the benefit of the patients and staff, and which is highly appreciated by them.

The Resident Medical Officer of the Dispensary was appointed to the same post for the Miller Memorial Hospital, but the duties of the two offices were soon found to be too onerous. Two Resident Medical Officers were therefore appointed in October, 1886—a Senior and a Junior, who held office for six months, but are eligible for re-election. They have the care of the in-patients, the Home patients in the vacant districts, and attend the out-patients at the Dispensary during the temporary absence of any of the Hon. Medical Officers at the Dispensary.

The first patient was received in February, 1885, and by the annual meeting on the 12th June following, 56 patients had been admitted into the wards. The in-patients are selected on the recommendation of the Hon. Medical Officers or of any other medical practitioner, from the medical and surgical cases to whom (in most cases) letters are given by the Governors,

but all cases of accident and extreme urgency, are admitted by the Resident House Surgeons at all times, day or night, without any such letter. The number of distressing cases that seek admission to the Hospital removes any doubt as to the need of such an addition to the Royal Kent Dispensary.

The erection of the Hospital and the large increase in work led to necessary and important changes in the administration, in addition to the re-organisation and reinforcements to the Medical Department already alluded to.

In June, 1885, the General Committee was increased from 30 to 50, and a House Committee of nine was appointed. The latter Committee continue to meet every week on Tuesday, to superintend the internal working of the Institution. Three retire by rotation every three months, but are eligible for re-election if they have attended one half of the meetings.

In December, 1885, it was suggested that the title of the Institution should be altered to that of the Royal Kent Hospital and name one ward the Canon Miller Ward, but it was finally decided by a General Meeting of Governors to name the Institution the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary. This alteration in the title was first suggested by Mr. Custance, the

Secretary of the Hospital Sunday Fund, and adopted by the Governors.

At the commencement of 1890, during the settlement of a legacy of £5,000 from the late Mr. Field, of New Cross, Mr. Justice North declared that the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary was the Charity formerly known as the Royal Kent Dispensary.

The accounts of the cash receipts and expenditure of this united Institution are now (1893) annually presented to the Governors, after the form adopted by the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and audited by Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Weise, Bishop and Clarke, Chartered Accountants.

(It is pleasing to record that the expenses in 1892 were considerably less than in former years, due in great measure to the careful economy practised).

In February, 1886, Mr. John M. Burton, F.R.C.S., of Lee, died, who for many years had acted as one of the Honorary Staff of the Institution.

At the Annual Meeting in June, 1886, it was stated that the number of patients (13,118) attended during the past year, was in excess of any former year, which was accounted for by the long and trying winter and to the distress

amongst the labouring classes which had so long prevailed in the South-Eastern District of London.

In February, 1887, the Charity lost a worthy friend in the death of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, D.C.L. He had worked most energetically on its behalf during the whole period of his long connection with the parish of Lewisham.

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, in April, 1887, through Francis Gilbert, Esq., presented the handsome donation of 20 guineas to the funds of the Hospital. It is not generally known in these days when the golf boom is on, that the Blackheath Club is the oldest in existence. Instituted in 1608, in the time of James I, from whom it became known as the Royal and Ancient game. It was called until 1822 by the rather mystic name of the "Knuckle Club," doubtless from the Dutch origin of Golf, or "Gowff" as it was called. The Members of the Club are, and have always been, liberal supporters of the Hospital and Dispensary, and the names of its Captains, Medal Holders, and Members appear among the generous donors to its funds during the century. Although no record appears in the Annals of the Hospital and Dispensary of any accidents from golf having been treated, it is well

known that the game is not free—especially of late years—from such, and often of a serious nature, which have taken place elsewhere. This may be largely due to the Club Rule, which obliges its members to wear red coats while playing, and in which unique costume the late Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., a Blackheath resident and warm supporter of the Hospital, entertained the Club, for the first time, at a banquet in the Mansion House.

On 16th June, 1887, the annual meeting was held in the School Room of the Wesleyan Church, Blackheath, under the presidency of Lord Dartmouth. On this occasion, great regret was expressed that so many pressing cases had to be refused admission to the Hospital, on account of the limited accommodation. The number of cases attended during the year was 15,458, 2,340 more than last year, there being an increase in every department. It has been found that the Hospital has enormously increased the work of the Dispensary.

The following month (July), a dinner, which proved the greatest success in every way, was held at the Holborn Restaurant, to celebrate the 50th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Patron of the Institution, and in aid of the Funds of the Institution.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth presided on this occasion. A large proportion of the amount, £930 9s. 8d., handed to the Charity after the payment of all expenses, came from outside the ordinary circle of subscribers, which was no doubt owing to the stewards making known to their friends the benefits the Institution confers upon the poor of the district.

This year, Mrs. Jolit, of Lewisham, named a bed in the Hospital after her husband, the late Francis Hy. Jolit, Esq., of Dartmouth Villas, Lewisham.

It is hoped that many more will follow her praiseworthy example in perpetuating the memory of some beloved friend. (A person paying the sum of £2,000, or £70 per annum, may endow a bed in perpetuity).

On June 15, 1888, Col. Duncan, M.P., distributed the Certificates and Medallions to the Ladies' Ambulance Class in the Board Room of the Institution.

In July, Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, accompanied by Prince Henry of Battenberg, visited the Institution, after laying the foundation stone of the Jubilee Almshouses, and after seeing the patients in the Hospital, was graciously pleased to name the Female Ward, the "Beatrice Ward," in commemoration of their

Royal Highnesses' visit, a notable instance of the ever conspicuous efforts of the Royal Family to encourage and assist genuine charity.

In the *Kentish Mercury*, Friday, 13th July, there is an account of the ceremony :

“ Under any circumstances it would no doubt have been agreeable to the Princess Beatrice to discharge such a function as she did on Tuesday, but it must have been especially interesting from the historical associations connected with the occasion and the locality. The building, the foundation stone of which Her Royal Highness was laying, was about to be erected in commemoration of the Jubilee of her own beloved mother, Queen Victoria, but it was only the reconstruction of Almshouses, which were originally built to commemorate the Jubilee of her great grandfather, George III. In 1809, seventy-nine years before, the foundation of the original structure was laid (for an account of the Jubilee Almshouses, 1809, see *John Kimbell, Greenwich Charities, 1816*), and now the ceremony was repeated in celebration of the Jubilee of his granddaughter, our present Queen, whose life we hope may be prolonged for many a year. The incident is unique, and the like will probably never again occur in English history. It serves as a most encouraging illustration of the

unchanging loyalty of the British people, and their warm and genuine attachment to the Queen and Royal Family. In that way the celebration of this double Jubilee has more than local importance, and gives Greenwich a distinction, shared, we believe, by no other town in England, adding another claim to the many already possessed by the ancient borough on the favourable regard of the Reigning House. One incident connected with the ceremony we must not omit to mention, for it was of really pathetic interest. Amongst the company assembled on the occasion was Mr. Joseph Cole, a venerable philanthropist, well known and greatly respected in the locality, who had entered on his ninety-fourth year, but still retained his sympathetic interest in all that concerned the welfare of the community, and is at the present moment one of the Vice-Presidents of the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary. This representative of a bygone generation was presented to the Princess Beatrice by the Earl of Dartmouth, and informed Her Royal Highness that he was present at the laying of the foundation of the former Jubilee Houses in 1809. Such a presentation to the great granddaughter of George III must have affected the Princess with peculiar interest, as she saw before her a venerable worthy, who not only had lived through the half

century of the yet unfinished reign of her Royal Mother, but through the entire reigns of her great uncles, William IV and George IV, and many years of that of her great grandfather, George III. Such an old age as Mr. Cole adorns, deserves, in the truest sense, honour and respect. The Royal party were then conducted to the Miller Hospital, where they were received by the Chairman and Committee. A suitable address was read by the Hon. Secretary, Col. Bristow, which succinctly stated the history of the Royal Kent Dispensary, of which the Queen has been the Patroness since her accession to the throne, and of which the Duchess of Kent, the grandmother of the Princess, had been for a long series of years the Vice-Patroness. The address then added the facts connected with the establishment of the Miller Hospital in 1885, as a mark of respect to the late Canon Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich, the founder of Hospital Sunday, and giving some brief particulars of the work done for the benefit of the Sick Poor, both by the Dispensary and the Hospital, asked permission to associate Her Royal Highness's name with the Institution, by giving to the Upper Ward the name of the 'Princess Beatrice' Ward. Her Royal Highness at once and most graciously acceded to the request, replying in the following words: 'I am duly

sensible of your kind wish to call a ward of the Miller Hospital by my name, and I cordially thank you for thus permitting me to be associated with an Institution which, for more than a century, has done such noble work in relieving the wants and sufferings of the poor inhabitants in this populous district.’ The Royal Party then proceeded to inspect the wards, and to perform the ceremony of naming the ‘Beatrice Ward.’ The company who joined in this inspection of the Hospital could not fail to have been struck by the admirable arrangements that had been made for the comfort and care of the patients, and if at one time, we were dubious as to the advantage of the system of Circular Wards, we confess that an observation of the construction of the Wards in the Miller Hospital has entirely removed our difficulty. The whole aspect of the wards, and the mein of the attendants, the arrangements of every kind, the efficient and constant medical supervision, all combine to stamp the Miller Hospital as one of the most useful of our public institutions, and one which certainly has the strongest claims upon the support of the philanthropic public. We remember with satisfaction, that we were the first to propose this method of doing honour to the memory of the distinguished Divine, and we

take this opportunity of testifying how much the public owe to the Honorary Secretary, Col. Bristow, and the Committee, for the unflagging and efficient efforts they have made to place upon a solid basis this most excellent Charity. We have no doubt the attention that has been drawn to it by this Royal visit will have the effect of inducing contributions and subscriptions, which we may say are at present much needed."

In April, 1889, Col. Wm. Bristow, V.D., resigned the post of Honorary Secretary, which he had held for nearly twenty years.

The Committee placed on record their sense of the very valuable services which Col. Bristow had rendered to the Institution, by electing him a Vice-President and Trustee, for to his energy was greatly due the addition of the Hospital to the Royal Kent Dispensary. In May, Major General G. R. Roberts, whose influence has proved so beneficial to the interests of the Charity, consented to undertake the duties of Hon. Secretary.

In addition to the official recognition of his services another testimonial, accompanied by a handsome collection of silver subscribed for by numerous friends in the neighbourhood, was presented to Col. Bristow, V.D., at the Annual Meeting, held at the Green Man Assembly

Rooms, Blackheath. T. W. Boord, Esq., M.P., presided in the place of the Earl of Dartmouth, who was prevented from attending through ill health.

“Mr. Boord in moving a most cordial vote of thanks to Colonel Bristow for the great assistance he had at all times rendered the Charity during so many years. Added to that they proposed to mark their appreciation of his services, and to express their regret at his retirement by the presentation of the address which was the outward and visible sign of their feelings on this occasion. He himself had known Col. Bristow for many years, and it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to be present and ask him to accept the address from his hands, although his Lordship, Earl Dartmouth, would have been with them if he had been able. The address, suitably illuminated, was then read by Mr. Boord, and expressed the feelings of the Committee in the following words :—‘ That the Committee of the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary desire to place on record their sense of the very valuable services which have been rendered to the Institution by Colonel Bristow during the nearly twenty years in which he has discharged the duties of Honorary Secretary. To the energy he has exhibited is largely due

the fact that a hospital, in which serious accidents and illnesses are treated, has been added to the Royal Kent Dispensary, which has for so long been a benefit to the poor of this and the surrounding neighbourhoods. Colonel Bristow has left on his colleagues an impression of his devotion to the work, which they desire individually to emulate, and they trust that his connection with the Institution will be maintained by his acceptance of the appointment to serve as a Vice-President and Trustee."

'Signed on behalf of the Committee and Governors,

' DARTMOUTH,

' JOHN PENN, T. W. BOORD,
' BROOKE LAMBERT, EDGAR SYDNEY.'

"Colonel Bristow accepted the address, which he duly acknowledged. He did not think he had ever had so difficult a task to perform as on that occasion, but it was with the greatest pleasure he returned his most grateful thanks to Mr. Boord, the Committee, and those ladies and gentlemen who had come there for the purpose of supporting what the Committee had done. It was more than twenty years since he first undertook the duties of Honorary Secretary to that Institution, and through those years his work had been a labour of love. He had worked most

cordially with every member of the staff, and it had been to him, during the last twenty years, a grateful pleasure, and he was glad to have the opportunity of that occasion of bearing testimony to the very great amount of work which they had carried on with so much zeal and faithfulness. The neighbourhood could not be too grateful for the labour and time the Honorary Medical Staff had bestowed on the Institution. He had calculated that something like 300,000 patients had been attended by the Medical Staff. They could not return a sufficient amount of thanks to the Honorary Medical Officers for the trouble they had taken to help those people belonging to the class who fought against poverty. As to the Committee he had worked with them in the most harmonious manner possible, and he should think there never was a more happy family than those who formed the working part of the Royal Kent Dispensary. He hoped the Hospital, which had done so much in the past, would be increased to double its size. When he retired he felt that there was a gap in his life. For twenty years he had read the minutes at the annual meeting, and now he saw others occupying that place, but he felt that it was filled very ably by his friend, General Roberts, and he came to the conclusion that he

had done the right thing. He felt the honour they had conferred upon him in appointing him a Trustee and electing him a Vice-President to that glorious Institution, and he hoped he might continue to do some service to the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary.

"After some letters had been read from the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir T. Maryon Wilson, Mr. W. Angerstein, Mr. W. J. Evelyn, J.P., Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Stuart Knill, Mr. Penn, Mr. F. Sherwood, and Mr. W. F. Rock, respecting their absence,

"MR. JOHN PENN said it was a great privilege to him, and one which he esteemed very highly, to present Colonel Bristow a series of plate, on this occasion, and an album containing the signatures of a very large number of personal friends and friends of the Institution who had joined in making him that presentation. He was quite sure that Colonel Bristow would appreciate that expression of their feelings towards him, but he would appreciate more than anything they could do for him, the gratitude of the many thousand persons who had benefited by the Institution. He sincerely trusted that Colonel Bristow would long be with them in the work.

"(The Testimonial consisted of a handsome silver teapot, stand, and large silver salver, two

Corinthian candlesticks, all suitably engraved, and an album signed by all the subscribers.)

“MR. PENN then read the testimonial, of which the following is a copy:—

‘This Testimonial, together with a silver tray and other plate, was presented to Colonel William Bristow, by numerous subscribers, on his resignation of the office of Honorary Secretary to the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Greenwich.

‘For nearly twenty years Colonel Bristow was Honorary Secretary to the Royal Kent Dispensary, and it is chiefly owing to his untiring exertions that this Institution has become one of the largest of the kind in the Metropolis.

‘It was also mainly due to him that the Hospital established in memory of the late Canon Miller, the originator of Hospital Sunday, was added to the Dispensary, and from the number of patients who apply for admission, it must be acknowledged that the Hospital was much needed, and is now of the greatest benefit to the district.

“The Institution is, moreover, deeply indebted to him for the valuable advice which he has given on all occasions where a legal opinion was of importance, and it is cordially

hoped that in the enjoyment of health and prosperity in the future, he may for many years be able to assist in the good work with which he has been so long associated.

‘T. W. BOORD, *Chairman*,

‘Presented by JOHN PENN,

‘A. CONVERS HAYCRAFT, *Hon. Treasurer*,

‘JOHN POLAND, *Hon. Secretary*.

‘GREENWICH, 28th June, 1889.’

“COLONEL BRISTOW again expressed his thankfulness to all present. He prized most highly the album containing the names of his friends. He thanked Mr. Boord, Mr. Penn, and all present for the honour they had done him. After a vote of thanks had been passed to Mr. Boord, who with some difficulty and inconvenience had been able to get away from the precincts of Westminster that evening, Mr. Boord replied. On the proposal of Mr. F. G. Cox, another cordial vote of thanks was passed to Mr. John Penn for the way in which he had made the presentation. Mr. Cox could not say that Mr. Penn came from the precincts of Westminster, he wished he could, but he might do so some day. Mr. John Penn replied. Mr. Thos. Moore, F.R.C.S., said the success of the movement for raising this testimonial, which in money value amounted to nearly £200, was largely due to the efforts of Mr. John Poland, F.R.C.S.,

and Mr. A. Conyers Haycraft, the Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer of the Committee, having it in charge, and he proposed a vote of thanks to those gentlemen for their services. This was briefly acknowledged by these gentlemen and the proceedings terminated."—*Kentish Mercury*.

In February, 1890, the death of Mr. W. T. Rock, of Blackheath, one of the Vice-Presidents, occurred, by whose munificence the funds of the Institution were greatly benefited.

In March of this year a New Branch Dispensary of the parent Institution was opened at 313, High Road, Lee, close to Lee Green, to meet more effectually the requirements and convenience of the rapidly increasing number of patients at Lee, Blackheath, and the immediate neighbourhood, so that patients residing in this locality can now attend there for advice and medicine. By June this branch was in full working order and much appreciated by the poor.

A large number of drugs and other medicinal preparations are now manufactured at the Institution in the Greenwich Road, and helps also to supply the Lee Branch, thereby a large saving is effected annually in the drug account, and the medicines and other articles supplied to the patients are of a much purer quality.

In February, 1891, Dr. Thos. Creed resigned his post of Visiting Physician, after 40 years honorary service. Dr. Creed had been connected with the Institution almost ever since he first came to practice as a Physician in Greenwich in 1851. On his resignation he was elected a Consulting Physician, and a Testimonial consisting of a purse of sovereigns with an address was subscribed by his friends and presented to him in the Board Room of the Institution. The Very Rev. Canon O'Halloran, of Crooms Hill, made the presentation and "in an appropriate address, expressed the esteem in which Dr. Creed was held in Greenwich, after his long residence of 45 years, for over 40 of which he rendered most valuable gratuitous services to the Royal Kent Dispensary and Miller Hospital as one of the Honorary Medical Staff. Mr. Thos. Moore speaking for the Medical Profession, testified to the respect in which Dr. Creed was held by his professional brethren. The reply of Dr. Creed was touching and from the heart, and showed that he appreciated highly this mark of confidence and respect from his old friends and neighbours. The subscribers to the Testimonial included representative men of various creeds and all political parties, and the event was a happy illustration that the services

and labours of a good and useful citizen will not be forgotten."—*Kentish Mercury*.

Dr. Creed (1893) writes:—"looking back to this long period of time, there were fewer Honorary Medical Officers then than now, we had wider districts for many years, and for a good part of the time the whole of West Greenwich fell to my lot, before it was subdivided, I have sometimes had, during epidemics, 3, 4 and 5 patients in one house to attend to, and the Charity was so poor that at times we could not get lint, ointment, dressings, and syrup for the patients' medicine."

On March 20th, 1891, Patrick Cumin Scott, B.A., M.B. Cantab, was elected Physician in the place of Thos. Creed, Esq., M.D., resigned.

Mr. Gay Shute, F.R.C.S., one of the Consulting Surgeons of the Institution, died 3rd May, 1891.

This year (16th May, 1891), the death took place of Mr. Joseph H. Cole, of Lewisham High Road, St. John's, one of the Vice-Presidents, a liberal subscriber, and one of its most generous supporters. Mr. Cole was also, for many years, a member of the Committee. (*see page 209*)

In July of this year a Festival Banquet was held at the Holborn Restaurant, under the presidency of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor,

Sir Joseph Savory, Bart., who was supported by Lord Dartmouth, Sir Augustus Harris, and the other Sheriffs, the Vice-Presidents, and Members of Parliament for the County and Borough, &c. After paying all expenses a sum of £520 15s. 2d. was added to the funds.

On August 21st, 1891, great sorrow was felt on the death of the Right Hon. William Walter 5th Earl of Dartmouth, who for many years had been president, and who took so active an interest in the Charity. A letter of deep regret and condolence was sent to the Countess of Dartmouth.

In the following January (1892), Lord Dartmouth accepted the Presidency in place of his father, the late Earl.

This year the Rev. Brooke Lambert, B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich, contributed the collection (as he did in 1887), at the St. Alphege Harvest Festival to the funds of the Institution, making the twenty-sixth sum collected in St. Alphege Church for the Charity.

SERMONS AT ST. ALPHEGE, GREENWICH.

	£	s.	d.
The 1st Sermon for the Charity at St. Alphege, Greenwich, was by the Rev. Edwards, Archdeacon of Brecon April, 1786 ...	42	4	6
The 2nd by the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D. June, 1788 ...	48	3	0
The 3rd by the Rev. M. Rose ... Aug., 1791 ...	44	5	6
The 4th by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester ... Oct., 1794 ...	76	11	2
The 5th by the Rev. Andrew Hall July, 1796 ...	37	7	4
The 6th by the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D. June, 1799 ...	47	0	0
The 7th by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester ... Aug., 1803 ...	70	0	0
The 8th by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor, Dr. Legge ... June, 1808 ...	84	4	1
The 9th by the Rev. G. Matthew, Vicar of Greenwich Sept., 1810 ...	82	7	6
The 10th by the Rev. C. P. Burney Sept., 1813 ...	82	19	8 $\frac{3}{4}$
The 11th by the Rev. Archdeacon Pott June, 1820 ...	67	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
The 12th by the Rev. Dr. Russell Feb., 1829 ...	60	10	0
The 13th by the Rev. F. G. Ackland, D.D. Sept., 1831 ...	43	17	8
The 14th by the Rev. F. H. Steel, M.A. Jan., 1835 ...	41	8	10
The 15th by the Rev. Robert Main, M.A. 1839 ...	30	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
The 16th by the Rev. A. Brandram (Beckenham) Aug., 1843 ...	24	10	2
The 17th by the Rev. H. Dale, M.A. Aug., 1849 ...	21	9	10
The 18th by the Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., Vicar May, 1856 ...	21	2	1
The 19th by the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich ... May, 1868 ...	48	17	3
The 20th and 21st by the Rev. H. Lansdell and Rev. Walter Miller May, 1869 ...	23	12	0
The 22nd by the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D. April, 1871 ...	39	5	10
The 23rd by the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D. May, 1872 ...	44	17	10
The 24th, on the attendance of the High Court of Foresters ... Oct., 1877 ...	5	5	0
The 25th, by the Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich, St. Alphege Harvest Festival 1887 ...	12	6	9
The 26th, by the Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich, St. Alphege Harvest Festival 1891 ...	8	4	9

In 1893 the Committee were able to report that the Licensed Victuallers of Deptford, with a single addition from Deptford, contributed £101 17s. od. in continuance of a resolution arrived at on Christmas, 1891, and since maintained, viz: that instead of giving Christmas boxes, they should make contributions to the Hospitals of the amount which otherwise they would have disbursed in the customary gratuities. If this system were generally adopted by members of this trade and by other firms whose employees are chiefly benefited by this Institution it would produce a very large sum and become a trustworthy source of annual income.

We cannot omit to mention the valuable assistance given year by year by the Rev. J. Morlais Jones, of Lewisham Congregational Church. For seven years in succession, viz.:—since 1886—the amounts collected for the Institution in this place of worship have amounted to £138. (*See list*).

An Eye Department among the outpatients was established in 1892, under the care of Dr. Ernest Clarke, B.S., which has been found of the greatest service.

On the revision of the Rules in 1893, the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Institution was created and filled by the appointment (in December) of Dr. Ernest Clarke.

Under the able presidency of the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill, Bart., a festival banquet in aid of the funds of the Institution took place at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square, on July 4th. His Lordship was supported by Lord Hugh Cecil, Major-Genl. Finch, Mr. John Penn, M.P., The Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Major-Genl. Roberts, Mr. J. W. Roberts, Mr. John Knill, C.C., Mr. T. J. Woodrow, C.C., Colonel Bristow, Mr. A. H. Tarleton, J.P., and a large number of gentlemen, friends and subscribers of this Institution. A very successful evening was passed, and a sum of £533 7s. 2d. added to the funds.

LIST OF
Presidents, Treasurers, Hon. Secretaries,
Secretaries, and
Hon. Medical Officers since 1783.

PRESIDENTS.

The Right Hon. Robert Lord Romney.

Elected March 11th, 1784. Died 1794.

The Right Hon. Charles Lord Romney.

Elected April 24th, 1794. Resigned December, 1833.

The Right Hon. Lord Bexley.

Elected May, 1834. Died 1851.

The Right Hon. William Walter the 5th Earl
of Dartmouth.

Elected 185(9?). Died 1891.

The Right Hon. William Heneage the 6th Earl
of Dartmouth.

Elected January 1st, 1892.

TREASURERS.

Sept. 25th,	1783	...	William Goodhew	died Jan., 1790
Feb.	1790	...	Philip Goodhew	
	1804	...	William Goodhew	 died 1812
	1813	...	Edward William Forman	...
	1822	...	Alderman Matthias P. Lucas	resigned 19th Nov., 1829
Dec. 3rd	1829	...	Adam Gordon, of Blackheath Park,	died 21st Jan., 1839
April	1839	...	Samuel Gardiner (acting Treasurer)	resigned 1856
	1839	...	Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart.	died 1869
Jan. 31st	1856	...	Henry A. Soames, of Blackheath, (Acting Treasurer pro. tem.)	resigned March 20th, 1856
Mar. 20th,	1856	...	Rev. W. A. Soames, (acting Treasurer, pro. tem.)	 1856
May	1856	...	S. Williams (acting Treasurer)	resigned 1856
	1857	...	John Wood Rouse (acting Treasurer)	...resigned Nov., 1862
	1869	...	Lieut.-Col. Harry Burrard Farnall, C.B. ...	resigned 11th Feb., 1878
	1878	...	John Penn, M.P.	

SECRETARIES.

Sept. 25th,	1783	...	George Mitchell	
* * * * *				
Previous to	1804	...	Joseph Carttar	 died 1832
April 13th,	1832	...	Chas. Joseph Carttar,	of Blue Style, Greenwich, resigned Jan., 1870
Feb. 25th	1870	...	Col. William Bristow,	resigned 1872
	1889	...	James Marks	

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

1872	...	Col. William Bristow,	resigned 1889
1889	...	Major General G. R. Roberts.	

HONORARY MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE DISTRICTS

(Formerly called Hon. District Surgeons, Medical Assistants, and
Hon. Medical Officers, with care of Home Patients),

From the Foundation of the Institution up to the
present time (1893). *

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
Jas. Lumsden Shirreff ...	Deptford	... 1783 ...	R 1792
John Thompson ...	Deptford	... 1783 ...	R 1795
Samuel Farar... ..	Deptford	... 1783 ...	R 1789
George Isles	Deptford (?)	... 1783 ...	
Chas. Smith	Deptford	... 1783 ...	R 180(?)
Thos. Carnarvon ...	Greenwich	... 1784 ...	R 180(?)
Methusalem Davies ...	Lewisham	... 1784 ...	
John Mylam	Lewisham	... 1784 ...	
Samuel Gillam Mills ...	Greenwich	... 1784 ...	R 180(?)
Stephen Bungey	Rotherhithe	... 1784 ...	R 18(?)
William Wheately... ..	Greenwich	... 1784 ...	R 18(?)
J. L. Green	Camberwell	... 1784 ...	
Geo. Bickerton	Woolwich	... 1784 ...	D 1789
Daniel Coley	Deptford	... 178(?) ...	R 180(?)
Geo. B. Moore	Charlton	... 1785 ...	R 180(?)
Nathaniel Hornsby ...	Woolwich	... 1789 ...	R 179(?)
A. Mackie, M.D.	Lewisham	... 178(?) ..	R 181(?)
Thomas Sutton, M.D. ...		... 1790 ...	D 1835
* * * * *			
Wm. Richard Patten ...	Woolwich	... 1815 ...	
John Butler	Woolwich	.. 1815 ...	D 1840
* * * * *			
S. Cowper Brown	Lewisham	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1832

* This List has been made as complete as possible; there are however several unavoidable omissions, especially during the years 1795 to 1828, which it has been found impossible to supply on account of the loss of the minute books of the various Committees for this period.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
John Browne	Rotherhithe	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1837
— Birch	{ Charlton	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1832
	{ Blackheath ...	1832 ...	R 1837
John Sutton	Greenwich	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1838
Fredk. Finch	Greenwich	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1838
William Atkins	Deptford	Prior to 1828 ...	R 1839
Wm. Crees Taylor...	Greenwich	Prior to 1828 ...	D 1831
David King, M.D....	{ Eltham & Shooters Hill ... }	Prior to 1828 ...	D 1865
Henry Benwell		Prior to 1828 ...	
John Green	Greenwich	... 1828 ...	D 1829
Samuel Bromley	Deptford	... 1828 ...	R 1832(?)
Robert Hatfull	Deptford	... 1828 ...	R 1849
Samuel William Brown, F.R.C.S. Eng.	Lewisham	... 1829 ...	D 1872
James Sherwin	Greenwich	... 1829 ...	R 1831
Jas. Sam. Turner	{ Woolwich and Charlton ... }	1829 ...	R 1849
Thomas Oak Mitchell, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1831 ...	R 1831
Robert Mitchell	Deptford	{ 1831 ...	R 1840
		{ 1853 ...	R 1862
Chas. Carttar		... 1832 ...	
Henry Keeble	Greenwich	... 1832 ...	R 1843
W. J. Wattsford	Greenwich	... 1832 ...	R 1838
Thos. Oak, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1832 ...	R 1841
John Atkins		... 1835 ...	
Christopher Gemsa	Lewisham	... 1836 ...	R 1844
Wm. Carr, M.D.	{ Blackheath, Lee and Kidbrooke }	1837 ...	D 1877
Chas. Hewitt Sams, M.D.	{ Blackheath, Lee and Kidbrooke }	1837 ...	D 1849
Edward Vaughan Austin	Rotherhithe	... 1837 ...	R 1849
John Hawkins	{ Camberwell, Hatcham and Peckham ... }	1837 ...	R 1854

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
Prior Purvis, M.D. Lond.	Greenwich	... { 1838 ...R 1849 1865 ...R 1872	
Wm. Sturton	Greenwich	... { 1838 ...R 1854 1856 ...R 1861 1863 ...R 1865	
Fk. Cotton Finch, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1838 ...R 1843	
John Butler	Woolwich	... 1840 ...D 1864	
Joseph Appleton	Greenwich	... 1840 ...R 1849	
William Atkins, Junr., F.R.C.S. Eng.	{ Deptford Camberwell Deptford	{ ... 1840 ...R 1849 ... 1852 ...R 1859 ... 1860 ...R 1864	
Geo. Cooper	Greenwich	... 1843 ...R 1849	
Geo. Downing, M.D. ...	Greenwich	... { 1844 ...R 1854 1854 ...R 1858	
Hugh Stott	Lewisham	... 1845 ...R 1855	
Richard Holland Bradley, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1845 ...R 1853	
Caleb Tayler, M.D. ...	Deptford	... { 1845 ...R 1848 1856 ...R 1860 1865 ...R	
Fredk. Brooker Fulcher	Deptford	... 1846 ...R 1854	
Richard Slaughter Carter	Greenwich	... 1848 ...R 1851	
David Hope	Deptford	... 1849 ...R 1852	
John Moulden Burton, F.R.C.S.	{ Lee, Blackheath and Kidbrooke	{ 1849 ...R 1855 1856 ...R 1859	
Fredk. Collicott	{ Blackheath and Charlton	{ 1849 ...R 1855	
Felix Weekes Richardson	Woolwich	... 1849 ...R 1856	
Thomas Chandler	Rotherhithe	... 1851 ...R 1854	
Jas. Hurdis Black, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1851 ...R 1852	
	East Greenwich	1851 ...R 1864	
	Greenwich	... 1865 ...R	
Thos. Creed, M.D....	Lower Dept.	... 1874 ...R 1874	
	Blackheath Hill, (Cold Bath)...	1874 ...R 1875	
	Middle Dept.	... 1875 ...R 1891	
	Royal Hill	... 1886 ...R	

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
E. C. Griffith	Greenwich	... 1852	...R 1854
John Markwell Todd, M.D.	Deptford	.. 1852	...R 1856
J. Brown... ..	Lewisham	Prior to 1853	...R 1856
Thos. Rivington Wheeler	Greenwich	... 1854	...R 1855
	WestGreenwich	1855	...R 1856
	Upper Charlton	1854	...R 1856
Joseph Stewart Burton...	Blackheath, Lee		
	and Kidbrooke	1856	...R 1870
Jas. Sam. Turner	Plumstead	... 1854	...D 1857
Alfred A. Jones	Deptford	... 1855	...R 1858
Alfred Jones	Deptford	... 1856	...R 1859
Osmer King	Greenwich	... 1856	...R 1857
Richard Wafford Eve, M.B.	Deptford	... { 1856	...R 1860
		... { 1865	...R 1868
John Matthew Butler, M.D.	Woolwich	... 1856	...R 1872
Wm. Arthur Caryl	Charlton	... 1856	.. D 1874
William Henry Brown, F.R.C.S. Eng.	Lewisham	... 1856	...R 1869
J. T. R. Burroughs	Loats Pits	... 1856	...R 1857
Fredk. Henry Smith	Loats Pits, Cold	} 1857	...R 1862
	Bath, & Lewis- ham road		
William Hoggan, M.D.	Deptford (New	} 1857	...R 1858
	Town, and Hatcham)		
Robt. Nathaniel Mitchell, M.D.	Deptford	... 1858	...R 1862
Robt. Hall Bakewell, M.D.	Deptford	... 1859	...R 1861
John Sutton Sams	Lee... ..	... 1859	...R 1887
Henry Rowland Palmer	East Greenwich	1859	...R 1862
	Greenwich	... 1865	...R 1866
Wm. Atkins	Deptford	... 1860	...R 1862
Edward Downing, M.D.	Lower Deptford	1861	...R 1864
Thomas Didymus Parker, M.D.	Deptford	... 1862	...R 1863
Charles Albany Wade ...	Greenwich	... 1862	...R 1863

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
Robert Geo. Freeman, M.D.	Greenwich	... 1863 ...	D 1864
Patrick Kavanagh, M.D.	{ Lewisham	... 1863 ...	R 1865
	{ Hatcham	... 1879 ..	R 1887(?)
Arthur Roper, M.D.	... { Loats Pits, (South Side of Blackheath Hill)	1864 ...	R 1869
Thos. Miles ...	... Greenwich	... 1864 ...	R 1868
David King, M.D....	... Eltham ...	... 1865 ...	R 1887
Wm. Scott, M.D. ...	... Greenwich	... 1865 ...	R 1867
Rich. Thos. Freeman	... Deptford	... 1865 ...	R 1869
John Coryton Roberts	... { Deptford	... 1865 ...	R 1870
	{ Hatcham	... 1870 ..	R 1881
Joseph Henderson...	... Deptford	... 1865 ...	R 1869
Samuel Giles, M.D. Lond.	Deptford	... 1865 ...	R 1870
Francis J. Ryder ...	... East Greenwich	1865 ..	R 1871
Frederick Moon, M.B., Lond. ...	... { Greenwich	... 1865 ...	R 1872
	{ Out-Patients at Dispensary	1872 ...	R 1881
Cecil C. Cogan, M.D.	... Out-Patients at Dispensary	1865 ...	R 1867
J. Nicholas Miller, M.D. Lond. ...	... { Lee and Black- heath ...	1867 ...	R 1887
	{ Greenwich	... 1867 ...	R 1872
John P. Purvis ...	... { Royal Hill	... 1874 ...	R 1885
	{ Blackheath Hill	1890 ...	R 1890
	{ Royal Hill	... 1890	Still Acting
Palmer & Gooding	... Greenwich	... 1867 ...	R 1869
James Louttit, M.D. Ed.	East Greenwich	1868 ...	R 1881
H. W. South Sturton	... Greenwich	... 1868 ...	R 1870
Wm. Lamb Shine ...	... Lewisham	.. 1869 ...	R 1872
George Abbott ...	... Deptford	... 1869 ...	R 1870
Edward Hugh Downing	... { Upper Dept.	... 1870 ...	R 1870
	{ Lower Dept.	... 1870 ...	R 1871
H. Knight Hitchcock, M.D.	... { North Lewisham	1870 ..	R 1875
	{ Cold Bath	... 1870 ...	R 1872
Bernard Kelly, M.D.	... { Lower Road, Deptford ...	1870 ...	R 1873
Sam S. Brown, M.A. Oxon. ...	... Lewisham	... 1871 ...	R 1875

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
R. Warrener	Greenwich	... 1871 ...	R 1872
Geo. Hughes Cable ...	WestGreenwich	1872 ...	R 1885
Geo. Granville Bothwell	Woolwich	... 1872 ...	R 1873
J. Beresford Ryley, M.D.	Woolwich	... 1872 ...	R 1873
Alfred Edwards	Upper Deptford	1873 ...	R 1874
Theo. G. Vawdrey... ..	{New Town, Deptford ...}	1873 ...	R 1875
Alf. Sharpe, M.D. Ed. ...	Woolwich	... 1873 ...	R 1886
Frank J. Shersby Smith	{Plumstead ... East Plumstead	1873 ... 1880 ...	R 1879 R 1883
Wm. Ward Carr, M.D. Lond.	{Blackheath and Lee}	1873 ...	R 1877
Philip Thornton	Charlton	.. 1874 ...	R 1875
Richard Fegan, M.D. ...	Charlton	... 1874 ...	R 1884
Robert Elphinstone ...	{OldDoverRoad Kidbrooke ...}	1874 ...	R 1877
Hy. Wm. Jackson, F.R.A.S.	{SouthLewisham NorthLewisham Cold Bath ... Lee}	1874 ... 1875 ... 1879 ... 1879 ...	R 1879 R 1879 R 1879 R 1887
Henry Wilcox, M.B. ...	{Cold Bath, Dept- ford New Town, Blackheath Rd., &c. Plumstead ...}	1875 ... 1887 ...	R 1877 R 1887
F. Smith... ..	Blackheath Hill	1875 ...	R 1877
Wm. Peacey, M.B., C.M.	GreenwichRoad	1875 ...	R 1878
H. Cumberland Taylor...	St. Peter's	... 1876 ...	R 1877
H. Andrews Speed ...	{Lower Road, Deptford ...}	1877 ...	R 1878
Hy. Wm. Roberts	Deptford	... 1877 ...	R 1881
Robt. Finch, M.D....	Kidbrooke(?)...	—(?) ...	R 1877
Alfred Finch	Kidbrooke	... 1877 ...	D 1882
Herbert C. Burton... ..	Lee... ..	.. 1877 ...	R 1889
Francis Thos. Atkins ...	Plumstead	... 1879 ...	R 1886
T. C. Fisher, M.D....	Lewisham	.. 1879 ..	R 1885

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
Wm. Freke Hingston, ... M.B., M.Ch. ...	{ St. Paul's, Deptford... }	1879 ...	R 1880
A. L. Bowen ...	Blackheath Hill	1879 ...	R 1880
Fredk. G. Stewart...	Cold Bath ...	1879 ...	R 1882
Peter Cooper ...	{ Lee ... Kidbrooke ... }	1879 .. 1882 ...	R 1882 R 1887
Howard B. Carter ...	{ St. John's, Deptford... St. Paul's „ ... }	1879 ... 1880 ...	R 1881 R 1881
Alexander M. Moore ...	{ Lower Road, Deptford... St. Paul's „ ... }	1881 ... 1882 ...	R 1882 R 1892
John F. Tabb...	Christchurch ...	1881 ...	Still Acting
Chas. H. Hartt ...	College ...	1881 ...	R 1889
A. Lloyd Jones ...	{ Lower Road, Deptford... St. Paul's „ ... }	1882 ... 1887 ..	R 1889 R 1891
William Kelsey ...	Cold Bath ...	1882 ...	R 1882
Reginald Clarke ...	Lee... ..	1882 ...	R 1889
Ernest Atkins ...	East Plumstead	1883 ...	R 1885
William Willes ...	Greenwich Road	1883 ...	R 1888
Thos. Moore, F.R.C.S. ...	Blackheath Hill	1883 ...	R 1884
Ernest Clarke, M.D., B.S.	{ Blackheath Hill Lee ... Blackheath ... }	1883 ... 1887 ... 1889 ...	R 1887 R 1891 Still Acting
William Lamb, M.D., C.M.	Catford ...	1884 ...	R 1884
F. L. Stephenson, M.B., C.M. ...	Charlton	1884 ...	Still Acting
F. Sydney Smyth, F.R.C.S. Ed. ...	Brockley	1884 ...	Still Acting
Roland F. Cox ...	Cold Bath ...	1884 ...	R 1888
Lennard Stokes ...	Lee Green ...	1884 ...	R 1889
Chas. F. Clarke ...	Plumstead ...	1885 ...	R 1886
John MacGavin ...	Royal Hill ...	1885 ...	R 1885

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
Reuben Turner ...	Royal Hill ...	1885 ...	R 1888
	Cold Bath ...	1889 ...	R
	Blackheath Hill ...	1889 ...	R
Dashwood, E. S. ...	St. Alphege ...	1885 ...	R 1888
Henry F. Bailey ...	Blackheath ...	1885 ...	R 1887
T. Holmestead ...	Lewisham ...	1885 ...	R 1888
Clarke Kelly Morris ...	Kidbrooke ...	1886 ...	Still Acting
W. T. Bell ...	Woolwich ...	1887 ...	R 1887
Chas. J. Thompson ...	Woolwich ...	1887 ...	R 1890
J. E. Williams ...	St. Peter's, ...	1887 ...	R 1888
	Greenwich...}		
Llewelyn Jones ...	Lower Road, ...	1887 ...	R 1888
	Deptford ...}		
Patrick Cumin Scott, M.B. (Cantab.)...	Lee ...	1887 ...	R 1887
	Kidbrooke ...	1888 ...	Still Acting
Morgan Dockrell, M.D., B.Ch....	Out-Patients at Dispensary	1888 ...	R 1891
Louis Robinson, M.B. ...	Lewisham ...	1888 ...	R 1892
E. T. Hawkesworth ...	St. Nicholas, ...	1888 ...	R 1892
	Deptford ...		
H. W. Goulden ...	Lower Road, ,, ...	1888 ...	Still Acting
	Lewisham ...		
Knowlson Townsend ...	Out-Patients at Dispensary	1888 ...	R 1890
Chas. J. Heath, F.R.C.S.	Out-Patients at Dispensary	1888 ...	Still Acting
Wilfred W. O. Beveridge, M.B., C.M. ...	St. John's, ...	1889 ...	R 1891
	Deptford ...}		
R. Spencer Wainewright, M.D. Lond. ...	Lee... ...	1889 ...	Still Acting
E. H. Ezard, M.D., B.Sc.	Out-Patients at Dispensary	1890 ...	Still Acting
A. Thomson Drake, M.B.	Blackheath Hill ...	1890 ...	R 1890
	Cold Bath ...	1890 ...	R 1890
	St. John's ...	1890 ...	Still Acting
Sidney Davies, M.D. Oxon., D.P.H....	Woolwich ...	1890 ...	R 1890
	Plumstead ...	1890 ...	R 1891

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ELECTED.	RESIGNED OR DIED.
J. O'Connor	{ College ...	... 1890 ...	R 1891
E. J. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.	{ St. Alphege ...	1891 ...	Still Acting
	Lee Green ...	1891 ...	Still Acting
John P. Henry, M.D. ...	{ Blackheath Hill	1891 ...	R 1892
	Cold Bath ...	1891 ...	R 1893
	Lewisham ...	1892 ...	Still Acting
Alfred Purvis... ..	The College ...	1891 ...	Still Acting
Courtenay J. Fuller ...	{ Plumstead ...	1891 ...	R 1893
	Woolwich ...	1891 ...	Still Acting
Walter Groome, M.B., C.M.	New Cross ...	1891 ...	Still Acting
G. Trew Cattell, M.D. ...	{ St. Paul's,	} 1892 ...	Still Acting
	Deptford ...		
Alex. Stewart Brown,			
F.R.C.S. Ed.	Brockley ...	1892 ...	Still Acting
S. Scobell Lessey	{ St. Nicholas,	} 1892 ...	Still Acting
	Deptford ...		

SERMONS

Preached in aid of the Charity, since its foundation
in 1783, to the present time:—

		£	s.	d.
1784.				
May 9	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Mr. Unwin, Rector of Stock ..	36	9	1
June 11	Lewisham Church, By the Right Rev. John, Lord Bishop of Rochester, including his Lordship's Subscription as a Life Governor	43	12	6
Dec. 16	Mr. Olding's Meeting-House, Butt Lane, Deptford	11	12	6
1785.				
April 17	Woolwich Church, By the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., Curate of St. Nicholas, Deptford	30	15	8
Nov. 20	St. Nicholas, Deptford, By the Rev. Basil Woodd.. .. .	17	19	6
1786.				
April 2	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. — Edwards, Archdeacon of Brecon	42	4	6
June 25	Parish Church, Camberwell, By the Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, afterwards Vicar of Godstone, Surrey	27	6	6
Oct. 19	Rev. — Barker's Meeting-House, Butt Lane, Deptford	17	4	6
1787.				
	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Richard Harrison	24	1	3
Dec. 16	St. Nicholas, Deptford, By the Rev. John Eyre, Homerton Chapel, near Hackney.. .. .	19	0	6
1788.				
June 21	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., Curate of St. Nicholas, Deptford	48	3	0
1790.				
Feb. 28	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. W. Percy, Woolwich.. .. .	30	3	11
March 1	Lewisham Church, By the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., Curate of St. Nicholas, Deptford	23	10	0
1791.				
June 16	Mr. Barker's Meeting-House	21	11	0
„ 19	Woolwich Church, By the Rev. Jethro Inwood, B.A., P.G., Chaplain for the County of Kent, Curate of St. Paul's, Deptford	22	12	10

			£	s.	d.
1791.					
July 21	Mr. Freeman's Meeting-House, Woolwich	..	4	0	0
Aug. 28	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. M. Rose		44	5	6
Oct. 16	St. Nicholas, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. Basil Woodd		21	17	7
1792.					
Mar. 11	Rev. — Morton's Chapel		6	2	0
July 1	St. Paul, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. — Morton		15	3	0
1793.					
Aug. 16	Camberwell Church,				
	By the Rev. Wm. Goode, Curate and				
	subsequently Rector of St. Andrew by the				
	Wardrobe and St. Anne, Blackfriars	..	20	8	4
1794.					
Oct. 5	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of				
	Rochester, including his Lordship's Life				
	Subscription		76	11	2
1795.					
Sept. 4	St. Paul, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. — Moore, LL.B.		12	2	7
1796.					
May 7	St. Paul, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. Rowland Hill, Surrey Chapel..		38	16	11
July 13	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. Andrew Hall		37	7	4
1799.					
June 23	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., Curate of				
	St. Nicholas, Deptford		47	0	0
1801.					
June 14	Lewisham Church,				
	By the Rev. Colin Milne, D.D., Curate of				
	St. Nicholas, Deptford		45	0	0
1803.					
May 20	St. Paul, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. Rowland Hill, Surrey Chapel		35	13	0
Aug. 10	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester		70	0	0
1804.					
Sept. 30	St. Nicholas, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. Basil Woodd, M.A., Minister of				
	Bentinck Chapel, St. Mary le Bonne				
	(Marylebone), and Chaplain to the Right				
	Hon. the Earl of Leicester, and Rector of				
	Drayton Beauchamp, in Buckinghamshire		16	5	0
1806.					
June 1	Lewisham Church,				
	By the Rev. Jethro Inwood, B.A... ..		33	9	0

SERMONS.

239

			£	s.	d.
1807.					
June 7	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. — Yates		42	2	0
1808.					
June 19	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor		84	4	1
1809.					
June 18	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. John Wilcox		40	10	6
1810.					
May 18	Lewisham Church, By the Rev. Geo. Matthew, M.A., Vicar of Greenwich		54	8	3
Sept. 16	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. G. Matthew		82	7	6
1812.					
June 28	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Chas. Parr Burney		36	4	3
Sept. 13	Peckham Meeting-House, By the Rev. Dr. Collyer		27	6	3
1813.					
Mar. 15	Butt Lane Meeting-House		31	6	0
May 20	Rotherhithe Church, By the Rev. M. Scholefield		18	10	6
Sept. 21	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. C. P. Burney		82	19	8½
1814.					
Nov. 21	Woolwich Church, By the Rev. Samuel Watson, D.D., Rector of Gravesend		38	15	3
1816.					
July 7	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Jas. Rudge, M.A., F.R.S., Minister and Lecturer of Limehouse, and Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent		26	18	3
1817.					
Jan. 26	Greenwich Road Chapel, By the Rev. W. Chapman Also by the Rev. Dr. Winter		21	0	5 8 15 3½
1819.					
Jan. 31	Woolwich, By the Rev. Thos. Waite, D.C.L., Chaplain to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester		20	16	9
1820.					
June 11	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. Archdeacon Pott		67	3	9½
1821.					
May 6	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Geo. Matthew, M.A., Vicar of Greenwich		39	6	0½

		£	s.	d.
1822.				
Dec. 15	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. W. H. Springett, M.A.	..	27	6 8
1824.				
Sept. 28	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rector, the Rev. Thos. W. McGwire, B.A.	..	30	16 10
„	Lee Church, By the Rector, the Rev. Geo. Lock, M.A.	..	28	11 9
Dec. 13	St. Nicholas, Deptford, By the Rev. Samuel Burch	..	16	1 0
„ 19	Greenwich Road Chapel, By the Rev. — Townsend..	..	20	17 0
1826.				
Mar. 8	New Church, Greenwich, By the Rev. Evan Morgan ..	..	50	0 0
April 7	Lewisham Church, By the Rev. R. C. Dillon, M.A., D.D., Curate of St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill, and Chaplain to Alderman Venables, before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of London ..	..	72	14 0
Oct. 26	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. W. T. Myers, A.M.	..	21	1 0
Nov. 19	Mr. Barker's Meeting-House, By the Rev. Dr. Philip, Morning.. By the Rev. W. Bengo Collyer, LL.D., D.D., F.A.S., Afternoon..	..	10	3 1
1828.				
May 28	Rev. Thos. Wm. McGwire, B.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford ..	..	..	..
June 15	St. Germans Chapel, By the Rev. Geo. Lock, M.A., Rector of Lee	..	45	2 6
„ 19	Southend Chapel, Lewisham, By the Rev. Newton Smart ..	..	21	9 0
Oct. 5	Parish Church, Charlton, By the Rev. G. Elliott ..	..	15	18 8
1829.				
Feb. 22	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. Dr. Russell ..	..	60	10 0
Aug. 2	Parish Church, Eltham, By the Rev. Thos. Ainger, Assistant Minister of St. Mary's, Greenwich ..	..	68	2 6
Nov. 15	Lewisham Chapel, By the Rev. Andrew Brandram ..	..	28	4 1
1831.				
May 15	Blackheath Church, By the Rev. Joseph Fenn ..	..	37	0 3½
Aug. 7	Lee Church, By the Rev. T. Ainger ..	..	30	0 0

SERMONS.

241

		£	s.	d.
1831.				
Sept. 11	Lewisham Church, By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester	60	0	4½
Sept. 25	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. F. G. Ackland, D.D...	43	17	8
"	St. Mary's, Greenwich, By the Rev. John Horsford, M.A.	41	2	0
1832.				
May 19	Parish Church, Charlton, By the Rev. Arthur Drummond, Rector	20	1	9½
Sept. 16	Greenwich Road Chapel, By the Rev. Henry Chapman	14	11	7½
1834.				
Aug. 20	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Rochester	53	16	0
1835.				
Jan. 11	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. T. H. Steel, M.A.	41	8	10
"	St. Mary's, Greenwich, By the Rev. C. S. Absolom, B.A.	51	7	8
1836.				
June 12	Parish Church, Charlton, By the Rev. Francis Marendaz, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. Alphege, Greenwich	17	17	4
July 10	Eltham Church, By the Rev. Chas. Parr Burney	30	13	9½
Nov. 27	Rev. R. B. Greenlaw's Chapel, (St. German's Chapel), By the Rev. Thos. Ainger, M.A., Assistant Minister of St. Mary's, Greenwich	34	1	0
1837.				
June 23	Lewisham Church, By the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, D.C.L., Rector of St. Mary's, Lewisham	24	6	3
1838.				
June 29	High Street Chapel, Deptford, By the Rev. F. Pulling	11	2	4
Sept. 9	Greenwich Road Chapel, By the Rev. H. B. Jeula	6	19	0
1839.				
Jan. 20	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. Henry Melvill, M.A., B.D., Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell	76	5	4
	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. Robert Main, M.A.	30	4	3½
	St. Mary's, Greenwich, By the Rev. F. Maurice, M.A.	45	6	5½
1841.				
	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, M.A.	40	12	4

		£	s.	d.
1842.				
May 15	Charlton Church, By the Rev. A. E. Sketchley, M.A., D.D., Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford ..	18	8	5½
1843.				
April 30	Lewisham Church, By the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge, Rector of Lewisham	22	15	11
May 22	Dartmouth Row Chapel, By the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Legge ..	21	11	0
June 18	Lee Church, By the Rev. A. Drummond, M.A., Rector of Charlton, Kent	32	6	8
Aug. 2	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. A. Brandram, Beckenham ..	24	10	2
	St. Mary's, Greenwich, By the Rev. Thomas Ainger	56	15	3½
	Trinity Church, Greenwich, By the Rev. B. S. Finch, B.A., Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford	8	1	10½
1844.				
June 23	Eltham Church, By the Rev. Edward Thrupp, Vicar of Eltham	22	9	11
1845.				
Mar. 30	St. Paul, Deptford, By the Rev. John Pool, M.A.	26	5	10
1848.				
Aug. 13	Lewisham Church, By His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury	52	1	8
July 16	Baptist Chapel, High Street, Deptford, By the Rev. O. Squires	1	16	2
Sept. 3	High Street Chapel, Deptford, By the Rev. S. Pulling, M.A.	5	13	2
1849.				
Aug. 26	St. Alphege, Greenwich, By the Rev. H. Dale, M.A.	21	9	10
	St. Mary's, Greenwich, By the Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., Vicar of Greenwich	34	3	10
	Trinity Church, Greenwich, By the Rev. J. H. North, M.A., Vicar ..	23	11	7
	Christ Church, Greenwich (Christ Church, Greenwich, was consecrated June 19, 1849), By the Rev. John Young Hughes, M.A., Vicar	11	6	0
1854.				
Oct. 1	Part Collection at Christ Church, Lee, Thanksgiving Day,—per the Rev. F. W. Sims, M.A., Vicar	8	7	1

			£	s.	d.
1856.					
May 15	St. Alphege,				
	By the Rev. W. A. Soames	21	2	1	
	St. Mary's,				
	By the Rev. J. C. Incledon	37	7	11	
	Trinity Church,				
	By the Rev. J. H. North	22	12	6	
	Christ Church,				
	By the Rev. John Young Hughes ..	8	19	0	
July (?)	Lee Church,				
	By the Rev. W. A. Soames, M.A., Vicar of				
	Greenwich	36	6	1	
Aug. 23	St. Nicholas, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. J. H. Knox	5	17	7	
Dec. 11	St. John's, Blackheath,				
	By the Rev. C. F. S. Money, Vicar of St.				
	John's, Lewisham High Road	24	16	0	
1857.					
Jan. 19	Greenwich Road Chapel	6	7	0	
1862.					
April 19	St. Margaret's, Lee,				
	Morning	42	12	10	
	Afternoon	4	4	11	
	Evening	7	2	8	
	Evening Communion	3	3	1	
June 7	Lewisham High Road Congregational Chapel,				
	By the Rev. George Martin	13	13	6	
1864.					
July 19	St. Paul, Deptford,				
	By the Rev. C. F. S. Money, M.A., Morning	16	14	3½	
	By the Rev. John Davies, M.A., Evening ..	6	0	10½	
	St. James's, Hatcham,				
	Amount of Offertory after the Morning and				
	Communion Service	5	1	0	
Sept. 27	St. John's, Upper Lewisham Road,				
	After Thanksgiving Sermon for the Abundant				
	Harvest, preached by the Rev. C. F. Money,				
	M.A., Incumbent, Morning	34	2	10	
	Afternoon	6	0		
	Evening	12	11	11	
	Blackheath Park Church,				
	By the Rev. Joseph Fenn, Incumbent ..	43	4	3	
Oct. 18	Lewisham Chapel,				
	After a Thanksgiving Service by the Hon.				
	and Rev. H. Legge, D.C.L., Vicar of				
	Lewisham	19	0	1	
	Also at Dartmouth Row Chapel,				
	By the Rev. R. Hall	20	8	1	
	Also at All Saints's, Blackheath,				
	By the Rev. — Clarke, Incumbent..	46	11	4	

			£	s.	d.
1864.		Also at Morden College Chapel,			
		By the Rev. William Collett, Chaplain of Morden College	1	11	0
		Also at the Church of the Assumption, High Street, Deptford,			
		By the Rev. Dr. Todd	2	10	0
Nov	8	Charlton Church,			
		After a Sermon for the Harvest, by the Rev. Francis Cameron, Rector	22	15	0
1865.					
Oct.	4	St. Stephen's Church, Lewisham,			
		By the Rev. S. Russell Davies, M.A. ..	31	10	0
	15	St. Margaret's, Lee,			
		By the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, D.D., first Bishop of Victoria, Hong-Kong, Morning	24	8	0
		By the Rev. C. Lawrence, Rector, Afternoon ..	1	15	0
		By the Rev. J. Kempthorne, Head Master of Blackheath Proprietary School, Evening ..	9	18	0
1866.					
April	10	St. Margaret's, Lee,			
		By the Rev. Charles Lawrence, Rector ..	25	8	8
1868.					
May	17	St. Alphege, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich	48	17	3
June	24	St. Mary's, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Morning	44	1	6
		Evening	20	11	1
1869.					
Jan.	5	St. Margaret's, Lee,			
		By the Rev. C. Lawrence, Rector	35	10	0
	24	St. Paul's, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. T. D. Halsted, Vicar, and Rev. G. C. Goodhart, Rector of Wetherden	23	12	0
May	9	St. Alphege, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. H. Lansdell, Curate of St. Alphege, Morning	13	19	3
		By the Rev. Walter Miller, Evening	9	12	9
1870.					
Jan.	30	St. Paul, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. T. D. Halsted, Vicar	21	1	0
1871.					
April	16	St. Mary's, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D., Vicar of Greenwich	58	11	7
	30	St. Alphege, Greenwich,			
		By the Rev. J. C. Miller, D.D.	39	5	10
Oct.	8	Christ Church, Lee,			
		By the Rev. Charles A. Berry	25	8	1
Nov.		Charlton Church,			
		By the Rev. Francis Cameron, M.A., Rector	12	13	3

			£	s.	d.
1872.					
Mar.	All Saints', Hatcham,				
	By the Rev. A. Tooth, M.A., Vicar ..	7	7	2	
May 19	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. Canon Miller, D.D.	44	17	10	
Jan. 12	St. Paul's Church, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. J. W. Bardsley, M.A.	12	7	5	
Aug. 11	St. John's Church, Blackheath,				
	By the Rev. E. Cowan, M.A.	23	4	0	
Oct. 5	St. Germans Chapel, Blackheath,				
	By the Rev. Henry Martyn Hart, Minister	15	15	0	
1873.					
April 13	The Congregational Church, Upper Lewisham Road,				
	By the Rev. George Martin	27	11	8	
April	Holy Trinity, Blackheath Hill,				
	By the Rev. I. W. North, M.A., Vicar ..	9	2	0	
1875.					
July 29	St. Mark's, Lewisham,				
	By the Rev. T. J. West, M.A., Vicar ..	8	16	4	
1876					
Jan. 4	St. Mark's, South Street, Greenwich,				
	By the Rev. G. Elder	10	3	0	
"	Morden College Chapel,				
	By the Hon. and Rev. J. Harbord, M.A., Chaplain of Morden College	4	8		
"	St. Mark's, Lewisham,—By the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge, Vicar of Lewisham	5	5	0	
"	Dartmouth Chapel, By the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge	4	15	0	
1877					
Oct.	Greenwich Road Chapel,				
	per H. Major, Esq.	3	12	11	
	St. Alphege, Greenwich,				
	On the attendance of the High Court of Foresters	5	5	0	
1879					
	St. Peter's, Eltham Road,				
	By the Rev. A. T. Forde	5	0	0	
	St. Paul's, Deptford,				
	By Rev. W. H. Jackson	9	11	0	
1880					
	St. Peter's, Eltham Road,				
	By the Rev. A. T. Forde	5	10	0	
	All Saints, Blackheath	5	15	0	
1881					
	St. Peter's, Eltham Road,				
	By the Rev. A. T. Forde	5	0	0	
	Children's Offertory, Christ Church, Lee Park ..	1	3	10	
1882					
	St. Peter's, Eltham Road,				
	By the Rev. A. T. Forde	5	0	0	

		£	s.	d.
1883	Holy Trinity, Lee, By the Rev. B. Bucke, M.A., Vicar ..	21	0	3
	Dacre Park Chapel, By the Rev. W. K. Dexter	3	18	0
1884	St. Peter's, Eltham, By the Rev. A. T. Forde	5	5	0
	St. Paul's, Deptford, Offertory, By the Rev. Dr. Cundy	1	13	11
	St. Germans' Chapel, Blackheath, By Rev. Hayes Robinson, Incumbent ..	21	0	0
1885	A few Christian friends at the Hall, King George Street	4	12	0
1886	A few Christian friends at the Hall, King George Street	3	6	3
	Lewisham Congregational Chapel, By the Rev. J. Morlais Jones	23	0	0
	Holy Trinity, Greenwich, By the Rev. C. H. Simpkinson	4	16	0
1887	A few Christian friends at the Hall, King George Street	3	2	2
	Lewisham Congregational Church, By the Rev. J. Morlais Jones	20	0	0
	St. Alphege Harvest Festival, By the Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich	12	6	9
1888	St. Germans Chapel, By the Rev. Hayes Robinson, Incumbent	30	10	0
	Lewisham Congregational Church, By Rev. J. Morlais Jones	25	0	0
	St. Peter's, Eltham Road	6	0	0
	St. Alphege Sunday School	1	18	10
	A few Christian friends at the Hall, King George Street	3	0	3
	Brockley Road Presbyterian Church	1	10	0
1889	Rev. Morlais Jones, Lewisham Congregational Church	20	0	0
	King George Street Hall	3	4	8
	Rev. Fred. Hy. Law, M.A., Rector, Offertory at St. Margaret's, Lee	2	0	0
1890	Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence, M.A., St. Michael's, Blackheath Park, Incumbent ..	32	10	3
	Rev. Morlais Jones, Lewisham Congregational Church	20	0	0
	King George Street Hall	3	0	0

SERMONS.

247

		£	s.	d.
1891	Rev. Morlais Jones, Lewisham Congregational Church	15	0	0
	St. Alphege Harvest Festival, per Rev. Brooke Lambert, M.A., B.C.L., Vicar of Greenwich	8	4	9
1892	King George Street Hall	3	0	0
	Rev. Morlais Jones, Lewisham Congregational Church	15	0	0
1893	George Street Hall, Per J. W. Jordan	2	11	6
	Lewisham Congregational Church, Rev. J. Morlais Jones	18	15	0
	St. Michael's Church, Blackheath Park, Per Rev. A. E. Barnes Lawrence	19	5	2
	Morden College Offertory, Rev. Henry Lansdell, D.D., Chaplain	2	2	0

LIST OF LEGACIES

TO THE INSTITUTION :

		£	s.	d.
1787	From The Executrix of the late Matthew Spray, of Deptford (Surgeon)	100	0	0
1793	The Executrix of the late John Mylam, of Lewisham (Surgeon)	50	0	0
1798	The Executors of the late Robert Todd, Esq., of East Greenwich, by Will dated 6th Dec., 1797, £100 (less duty £6)	94	0	0
1819	The Executors of the late Mrs. Emelia Vansittart	20	0	0
1824	The Executors of the late J. Willes, at the request of John Hillman, in memory of Dr. J. Wilcox, late Bishop of Rochester, being part of a Fund provided by him to be occasionally distributed to public charities	20	0	0
1826	The Executors of the late Mrs. Brett	5	0	0
1834	Miss Mary Guy, of Lewisham	200	0	0
1838	The Executors of the late George Murray, Bell Street, Greenwich	10	0	0
1839	The Executors of the late Mary Ann Jones, Town Malling (less duty)	90	0	0
1840	The Executors of the late Mrs. Miller	42	6	0
1842	The Executors of the late Mr. Gildhart, by the Rev. Sir Charles Farnaby	50	0	0
1847	The Executors of the late George Peart	19	19	0
1848	The Executors of the late Thomas Shipman, of Lewisham, dividends on Legacy of £400 at 3½ per cent.	66	10	0
1849	The Executors of the late W. Halcombe, New Cross	90	0	0
1851	The Executors of the late John Thackeray, of the Priory, Lewisham	200	0	0
	The Executors of the late Captain Simpson, R.N., Greenwich Hospital	18	0	0
1852	The Executors of the late Charles Clark	5	0	0
	The Executors of the late Thomas Croft, of North- fleet	360	0	0
1853	Executors of the late John White, of Elizabeth Terrace, Deptford (£200 Consols, less duty)	180	0	0
1854	Thomas Howard and William Howard, Executors of the late William Howard, of Augusta Lodge, Rotherhithe	100	0	0
1859	The late John Angerstein, The Woodlands, Black- heath	1000	0	0
1960	The late John Ellis, Bath	36	7	3
1860	The late Miss Sarah Gray, Deptford	180	0	0
1863	The late John Peart, Deptford	19	19	0

		£	s.	d.
1864	The late John Stow, Crooms Hill, Greenwich ..	10	10	0
1865	The late Mrs. Durour, Montpelier Row, Blackheath	100	0	0
1866	The late Rev. W. A. Soames, Vicar of Greenwich (less duty)	90	0	0
1867	The late Miss Faskett; Executors, W. H. Mayne and C. A. Smith	100	0	0
	The late Mrs. Jane Collins, per Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.	100	0	0
1870	The late Mr. R. Wheatley, Wellington Terrace, Greenwich	10	0	0
1871	The late Mr. Marner, of Oxford Street (Stock) ..	50	0	0
	The late Mr. William Hollins	50	0	0
1782	The late Dr. Oak	2096	16	6
1873	The late Alderman Sir D. Salomons, Bart., M.P. . .	90	0	0
1875	The late Mr. C. Steel, Trafalgar Road, Greenwich	19	19	0
1876	The late Mrs. Maude, Blackheath Park	50	0	0
	The late Miss S. Green, Greenwich	19	19	0
1877	The late Mr. W. Holland, Deptford	1000	0	0
	The late Mr. John Harris, Plumstead	510	11	10
	The late Mr. H. W. Burgess, New Cross	5	0	0
1879	The late Mr. J. Hebden, Lee	200	0	0
	The late Mr. Thomas Knight, New Cross	90	0	0
	The late Mrs. White, New Cross	10	0	0
	The late Miss Larwell, Bristol Cottage, Lee	10	0	0
1880	The late Miss Kirkup, Blackheath	100	0	0
	The late Mr. W. Howard, Lee	100	0	0
1883	The late Mr. Shersby, Woolwich	500	0	0
	The late Mr. H. Couchman, Lee	200	0	0
	The late Mr. Barnard Fountain, Greenwich	90	0	0
1884	The late Sir W. Poland, Kt., Blackheath	50	0	0
	The late Mrs. Bean, Blackheath	200	0	0
1887	The late Miss Caley, St. Leonards	45	0	0
1889	The late Sir H. Watson Parker, Lewisham	504	10	9
	The late Mr. George Parker, Lewisham	360	0	0
	The late Mrs. Harman	200	0	0
	The late Mr. C. M. Shepherd, New Cross	200	0	0
	The late Miss Bower, Woolwich	25	0	0
1890	The late Mr. R. B. Martin	19	19	0
	The late Mr. Field, New Cross	4354	12	4
	The late Mrs. Braidley, Greenwich	200	0	0
	The late Miss Sherriff, Old Charlton	90	0	0
1891	The late Mr. J. H. Cole, of Lewisham High Road	300	0	0
1892	The late Mrs. Davis	90	14	0
1893	The late Mr. G. H. Browne, Greenwich	180	0	0
	The late Miss Logan, Woolwich	10	0	0
	The late Thos. Watkins, Broadway, Deptford ..	500	0	0

LIST OF INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS
DONATIONS.

		£	s.	d.
1803	Deptford Volunteer Infantry	9	18	0
1812	Concert at the Green Man	10	0	0
1813	Produce of an Oratorio and Concert	523	5	0
	Benefit at the Deptford Theatre	28	10	0
1814	Mr. Levi, Lessee of the New Cross Trust, being the amount of Tolls allowed by the Trustees for the passage of Louis XVIII, King of France ..		12	0
	A Fine paid through Mr. E. Tucker	2	2	0
	A Fine paid through Mr. Crouch	2	10	0
	A Voluntary Contribution to settle a dispute ..	2	2	0
1815	A Fine for an assault	5	0	0
	Benefit at the Deptford Theatre	16	2	0
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	16	19	6
	A Fine on two Coachmen, of Deptford, for assaulting Thos. Crouch, a Constable, in the execution of his duty	4	0	0
1816	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	28	3	0
	Benefit at the Deptford Theatre	21	18	6
	A Fine for an assault on the High Constable of Woolwich	1	1	0
	A Fine at the Deptford Toll Gate	2	0	0
	A Fine for robbing Mr. Hardcastle's Garden ..	10	0	0
	Surplus of money collected for an Application to Parliament to limit the expenses of the County Gaol	70	4	3
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre, by Mr. Faucit ..	20	0	0
1817	A Fine levied on a Toll Collector	11	0	0
	Moiety of a Fine levied on a Coachman	18	6	0
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	17	3	6
1818	A Fine levied on a Coachman	5	0	0
1819	A Fine received by Mr. Crouch	2	2	0
1820	A Fine for an assault on one of the Constables of Deptford	3	14	6
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	16	17	8
1821	A humble mite towards the payment of the present debt	1	0	0
	A Fine, per a Constable	10	6	0
	A Fine received of Mr. Chamtaloup for evading the Post-horse Duty, per Mr. Levy	1	1	0
1822	A Fine for an assault on a Constable	1	1	0
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	8	17	6
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	38	6	6
	A Reward for finding a Gold Watch	3	3	0
1825	Proceeds of a Concert at the Green Man, Black- heath, on Dec. 13, by the Society of Musical Friends	43	1	0
	A Donation to settle a dispute	10	0	0

		£	s.	d.
1826	A Fine for an assault paid to Mr. Burford by Mr. Pratt	3	0	0
	Fine for assault on Mr. M. D. McSweeney	1	0	0
1828	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre	6	2	6
1830	Benefit at the Deptford Theatre	10	0	0
	Benefit at the Greenwich Theatre by Woolwich Amateurs	6	14	0
	A Fine	5	0	0
1831	Proceeds of a Concert by the Russian Horn Band	11	1	9
1832	Sundry Persons, per Miss Hillman	40	0	0
1834	The sale of old Inscription Board	2	2	0
	Proceeds of a course of Lectures on Astronomy by Bird, delivered at the Deptford Mechanics' Institute	3	18	0
1836	For Rent refused, per Mr. Carttar	20	0	0
	A Fine for an assault	2	2	0
	Greenwich Gazette	2	2	0
1841	The Golf Club	10	10	0
	The Greenwich Library	1	1	0
	The West Kent Guardian	1	1	0
	The Kentish Mercury	1	1	0
1842	Nett proceeds of a Fête Champêtre, at Sir T. M. Wilson's, Charlton House	558	16	6
	The Kentish Mercury	1	1	0
	The West Kent Guardian	1	1	0
	The Balance of a Subscription to oppose the Central Kent Railway	6	0	5½
	A Fine	1	1	0
1846	Nett proceeds of a Fête Champêtre, at Sir T. M. Wilson's, Charlton House, on July 1, 1845	431	7	0
1847	Proceeds of a Lecture by C. Clendon, Esq.	2	5	6
1848	Nett Proceeds of a Fête Champêtre, at Sir T. M. Wilson's, Charlton House, on July 14	425	12	0
	A Fine for a Trespass	1	1	0
1851	Blackheath Benefit Society	28	0	0
1855	Donation (subject to legacy duty) of a fund in a suit in Chancery, the Attorney General v. H. Adey and others, per the Rev. Edward Penny, M.A., Rector of Great Mongeham, near Deal, Kent	57	2	11
1856	Collected for the Institution, per Messrs. Wright and Teulon	12	15	0
	Collected on Blackheath by J. W. Rouse, Esq.	19	15	0
1857	Dartmouth and Berkeley Cricket Club	3	13	10
	Balance of Collection by Messrs. Rouse and Carter	1	14	0
	Nett proceeds of a Fête Champêtre, at Sir T. M. Wilson's, Charlton House, on July 8	203	11	6
1859	West Kent Discussion Club	1	10	0
	Proceeds of a Concert given by the Mississippi Minstrels, at the Blackheath Hall, Blackheath	12	13	0

		£	s.	d.
1861	Collected by Messrs. Lovibond and Cabban ..	32	8	0
	Fines levied for the surreptitious use of gas, per the Phoenix Gas Co. ..	12	9	0
1862	Damages ordered to be paid to the Charity ..	10	0	0
1863	Balance of the Prince of Wales' Marriage Festivities Fund, Lee, per Dr. Carr and Rev. R. H. Marten, B.A. ..	22	6	0
	Ditto ditto ditto Blackheath, per Messrs. H. Barber Tuck and W. H. Clarke ..	21	0	0
	Blackheath Cheap Clothing Society, per Mrs. Bill ..	30	0	0
1864	Proceeds of an entertainment at the Greenwich Lecture Hall, per Dr. Scott ..	20	0	0
1867	Proceeds of an Entertainment at Blackheath, by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club" ..	45	6	3
1868	Great Owl Club, per F. Taylor, Esq., President ..	5	5	0
1869	Proceeds of Entertainment at Blackheath, by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per Messrs. Davies and Hacker ..	51	11	5
	A portion of the "Deptford Spec," per Mr. Serjeant Sleigh and H. B. Poland, Esq. ..	100	0	0
1871	Collected, per Rev. R. Rhodes Bristow ..	21	0	0
1872	Proceeds of Masonic Ball held at the "Ship" Tavern, Greenwich ..	10	15	2
	Invicta Rowing Club, Woolwich ..	2	2	9
1873	"Sturdy Beggars," per E. Purser, Esq., profits on one night's Entertainment at Blackheath ..	21	0	0
	A portion of the Proceeds of an Entertainment at Blackheath, by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per Messrs. P. A. Davies and G. W. Clarke ..	40	0	0
	Board of Works for an assault on their Blackheath Constable ..	10	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	63	17	9
1874	Proceeds of an Entertainment by the Upper Lewisham Road "Penny Readings," per F. A. Prout, Hon. Sec. ..	4	3	6
	A portion of the Proceeds of an Entertainment at Blackheath, by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per Messrs. C. West and E. O. Dunn ..	40	0	0
	Proceeds of some Readings at Belmont Park Lecture Hall, Lee, per R. H. Castle, Esq. ..	10	10	0
	From Essay and Discussion Society, Blackheath, proceeds of a Lecture by James Dodd, Esq., per Rev. J. Beazley ..	5	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	187	11	6
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	60	8	7
1875	A portion of the Proceeds of an Entertainment at Blackheath by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per Messrs. E. M. Browne and J. R. Taylor ..	44	7	4
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	138	19	2

		£	s.	d.
1875	Hospital Saturday Fund	15	16	7
1876	Feb. 22. Part Proceeds of a "Spelling Bee" at Greenwich Lecture Hall, per J. Swift, Esq. ..	5	0	0
	Proceeds of an Exhibition of Pictures at Black- heath, per Miss A. R. Marten	24	6	0
	Part Proceeds of an Entertainment by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per F. Furze, Lewisham	37	10	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	122	10	0
	Hospital Saturday Fund	26	5	7
1877	Part Proceeds of an Entertainment by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per C. D. Davies, and C. West	68	17	6
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	119	3	4
	Hospital Saturday Fund	19	0	5
1878	Part Proceeds of an Entertainment by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club," per C. D. Davies, C. West and — Fiddaman	65	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	114	11	8
	Hospital Saturday Fund	26	12	10
1879	Part Proceeds of an Entertainment by the "Blackheath Dramatic Club"	38	8	2
	Proceeds of two days' Cricket Match at Black- heath by the "West Kent Wanderers' Cricket Club"	21	0	0
	"Blackheath Cricket Club," on their dissolution ..	10	10	0
	On the Friendly Societies' Gathering at Christ Church, Deptford	9	7	3
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	110	10	0
	Hospital Saturday Fund	29	5	3
1880	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	134	3	4
	Hospital Saturday Fund	19	13	9
1881	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	124	7	6
	Hospital Saturday Fund	27	13	0
	United Friendly Societies' Gathering at St. Alphege "South-Eastern Sanitary Association," Black- heath, on its dissolution, per Percival Spurling, Esq.	14	10	0
	A. Spencer, Esq. (Early Dances)	150	18	8
		2	2	0
1882	United Friendly Societies' Gathering at St. John's, New Cross	18	1	3
	Proceeds of a Cricket Match at Sayes Court, between some East Greenwich and Deptford Tradesmen and 11 of the R Division of Police ..	9	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	124	7	6
	Hospital Saturday Fund	36	16	8
1883	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund	129	7	6
	Hospital Saturday Fund	33	6	7
	Proceeds of a Concert by R Division of Police, per C. H. McHugo, Esq.	16	3	1

		£	s.	d.
1884	"Brunswick Dramatic Club" (Messrs. Pyne Bros.)	12	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	114	15	0
	" " " (additional) ..	20	0	0
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	24	10	6
1885	Prince of Wales' Theatre, Greenwich, per Messrs.			
	Morton and Clarence ..	10	6	3
	United Friendly Societies' Gathering at St.			
	Alphege on Palm Sunday ..	25	3	6
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	105	8	4
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	55	5	6
1886	United Friendly Societies' Gathering at St. John's,			
	Deptford, on Palm Sunday ..	21	8	6
	Lewisham Swimming Club Fête ..	17	1	0
	Concert by St. Peter's, Deptford, Choral Society	13	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	208	6	8
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	76	3	5
	Proceeds of an Assault-at-Arms, per Major C. D.			
	Davies ..	50	0	0
1887	United Order of the Phoenix, Church Parade ..	10	8	5
	Proceeds of a Concert given by Mr. Thomas			
	Moore, F.R.C.S., Miss Moore, and Miss Nellie			
	Crookenden ..	95	0	0
	Greenwich Jubilee Fund ..	160	14	4
	Lansdown Choral Society, per Miss Slater ..	21	0	0
	United Order Sons of the Phoenix, Church Parade	3	1	1
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	260	8	4
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	68	3	6
1888	S.D.R.S. ..	50	0	0
	United Friendly Societies' Gathering at			
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund ..	23	10	2
	Hospital Saturday Fund ..	285	9	2
	United Friendly Society Gathering ..	67	9	0
	Sons of the Phoenix Temperance Society ..	17	12	0
	Proceeds of a Concert by the "R" Division of			
	Police, per Supt. C. H. McHugo ..	5	10	0
	S.D.R.S. ..	18	0	0
1889	Greenwich Carnival ..	20	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund award ..	9	0	0
	Hospital Sunday Fund award ..	279	5	0
	United Friendly Society Church Parade ..	74	1	0
	Concert at Good Duke Humphrey (per Maj.-Gen.			
	G. R. Roberts) ..	18	9	8
1890	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund award ..	50	5	6
	Hospital Saturday Fund award ..	281	5	0
	Ditto ditto ..	86	19	0
	United Friendly Society Church Parade ..	5	5	0
	Proceeds of Ball at "Ship Hotel," Greenwich, 1890	22	14	1
	Lecture on "Ober Ammergau," per Dr. E. Clarke	89	7	6
	Greenwich Art Class, per Rev. Brooke Lambert ..	60	0	0
	Police Concert, per Supt. C. H. McHugo ..	30	19	1
		17	5	0

		£	s.	d.
1890	Rugby Football Union, per Mr. Rowland Hill ..	8	6	8
	Blackethiopians at the Rink	9	0	0
1891	Cricket Match at Sayes Court, Deptford ..	1	6	2
	Sale of 200 vols. of "Wild Rose," per Jules Singleton ..	5	0	0
	Proceeds of a Ball at the "Ship" Hotel, Greenwich, Feb., 1891, per Maj.-Gen. G. R. Roberts, of Lee Park, and John Poland, Esq., F.R.C.S. ..	77	16	1
	Police Concert, per Supt. C. H. McHugo ..	15	4	6
	Sons of the Phoenix Church Parade	10	10	0
	United Friendly Society Church Parade	16	5	9
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund award ..	303	6	8
	Hospital Saturday Fund award	86	1	0
	United Friendly and Trade Societies, per B. R. Phillips ..	21	10	0
	Blackheath Road Police Court, a fine	10	0	0
1892	Proceeds of a Ball at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, per Maj.-General Roberts and Maj.-General J. W. Finch	58	6	2
	Sons of the Phoenix Church Parade on Easter Sunday ..	10	10	9
	United Friendly Societies' Church Parade on Palm Sunday	22	18	0
	Part Proceeds of an Entertainment by the "R" Division of Police, per Supt. C. H. McHugo ..	9	0	0
	Pride and Rose of Greenwich Church Parade, Whitsun Day	2	9	0
	Welcome Institute and Iona Cricket Club ..	6	6	0
	Proceeds of Lecture on Venice, per Rev. F. Storer Clark, M.A.	3	4	6
	South Eastern Friendly and Trade Societies, per Thos. Jeffreys	21	0	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund award ..	281	5	0
	Hospital Saturday Fund (additional)	26	5	0
	Hospital Saturday Fund	100	1	0
1893	Proceeds of Dramatic Performance at New Cross Hall, per Mrs. Scarvell	1	13	5
	Thank offering from Job Ashton, Esq., of Bryan House, Blackheath	105	0	0
	United Friendly Society Church Parade	23	11	1
	J. Taylor "Collecting Box"	1	4	5
	"Star of Brockley" Church Parade	6	0	5
	Collecting Box "Miller Hospital"	3	13	0
	Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund Award ..	218	15	0
	United Friendly and Trade Society Demonstration ..	21	0	0
	Collecting Box "Merryweather and Sons" ..	1	5	9
	Proceeds of Ball at Ship Hotel	54	6	10
	Blackheath Football Club	5	0	0
	Proceeds of Performance of "H.M.S. Pinafore" by Blackheath Amateur Dramatic Soc. ..	65	0	0
	Proceeds of Entertainment by "R" Division of Police	11	2	0
	The Welcome Cricket Club	6	12	0

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ATTENDED AT THE
ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY FOR 13 YEARS FROM
1870 TO 1882.

1870	...	...	...	3,753 cases.
1871	...	...	...	3,857 "
1872	...	...	...	4,350 "
1873	...	...	...	8,334 "
1874	...	...	...	8,174 "
1875	...	...	...	8,798 "
1876	...	...	...	8,668 "
1877	...	...	..	10,898 "
1878	...	...	...	10,787 "
1879	...	...	...	11,439 "
1880	...	...	...	12,305 "
1881	...	...	...	11,641 "
1882	...	...	...	11,271 "
Total ...				<u>114,275</u> "

Total number of Patients for the decade 1873-1882 is 102,315, and if we compare this with the figures of the succeeding one, 1883 to 1892, namely 128,296, we find the *enormous increase of 25,981 patients in the last ten years of the work of the Institution.* This has been principally the result of the opening of the Hospital in 1885.

MILLER HOSPITAL AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY.

Number of Patients attended for 10 Years—1883 to 1892.

YEAR.	ACCIDENTS.	OUT AND HOME.	MIDWIFERY.	DENTAL.	IN-PATIENTS.
1883	27	9032	750	1462	—
1884	29	9267	841	1632	—
1885	46	9167	850	1634	27
1886	149	9969	909	1933	158
1887	557	11861	928	1937	175
1888	1090	10511	876	1895	248
1889	1461	9010	876	1895	226
1890	1682	8436	831	1629	187
1891	1974	7028	732	1390	208
1892	2435	7865	776	1453	242
TOTAL	9450	92146	8369	16860	1471

TOTAL.

Accidents ...	...	...	...	...	9450
Out and Home ...	...	...	...	...	92146
Midwifery ...	...	...	...	...	8369
Dental ...	...	...	...	...	16860
In-Patients ...	...	...	...	...	1471

Total No. from 1883 to 1892 inclusive ... 128296

If we abstract the number of cases treated as Inpatients since the Hospital was opened in 1885, eight years ago, namely, 1,471, from the total during these years we find the number of patients in the other departments 103,785, being an *increase of 12,404 in the same departments of the Dispensary over the eight years previous to the Hospital accommodation.* (In these eight years the total number was 91,381). This shows

conclusively the enormous amount of extra work in the Dispensary departments produced by the establishment of the Hospital.

The following table shows the steady annual increase in the number of accidents attended at the Hospital since it was first opened in 1885.

1885	...	...	...	46 cases.
1886	...	...	...	149 "
1887	...	...	...	557 "
1888	...	...	...	1,090 "
1889	...	...	...	1,461 "
1890	...	...	...	1,682 "
1891	...	...	...	1,974 "
1892	...	...	...	2,435 "
1893	...	...	...	3,267 "

The annual increase in the number of patients imperatively calls for a more generous support from the public and particularly from the many large employers of labour in the neighbourhood whose numerous workmen are being continuously benefited by the care, skill, and attention, bestowed upon them when brought to the Hospital through injury and other causes; who are attended to at once, and in nearly all cases without any letter of recommendation. Great as are the needs of East London—the vastness of the population, and the great claims of London South of the Thames, have at least an equal claim upon the benevolent and philanthropic public.

In the Annual Report for 1892, it is noted that the total number of Patients attended showed an increase of 1,439 over the previous year. In 1892 the number of Patients was 12,771, and in 1893, 14,089.

The Out-Patients are now divided into Medical and Surgical cases, or to speak more correctly, they have from their numbers separated themselves into these two divisions, and there has lately been established an Eye Department among the Out-Patients. Year by year the number of patients increases, but the accommodation remains the same.

This small Hospital with only 22 beds has accomplished much during the brief period of its existence—but on the other hand from its smallness and its situation in the midst of so poor and densely populated a neighbourhood, it is placed under most disadvantageous conditions; a disaster may occur at any moment from the death of an applicant whom it was found impossible to admit.

Of the 22 beds in the Hospital “the average number continuously occupied is 20.”—*Burdett's Hospital Annual, 1893.*

The Third Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Metropolitan Hospitals (1892) has been issued, and

the Committee in their Annual Report drew the serious attention of the Governors of this Institution to the following extracts from it :—

Paragraph 239. On the south side of the river, St. Thomas's and Guy's are the only general hospitals, neither of which is at present open to its full extent for patients (the Miller Memorial at Greenwich is the nucleus of a third); and the deficiency of a hospital accommodation for that part of London was strongly insisted on.

Paragraph 586. The Committee observe with regret that on the south side of the Thames there is very little hospital accommodation compared with that on the north side. St. Thomas's Hospital and Guy's Hospital, already shown to be obliged for want of funds to close their doors to many of the sick poor, are the only large general hospitals south of the Thames, *but they are situated in the extreme margin of the southern district.* One witness from the south side described the medical relief as lamentably deficient; at the same time it was stated that Lambeth Infirmary was full.

Paragraph 588. It was suggested that certain hospitals might be removed from places where they are not so much required to localities where the accommodation is deficient. The Committee cannot regard this suggestion as practical, but they would strongly advise that more hospital accommodation should be provided south of the Thames, and were it possible to find the site, and were philanthropic endeavours to be made for further accommodation for the sick in London, a large general hospital would no doubt be of extreme value.

Paragraph 589. They are nevertheless convinced that more hospital accommodation is required south of the Thames.

The *Kentish Mercury* of Friday, July 15th, 1892, made one or two forcible observations on the proceedings at the recent Annual Meeting of the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary.

"The first of these is the increasing public value and importance of the Institution. Of this the Report, of which we printed a synopsis, gives striking evidence. The cases attended were in-patients at Hospital, 242; casualties attended at Hospital, 2,435; showing an increase over the preceding year of 1,439. These were in addition to the out and home patients, making a total with midwifery and dental cases of 12,771. As we have recently taken occasion to point out, a very important part of the work done by the Miller Hospital consists in the relief of persons suffering from accidents occurring in the district; in a large proportion of such cases the patients relieved are strangers in the locality, and no equivalent is given in the shape of subscriptions to the funds by the general public. This constitutes a claim on residents outside of our district, which, if presented in an adequate manner, we feel quite sure would be recognised. The truth is the Miller Hospital has taken too modest a position, as if it were a mere local institution. It is much more than that, and we are gratified to find that its claims to recognition have been brought into prominent notice in the third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Metropolitan Hospitals, &c., recently issued. That important document calls attention to the great deficiency of hospital accommodation on the south side of the Thames in language so striking that we are induced to quote a brief extract. It says :—

The Committee observe with regret that on the south side of the Thames there is little hospital accommodation compared with that on the north side. St. Thomas's Hospital and Guy's Hospital, already shown to be obliged for want of funds to close their doors to many of the sick poor, are the only large general hospitals south of the Thames, but they are situated in the extreme margin of the southern district.

We have frequently insisted on this fact as a reason for increasing the capacity of the Miller Hospital, and it is especially gratifying to observe that the Lords Committee directs notice to it as the probable nucleus of a new General Hospital. To quote again from the Report, it says :—

On the south side of the river, St. Thomas's and Guy's are the only general hospitals, neither of which is at present open to its fullest extent for patients (the Miller Memorial at Greenwich is the nucleus of a third); and the deficiency of the hospital accommodation for that part of London was strongly insisted on.

This appears to us to be a matter of great importance. With a recognition of this kind from so important an authority as this Select Committee of the House of Lords, not only of the desirability but of the practicability of developing the Miller Hospital into a much larger institution, adapted to meet the requirements of the district in which it is situated, time certainly should not be lost in taking the matter into consideration. It is quite certain that increased hospital accommodation in South-East London is urgently required. It is equally certain that Greenwich is the centre of the district where this accommodation is most needed, and here in the existing Miller Hospital is the opportunity afforded for the expansion of the institution to meet the requirements of the case."

See also *Burdett's Hospital Annual*, 1893.

"We are pleased to be able to announce that preliminary measures have been taken with a view to promote the carrying of this suggestion into effect, and although these are not yet sufficiently ripe for publication, yet they have proceeded far enough to obtain the express approval of Her Majesty the Queen of the project, who has graciously forwarded a contribution to the Fund proposed to be raised.—*Kentish Mercury*, 22nd July, 1892."

The present unequal distribution of the great Hospitals of London demands a re-arrangement so that they may be grouped in the different centres of the population of this great metropolis.

The *Lancet* in the annual summary of events in the medical world (Dec. 31st, 1892), makes the following remarks upon Hospital Administration.

"Apart from the scheme of control issued by the Committee of the House of Lords, the principal recommendation contained in the report is that relating to the foundation of a new hospital for the south of London—a recommendation for which much can be said on the ground of the needs of the district indicated, but which should be adopted only after an inquiry directed more pointedly to the matter in question. It may be admitted that the distribution of hospital accommodation in London, and especially south of the Thames, leaves much to be desired, and yet the proposal to correct this imperfection by the creation of a new institution to compete for the gifts of the charitable should be very jealously scanned and adopted only if in the end it should prove impossible to attain the desired result by any other means."

The extension of the Miller Hospital will fulfil all the requirements and, moreover, there would be this great advantage that no new institution would be created, and the needs of the whole district of S.E. London would be adequately met.

The Rochester Diocesan Society in their Report for the year 1891 (Report of the Rochester Diocesan Society, 1892, p. 19) remarks as follows in their appeal for the fund in this district.

“There is no diocese in the United Kingdom, the condition of which so urgently demands vigorous and persistent Mission Work as this our Diocese, which includes the whole of London south of the Thames, and where *a greater percentage of poverty is to be found than in any other part of the Metropolitan area.*

The population is close upon Two Millions, and still increases at about the rate of 35,000 a year, an addition consisting mainly of those who are unable to make spiritual provision for themselves. Mr. Charles Booth in his ‘Labour and Life of the People,’ vol. II, writes thus: ‘The highest percentage of poverty in any one block in South London, an area with about 33,000 inhabitants, lying between Blackfriars Bridge and London Bridge, having close upon 68 per cent. of poor. *The next in order is also to be found South of the Thames at Greenwich, where an area with 31,000 has fully 65 per cent.* North London follows, with nearly 61 per cent. in the neighbourhood of Goswell Road; and East London stands fourth on the list with 59 per cent. in a part of Bethnal Green. . . . Again, if in each case we take three contiguous areas, we get in Southwark and Bermondsey a population of 90,000 to 100,000, of whom 60 per cent. are poor; and *at Greenwich* for a similar number, 54 *per cent*; while Bethnal Green follows with 51 per cent., and North London takes the fourth place with 48 per cent.’ (N.B.—Blackfriars, London Bridge, Southwark, Bermondsey, and Greenwich are all in this Diocese) ‘. . . at every point South London takes the lead in this miserable competition.’

What a contrast this overcrowded district is to the condition of the neighbourhood at the commencement of the century!

The Rev. Daniel Lysons in his *Environs of London*, in 1811, wrote: "There are now 150 acres of arable land in the parish of Greenwich, 175 occupied by market gardens; about 530 marsh and lowland meadow; and about 310 upland meadow and pasture (including Greenwich Park); and at St. Paul's, Deptford, 250 acres of ground used as market gardens and 50 acres of arable land.'

POPULATION IN 1816. (*Lysons*).

Charlton	...	...	...	600
Deptford	...	...	...	19,833
Greenwich	...	...	...	16,947
Lewisham	...	...	...	6,625
Woolwich	...	...	...	17,054

ACREAGE AND POPULATION OF THAT PART OF THE NEW COUNTY OF LONDON
SITUATED IN THE OLD COUNTY OF KENT.

ACREAGE.	PARISHES (OR LIBERTY).	1861	1871	1881	1891	INHABITANTS PER ACRE 1891.
2,051	Greenwich	40,002	40,412	46,580	57,130	27.86
944	* Deptford, St. Paul's (in County of Kent [<i>not</i> Hatcham])	32,103	46,347	59,584	69,374	73.49
148	Deptford, St. Nicholas	8,139	6,474	7,901	6,828	46.13
3,372	Plumstead	24,502	28,259	33,252	52,436	15.55
1,504	Woolwich (North and South of River Thames)	41,695	35,557	36,212	40,566	26.97
1,306	Charlton	8,472	7,699	8,471	11,661	8.93
750	Kidbrooke (Liberty of)	804	1,865	2,433	2,298	3.06
5,774	Lewisham (the largest Parish in County of London)	22,808	36,525	53,053	72,274	12.52
1,238	Lee	6,000(?)	10,493	14,432	16,381	13.23
3,782	Eltham	2,867	4,064	5,048	5,682	1.50
20,869	Total (and average per Acre) ...	187,392(?)	217,695	265,966	334,630	16.03
	Increase over previous 10 years	—	30,303	49,291	67,664	
	Per centage of Increase ...	—	16.17	22.63	25.35	

NOTE.—20,869 acres = 32.60 square miles. The total Acreage of the County of London is 75,462, therefore the South-Eastern District as above defined = 27.65 per cent!!! The total Population of the County of London is 4,231,431 therefore South-Eastern District = 7.91 per cent. Total number of Inhabited Houses in the County of London is 557,134, total in above District about 51,000 = 9.16 per cent.

* Population of St. Paul's, Deptford, including Hamlet of Hatcham, was 101,252 in 1891; and area, 1,575 acres.

We have just seen from the figures quoted above that the majority of this rapidly and ever-increasing population of South-East London earn barely enough for their daily sustenance, much less medical assistance. This demand for assistance is yearly extending, and should be met by the wealthy at large, when the fact has become known that the needs of this district are even greater than those of East London.

There must be many persons in the neighbourhood who only require to know the real good this Charity is doing amongst the poor, to induce them to contribute towards its funds in order to carry on the noble work which the Institution has done for so very many years. The poor are equally relieved without distinction of age, sex, creed*or country.

Although it is true that the number of annual subscribers to the Dispensary has of late years shown a slight decrease, yet, in other respects, the help to the Institution has been most generous.

The subject of the financial accounts may be dismissed in stating that they are yearly presented to the Governors in the form required by the Council of Distribution of the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund, and are audited by a public chartered accountant.

Much has been effected in the past by the careful economy, judicious management, and the unremitting exertions of the Committee of the Dispensary. But with the increase of the work more assistance is yet required especially from the large employers of labour in the district, as we have in the immediate neighbourhood large factories for telegraph cables, marine and fire engine establishments, rope works, iron foundries, extensive soap works, &c.

The assistance of those who live outside the district is also necessary to maintain the Institution in its present state of efficiency, and to extend the excellent work it has undertaken. The Institution is so well known for its usefulness in the neighbourhood that it is only requisite for this to be more generally known to the public to ensure its support by them.

The greatest gratitude is due to the large Honorary Staff of Medical Officers who carry on a zealous and self-denying work for the cause of the Charity.

There are 25 Hon. Medical Officers in charge of Out and Home Patients, and at the present time 23 Districts in connection with the Dispensary Department.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE HOSPITAL AND THE
REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT.

"The proposed Extension of the Hospital has been submitted, by the Committee, to Her Majesty the Queen, who has been graciously pleased to approve the Scheme, and has forwarded a donation to start the Building Fund.

The Select Committee of the House of Lords on Metropolitan Hospitals, &c., in their third Report, 1892, draw attention to the "great Congestion of Hospital Accommodation North of the Thames," and mention the fact that "within a radius of one mile from the Middlesex Hospital (Berner's street, Oxford street,) there are 8 General and 26 Special Hospitals with an aggregate of 2,050 Beds, ' . . . ' in fact that all the Hospitals, with few exceptions, lie within a radius of about two miles square" (par. 238).

Hospital relief in South London is described as "lamentably insufficient;" and it is pointed out that "St. Thomas's and Guy's are the only large General Hospitals South of the Thames, and they are situated on the extreme edge of the Southern district" (par. 94), whilst the "Miller Memorial Hospital, at Greenwich," is mentioned as "the nucleus of a third large General Hospital" (par. 239).

The select Committee go on to "strongly advise (par. 588) that more Hospital Accommodation should be provided South of the Thames;" and they emphasize this recommendation by repeating it in par. 589.

With these facts brought prominently forward, by so great an authority, the Committee of this Hospital, which at present contains only the "lamentably deficient" number of 24 beds, deem that the duty of endeavouring

to enlarge it is imperatively cast upon them ; and this opinion was unanimously endorsed by the Annual General Meeting of Governors, held 30th June, 1892.

It has been calculated that the Building should be enlarged so as to hold at least 200 beds, if it is suitable to meet, to any extent, the requirements of this large and populous area ; and it has been computed that about £120,000 will be required to purchase the site and to carry out the desired work satisfactorily.

The Miller Hospital was founded, A.D. 1883, to perpetuate the memory of Canon Miller, late Vicar of Greenwich, the founder of Hospital Sunday ; an Institution which has been of incalculable benefit to the Funds of Hospitals all over the kingdom.

It was the first Hospital built in Great Britain with Circular Wards ; a system intended to afford greater facilities for efficient ventilation, as there are no corners for stagnant air ; and experience has shown that the belief in it was well founded. The Committee have therefore no hesitation in recommending the carrying out of the original plan of the building, which contemplated the enlargement of the Hospital.

It is situated between Greenwich and Deptford, the most densely populated part of the South-Eastern District, in the neighbourhood of many extensive manufactories where accidents are almost constantly occurring.

An instance of its constantly increasing usefulness, is that the number of accidents brought there the first year it was opened was 47, whilst in the last year, 1891-92, it was 2,435,—and in one week in the present year no less than 96 accidents were treated there.

The Hospital was affiliated to the Royal Kent Dispensary in 1883, on its Centenary, by the advice of 58 of the principal medical practitioners in the district.

The Dispensary forms a very extensive Out-patient department to the Hospital, larger indeed than at some of the older General Hospitals ; as the number of Out-patients attended annually numbers about 14,000, and constantly goes on increasing.

One witness before the Select Committee of the House of Lords—the Secretary of another Hospital—said, “at the Miller Hospital they have an enormous number of Out-patients (14,372), compared with the number of beds, and there are a large number of attendances which are not included here.”

It is a matter of constant regret to the Committee and the Medical Staff that great numbers of serious cases among the Out-patients, who would be much benefited by Hospital treatment, have to be refused admission for want of room—and this is more emphatically the case with regard to the accidents before mentioned.

The Royal Kent Dispensary is an Institution which has done yeoman's service in the neighbourhood as, for upwards of 100 years, it has supplied the medical wants of thousands of the poorer inhabitants in nearly the whole of South-Eastern London.

The population of the district served by the Royal Kent Dispensary, was in 1891, according to the Census return 367,076; being an increase of 82,450 persons in the last decennial period, 1881-1891, and of not less than 231,271 in 40 years. This increase in the population is rapidly spreading in an easterly direction, and is very largely composed of the labouring classes, and others whose incomes are small.

This district (shaded in the map) at the present time contains all that portion of the Old County of Kent situated in the New County of London, viz., Greenwich, Blackheath, Deptford (St. Paul's and St. Nicholas), Plumstead, Woolwich, Charlton, Kidbrooke, Lewisham (the 2nd largest Parish in the County of London), Lee and Eltham; an area of 20,721 acres (about $32\frac{1}{2}$ sq. miles), the total area of the County of London being 74,692 acres. Therefore the District served by the Royal Kent Dispensary is more than a quarter of the whole County of London.

The Rochester Diocesan Society in their Report for the year 1892, state on Page 19, “That there is no diocese

“in the United Kingdom, the condition of which so
 “urgently demands vigorous and persistent Mission Work
 “as this our Diocese, which includes the whole of London
 “South of the Thames, and where a greater percentage
 “of Poverty is to be found than in any part of the
 “Metropolitan area.

“The population is close upon Two Millions, and
 “still increases at about the rate of 35,000 a year, an
 “addition consisting mainly of those who are unable to
 “make spiritual provision for themselves. Mr. Charles
 “Booth in his ‘Labour and Life of the People,’ writes
 “thus: ‘The highest percentage of poverty in any one
 “‘block is in South London, an area with about 33,000
 “‘inhabitants, lying between Blackfriars Bridge and
 “‘London Bridge, having close upon 68 per cent. of poor.
 “‘The next in order is also to be found South of the
 “‘Thames at Greenwich, where an area with 31,000 has
 “‘fully 65 per cent. We get in Southwark and Bermond-
 “‘sey a population of 90,000 to 100,000 of whom 60 per
 “‘cent. are poor, and at Greenwich for a similar number,
 “‘54 per cent., while Bethnal Green follows with 51 per
 “‘cent., and North London takes the fourth place with
 “‘48 per cent.; *at every point South London takes the*
 “*‘lead in this miserable competition.’*”

There are in the County of London, *i.e.*, the “Regis-
 tration County” or Inner London, plus Penge—according
 to the Medical Directory—19 General Hospitals and 12
 Minor Hospitals (Cottage and Pay), with 5,400 beds;
 and 75 Special Hospitals with 4,758 beds—being a total
 of 106 Hospitals with 10,158 beds; whilst the population
 of the County was 4,211,056—according to the census
 returns for 1891—giving 240 Hospital beds for 100,000
 inhabitants.

The congestion of Hospital Accommodation in the
 centre district is even greater than is stated in the Report
 of the Select Committee of the House of Lords. If we
 take a larger circle, say with a radius of $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles, and
 its centre at the British Museum (*vide* Map) we find
 within it 68 Hospitals with 7,659 beds. The population

of this Central District was, in 1891, about 1,225,000, a decrease of 70,000 in 10 years; and yet it contains about three-quarters of the Hospital beds of London, or 625 beds to 100,000 inhabitants.

In the South-Eastern District there are only 7 Hospitals with 363 beds, and in this list is included the Seamen's Hospital, which devotes (on an average) 22 beds to local accidents and urgent cases. There are therefore only 160 Hospital beds to serve this rapidly increasing district, with its population approaching half a million—about 44 beds per 100,000 inhabitants, or less still if we include some of the neighbouring parishes which are not in Kent.

The site of the Hospital is most convenient of access from all parts of the district. The Cars of the London Tramcar Company run by the door, northward to New Cross, Hatcham, and Peckham, and southward to East Greenwich, Charlton, Woolwich, and Plumstead. Those of the South-Eastern Company, with a terminus at Greenwich, run to Lewisham and Catford, and will probably ere long go to Forest Hill, Sydenham, &c. The South-Eastern Railway has Stations at Greenwich, New Cross, and Lewisham; and the London, Chatham, and Dover, at Blackheath Hill and Greenwich—all quite close.

Enclosed is a list of the Voluntary Hospitals of London, taken from the Medical Directory; also a Map of the County of London, showing the Sites of all the Voluntary Hospitals in it, from which may be seen at a glance the "Congestion of Hospital Accommodation" in the Central districts spoken of in the Report of the Select Committee, and also the poverty of the Southern districts in that respect.

The enlargement of the Miller Hospital would supply the wants of the South-Eastern District. The Governors and Committee of this Institution therefore beg most respectfully and earnestly to ask your kind co-operation in carrying out their scheme; and moreover they venture to hope that the success with which the

Royal Kent Dispensary has been carried on for upwards of 100 years, will be a guarantee that the best possible use will be made of any money contributed for this purpose; whilst the ever increasing demand for the assistance of the Institution shows, without doubt, that it stands very high in the estimation of the poor.

Although the inhabitants of the district cordially support the Institution, the Committee feel that sufficient money cannot be collected locally to carry out the proposed Enlargement of the Hospital to the extent stated to be desirable in the Report of the Committee of the House of Lords. They therefore appeal to the general public, and more especially to the Guilds and Merchants of the City of London, to subscribe the amount needed, and they feel confident that, when the necessities of the district, which contains so many thousands of the very poorest in London, are made known, they will not appeal in vain."

For the present it has been decided to add a few more beds to the present small number to avoid a disaster which might occur from so small a Hospital being placed in the midst of the densely populated and impoverished South-Eastern London. It has happened more than once, a few years ago, that a patient, with inflammation of the lungs or other serious illness, has died on the way to London, there being no Hospital accommodation in the district.

The pressing demands of the poor in this populous district will be met, to some extent, by the carrying out of this portion of the above plan.

A special general meeting of Governors was held at the Board room of the Institution on Friday, 14th April, 1893, to receive the following report of the Committee appointed "to determine the minimum number of beds that should be provided by the authorities of the Miller Hospital."

SIR THOMAS CRAWFORD, K.C.B., in the Chair.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

"The special committee, appointed by resolution of the Governors of February 6th, 1893, met on the 4th and 11th of March, and considered the resolution quoted above, on which they are directed to determine and report :—(1) What is the minimum number of beds which the pressing needs of the poor imperatively demand should be provided by the authorities of the Miller Hospital, and (2) What will be the cost of making the necessary additions to the existing building, with an estimate of the income which will be required to maintain the extra beds to be provided. The committee having carefully considered the report of the Extension Sub-Committee with maps hereto annexed, as well as the needs of the wide district served by the Royal Kent Dispensary (shown in the map), see no reason to modify the opinion already given, 'that the building should be enlarged so as to hold at least 200 beds, if it is suitable to meet the requirements of this large and populous area.' It may be well to state briefly but clearly the grounds which have led this committee to concur in this opinion. (1) The district is a very large one, including within its area Deptford, Greenwich, Charlton, Woolwich, Plumstead, Eltham, Kidbrook, Lee, Lewisham, and Sydenham. (2) Some of these, especially Deptford and Greenwich, which are in the immediate proximity of the Miller Hospital, are not only very populous but very poor. The population of the whole district amounts to 367,076, and includes areas in which the percentage is very low, one district, Greenwich, with a population of 31,000, having 65 per cent. of poor. (3) The hospital accommodation within reasonable limits as to distance consists of—the Miller Hospital, 22 beds; the Blackheath and

Charlton Cottage Hospital, 18 ; Eltham Cottage Hospital, 10 ; St. John's Lewisham, 28 ; Woolwich Cottage Hospital, 12 ; Women and Children's Home, Sydenham, 50 (all children) ; Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich (average), 22 ; total (including the 50 beds for children at Sydenham), 162 beds. Of these, some are partly self-supporting, the patients being required to contribute more or less towards their own maintenance, but were all the beds free, and were admission unrestricted as regards letters of recommendation from subscribers, the provision is obviously inadequate for such a district, and falls short of that existing in other parts of London. For example, in a $2\frac{1}{4}$ mile radius round the British Museum there are 68 hospitals, providing 7,659 beds, which is equal to $6\frac{1}{4}$ beds per 1,000 inhabitants, and in that part of the county of London north of the Thames the number of beds, including several special hospitals, is 7,674, or nearly three beds for every 1,000 inhabitants ; while in that portion of the county south of the Thames there are $1\frac{1}{2}$ beds for each 1,000 of population, the proportion in the Royal Kent Dispensary district being 162 beds for 367,076 inhabitants, or less than half a bed for every 1,000 of population. Assuming that the Miller Hospital is to be increased to 200 beds as suggested in the report of the Extension Sub-Committee, this would give for the district a total of 340, or 27 less than one bed per 1,000 inhabitants, a provision which those most competent to judge regard as a very low minimum. In order to test still further the need for increased hospital accommodation the committee have endeavoured to obtain reliable information as to the number refused admission into the hospitals in the district on account of want of room, and also the number admitted into hospitals in other parts of London from the Royal Kent Dispensary district. Unfortunately no reliable statistics are available, although the necessity for such refusal in the case of the Miller Hospital is known to have been of frequent occurrence. There is, however, ample evidence of the frequent admission of patients from the district into various London hospitals, a large proportion of whom would, it is reasonable to suppose, have sought relief nearer home had it been known that equally suitable accommodation was available. This has been put beyond all doubt by the opening of an ophthalmic branch in connexion with the Dispensary. The foregoing statement does not include the hospital accommodation provided by the Guardians of the Poor or the Metropolitan Asylums Board, and

(For List see over.)

DIAGRAM OF THE COUNTY OF LONDON SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE METROPOLITAN HOSPITALS AND THE DEFICIENCY OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION SOUTH OF THE THAMES.



Line A.B. : By covering alternately with a piece of paper the portion of the diagram lying North and South of the line A.B. the unequal distribution of the Hospitals is startlingly apparent.

The deficiency of Hospital Accommodation in South London is much worse than it looks if the true test, viz., Beds per Head, be taken.

REFERENCE.

This List consists of all London Hospitals, other than the Rate-Supported, contained in the Medical Directory for 1891.

NORTH OF THAMES.

SOUTH OF THAMES.

No.	HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF BEDS.	TOTAL BEDS.	No.	HOSPITALS.	NUMBER OF BEDS.	TOTAL BEDS.
GENERAL HOSPITALS.							
1.	St. Bartholomew	...	750				
2.	Charing Cross	...	180				
3.	King's College	...	220				
4.	London	...	800				
5.	Middlesex	...	308				
6.	St. George's	...	351				
7.	St. Mary's	...	281				
8.	University College	...	208				
9.	Westminster	...	215				
10.	Great Northern Central	...	78				
11.	Metropolitan	...	78				
12.	London Temperance	...	66				
13.	North-West London	...	48				
14.	Royal Free	...	160				
15.	West London	...	160				
			3,843				1,286
COTTAGE AND MINOR HOSPITALS.							
16.	Cottage, Mildmay Park	...	31				
17.	Mildmay Mission, Bethnal Green	...	32				
18.	Queen's Jubilee	...	20				
			83				
HOSPITALS FOR PAYING PATIENTS.							
p 19.	For Gentlewomen during temporary illness	...	25				
p 20.	Hampstead Home Hospital	...	25				
p 21.	Home Hospitals Association	...	24				
			74				
TOTAL GENERAL HOSPITALS			4,000				1,400
SPECIAL HOSPITALS.							
22.	Cancer Hospital	...	120				
23.	Children—Belgrave	...	23				
24.	Cheyne	...	50				
25.	East London	...	102				
26.	For Sick Children	...	175				
27.	North-Eastern	...	55				
28.	Paddington Green	...	27				
29.	Victoria	...	74				
30.	Consumption—City of London	...	164				
31.	Brompton	...	321				
32.	Infirmary for, Margaret Street	...	...				
33.	North London, Hampstead	...	...				
34.	Royal, City Road	...	80				
35.	Cripple's Nursery	...	48				
36.	Ear and Throat—Metropolitan, Howland Street	...	...				
37.	Royal, Soho	...	10				
38.	Epilepsy—Regent's Park	...	25				
39.	National	...	175				
40.	West End	...	10				
41.	Fever—London Fever	...	200				
42.	Fistula—Gordon	...	11				
43.	St. Mark's	...	34				
44.	French Hospital	...	60				
45.	German do.	...	125				
46.	Heart—National, Soho Square	...	26				
47.	Hip—Alexandra, Queen's Square	...	80				
48.	Homoeopathic	...	94				
49.	Speech and Ear—Henrietta Street	...	...				
50.	Incurable—For Women, Woodside	...	52				
51.	For Children, Maids Vale	...	...				
52.	St. Cyprian, Regent's Park	...	16				
53.	St. John, Gt. Ormond Street	...	50				
54.	Invalid Asylum, Stoke Newington	...	28				
55.	Italian Hospital	...	28				
56.	Lock do.	...	225				
57.	Lunacy—St. Luke's	...	200				
58.	Lying-in—British, Long Acre	...	25				
59.	City of London	...	34				
60.	St. John the Divine, Chelsea	...	12				
61.	Queen Charlotte	...	56				
62.	Mental—British, Euston Road	...	...				
63.	Ophthalmic—Central, London	...	13				
64.	Royal London, Moorfields	...	100				
65.	Royal Westminster	...	30				
66.	St. Andrew's, Well Street	...	...				
67.	Western, Marylebone Road	...	20				
68.	Orthopaedic—City	...	40				
69.	National	...	38				
70.	Royal	...	50				
71.	Poplar Hospital for Accidents	...	51				
72.	Skin—London Skin, Cranbourne Street	...	...				
73.	St. John's, Leicester Square	...	32				
74.	Western, Gt. Portland Street	...	...				
75.	Small Pox—Highgate	...	108				
76.	Stone—St. Peter's	...	24				
77.	Throat and Ear—Central, Gray's Inn Rd.	...	17				
78.	Golden Square	...	21				
79.	Gt. Portland Street	...	4				
80.	Women—Chelsea	...	60				
81.	Soho Square	...	66				
82.	New Hospital for, Euston Rd.	...	42				
83.	Women and Children—Grosvenor	...	14				
84.	Samaritan Free	...	55				
			3,674				1,084
GRAND TOTAL			7,674				2,484

SUMMARY.

	GENERAL HOSPITALS.			SPECIAL HOSPITALS.			ALL HOSPITALS.		
	Number of Beds.	Per cent.	Beds per 100,000 Persons.	Number of Beds.	Per cent.	Beds per 100,000 Persons.	Number of Beds.	Per cent.	Beds per 100,000 Persons.
NORTH OF THAMES	4,000	74	149	3,674	77	136	7,674	75	285
SOUTH OF THAMES	1,400	26	90	1,084	23	70	2,484	25	160
ALL LONDON	5,400	100	128	4,758	100	112	10,158	100	240

paid for out of the rates. The average number of beds now available for casualties at the Seamen's Hospital has, however, been included, although the committee cannot say whether they may be at all times relied upon; much will probably depend upon the needs of that institution. Having briefly set forth the needs for further accommodation, the committee enquired into the best method of meeting this in connexion with the present hospital. The architect who built it is of opinion, subject to correction by a more careful survey than the time then at his disposal permitted, that the present circular block would bear another storey, thus adding 10 beds, and that a similar block might be erected, as originally intended, on the south side, on ground belonging to the hospital, but let on lease for a term of years. This would enlarge the present hospital to 62 beds, and go a considerable way towards meeting the more pressing local requirements. It is essential, however, if this addition to the present building be made, that, on sanitary grounds alone, the space between the hospital and the Congregational Church and Morden College cottages be kept entirely clear of buildings, and that all the space to the west, lying between the Morden College cottages and Wellington Terrace on the Greenwich Road, and now partly occupied as a site for stables, be entirely cleared and kept an open space, so as to secure the free circulation of pure air round the hospital. Indeed, this clearance is demanded in the interests of the existing hospital, in which surgical cases involving serious operations are frequently under treatment. Such an augmentation of beds involves the provision of additional quarters for the nursing staff, as well as an operating theatre and suitable offices for such an institution. The work of the out-patient department is seriously hampered for want of suitable accommodation. These requisites might be met in part by a basement storey to be provided under the new wing, and in part by a rearrangement of the present Dispensary, and if necessary the addition of a storey to it, in which suitable apartments for some of the nursing staff could be secured. It is not possible to fix with any degree of accuracy the cost of these additions without detailed estimates, which the committee are not authorised to procure, but from such information as they have been able to obtain the enlargement of the hospital may be carried out for about £200 per bed, or £8,000. The alterations and additions to the dispensary may be roughly estimated at £2,000. The clearance of the site of the new wing and the requisite open

space around and in front should be provided for, but the committee are not in a position to say what the cost will be. It will not probably exceed £2,000. The annual cost of the maintenance of the additional beds may be estimated at about £60 per bed, or £2,400 per annum in addition to the present outlay. Should it be determined to add still further to the hospital accommodation to be provided in this locality, a further clearance to the requisite extent must be made for the new blocks of wards. If these are to be provided on the pavilion plan to accommodate 138 patients, which would still be under the estimated needs of the district, as explained above, and if they are to be organised and worked as a part of the Miller Hospital it will be necessary to purchase the whole of Wellington Terrace, and possibly also a portion, if not the whole, of the Terrace to the west, and abutting on the open space in front of the present hospital. The committee have not thought it expedient to enquire into the probable cost of such clearance, but in the event of an unreasonable demand being made there is no absolute necessity for fixing on that site. The new pavilion must be complete in itself, so that it could, if necessary, be erected elsewhere, but there is no other site in the immediate vicinity on which such a block of wards could be conveniently placed and worked as part of the Miller Hospital. The cost of such a pavilion for, say, 138 beds, with the requisite domestic offices, nurses' quarters, &c., would probably amount to about £300 per bed, or £41,400 exclusive of the cost of site. The cost of the latter, with a liberal margin for contingencies, might be taken at £8,600, or a grand total of £60,000, for clearances and erection of the requisite accommodation for 178 additional beds. The committee concur in the view of the Extension Sub-Committee that a general hospital of 200 beds is a convenient size, and quite as much as the most sanguine can hope to realise. They have not, therefore, included the 27 beds required to augment the accommodation in the district to one bed per thousand inhabitants. The only other point on which the committee have to report is the cost of maintenance of these extra beds. It has been already stated that the 40 additional beds to be added to the Miller Hospital on its present site will involve an annual charge of £2,400. The additional 138 beds to be provided for in a new pavilion will, if kept full, involve, at the same rate per bed, a further annual charge of £8,280, or a grand total of £10,680 per annum. The capital required to meet this annual charge in perpetuity is

a matter of easy calculation, but your committee think it is right to state that a complete endowment was not contemplated by the sub-committee when they suggested that an appeal should be made to the public for £120,000. This sum would suffice to provide the requisite accommodation, and leave a margin of some £60,000 as a reserve to carry on the work of the hospital during seasons when from any causes the flow of benevolence might be checked or fall short of actual requirements. If the present needs as to accommodation are provided for with a reasonable margin for contingencies, the future support of this excellent institution may, this committee think, be safely left in the future, as it has been in the past, to a benevolent public."

The CHAIRMAN, Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., said, as chairman of the Special Committee, it devolved upon him to move the reception of their report, and in doing so he had very little to add to the report itself. The subject as to the extent of accommodation for meeting the requirements of that large district was reported upon by the House of Lords Committee, and from that report came the report of the Special Committee, as to meeting the requirements of that half of the south side of the Thames. The governors of that hospital, thinking it was a good opportunity to appeal to the residents of that district, referred the matter to a committee, and a report and map were furnished, and the committee made a report, and were unanimous in the opinion that increased hospital accommodation was needed, and carried the report unanimously, leaving the question of the amount to be provided for the consideration of the governors. The committee considered they could increase the number of beds in that hospital to about 60 for a comparatively small sum, considering the amount required to establish a general hospital. But if the governors thought the generosity of the public would enable them to go in for a further scheme it was for them to say so, but they could take the report either *en bloc* or a portion only. He asked them to receive the report, and that it be entered upon the minutes.

It was carried with but one dissentient ;
"That the report be adopted, and that the General Committee be and is hereby instructed to take the necessary steps to carry into effect,

as an instalment, that portion of the report which contemplates the augmentation of the present hospital by 40 beds, in the hope that as funds become available the scheme may be completed."

An Institution of such long standing, and which has done so vast an amount of good work, will need still greater help in the future, and must not be allowed to be neglected for any novel scheme for alleviating the poor of South-East London.

"The blessing to the poorer classes of good medical assistance during sickness cannot be over-estimated; for, if to all persons sickness is a great trial, on the labouring classes it presses with peculiar severity, and no kind of relief, perhaps, is so acceptable, none certainly so little liable to abuse, as medical aid in time of sickness." This is especially true of this Institution. The necessitous demands of the in-patients at the Hospital and of the lying-in patients speak for themselves, while the abuse of Charity by home patients is rendered almost impossible by the distribution of letters by the Governors to necessitous persons only, and by the careful supervision which the Medical Officers of the districts exercise in their care of these patients at their own dwellings.

“Let every one according to his capacity, lend a helping hand in the good work to which much has already been done, but which now needs more than ever the assistance of all, for it may truly be said that poverty and need demand free help for every sufferer at any hour.”



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1893.

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Index of Names.

- Abbott, Geo., 232
 Absolom, Rev. C. S., B.A., 241
 Ackland, Rev. F. G., D.D., 223, 241
 Adelaide, Queen, 66, 77, 97
 Adey, H., 113, 251
 Agutter, Jas., 2
 Ainger, Rev. Thos., 43, 99, 240, 241, 242
 Albert, H.R.H. Prince, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, 79, 80, 97, 124
 Aldridge, C. M., 74
 Allen, —, 89
 Alston, Edward, 17, 142
 Angerstein, John, M.P., 63, 65, 68, 97, 102, 120, 122, 123, 248
 Angerstein, John Julius, 31, 123
 Angerstein, Maj.-Gen. J. J. W., 123
 Angerstein, Wm., J.P., 123, 216, 282
 Appleton, Joseph, M.D., 89, 230
 Ashford, John, 111
 Ashton, Job, 255, 286
 Atkins, Ernest, 234
 Atkins, Francis, 146, 170
 Atkins, Francis Thos., 233
 Atkins, John, 90, 117, 229
 Atkins, Wm., 90, 117, 229
 Atkins, Wm., 231
 Atkins, Wm., F.R.C.S., 230
 Armstrong, G. W., 170
 Arthur, H.R.H. Prince, Duke of Connaught, 132
 Attorney General, The, 113, 251
 Attwood, M. Wolverly, M.P., 63, 65, 78, 102, 120
 Austin, Edward Vaughan, 76, 229
 Austen, Col. Thos., M.P., 103
 Bailey, H. F., 170, 235
 Bakewell, Robt. H., M.D., 231
 Banning, H. T., 286
 Bardsley, Rev. J. W., M.A., 245
 Baring, Rt. Hon. Sir F. T., Bart., M.P., 102, 120
 Barker, Rev. John Theodore, 36, 237
 Barnard, E. G., M.P., 51, 54, 65
 Barnes-Lawrence, Rev. M.A., 246, 247, 286
 Barton, —, 48
 Batley, W. Fox, 286
 Battenberg, Prince Henry of, 207
 Bayley, Rev. George J., M.A., 286
 Bean, Mrs., 249
 Beasley, Rev. J., 135, 252
 Beatrice, H.R.H. Princess, 207, 208, 209, 210
 Beck, Rev. Thos., 36
 Bell, W. T., 235
 Bennett, John, 17
 Benwell, Henry, 90, 229
 Bernays, Herbert W., 170
 Berry, Rev. Chas. A., 244
 Best, R., 43
 Beveridge, W. W. O., M.B., 235
 Bexley, Lord, 39, 46, 47, 50, 52, 62, 64, 65, 66, 77, 79, 82, 97, 102, 108, 226
 Bickerton, Geo., 13, 17, 228
 Bill, Mrs., 252
 Birch, —, 229
 Bird, —, 251
 Black, J. Hurdis, M.D., 230
 Blackmur, W. B., 288
 Blick, Rev. Edward, 60
 Bonner, Bridget, 18, 22

- Boord, T. W., M.P., 213, 214,
 218, 282
 Booth, Chas., 264, 272
 Booth, John Fitzgerald, 110
 Boshier, Miss, 108, 110
 Bothwell, Geo. Granville, 142, 233
 Bowen, A. L., 169, 234
 Bower, Miss, 249
 Bowman, G., 109
 Boyd, Robert, M.D., 51, 113
 Bradley, Richard H., M.D., 117,
 170, 230
 Braidley, Mrs., 249
 Brandon & Ritchie, Messrs., 111
 Brandram, Thos., 51
 Brandram, Rev. Andrew, 43, 223,
 240, 242
 Brecon, Rev. Edwards, Archdeacon
 of, 24, 223
 Brett, Mrs., 248
 Bright, John, 181
 Bristow, Col. Wm., V.D., 123, 139,
 143, 171, 186, 200, 210, 212,
 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218,
 225, 227, 282
 Bristow, Rev. Canon Rhodes,
 M.A., 252, 286
 Brockelbank, Thos., 63
 Bromley, Samuel, 229
 Brookhouse, C. T., M.D., 170
 Brown, A. J., 286
 Brown, J., 231
 Brown, Sam. Wm., F.R.C.S., 76,
 90, 107, 122, 229
 Brown, Sam S., M.A., 232
 Brown, Wm. Henry, F.R.C.S.,
 117, 122, 231
 Brown, S. Cowper, 228
 Brown, Alex. Stewart, F.R.C.S.
 Ed., 236, 284
 Browne, E. M., 252
 Browne, G. H., 249
 Browne, John, 229
 Bucke, Rev. B., M.A., 246
 Bungey, Stephen, 12, 17, 32, 228
 Bulling, —, 6
 Burch, Rev. Samuel, 240
 Burdett, H. C., 29, 161, 164, 179,
 188, 197
 Burford, —, 251
 Burgess, H. W., 249
 Burney, Rev. Chas., D.D., 34,
 35, 37
 Burney, Rev. Chas. Parr, 34, 35,
 223, 239, 241
 Burney, Walter C. S., 170
 Burrige, Wm. A., 142
 Burroughs, John E. B., 170
 Burroughs, J. T. R., 231
 Burton, Herbert C., 170, 233
 Burton, John Moulden, F.R.C.S.,
 117, 122, 170, 204, 230
 Burton, Joseph Stewart, 117, 122,
 231
 Burton, Thomas, 129
 Bush, Geo., 117
 Butler, John, 40, 76, 228
 Butler, John, 122, 230
 Butler, John Matthew, M.D., 117,
 122, 231
 Cabban, Thos., 129, 252
 Cable, G. H., 169, 233
 Caley, Miss, 249
 Cambridge, H.R.H. The Duke of,
 K.G., 77, 97, 98
 Cameron, Rev. Francis, M.A.,
 141, 244
 Camden, The Marquis, 120
 Canterbury, His Grace the Arch-
 bishop of, 98, 104, 242
 Carnarvon, Thomas, 10, 16, 32, 228
 Carr, G., 288
 Carr, Wm., M.D., 76, 86, 90, 96,
 117, 122, 129, 148, 229, 252
 Carr, Wm. Ward, M.D., 233
 Carpenter, George, 286
 Carter, —, 251
 Carter, Howard B., 169, 234
 Carter, Richard S., 230
 Carttar, Chas., 229
 Carttar, Chas. Joseph, 46, 86, 96,
 117, 121, 129, 139, 227, 251

- Carttar, E. Arundel, 116, 179, 286
 Carttar, Joseph, 32, 39, 42, 46, 227
 Carttar, Thos., 2, 3
 Carttar, Thos., 142
 Caryl, W. Arthur, 122, 231
 Castle, R. H., 252
 Cator, Colonel, R.A., 97, 98
 Cattell, G. Trew, M.D., 236, 284
 Cecil, Lord Hugh, 225
 Chamberlain, Wm., 3, 10
 Champaloup, —, 250
 Chandler, Thomas, 117, 230
 Chapman, Rev. W., 239
 Chapman, Rev. Henry, 241
 Chatfield, Francis, 3, 10
 Church, —, 141
 Clapton, Edward, M.D., 146, 169, 283
 Clarence, —, 254
 Clark, Charles, 248
 Clark, Rev. F. Storer, M.A., 255, 286
 Clark, F. Le Gros, F.R.C.S., 117
 Clarke, Chas. F., 234
 Clarke, Ernest, M.D., 224, 234, 254, 283, 284, 286
 Clarke, G. W., 150, 252
 Clarke, Rev. —, 243
 Clarke, Rev. —, 124
 Clarke, Maj.-General Sir Andrew, 190, 195
 Clarke, Reginald, 170, 234
 Clarke, G. W., 151
 Clarke, W. H., 252
 Clendon, C., 251
 Clendon, J. C., 117
 Cobbett, F. M., 150
 Cock, Edward, F.R.C.S., 117
 Coetlogon, Rev. C. E. de, 24, 237
 Cogan, Cecil C., M.D., 117, 232
 Cole, Joseph H., 209, 221, 249
 Coles, Herbert D., M.B., C.M., 285
 Coley, Daniel, 31, 228
 Collett, Rev. Wm., 244
 Collins, Mrs. Jane, 249
 Collicott, Frederick, 230
 Collyer, Rev. W. Bengo, D.D., 35, 239, 240
 Collyer, Thomas, 35
 Connaught, H.R.H. the Duke of, Prince Arthur, 132
 Constable, Abraham, 10
 Conyers, Rev. Richard, D.D., 2, 4
 Cooper, Charles, 85
 Cooper, George, 230
 Cooper, Peter, 170, 234
 Corder, Fred. J., 282
 Corder & Haycraft, Messrs, 202
 Couchman, H., 249
 Couchman, John, 129
 Cousens, J., 51
 Cowan, Rev. E., M.A., 245
 Cox, F. G., 218, 286
 Cox, Roland F., 234
 Crawford, Sir Thomas, K.C.B., 275, 279, 283, 286
 Creasey, Thos., 10
 Creed, Thomas, M.D., 117, 122, 169, 220, 221, 230, 283
 Critchley, Rev. G., B.A., 286
 Croft, John, F.R.C.S., 146, 283
 Croft, Thomas, 248
 Crookenden, Miss Nellie, 254
 Crouch, —, 250
 Crouch, Thos., 250
 Cundy, Rev. Dr., 246
 Currey, —, 3
 Custance, H. N., 203
 Dale, Rev. H., M.A., 56, 223, 242
 Darnley, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 50, 53
 Dartmouth, The Rt. Hon. Wm. Walter Fifth Earl of, 63, 102, 103, 120, 124, 166, 171, 174, 177, 179, 206, 207, 209, 213, 214, 216, 222, 226
 Dartmouth, The Rt. Hon. William H. Sixth Earl of, 222, 226, 282

- Dashwood, E. S., 235
 Davies, Major C. D. 149, 151, 252,
 253, 254
 Davies, Methusalem, 10, 16, 228
 Davies, P. A., 151, 252
 Davies, Sidney, M.D., 235
 Davies, Rev. S. Russell, M.A.,
 125, 244
 Davies, Rev. John, M.A., 243
 Davis, D., 2
 Davis, Mrs., 249
 Delahoy, J., 31
 Dexter, Rev. W. K., 246
 Dickson, Alexander, 286
 Dillon, Rev. R. C., D.D., 41, 105,
 240
 Dinwiddy, Thos., F.S.I., 288
 Dockrell, Morgan, M.D., 235
 Dodd, James, 252
 Domville, H. J., C.B., R.N., 170
 Dowling, Richard, 2
 Downing, Edward, 117, 231
 Downing, Edward Hugh, 232
 Downing, Geo., M.D., 117, 121,
 122, 230
 Drake, A. Thomson, M.B., 235,
 283, 284, 286
 Drummond, Rev. Arthur, M.A.,
 46, 103, 241, 242
 Dudman, —, 3
 Duke, John, 170
 Duncan, Col., M.P., 207
 Duncan, L. L., F.S.A., 28, 105,
 107
 Dundas, Capt. Deans, M.P., 97
 Dundas, Admiral Sir Jas. W.
 Deans, G.C.B., M.P., 103, 120
 Dunn, E. O., 252
 Dunn, Elmhurst, 150
 Durour, Mrs., 249

 Eagleton, Edward, Alderman, 111
 Edinburgh, Lord Provost of, 18
 Edwards, Alfred, 233
 Edwards, Rev. Archdeacon, 11, 237

 Elder, Rev. G., 245
 Elliott, Rev. G., 42, 240
 Ellis, John, 248
 Elphinstone, Robert, 233
 Evans, G. F., M.D., 59, 113
 Eve, R. Wafford, M.B., 115, 116,
 117, 121, 170, 231
 Evelyn, W. J., J.P., 179, 183, 184,
 216, 282
 Eyre, Rev. John, 237
 Ezard, E. H., M.D., D.Sc., 235,
 283

 Farnall, Col. Harry B., C.B., 139,
 140, 149, 227
 Farar, Samuel, 6, 16, 228
 Farnaby, Rev. Sir Charles, 248
 Farnborough, Lord, 54, 63
 Faskett, Miss, 249
 Faucit, —, 250
 Fegan, Richard, M.D., 170, 233
 Fenn, Rev. Joseph, 46, 48, 240, 243
 Fenn, Miss, 47, 48
 Fiddaman, —, 253
 Field, —, (New Cross), 204, 249
 Ffinch, Rev. Benjamin S., B.A.,
 51, 55, 103, 111, 242
 Ffinch, Matthew, 55
 Finch, Alfred, 170, 233
 Finch, Frederick, 44, 90, 229
 Finch, Frederick Cotton, M.D., 76,
 87, 90, 230
 Finch, Major-General J. W., 225,
 255, 286
 Finch, Robert, M.D., 170, 233
 Filmer, Sir Edmund, Bart., M.P.,
 65, 75, 102
 Fisher, Thos. C., M.B., M.Ch.,
 169, 233
 Fleming, Chas., 32
 Forde, Rev. A. T., 145, 245, 246
 Forman, Edward William, 36, 227
 Forsyth, Alex., M.D., 170
 Fountain, R. Barnard, 249
 Francis, Henry, 51

Freeman, Rev. —, 238
 Freeman, Richard Thos., 170, 232
 Freeman, Robt. Geo., M.D., 232
 Fulcher, Frederick Brooker, 230
 Fuller, Courtenay J., 236, 283, 284,
 285
 Furze, F., 253

Gardiner, Samuel, 50, 75, 84, 88,
 89, 90, 227
 Geary, Sir William, Bart., 31, 65, 68
 Gemsa, Christr., 76, 90, 229
 Gilbert, Francis, 205
 Gildhart, —, 248
 Giles, Samuel, M.D., 232
 Goode, Rev. Wm., 238
 Goodhart, Rev. G. C., 244
 Goodhew, Phillip 2, 3, 31, 227
 Goodhew, William, 1, 2, 3, 8, 16,
 185, 227
 Goodhew, William, 227
 Gooding, Ralph, M.D., J.P., 232,
 283
 Gordon, Adam, 43, 50, 51, 75, 227
 Gordon, Alexander, M.D., 5
 Gordon, W. C., 151
 Goulden, H. W., 235
 Gray, Miss Sarah, 248
 Green, John, 229
 Green, J. L., 12, 17, 228
 Green, Miss S., 249
 Greenshaw, Rev. J., 51
 Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir George, 124
 Grierson, Sir Alex., Bart., 286
 Griffith, E. C., 231
 Griffith, Samuel, M.D., 117
 Groome, Walter, M.B., 236, 283,
 284
 Grundy, Rev. C. H., M.A., 286
 Guy, Miss Mary, 248
 Greenlaw, Rev. R. B., 241

Hacker, —, 252
 Haddo, Lord, 132
 Hadey, —, 113
 Halcombe, W., 248
 Hales, Josh., 10
 Hall, Rev. Andrew, 223, 238
 Hall, Henry, 171, 174, 201
 Hall, Rev. R., 243
 Halsted, Rev. T. D., 244
 Hardcastle, —, 250
 Harbord, Hon. and Rev. J., 245
 Harman, Mrs., 249
 Harris, Sir Augustus, Sheriff, 222
 Harris, John, 249
 Harrison, Geo., 9, 142
 Harrison, Rev. Richard, 237
 Hart, Rev. Hy. Martyn, 245
 Hartt, Chas. H., 169, 234, 283, 286
 Hatch, Samuel C., 162, 286
 Hatfull, Robert, 76, 86, 90, 96, 117,
 229
 Havilland, Major-General de, 287
 Hawkesworth, E. T., 235, 284
 Hawkins, John, 76, 90, 229
 Haycraft, A. Conyers, 218, 287
 Haycraft, J. S., 44
 Haycraft, Thos., 2, 10
 Haycraft, W. Tutin, M.D., 76, 81,
 85, 87, 90, 91, 97, 109, 111, 113
 Haynes, John A., M.D., 170
 Heath, C. J., F.R.C.S., 235, 283,
 287
 Heath, J. H., 287
 Hebdin, J., 249
 Henderson, Joseph, 232
 Henley, John, 32, 103, 142
 Henry, John P., M.D., 236, 284
 Hester, John, 10
 Hewitt, —, 3
 Heyne, C., 91
 Hill, Rev. Rowland, 31, 238
 Hill, Rowland, 255
 Hessey, Archdeacon, 162
 Hillingdon, Lord, D.L., J.P., 282

- Hillman, John, 248
 Hillman, Miss, 251
 Hingston, Wm. F., M.B., 234
 Hitchcock, Hy. Knight, M.D., 232
 Hodges, Thos. Law, 51, 53, 68
 Hoggan, Wm., M.D., 121, 231
 Holding, W. E., 287
 Holland, W., 249
 Hollins, William, 249
 Holloway, Mrs., 108
 Holloway, H. L., 171, 174, 201
 Holmes, Jno., 10
 Holmestead, T., 235
 Homesdown, Lord, 65
 Honeywood, Filmer, 12, 16, 31
 Hookey, Francis B., 111
 Hope, David, 230
 Hornsby, Nathaniel, 228
 Horsford, Rev. John, M.A., 241
 Horton, John, 2, 3
 Howard, Henry, 287
 Howard, Thomas, 248
 Howard, William, 248
 Howard, William, 248, 249
 Hughes, Colonel, M.P., 179, 182
 Hughes, Rev. John Young, M.A.,
 56, 57, 242, 243
 Hughes, W. M., M.D., 117

 Incledon, Rev. J. C., 57, 243
 Ingle, George, 288
 Inwood, Rev. Jethro, B.A., 104,
 237, 238
 Isles, Geo., 228

 Jackson, Hy. Wm., F.R.A.S., 169,
 233
 Jackson, Joseph, 50, 51
 Jackson, Wm., 142
 Jackson, Rev. W. H., 245
 Jeffreys, Thos., 255

 Jemmett, —, 142
 Jenken, Jas., 170
 Jeula, Rev. H. B., 241
 Jolit, Mrs., 207
 Jolit, Francis Hy., 207
 Jones, Alfred A., 117, 121, 231
 Jones, A. Lloyd, 234
 Jones, G. M., 32, 142
 Jones, Llewelyn, 235
 Jones, Mary Ann, 248
 Jones, Rev. J. Morlais, 144, 224,
 246, 247
 Jones, Rev. Hugh, 33
 Jones, Colonel, 97
 Jones, Herbert, 151
 Jordan, J. W., 247

 Kavanagh, Patrick, M.D., 169,
 232
 Keeble, Henry, M.D., 44, 76, 87,
 229
 Kelly, Bernard, M.D., 232
 Kelsey, William, 234
 Kempthorne, Rev. John, 244
 Kent, H.R.H. the Duke of, 40, 52,
 71, 79, 80
 Kent, H.R.H. the Duchess of, 44,
 52, 63, 71, 77, 80, 97, 102, 120,
 210
 Kimbell, John, 34, 208
 King, —, 3
 King, David, M.D., 76, 117, 122,
 125, 229
 King, David, M.D., 125, 170, 232
 King, Osmer, 117, 231
 Kirby, H. C., 28, 107
 Kirkup, Miss, 249
 Knatchbull, Sir Edward, Bart., M.P.,
 31, 62, 65, 68, 102
 Knight, Richard, 10
 Knight, Thomas, 249
 Knill, Sir J. Stuart, Bart, J.P., Lord
 Mayor, 206, 216, 225, 282, 287
 Knill, John, C.C., 225
 Knox, Rev. J. H., 243

- Lamb, Wm., M.D., 234
 Lambert, Rev. Brooke, M.A.,
 B.C.L., 174, 179, 200, 214, 222,
 223, 225, 246, 247, 254, 285,
 287
 Lancaster, Edward, 10
 Lancaster, H. F., M.D., 170
 Lane, Gore O., 111
 Lansdell, Rev. H., D.D., 223, 244,
 247
 Larwell, Miss, 249
 Law, Rev. F. J., M.A., 246
 Lawrence, Rev. Chas., 131, 244
 Lawrence, Rev. A. E. Barnes, 246,
 247, 286
 Legge, Hon. Col. A. C., 111
 Legge, Hon. and Rev. Edward,
 D.C.L., 33
 Legge, Hon. and Rev. Henry,
 D.C.L., 51, 53, 64, 65, 66, 78,
 97, 98, 102, 105, 120, 135, 205,
 241, 242, 243, 245
 Legh, Edward, 90
 Leith, Theo. F., M.D., F.R.S., 6, 16,
 31, 113
 Lessey, S. Scobell, 236, 284
 L'Estrange, Rev. A. G., 136, 162
 Lettsom, J. C., M.D., 30
 Levi, —, 250
 Levy, —, 250
 Lewes, Samuel S., 109, 129
 Lewisham, Lord, 183
 Lichfield, Rt. Rev. Augustus Legge,
 Lord Bishop of, 179, 180
 Lock, Rev. Geo., M.A., 42, 124, 240
 Lockhart, Wm., F.R.C.S., 170
 Lockyer, George, 287
 Logan, Miss, 249
 Long, J. P., 170
 Louis XVIII., 250
 Loutitt, Jas., M.D., 170, 232
 Love, Rev. Alfred, M.A., 287
 Lovibond, Edward, 287
 Lovibond, John, 126, 129, 252
 Lucas, Alderman, M.P., 43, 227
 Lysons, Rev. Daniel, 265
 McGwire, Rev. Thos. W., B.A.,
 40, 42, 55, 240
 Mackie, A., M.D., 31, 228
 McThonsie, Dr., 9
 MacGavin, John, 234
 McSweeney, M.D., 251
 McHugo, C. H., 253, 254, 255, 287
 Mahon, Lord, 12
 Main, Rev. Robert, M.A., 223, 241
 Major, Henry, 245, 287
 Marchant, Thos. W., 129
 Marendaz, Rev. Francis, M.A.,
 241
 Marks, James, 139, 140, 227, 288
 Marks, Miss Maud, 285
 Marshall, John, Professor, F.R.S.,
 176, 179, 184, 189, 190, 191,
 193, 194
 Marshall, Rev. J. W., M.A., 287
 Marner, —, 249
 Marsham, Hon. Chas., 12, 16
 Marten, Miss A. R., 253
 Marten, Sir George, G.C.B., 102
 Marten, Rev. R. H., 252
 Martin, Rev. George, 243, 245
 Martin, R.B., 249
 Masters, Geo. W., 129
 Matthew, Rev. Geo., M.A., 33, 44,
 104, 223, 239
 Maurice, Rev. F., M.A., 241
 Maude, Mrs., 249
 Mayne, W. H., 249
 Mayo, Countess of, 133
 Medwin, A. G., M.D., 131, 170, 285
 Melvill, Rev. Hy., M.A., B.D.,
 77, 241
 Merryweather, Messrs., 201, 255
 Merryweather, J. Compton, 282
 Merton, Bella, 150
 Miles, Thos., 232
 Miller, J. N., M.D. Lond., 169,
 232
 Miller, F. H., 287
 Miller, Mrs., 248
 Miller, Rev. Walter, 223, 244

- Miller, Rev. Canon J. C., D.D., 29,
 131, 132, 144, 151, 152, 153,
 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160,
 161, 162, 163, 165, 171, 173,
 176, 178, 181, 182, 197, 201,
 210, 223, 244, 245
 Millington, Crowley, 97
 Mills, Sam. Gillam, 10, 16, 32, 228
 Mills, Chas. (Historian), 11
 Mills, Sir Chas., Bart., M.P., 146,
 183
 Milne, Rev. Colin, D.D., 3, 4, 5,
 30, 104, 223, 237, 238
 Mitchell, George, 2, 3, 6, 8, 17, 32,
 227
 Mitchell, Robert, 76, 90, 110, 111,
 117, 121, 229
 Mitchell, R. N., M.D., 110, 231,
 287
 Mitchell, Thomas Oak, 229
 Money, Rev. C. F. S., 243
 Moon, Frederick, M.B. Lond.,
 169, 232
 Moore, —, 17, 32
 Moore, Alex. M., 234
 Moore, E. J., M.B., B.Ch., 236,
 283, 284
 Moore, Geo. B., 228
 Moore, Rev. —, LL.B., 238
 Moore, Louisa, 150
 Moore, Miss, 254
 Moore, Thomas, F.R.C.S., 218
 220, 234, 254, 283, 284, 287
 Moore, Wm. Carter, 89
 Morgan, Rev. Evan, 40, 43, 51, 240
 Morley, Henry, 129
 Morris, Clarke Kelly, 235, 285
 Morton, —, 254
 Morton, Rev. —, 238
 Murdock, W., 117
 Murray, Geo., 248
 Myers, Rev. W. T., 240
 Mylam, John, 10, 16, 27, 228, 248
 Norfolk, Thos., 109, 111
 Norman, —, 3
 North, Rev. Jacob H., M.A., 56,
 57, 242, 243, 245
 North, Rev. Isaac W., M.A., 129
 North, Mr. Justice, 204
 Nottage, Rt. Hon. G. S., Lord
 Mayor, 192, 194, 196, 200
 Oak, Thos., M.D., 44, 76, 82, 84,
 85, 87, 90, 117, 229, 249
 O'Connor, J., 236, 284
 O'Halloran, Rev. Canon, 135, 220,
 287
 Ogle, —, 9
 Olding, Rev. John, 4, 237
 Ord, C. K., M.D., R.N., 170
 Oxford, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop
 of, 33
 Palmer, Hy. R., 231
 Parker, George, 249
 Parker, Sir H. Watson, 249
 Parker, Thos. Didymus, M.D., 231
 Parry, Isaac, 2
 Pasmore, Samuel, 2
 Patten, Wm. Richard, 40, 228
 Patterson, H. P., 151
 Payne, Mrs. 184
 Peacey, Wm., M.B., 169, 233
 Peart, George, 248
 Peart, John, 248
 Pembroke, Edward, 287
 Penn, John, 149
 Penn, Mrs. John, 130, 149, 184
 Penn, John, M.P., 149, 171, 188,
 214, 216, 218, 225, 227, 282
 Penny, Rev. Edward, 113, 251
 Pentyer, Chas., 10
 Peppercorn, J., 109
 Percy, Rev. W., 237
 Perceval, Montague M. C., 169

Nind, Chas., 117
 Norfolk, Edward, 287

Philip, Rev. Dr., 240
 Phillips, Walter, 287
 Phillips, B. R., 255
 Piggott, Dr. Turtle, D.C.L., 287
 Pike, Jas., 3, 10
 Pink, Henry N., 170
 Poland, H. Bodkin, Q.C., 140, 252
 Poland, John, F.R.C.S., 218, 255, 283, 287
 Poland, Sir William Hy., K.T., 249
 Poole, J., 109
 Pool, Rev. John, M.A., 242
 Pott, Rev. Archdeacon, 223, 239
 Powle, J., 89, 91
 Pratt, —, 251
 Prendergast, Rev. J., 85
 Price, A. F., 117
 Prior, Samuel, 51
 Prout, F. A., 252
 Provost, Lord, of Edinburgh, 18
 Pulling, Rev. F., 36, 241
 Pulling, Rev. S., M.A., 242
 Purser, E., 252
 Purvis, Alfred, 236, 284
 Purvis, Miss Clara, 285
 Purvis, John Prior, 170, 232, 284
 Purvis, Prior, M.D. Lond., 75, 76, 87, 116, 117, 230
 Pyne, Messrs., 254

Queen Victoria, Her Most Gracious Majesty, 52, 62, 69, 71, 79, 97, 102, 120, 124, 172, 206, 208, 262, 269, 282

Rayden, W. H., 109, 120
 Reith, Rev. Canon D., M.A., 164, 180
 Restell, T. M., 287
 Richardson, Felix W., 230
 Richardson, Henry S., 58

Ritchie, Messrs. Brandon and, (Architects), 111
 Rivers, Kate, 150
 Rivers, Thos., 10
 Roberts, Captain, R.N., 92
 Roberts, J., 44
 Roberts, Hy. Wm., 115, 116, 170, 233
 Roberts, J. W., 225
 Roberts, John Coryton, 232
 Roberts, Major-General G. R., 212, 215, 225, 227, 254, 255, 282
 Roberts, General Lord, V.C., G.C.B., 282
 Robertson, Edmund De B., 170
 Robertson, Admiral, 179, 182
 Robinson, Rev. Hayes, 246
 Robinson, Louis, M.B., 235
 Robinson, Ven. Archdeacon, M.A., 241
 Rochester, The Right Rev. John Lord Bishop of, 104, 237
 Rochester, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of, 55, 105, 223, 238, 241
 Rock, Cecil H., 285
 Rock, W. T., 184, 186, 216, 219
 Romney, Right Hon. Lord Chas., 28, 31, 32, 50, 102, 120, 226
 Romney, Right Hon. Lord Robt., 12, 16, 28, 226
 Romney, Rt. Hon. Chas., Fourth Earl of, 282
 Roper, Arthur, M.D., 170, 232
 Rose, Rev. M., 223, 238
 Rouse, John Wood, 120, 121, 227, 251
 Rout, Wm., 3, 10
 Routh, W., 51
 Rudge, Rev. Jas., M.A., F.R.S., 38, 239
 Russell, Rt. Hon. Lord John, 63, 64, 172
 Russell, Rev. Dr., 42, 223, 240
 Ryder, Francis J., 232
 Ryder, Thos., M.P., 51
 Ryder, Thos. J., 117, 122, 142
 Ryley, J. Beresford, M.D., 233

- St. Germans, The Right Hon. the Earl of, 282
 Salomons, Sir David, Bart., M.P., 135, 249
 Salomons, Sir David L., Bart., M.P., 282
 Sampey, Thos., 2, 10
 Sams, Chas. Hewitt, 76, 86, 90, 96, 229
 Sams, John Sutton, 170, 231
 Sargeant, Arthur, 117
 Saundry, J. B., M.D., 141, 142, 170
 Savory, Sir Joseph, Lord Mayor, 222
 Saw, S., 287
 Sawbridge, John, 12, 16
 Scarvell, Mrs., 255
 Scholefield, Rev. M., 239
 Scott, Patrick Cumin, B.A., M.B. Cantab., 221, 235, 283, 285, 287
 Scott, Wm., M.D., 232, 252
 S.D.R.S., 254
 Sharpe, Alfred, M.D., 170, 233
 Sharpe, J., 42
 Shepherd, C. M., 249
 Sherman, Arthur, 164
 Sherwood, F., 216
 Sherriff, Miss, 249
 Sherwin, James, 229
 Shersby, —, 249
 Shersby, Captain Robertson, R.N., 179
 Shewell, J., 85, 91
 Shine, Wm. Lamb, 232
 Shipman, Thos., J.P., 105, 248
 Shirreff, Jas. Lumsden, 6, 16, 228
 Shirreff, —, 3, 6
 Shove, Samuel, 129
 Showell, David, 18
 Shute, Gay, F.R.C.S., 170, 221
 Sims, Rev. F. W., M.A., 242
 Simpkinson, Rev. C. H., 246
 Simpson, Capt., R.N., 248
 Singleton, Jules, 255
 Sketchley, Rev. Alex. E., M.A., D.D., 100, 242
 Slade, Mrs. Mary, 6
 Slater, Miss, 254
 Sleigh, Mr. Serjeant, 140, 252
 Sloman, 3
 Smart, Rev. Newton, 240
 Smiles, W. H., 150
 Smith, —, 3
 Smith, Benjamin, 111.
 Smith, Captain, 66
 Smith, Chas., 6, 16, 31, 228
 Smith, C. A., 249
 Smith, Chas. Augustin, 107
 Smith, Right Rev. Geo., D.D., Bishop of Victoria, 125, 244
 Smith, Edmund, 111
 Smith, Edward, 288
 Smith, F., 233
 Smith, Frank, 146, 170
 Smith, Frank J. S., 233
 Smith, Fredk. Hy., 122, 231
 Smith, Geo., 44, 91, 92
 Smith, John, L.D.S., 285
 Smith, W. Johnson, F.R.C.S., 170
 Smyth, F. Sydney, 234, 284
 Soames, Hy. A., 227
 Soames, Rev. William Aldwin, M.A., 55, 56, 57, 111, 130, 223, 227, 242, 243, 249
 Soames, Walter K., 288
 Sophia Matilda, H.R.H. Princess of Gloucester, 38, 41, 68, 103
 South, John F., F.R.C.S., 117
 Speed, H. A., 233
 Speering, Geo., 2
 Spencer, A., 253
 Spencer, Thomas, 201
 Spray, Matthew, 24, 248
 Springett, Rev. W. H., M.A., 240
 Spurgeon, Rev. C., 288
 Spurling, Percival, 253
 Squires, Rev. O., 242
 Stace, W., 51

- Stanhope, Rt. Hon. the Earl of, 16,
 31
 Steel, C., 249
 Steel, Rev. T. H., M.A., 223, 241
 Steel, C. Wilson, 170
 Stephenson, Francis L., M.B., 234,
 285
 Stephenson, Wm., 142
 Stewart, Fredk. G., 169, 234
 Stidolph, E. S., 288
 Stokes, Lennard, 234
 Stott, Hugh, 117, 142, 230
 Stow, John, 249
 Street, Wm., 90, 109, 111
 Sturton, H. W. South, 125, 142,
 232
 Sturton, Thos., 125
 Sturton, Wm., 76, 87, 90, 117, 122,
 230
 Sutton, John, M.D., 44, 89, 90, 96,
 111, 117, 229
 Sutton, Thomas, M.D., 44, 51, 54,
 59, 113, 228
 Sutton, Wm., M.B., 59, 113
 Sweet, Richard, 2
 Sweny, Eugene, 151
 Swift, J., 253
 Sydenham, Lord, 65
 Sydney, Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount,
 63, 102, 103, 120
 Sydney, Edgar, 129, 214, 288
- Tabb, John F., 234, 284
 Tapson, John, M.D., 170
 Tarleton, Alfred H., J.P., 225, 282
 Tayler, Caleb, M.D., 117, 121, 230
 Taylor, Abraham Rev., 36
 Taylor, Admiral, 97, 98
 Taylor, F., 252
 Taylor, Fred. S., 142
 Taylor, H. Cumberland, 233
 Taylor, William Crees, 229
 Taylor, J., 255
 Taylor, J. R., 252
- Teulon, —, 251
 Thackeray, John, 105, 248
 Thompson, Chas. J., 235
 Thompson, John, 6, 228
 Thornton, Philip, 233
 Thrupp, Rev. Edward, 242
 Tilley, Samuel, 117
 Todd, John M., 231
 Todd, Rev. Dr., 244
 Todd, Robert, 248
 Tooth, Rev. A., M.A., 245
 Townsend, Rev., 240
 Townsend, Knowlson, 170, 235
 Trill, R., 288
 Tuck, H. Barber, 252
 Tucker, E., 250
 Turner, Jas. Sam., 76, 229, 231
 Turner, Ruben, 235
 Turquand, Youngs, Weise, Bishop
 and Clarke, Messrs., 204
- Unwin, Rev., 237
- Vansittart, Mrs. Emelia, 39, 248
 Vansittart, Mrs. Sophia, 39
 Varvine, Henry, 2
 Vawdrey, Theo. G., 233
 Venables, Robt., M.D., 113, 117,
 121, 129
- Wade, Chas. A., 231
 Wade, John, 89
 Wainewright, R. S., M.D., 235,
 284, 288
 Waite, Rev. Thos., D.C.L., 39, 239
 Warrenner, R., 233
 Watkins, Thos., 249
 Watson, James, 164, 186, 288
 Watson, Rev. Samuel, D.D., 36
 239

- Wattsford, Wm. J., M.D., 44, 229
Weller, Wm. Waterby, 2
Wellington, Arthur, Duke of, K.G.,
62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 73,
74, 102
West, Charles, 151, 252, 253
West, Rev. T. J., M.A., 245
Wheatley, R., 249
Wheatley, William, 12, 16, 32, 228
Wheeler, Thos. R., 231
Wheelhouse, G., 109
White, John, 248
White, John Campbell, 142
White, Mrs., 249
Wiggins, Ed. J., 129
Wilcox, Henry, M.B., 233
Wilcox, Rev. Dr. John, 239, 248
Willan, John, 2
Willes, J., 248
Willes, William, 234, 283, 288
Williams, J. E., 235
Williams, Leonard, M.B., 170
Williams, Samuel, 120, 227
Wilson, —, 3
Wilson, John, 121
Wilson, Sir Spencer Maryon, Bart.,
102, 179, 216, 282
Wilson, Sir Thomas Maryon, Bart.,
46, 51, 65, 75, 79, 80, 96, 97, 99,
100, 101, 102, 111, 117, 120,
121, 129, 137, 227, 249, 251
Wilson, Rev. W. Worcester, D.D., 4
Winchelsea, The Rt. Hon. the
Earl of, 63
Windsor, The Hon. and Rev. the
Dean of, 33, 223, 239
Winter, Rev. Dr., 239
Wolseley, Lord, 133
Woodd, Rev. Basil, M.A., 32, 237,
238
Woodrow, T. J., 225
Worms, Baron Henry de, M.P.,
175, 179, 183, 282
Wright, 251
Wright, J. F., 109
Wright, Thos. Barker, 161

Yates, Rev. 33, 239
Young, Keith D., 171, 174, 193,
196, 201



Index of Subjects.

- Accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 62
- Accidents attended at the Hospital, 258
- Accouchers, 7
- Acreage of South Eastern district of County of London, 266
- Address to Her Majesty the Queen, 71, 79
 - " H.R.H. Prince Albert, 80
 - " H.R.H. Duchess of Kent, 80
 - " H.R.H. The Princess Beatrice 210
 - " The Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor, 197
- Albert, H.R.H. Prince, Address to, 80
 - " " Decease of, 125
- All Saints' Church, Blackheath, Sermon at, 124, 243, 245
- All Saints' Church, Hatcham, Sermon at, 245
- Almshouses, Jubilee, 34, 208
- Anniversary Dinners at Crown and Sceptre Tavern, 75, 97, 103
 - " " Grand Hotel, Charing Cross, 225
 - " " Green Man, 32, 50, 77
 - " " Holborn Restaurant, 206, 221
 - " " Ship Tavern, 135, 146, 149, 166, 179
 - " " Trafalgar, 140
- Annual Meeting of Governors, 131, 136, 147, 204, 206, 212
- Apothecary, Apprenticeship of, 9
 - Ballot for, 9
 - List, 142
 - Rules for, 9
 - Salary, 37
- Appeal for Hospital, 129, 167
- Architect of Miller Hospital, 171, 193
 - " of Royal Kent Dispensary Building, 111
- Assistants, Medical, Rules for, 27
- Attendance of Governors, 29
- Auditors for 1893, 288
- Audit of Accounts, 204, 267

- Balls at Ship Hotel, 255
- Banquet, Centenary, 179
- Barker's Meeting House, Butt Lane, Sermon at, 35, 36, 237, 240

- Beatrice Ward named by H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, 207, 211
 Bed, Memorial to Francis A. Jolit, 207
 Blackheath, All Saints' Church, Sermon at, 124, 243, 245
 " District of, 43, 76, 83, 94, 115, 122
 " Dramatic Club, 149, 252, 253
 " Football Club, 255
 " Morden College Chapel, 244, 245, 247
 " Remarkable Occurrence at, 17, 19
 " Royal Golf Club, 205, 251
 " St. German's Chapel, Sermons at, 42, 240, 241, 245, 246
 " St. John's Church, Sermons at, 243, 245
 " Wesleyan Church, Meeting at, 206
 Blackheath Amateur Operatic Society, 255
 Blackheath Park Church, St. Michael's, Sermon at, 44, 46
 Board Room of Dispensary, 115, 116
 Branch Dispensary at Lee opened, 219
 Broadway, Deptford, 59
 " Dispensary House, 6, 42, 48
 Brockley, District for, 189
 Brockley Road Presbyterian Church, Sermon at, 246
 Builder of Miller Hospital, 171, 201
 " of Royal Kent Dispensary, 111
 Building Committee of Royal Kent Dispensary, 111
 Burney Street, Greenwich, 35
 Burney's Library, 34
 Butt Lane, Deptford, 7
- Camberwell, District of, 12, 14, 83, 94
 " Exclusion of, 114
 " Parish Church, Sermons at, 237, 238
 Canon Miller Memorial Fund Committee, 164, 167
 Centenary of Royal Kent Dispensary, 165
 Certificate from 58 medical men as to urgent necessity of Hospital, 169
 Chapels in Butt Lane, 36
 Chaplain, Hon., to Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, 200, 285
 Chaplains to Morden College, Blackheath, 244, 245, 247
 Charities of St. Alphege, Kimbell's, 34, 208
 Charlton, District of, 13, 43, 115
 " Parish Church, Sermons at, 42, 46, 240, 241, 242, 244
 Charlton House, Fêtes at, 101
 Chesterfield House, 38, 132

- Cholera, 1832, Act of Parliament for, 47
 „ Fast day for, 47
 „ Notice of Deptford Board of Health during, 47
 „ Scare, 130
 Christchurch, Greenwich, Sermons at, 56, 57, 242, 243
 Church Committee, 43
 Churches in the District, No. of, 115, 187
 Circular Hospitals, 190, 191, 194, 195, 196
 Circular Pavilion first opened in Great Britain, 192, 194
 Circular System of Hospital Wards, 177, 189, 190, 191, 192, 199
 Collector, 7, 288
 Committee, First, 4
 Committee, Building, of Royal Kent Dispensary, 111
 „ Church, 43, 115
 „ House, 203
 „ Local, 42
 „ Lords', Report (1892), 259, 261, 263, 269
 „ Medical, 6, 81, 82
 „ Miller Memorial Fund, 165
 „ Monthly, 7, 10, 43, 55, 82, 93, 120, 130, 131
 „ „ First appointed, 10
 „ on Extension of Hospital, 269
 „ of 1893, 286
 „ Special on Addition to Hospital, 275
 Consulting Physician, Appointment of, 146
 „ Surgeon, Appointment of, 146
 Coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, 75
 Coroner for the South Eastern Division of the County of London, 116
 Cupper, Appointment of, 75
- Dartmouth Row Chapel, Blackheath, Sermons at, 242, 243, 245
 Death of Adam Gordon, 75
 „ Canon J. C. Miller, D.D., 151
 „ Dr. Carr, 148
 „ Dr. Thos. Sutton, 59
 „ Earl of Dartmouth, 222
 „ Gay Shute, F.R.C.S., 221
 „ H.R.H. The Duke of Kent, 40
 „ H.R.H. Prince Consort, 125
 „ H.R.H. Princess Sophia Matilda, 38
 „ Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, 205

- Death of J. H. Cole, 221
 „ John M. Burton, 204
 „ Lord Bexley, 108
 „ Mr. John Penn, 149
 „ Rev. W. A. Soames, 130
 „ Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart., 117, 137
 „ W. T. Rock, 219
- Dental Surgeon, 131
 „ Consulting, 131
- Depôts at Greenwich, Blackheath, &c., 95
- Deptford, Baptist Chapel, High Street, Sermon at, 242
 „ Church of the Assumption, High Street, Sermon at, 244
 „ High Street Chapel, Sermons at, 241, 242
 „ St. Nicholas Parish, State of, 48
 „ St. Paul's Church, erected, 3, Sermons at, 4, 33, 34, 38, 42,
 55, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245, 246
- Deptford Licensed Victuallers, 224
- “Deptford Spec,” 140, 252
- Description of first or Northern Pavilion, 189
- Designs for Dispensary Building, 110
- Dinner Ticket (1806), 32
- Dinners, Anniversary, 32, 46, 50, 61, 62, 77, 101, 103, 134, 140, 146, 149,
 166, 179, 206, 221, 225
- Dinners of Medical Committee, 81
- Disagreement between Monthly Committee and Medical Officers, 82
- Dispensary Building in Greenwich Road, Designs for, 110
- Dispensary House in Broadway (Bulling's), 6
 „ „ „ (Sharp's), 42
 „ „ „ (Barton's), 48
- Distress of Poor (1815) 37, (1847) 104, (1870) 141, (1874) 147
- Districts—Blackheath, 43, 76, 115, 122
 „ Brockley, 189
 „ Camberwell, 12, 14, 16, 26, 37, 76, 83, 94, 114
 „ Charlton, 13, 16, 22, 26, 37, 43, 45, 122
 „ Eltham, 37, 76, 115, 122, 125
 „ Greenwich, 10, 14, 16, 22, 26, 27, 76, 83, 115, 122
 „ Kidbrook, 43, 76, 83, 94, 115, 122
 „ Lee, 16, 26, 37, 43, 76, 115, 122, 148, 219
 „ Lewisham, 10, 14, 16, 22, 26, 37, 76, 115, 122
 „ Peckham, 22
 „ Plumstead, 146
 „ Re-arranged, 83, 114

- Districts—Rotherhithe, 12, 14, 22, 26, 59, 76
 „ „ Withdrawn, 114
 „ St. Nicholas, Deptford, 6, 14, 22, 26, 37, 76, 115, 121
 „ St. Paul's, Deptford, 6, 14, 22, 26, 37, 76, 115, 121
 „ Surgeons and Hon. Medical Officers of, 16, 31, 76, 228 to 236
 „ Surgeons of, 16, 31, 61, 76
 „ Woolwich, 22, 26, 37, 39, 83, 94, 76, 115, 122
 Donations, List of first, to the Kent Dispensary, 2
 Donations, List of, 140
 Dramatic Club, Blackheath, 149
 Dreadnought, Seamen's Hospital, 127, 128, 130, 164
 Drugs, Preparation of, 219
- Edinburgh, Letter to Lord Provost of, 18
 Eltham, District of, 115
 „ Parish Church of, Sermon, 43, 240, 241, 242
 Exclusion of District of Rotherhithe, 61
 „ „ Camberwell, 114
 Expenditure (in 1815) 36, (1816) 39, (1867) 135
 Expense, Average, of Life and Annual Governors, 49
 Extension of the Miller Hospital, 260, 261, 262, 263, 274, 275, 279
 „ „ „ Report of Committee on, 269 to 274,
 275 to 279
 Eye Department, 224, 259
- Fast Day for Cholera, Incident of, 48
 Fête Champêtre, at Charlton House, 100, 117, 118, 251
 Finance, State of, Kent Dispensary, 36, 39
 „ „ Royal Kent Dispensary, 66, 134, 135
 Foundation of the Kent Dispensary, 1, 3
 Foundation Stone of Hospital laid by Lord Dartmouth, 174
 Founder, Principal, 5, 66, 78, 98
 Freeman's, Mr., Meeting House, Woolwich, Sermons at, 238
- Garden for Patients, 202
 General Meetings, 7
 Golf Club, Royal Blackheath, 205, 251
 Governors, 7
 „ Attendance of, 29
 „ Average expense of Life and Annual, 49
 „ First List of, 17

- Green Man, Blackheath, 32, 77, 82, 84, 96, 212
- Greenwich, Christchurch, Sermons, 56, 57, 242, 243
- „ St. Alphege Church, Sermons, 24, 33, 34, 44, 56, 57, 223, 237 to 247
- „ St. Mark's Church, South Street, Sermon, 245
- „ St. Mary's, Sermons, 40, 56, 57, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244
- „ St. Paul's, 244, 245
- „ Trinity, Sermons, 56, 57, 242, 243, 245, 246
- Greenwich, Burney Street, 35
- Greenwich, District of, 10
- „ Its History, &c., Henry S. Richardson, 58
- „ The Chronicles of, by L'Estrange, 136
- Greenwich, King George Street Hall, 246, 247
- Greenwich Pensioners, 45
- Greenwich Road Chapel, Sermons at, 239, 240, 241, 243, 245
-
- Hatcham, All Saints' Church, Sermon, 245
- „ St. James's, Sermon, 243
- Hospital, Miller Memorial, Beds Occupied, 259
- „ „ „ Cost of, 193
- „ „ „ Erection of, 166
- „ „ „ Foundation Stone Laid, 166, 171
- „ „ „ Opening of, by the Lord Mayor, 196
- Hospital Sunday, Origin of, 154
- Hospital Sunday Fund, 143, 197
- „ „ „ Award in 1873, further claim by Canon Miller, D.D., 143
- „ „ „ Contributions from, 143, 145, 147, 252, 253, 254, 255
- „ „ „ Founder of, 154, 160, 161, 162
- „ „ „ Letters of Recommendation given, 144, 147
- Hospital Saturday Fund, 146
- „ „ „ Contributions from, 146, 147, 253, 254, 255
- Hospital, Proposed (1865), 126
- „ for South East London, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 269, 273
- „ Miller, Support to, 258, 261, 263, 267, 268, 280, 281
- „ Necessity for, 127, 165, 188, 217
- „ Royal, Greenwich, 45
- „ Seamen's, Dreadnought, 127, 128, 130, 164
- “Hospitals and Asylums of the World,” by H. E. Burdett, 160
- Home Patients, 7
- House Committee, 203

- House Surgeons of Dispensary, 27, 44, 76
 „ „ „ Gratuities to, 44
 House Visitors, 7
 House in Broadway (Bulling's), 6
 „ „ (Barton's), 48
 „ „ (Sharpe's), 42
- Incident of "Fast Day" for the Cholera, 48
 Increasing Demand for Assistance of the Institution, 258, 259, 261, 267,
 270, 271
 Increase in Dispensary Patients since Foundation of Hospital, 257
 Incumbents of All Saints', Blackheath, 243
 „ Blackheath Park Church, 240, 243, 246, 247
 „ St. German's Chapel, Blackheath, 241, 245, 246
 Inkstand, Silver, 8
 In-Patients, Hospital, 202, 257
 Inscription on John Thackeray's Tomb, 106
- Jubilee Almshouses, 34, 208
 Jubilee of Institution, 50
 Jubilee of His Majesty, George III., 208
 „ Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 206, 208
- Kent Dispensary, Account of, 13, 31
 „ „ Foundation of, 1, 3
 Kent Water Works Company, 112
 Kidbrook, District of, 43, 76, 83, 94, 115, 122
 King's Dockyard, 9
- Lawn House, Greenwich Road, 108, 110
 Laying Foundation Stone of Miller Hospital, 166, 171, 174
 Lee, Dacre Park Chapel, Sermon at, 246
 Lee Dispensary Branch, 219
 Lee, District of, 16, 26, 37, 43, 76, 115, 122, 148, 219
 Lee Park, Christ Church, Sermon at, 242, 244, 245
 „ Holy Trinity Church, Sermon at, 246
 Lee, St. Peter's, Eltham Road, Sermons, 145, 245, 246
 Lee, St. Margaret's Church, Sermons at, 44, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246
 Leeches, Expenditure for, 57

- Legacies, List of, 248, 249
- Letter to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 18
- „ from Her Majesty the Queen, 64
- „ from Duke of Wellington, 75
- Letters of Recommendation given for Donations and Subscriptions, 144
- Lewisham Congregational Church, Sermon, 144, 245, 246, 247
- „ Chapel, Sermon, 240, 243
- „ District of, 10, 14, 16, 22, 26, 37, 76, 115, 122
- „ High Road Congregational Chapel, Sermons, 243, 245
- „ St. John's, Upper Lewisham Road, 243
- „ St. Mark's Church, 245
- „ St. Mary's Parish Church, 105, 107
- „ „ „ Sermons at, 40, 41, 44, 104, 37, 238, 239, 240, 241
- „ St. Stephen's Church, Sermon, 125, 244
- Licensed Victuallers of Deptford, 224
- List of Apothecaries and Resident Medical Officers, 142
- „ Donations, 140
- „ Hon. Secretaries and Secretaries, 277
- „ Legacies, 248
- „ Lying-in and Sick Patients sent by Life and Annual Governors, 49
- „ Officers of Kent Dispensary, 16, 31
- „ „ Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, 282, 283, 284
- „ „ Royal Kent Dispensary, 76
- „ Miscellaneous Donations, 250 to 255
- „ Physicians to the Royal Kent Dispensary, 113
- „ Presidents, 226
- „ Surgeons and Hon. Medical Officers of Districts, 16, 31, 76, 228 to 236
- „ Treasurers, 277
- Local Committees, 42
- Local Press, 186
- Lord Mayor, The Rt. Hon. G. S. Nottage, Address to, at opening of Hospital, 197
- Lords' Committee Report on Metropolitan Hospitals, 259, 261, 263, 269
- Lying-in Patients refused Relief, 58
- „ „ of the Poorest Class, 148
- Marriage of Her Majesty the Queen, 79
- Matron, Miller Hospital, 285
- Medical Assistants, Rules for, 27
- „ „ Qualifications of, 88

- Medical Committee, 6
 - " " Dinners, 81
- Medical Department, 37, 61, 72, 114
 - " " Rules for, 26
- Medical Lectures, 41
- Medical Officers, Public Resignation of Sixteen, 83, 90
 - " " Removal from District, 84
- Medical Officers, Resident, 125, 141, 142, 202
- Medical Staff, Honorary (Dispensary), 138, 178, 268, 280
 - " " " Invited to Dinners, 140
- Meetings, Annual, of Governors, 29, 131, 136, 147, 206, 212
 - " General, Quarterly, 8, 26, 28, 93, 131
 - " of Committee, 286
 - " Preliminary, for founding the Kent Dispensary, 1, 3
- Meeting Houses in Butt Lane, 36, 237, 239
- Memorial Bed named by Mrs. Jolit, 207
- Memorial to Canon Miller, 173
- Midwifery Charity, 134, 144, 148
- Minister, Lewisham Congregational Church, 144, 244, 246, 247
- Miscellaneous Donations, List of, 250 to 255
- " Miscellaneous Papers relating to Deptford and the Kent Dispensary," 18
- Monthly Committee, Rules for, 93
 - " " first appointed, 10
- Monument to John Mylam, 28
 - " Rev. Chas. Burney, D.D., 35
 - " Rev. Geo. Lock, 124
- Morden College Chapel, Blackheath, Sermons at, 244, 245, 247
- Morton's, Rev., Chapel, Sermon at, 238

- New Church, Greenwich, Sermon at, 40, 240
- Newspaper Paragraphs relating to Deptford and St. Paul's, Deptford, 5

- Officers of the Kent Dispensary, List of, 16, 31
 - " Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, List of, 282
 - " Royal Kent Dispensary, List of, 102, 120
- Olding's, Rev., Meeting House, Butt Lane, Sermon at, 237
- Operations, Rules for Surgical, 27
- Ophthalmic Surgeon, 224
- Out-Patients at Dispensary, 8
 - " " Hon. Medical Officers for, 232, 235, 283, 284
 - " " House Surgeons for, 27, 44, 76

- Parishes, Deptford, Divided, 3
- Patients, Home, 7, 14
- " Attended, Number of, 22, 51, 58, 59, 66, 72, 76, 79, 99, 133, 134, 137, 151, 178, 204, 206, 256, 257, 258, 259
- " List of Lying-in and Sick, sent by Governors, 49
- " Out-Patients, 257
- " Out-Patients, Division into Medical and Surgical Cases, 259
- " " Eye Department established, 224, 259
- " In, Applications for Admission, 206
- " In, Number of, 202, 257
- " Rules for, 7, 14
- Patroness, Her Majesty the Queen, 52, 63
- Peckham, District of, 22
- Peckham Meeting House, 35
- Pensioners, Greenwich, 45
- Physician, Consulting, Appointment of to Royal Kent Dispensary, 146
- Physicians, List of, 113
- " Rules for, 26, 88
- Physicians to the Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Appointment of, 200, 221
- Plumstead District added, 146
- Police Concerts (R Division), 253, 254, 255
- Population, 13, 265
- " of South Eastern Division of London, 264, 266, 271, 272
- Portrait of Canon Miller, 201
- Presentation to Col. W. Bristow, 216
- " Thos. Creed, M.D., 220
- Presidential Address, of the West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, 115
- Presidents, Election of, 12, 28, 50, 222
- " Rules for, 7
- Presidents of the Institution, List of, 226
- Press, Local, 186
- Prince of Wales' Marriage Festivities' Fund, 252
- Programme of Fête Champêtre, 118
- Proposed Hospital (in 1865), 126
- Pupils of Physicians, 26
- " Surgeons of Districts, 27
- Qualifications of Apothecary, 9
- " Hon. Surgeons and Physicians of Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, 193
- " Physician, 88
- " Surgeons of Districts, 81, 88
- Quarterly General Meetings, 8, 26, 28, 93, 131

- Railway, London Bridge and Greenwich, 114
- Rangers of Greenwich Park, 38, 133
- Rectors of St. Luke's, Charlton, 46, 141, 241
- " St. Margaret's, Lee, 42, 124, 131, 240, 244, 246
- Regulations Adopted, 7
- Relief refused to Lying-in Patients, 58
- Remarkable Occurrence on Blackheath, 19
- Report (1869) on Progress and Prospects of the Charity, 136
- " of Lords Committee on Metropolitan Hospitals (Distribution),
 259, 261, 263, 269
- " of Committee on Extension of Hospital, 269 to 274
- " of Special Committee on Addition to Hospital, 275 to 279
- Resident Medical Officers of the Royal Kent Dispensary, 125, 141, 142
- " Dispenser, 125
- " Medical Officers of Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary
 202
- Resignation of Sixteen Medical Officers, 83, 90
- Rochester Diocesan Society Report, 264
- Roman Eagle, Deptford, 12, 28, 29, 37, 184
- Rotherhithe Church, Sermon at, 239
- " District of, 12, 59
- " " Removal of, 61, 114
- Royal Blackheath Golf Club, 205, 251
- Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 45
- Royal Kent Dispensary Centenary of, Celebration, 165
- Royal Kent Dispensary, Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Patronage, 63, 172
- " " Removed to Building in Greenwich Road, 112
- Royal Visit of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, 210
- Rules, Revised, 83, 136, 224
- Rural Deaneries of Greenwich and Lewisham, 180
- Saint Alphege, Greenwich, Church, 24
- " " Sermons at, 24, 33, 34, 42, 56, 57, 223, 237 to 247
- Saint German's Chapel, Blackheath, Sermons at, 42, 240, 241, 245, 246
- Saint Margaret's, Lee, Sermons at, 44, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246
- Saint Mark's Church, Lewisham, 245
- Saint Mary's, Greenwich, Church, Sermons at, 40, 56, 57
- " " Consecration of, 40
- Saint Mary's, Lewisham, Church, 105, 107
- " " Sermons at, 40, 41, 44, 104, 237 to 241
- Saint Nicholas, Deptford, District of, 2, 3
- " " Distressed State of, 48
- " " Church, Sermons at, 4, 32, 237, 238, 240, 243

- Saint Paul's, Deptford, District of, 1, 3
 „ „ Church, Sermons at, 4, 33, 34, 38, 42, 55, 237 to 245
 „ „ Rectors of, 2, 40, 55, 240, 242
 Saint Peter's, Eltham Road, Lee, 145, 245, 246
 Saint Stephen's Church, Lewisham, Sermon at, 125
 Seamen's Hospital, Dreadnought, 127, 128, 130, 164
 Secretary, Appointment of, 8, 32, 139
 „ Rules for, 7
 „ List of, 277
 „ Assistant, 285
 „ Honorary, List of, 277
 „ Election of, 140, 212
 „ Resignation of, 212
 Sermons for the Charity, 4, 237 to 247
 Sermons at All Saints', Blackheath, 124, 243, 245
 „ All Saints', Hatcham, 245
 „ Baptist Chapel, High Street, Deptford, 242
 „ Blackheath Park Church, Blackheath, 44, 46, 240, 243, 246, 247
 „ Brockley Road Presbyterian Church, 246
 „ Christchurch, Greenwich, 56, 57, 242, 243
 „ Christchurch, Lee Park, 242, 244, 245
 „ Congregational Church, Upper Lewisham Road, 245, 246, 247
 „ Church of the Assumption, High Street, Deptford, 244
 „ Dacre Park Chapel, Lee, 246
 „ Dartmouth Row Chapel, Blackheath, 242, 243, 245
 „ Mr. Freeman's Meeting House, Woolwich, 238
 „ Greenwich Road Chapel, Greenwich, 245, 239, 240, 241, 243
 „ The Hall, King George Street, Greenwich, 246, 247
 „ High Street Chapel, Deptford, 241, 242
 „ Holy Trinity Church, Greenwich, 56, 57, 242, 243, 245, 246
 „ Holy Trinity Church, Lee, 246
 „ Lewisham Congregational Church, 245
 „ Lewisham Chapel, 240, 243
 „ Lewisham High Road Congregational Chapel, 243, 245
 „ Morden College Chapel, Blackheath, 244, 245, 247
 „ Rev. Morton's Chapel, 238
 „ New Church, Greenwich, 40, 240
 „ Mr. Olding's Meeting House, Butt Lane, Deptford, 237
 „ Parish Church, Camberwell, 237, 238
 „ Parish Church, Charlton, 42, 46, 240, 241, 242, 244
 „ Parish Church, Eltham, 43, 240, 241, 242
 „ Parish Church, Woolwich, 36, 39, 237, 239

- Sermons at Peckham Meeting House, 35, 239
 „ Rev. Barker's Meeting House, Butt Lane, Deptford, 35, 36, 237
 „ Rotherhithe Church, 239
 „ St. Alphege, Greenwich, 24, 33, 34, 44, 56, 57, 223, 237 to 247
 „ St. German's Chapel, Blackheath, 42, 240, 241, 245, 246
 „ St. James', Hatcham, 243
 „ St. John's, Upper Lewisham Road, 243
 „ St. John's, Blackheath, 243, 245
 „ St. Mary's, Greenwich, 40, 56, 57, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244
 „ St. Margaret's, Lee, 44, 240, 242, 243, 244, 246
 „ St. Mark's, Lewisham, 245
 „ St. Mark's, South Street, Greenwich, 245
 „ St. Mary's, Lewisham, 40, 41, 44, 104, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241
 „ St. Michael's Church, Blackheath Park, 44, 46
 „ St. Nicholas, Deptford, 4, 32, 237, 238, 240, 243
 „ St. Paul's, Deptford, 4, 33, 34, 38, 42, 55, 237 to 245
 „ St. Paul's, Greenwich, 244, 245
 „ St. Peter's, Eltham Road, Lee, 145, 245, 246
 „ St. Stephen's, Lewisham, 125, 244
 „ Southend Chapel, Lewisham, 42, 43
 Ship Tavern, Greenwich, 135, 146, 149, 166, 179
 Silver Inkstand, 8
 Society, Rochester Diocesan, Report, 264
 Society, West Kent Medico-Chirurgical, 116
 South Eastern Sanitary Association, 253
 South Eastern Division of County of London, 266, 271, 272
 „ „ „ „ General Hospital for, 260,
 261, 262, 263, 269, 273
 Southend Chapel, Lewisham, Sermon at, 240
 Statement for Proposed Hospital (1865), 128
 State of the Parish of St. Nicholas, Deptford, 48
 Statistics of Patients Attended at Kent Dispensary, and Royal Kent
 Dispensary, 22, 51, 58, 59, 66, 72, 76, 79, 99, 133, 134, 137, 151, 178,
 204, 206, 256, 257, 258, 259
 „ Woolwich Branch, 40
 Statistics, Miller Hospital, In-Patients, 257
 „ „ Out-Patients, 258
 „ „ Accidents, 258
 Subscribers, 7
 Subscriptions, Life, 45
 Support by Employers in the District, 258, 268
 Surgeon, Dental, 131
 „ „ Consulting, 131

Surgeons to Miller Hospital and Royal Kent Dispensary, Appointment of, 193, 200

Surgeons of Districts, Qualifications of, 23, 81

„ „ Rules for, 27

„ „ Ballot for, 23

„ „ List of, 16, 31, 76

„ House, 27, 44, 76

„ to Hospital, 200

Testimonial to Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, 101

„ Col. Wm. Bristow, 212, 217

„ Thos. Creed, M.D., 220

Title of Institution, 203

Tomb of John Mylam, 28

„ Thos. Shipman, 105

„ John Thackeray, 106

„ Rev. R. Conyers, D.D., 2

Treasurer, First, 8

Treasurer, Acting, 75

„ Honorary, 75, 139, 149

Treasurers, 7

„ List of, 227

„ to Execute a Bond, 120

„ Resignation of, 43, 75, 120

Treasurer of Building Fund (Dispensary House), 111

Trinity, Holy, Church, Greenwich, Sermons at, 56, 57

Trusses, Supply of, 25

Vicar of Holy Trinity, Lee, 246

Vicars of St. Alphege, Greenwich, 33, 55, 239, 242, 244, 245, 246

„ Christchurch, Greenwich, 180 (note), 242

„ Eltham, 242

„ Holy Trinity, Greenwich, 242

„ St. John's, Lewisham, 243

„ St. Mark's, Lewisham, 245

„ St. Mary's, Lewisham, 33, 241, 242, 243, 245

„ St. Nicholas, Deptford, 4, 242

„ St. Stephen's, Lewisham, 125, 244

Vice-Presidents, 7

„ Election of First, 12

„ List of, 16, 31, 120

- Ward named by H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, 207, 211
Wesleyan Church, Blackheath, 206
West Kent Medico-Chirurgical Society, 115
 " " " Founding of, 116
Will of Matthew Spray, 24
Woodlands, The, Blackheath, 123
Woolwich, District of, 39
 " Sermon at Parish Church of, 36, 39, 237, 239
 " Mr. Freeman's Meeting House, Sermon, 238
Woolwich and Charlton Samaritan Institution, 141



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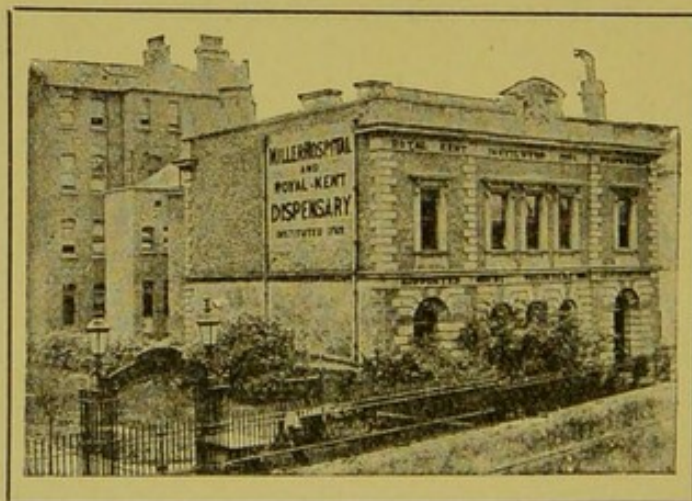
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