

## **Medical Parliamentary roll / by S.D. Clippingdale.**

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## MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

By S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D., F.R.C.S.

ON the eve of a general election, at which it may be hoped many medical men may find themselves among the successful candidates, it is interesting to note to what extent the profession has hitherto been represented in the Legislature.

As to the *House of Lords*, with the notable exception of Lord Lister, no medical man, so far, has been raised to the peerage. Several peers, however, from the interest shown by them in medical matters, have received honorary medical qualifications. For instance:

His Majesty the King, when Prince of Wales, accepted the Hon. F.R.C.P. in 1897 and the Hon. F.R.C.S. in 1900.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales accepted the Hon. F.R.C.S. in 1909.

The Marquis of Dorchester was, at the request of Harvey, elected Hon. F.R.C.P. in 1655.

The Duke of Montague was Hon. M.D.Cantab. (1717) and Hon. F.R.C.P. (1717).

The Duke of Richmond was Hon. M.D.Cantab. (1828) and Hon. F.R.C.P. (1829).

The late Marquis of Salisbury was Hon. F.R.C.S.Eng. (1900).

The Earl of Rosebery is Hon. F.R.C.S.Eng. (1900) and Edin. (1909).

Field Marshal Earl Roberts is Hon. F.R.C.S. (1901).

As to the *House of Commons*, a scrutiny of the Rolls of Parliament from the reign of King John downwards, goes to show that no member of the medical profession entered Parliament until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when Richard Patrick, M.D., was returned for the Borough of Huntingdon. It is possible that other medical men entered Parliament without their profession being noted. It is also possible that such entries in the earlier Rolls as "Ricardus le Barbour" and "Willelmus le Leche" may represent humble members of the profession. With these exceptions, it is believed that the following list is as approximately complete as ordinary research can make it.

The Parliamentary Rolls consulted are those contained in the Parliamentary Returns, 1878 (No. 69), containing a list of all Members from 1213 to 1702: Part II of the same

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Return, continuing the lists to 1800, and supplementary Returns issued in 1891 (No. 169), 1902 (No. 365), and 1908 (No. 334). The brief biographical notes have been culled from such works as the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Evelyn's and Pepys's *Diaries*, Munk's *Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*, Debrett's *House of Commons*, and Churchill's *Medical Directory*.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

LISTER, Rt. Hon. Joseph, Baron Lister of Lyme Regis in the county of Dorset (so created 6 Feb., 1897), Baronet (26 Dec., 1883), has the Order of Merit, is Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Dannebrog, and Knight of the Prussian "Ordre pour le Mérite," Privy Councillor, D.C.L.Oxon., LL.D.Cantab., Edin. and Glas., D.Sc.Vict., M.B.Lond., Hon. M.D.Dublin, Bologna, Budapest, Geneva and Würzburg, F.R.C.S.Eng. and Edin., Hon. F.F.P.S. Glas., F.R.S.Lond. and Edin., Serjeant-Surgeon to His Majesty the King.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### ELIZABETH.

PATRICK, Richard, M.D. (Huntingdon), 10 Jan., 1558.

GYFFORD, Roger, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P.(Old Sarum), 28 Oct., 1584 and 1588.

TURNER, Peter, M.D.Heidelberg, L.R.C.P.(Bridport), 3 Oct., 1586.

JAMES, John, M.D.Cantab. and Leyden, F.R.C.P.(St. Ives, Cornwall), 1584, (Newcastle-under-Lyme), 1592.

MUFFIT, Thomas, M.D.Basle, F.R.C.P.(Wilton), 1597.

Dr. Patrick seems to have graduated abroad. His name does not appear in the list of Graduates of any British University.

Dr. Gyfford (or Giffard) was President of the Royal College of Physicians (1581), and Physician to Queen Elizabeth.

Dr. Turner was Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He remained L.R.C.P. to the time of his death.

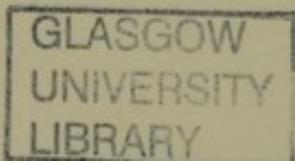
Dr. James was elected for the Borough of St. Ives "with the consent of William, Marquis of Winchester, and William, Lord Mountjoie, Chief Lords of the Town and Borough of St. Ives." He was Physician to the Queen's Household.

Dr. Muffit was a Graduate in Arts of Cambridge. He had an extensive practice in Wiltshire, under the patronage of the Pembroke family.

#### CHARLES I.

TURNER, Samuel, M.D. (Shaftesbury), 1625 and 1640.

Dr. Samuel Turner was M.A.Oxon. (St. Alban's Hall), but took his degree in medicine abroad. He distinguished himself in the House of Commons by a violent attack upon the Duke of Buckingham, whom he accused of all sorts of political corruption. The King complained, and the Commons ordered Dr. Turner to apologize, which he did



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by letter, being seized at the time by a timely illness which prevented his appearance and saved further trouble. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Turner took up arms for the King, received a commission as captain, and, at the head of a company of volunteers, defeated the Parliamentarians in a skirmish at Henley-on-Thames. In 1645, on account of his loyalty to his sovereign, he was declared by Parliament "disabled to sit."

COMMONWEALTH (*Oliver Cromwell*).

BATHURST, John, M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.P. (Richmond, Yorks), 1656.

COMMONWEALTH (*Richard Cromwell*).

SLATER, Thomas, M.D. (Cambridge University), 1658.

PETTY, Sir William, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (West Looe), 1658.

BOSWORTH, Roger, M.D.Oxon. (Hereford), 1658.

STANE, William, M.D.Cantab., F.R.C.P. (Thetford), 1658.

Dr. Bathurst was Physician to Oliver Cromwell. Dr. Munk says Bathurst was returned, a second time, for Richmond, in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell. His name does not appear in the Parliamentary Roll, which, however, is obviously imperfect, the Borough of Richmond being omitted.

Sir William Petty was Physician to Charles II, by whom he was knighted. He was at one time Professor of Anatomy at Oxford, and subsequently Professor of Music in Gresham College, London. He was appointed Physician to the Forces, a post which took him much to Ireland. He also devoted himself to naval architecture, and invented a ship with two keels. The achievement, however, which caused the greatest attention was his restoring to life a girl named Ann Green, who had been hanged (strangled) for the murder of her child. The present Marquis of Lansdowne, whose family name is Petty-Fitzmaurice, is a direct descendant of Sir William Petty.

Dr. Stane was returned simultaneously for the constituency of "Argyll, Dumbarton, and Bute," but preferred to sit for Thetford.

CHARLES II.

BOSWORTH, Roger, M.D. (Hereford), 1660.

ARRIS, Thomas, M.D.Oxon., Hon.F.R.C.P. (St. Albans), 1661.

QUARTERMAIN, William, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Shoreham), 1666.

JACOB, William, M.D.Oxon. (Canterbury), 1678.

JAMES II.

SCARBURGH, Sir Charles, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Camelford), 1685.

Dr. Arris was the son of Edward Arris, Serjeant-Surgeon to the King and founder of the "Arris Lectureship" at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall.

Dr. Quartermain was Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. Pepys, in his *Diary*, under date May 24th, 1680, refers thus to Quartermain and Scarborough, *inter alia*: "Up, and made myself as fine as I could with the linning stockings on and wide canons that I bought the other day at Hague. Extraordinary press of noble company, and great mirth all the day. There dined with me, in my cabin (that is, the carpenter's), Dr. Earle and Mr. Hollis, the King's Chaplains; Dr. Scarborough, Dr. Quartermain, and Dr. Clerke, Physicians."

Sir Charles Scarborough was Physician to Charles II (by whom he was knighted), James II, and William III.

#### WILLIAM AND MARY.

BARBOUR, Nicholas, M.D.Utrecht, Hon. F.R.C.P. (Bramber), 1689.

RADCLIFFE, John, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Bramber), 1690—1695.

Dr. Barbour was the originator of Fire Insurance Companies and a writer on the Currency.

Dr. Radcliffe was Physician to the King and Queen and the founder of the Radcliffe Infirmary, the Radcliffe Library, and the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.

#### WILLIAM III.

BARBOUR, Nicholas, M.D.Utrecht, Hon. F.R.C.P. (Bramber), 1696.

#### ANNE.

OLIPHANT, Charles, M.D. (Ayr Boroughs), 27 Oct., 1710, and 17 Sept., 1713.

HUTTON, John, M.D.Padua, F.R.C.P. (Kircudbright), 27 Oct., 1710.

RADCLIFFE, John, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Buckingham), 23 Aug., 1713.

Dr. Hutton was Physician to the King, and was present with that sovereign at the siege of Limerick and at the battle of the Boyne.

#### GEORGE I.

OLIPHANT, Charles, M.D. (Ayr Boroughs), 16 Feb., 1714.

FREIND, John, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Launceston), 29 March, 1729.

Dr. Freind was the cause of an intrepid act on the part of Dr. Mead, the leading London physician of the time. Dr. Freind was a staunch Tory and intimate friend of Bishop Atterbury. He attended that prelate in the Tower, and was thereby suspected of complicity in what was called the "Bishop's Plot," and was himself impri-



soned. This act caused much indignation among his medical friends. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole, being taken ill at the time, sent for Dr. Mead. Dr. Mead, however, refused to prescribe for his distinguished patient until the latter had signed an order for Freind's release. Shortly after his liberation from the Tower Dr. Freind was appointed Physician to the Prince of Wales, and subsequently served Queen Caroline in the same capacity.

#### GEORGE II.

COTES, Charles, M.D.Oxon., F.R.C.P. (Tamworth),  
3 April, 1735, and 6 May, 1741.

Dr. Cotes, who was Physician to the Westminster Hospital, married the only daughter of William Cheselden, the surgeon.

#### GEORGE III.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, M.D., King's Coll.Aberd., ex-L.R.C.P.  
(Hertford), 16 June, 1790.

FLEMING, John, M.D. (Gatton), 17 June, 1818.

HUME, Joseph, Asst. Surg. H.E.I.C. (Montrose), 13 July,  
1818.

Dr. Dimsdale was sent for to St. Petersburg to inoculate the Russian Court against small pox. For his services in this matter he was created a Baron of the Russian Empire, received armorial achievements, a present of £12,000, and a pension of £500 a year. On entering the English Parliament he abstained from practice, but attended the poor gratuitously. Baron Dimsdale founded the well-known banking establishment which still bears his name.

Mr. Hume studied medicine in Edinburgh. On retiring from the profession he became a very distinguished politician. Among other things he advocated the establishment of savings banks, abolition of flogging in the navy, of impressment for the navy, and of imprisonment for debt.

#### WILLIAM IV.

HUME, Joseph (Middlesex), 5 Aug., 1830—10 May, 1831—  
17 Dec., 1832—15 Jan., 1835.

WAKLEY, Thomas, M.R.C.Sr (Finsbury), 10 Jan., 1835.

Mr. Wakley was founder and first editor of the *Lancet*, Coroner for Middlesex, and, when in Parliament, introduced, and succeeded in passing, the Coroners Act of 1843 and the Act for the Abolition of Inoculation, 1840.

#### VICTORIA.

WAKLEY, Thomas, M.R.C.S. (Finsbury), 26 July, 1837—  
20 June, 1841—28 July, 1847.

HUME, Joseph, Asst. Surg. H.E.I.C.S. (Kilkenny), 7 Aug.,  
1837; (Montrose Boroughs), 16 April, 1842—11 Aug.,  
1847—7 July, 1852.

POWER, Maurice, M.D. (Cork County), 15 July, 1841—  
14 Aug., 1847.



- MITCHELL, William, M.D. (Bodmin), 30 April, 1859.
- CORRIGAN, Sir Dominic, Bart., M.D.Dub. and Edin. (Dublin City), 18 Aug., 1870.
- LUSH, John Alfred, M.D.St.And. (Salisbury), 26 Nov., 1868—4 Feb., 1874.
- BRADY, John, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., Hon. F.R.C.S.I. (Leitrim), July, 1852—20 April, 1857—26 July, 1857—12 May, 1859—24 July, 1865—23 Nov., 1868—10 Feb., 1874.
- CLEMENTS, William, F.R.C.S. (Shrewsbury), 11 July, 1865.
- GRAY, Sir John, M.D.Dub. (Kilkenny), 13 July, 1865 and 1874.
- VANDERBYL, Phillip, M.D.Edin., M.R.C.P.Lond. (Bridgewater), 12 July, 1865—17 Nov., 1868.
- BREWER, William, M.R.C.P.Lond. (Colchester), 18 Nov., 1868.
- DALRYMPLE, Donald, M.R.C.P.Lond., F.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Bath), 18 Nov., 1868.
- CAMERON, Sir Charles, Bart., M.D.Dub. (Glasgow City), 1874 to 1885; (Glasgow, College Division) 1885 to 1895; (Glasgow, Bridgeton Division), 1897 to 1900.
- DILLON, John, L.R.C.S.I. (Co. Tipperary), 1880—83; (Co. Mayo, E.), since 1885.
- CLARK, Gavin Brown, M.D.Bru.x., F.R.C.S.Edin. (Caithness), Dec., 1885.
- FARQUHARSON, Rt. Hon. Robert, P.C., M.D.Edin., F.R.C.P., (West Aberdeenshire), 1880 to 1906.
- FOSTER, Rt. Hon. Sir Walter, P.C., M.D.Erlang., F.R.C.P., M.K.Q.P.Irel., L.R.C.S.Irel. (Chester Borough), 1885—1886; (Derbyshire, Ilkeston Division), 1887.
- HENRY, Mitchell, F.R.C.S. (Galway), 1871—1885; (Glasgow, Blackfriars), 1885.
- HUNTER, Sir Guyer, K.C.M.G., M.D.Aberd., F.R.C.S. (Hackney), 1885.
- KENNY, Joseph Edward, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin. (Cork, South Div.), 1885.
- MACDONALD, Roderick, M.D.Durh., F.R.C.S.Edin. (Ross and Cromarty), 1885.
- O'DOHERTY, Kevin Izod, F.R.C.S.I. (Meath, N. Div.), 1885.
- TANNER, Charles Kearns Deane, M.D.Qu.Univ.Irel. (Cork, Mid. Div.), 1885.
- LAWRENCE, Sir James John Trevor (2nd Bart.), M.R.C.S. (Mid-Surrey), 1875—1892.
- LYONS, Richard Dyer, M.D.Dub., F.R.C.P.I. (Dublin City), 1880.
- O'LEARY, William, F.R.C.S.I. (Drogheda), 1874.
- PRICE, Sir Robert J., M.R.C.S. (East Norfolk), 1892.
- PRIESTLEY, Sir William Overend, M.D.Edin. (Edin. and St. And. Universities), 1896.
- AMBROSE, Robert, L.R.C.P. and S.Edin. (Mayo, West), 1893—1900 (unopposed).
- AMBROSE, Daniel, M.D.Qu.Univ.Irel. (Louth County, S. Div.), 1892.



FOX, Joseph Francis, M.D.Cincinnati (King's Co., Tullamore Div.), 1885

MACDONNELL, Mark Antony, M.D.Qu.Univ.Irel. (Queen's Co., Abbeyleix Div.), 1892.

FOSTER, Sir Michael, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S. (London Univ.), 1900—1906.

THOMPSON, E. C., M.D. (North Monaghan), 1900—1906

TUKE, Sir John Batty, M.D.Edin. (Univ. Edin. and St. And.), 1900.

Sir Dominic Corrigan was Physician in Ireland to the Queen and to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. See a curious reference to him in Her Majesty's letters, recently published.

Sir John Gray received his knighthood in 1863 from the Lord Lieutenant for his services in connexion with the supply of pure water to the city of Dublin.

Dr. Vanderbyl, with his co-member Mr. William Kinglake, were unseated, on petition, in March, 1869.

Dr. Farquharson was formerly Physician to and Lecturer on Materia Medica at St. Mary's Hospital and Physician to the Belgrave Hospital for Children.

Sir Walter Foster, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board, 1892-5, was formerly Professor of Medicine at Queen's College and Physician to the General Hospital, Birmingham, and is a Vice-President of the British Medical Association.

Mr. Henry was formerly Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital.

Mr. Kenny, while Physician to the Dublin Small-pox Hospital, was, in error, dismissed from his post and arrested on political grounds. He was, however, quickly released and reinstated, and received, as an expression of public sympathy, a gift of £1,000.

Mr. O'Doherty, in 1848, was convicted of a political offence, and sentenced to ten years' transportation. He was pardoned in 1856.

Dr. Tanner was Surgeon to the South Cork Infirmary and County Hospital.

Sir James Lawrence was the only son of the distinguished Surgeon, Sir William Lawrence, F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and was in the Indian Medical Service for ten years.

Dr. Lyons was Professor of Medicine, Catholic University, Ireland.

Dr. O'Leary was Surgeon to the St. Vincent's Hospital, Dublin.

Sir William Priestley was elected without opposition. His speeches in the House of Commons were remarkable for their eloquence.

#### EDWARD VII.

DILLON, John, L.R.C.S.I. (vide supra) (Co Mayo, E.).

FARQUHARSON, Rt. Hon. Robert, M.D. (vide supra) (West Aberdeenshire).

HUTCHINSON, Charles Frederick, M.D.Edin. (Sussex, Rye Div.), 1903.



- THOMPSON, E. C., M.D. (vide supra) (North Monaghan).  
 HARRIS, Frederick Rutherford, M.D. Edin. (Monmouth),  
 1900, but unseated on petition; (Dulwich), 1903;  
 (Camberwell), 1906.  
 COLLINS, Sir William Job, M.D., M.S. Lond., F.R.C.S.  
 (West St. Pancras), 1906.  
 FOSTER, Sir Walter (vide supra) (Derbyshire, Ilkeston),  
 1906.  
 ROBERTSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. Scott, K.C.S.I.,  
 M.R.C.S. (Central Bradford), 1906.  
 PRICE, Sir Robert John, M.R.C.S. (vide supra) (East  
 Norfolk).  
 TUKE, Sir John Batty (vide supra) (Edin. and St. And.  
 Univ.), 1906.  
 RAINY, Adam Rolland, M.D. Edin. (Kilmarnock Boroughs),  
 1906.  
 POLLARD, Sir George Herbert, M.D. Edin. (Lancashire,  
 Eccles Div.), 1906.  
 AMBROSE, Robert (vide supra) (Mayo), 1906.  
 RUTHERFORD, Vickerman Henzell, M.B. Cantab. (Middle-  
 sex, Brentford Div.), 1906.  
 COOPER, George Joseph, M.R.C.S. (Bermondsey), 1906  
 O'NEILL, Charles, M.D. Roy. Univ. Irel. (South Armagh),  
 1909.

Sir W. J. Collins was Chairman of the London County Council, 1897-9, and more recently Vice-Chancellor of the London University.

Mr. Cooper fell a victim to the strain of his parliamentary and professional duties. He was seized with illness while in the House of Commons, and died (of hemiplegia) the following day, October 7th, 1909. In Parliament he did much useful work and introduced the Anaesthetics Bill. He had also been an active member of the London County Council and of the Borough Council of Bermondsey.

#### CONVENTION OF THE ESTATES OF SCOTLAND.

##### *1 William and Mary, 1689.*

STIRLING, George, "late Dean of the Chirurgeons"  
 (Edinburgh), 12 Nov., 1689.

##### *Parliament of Ireland (1559-1695).*

- DUN, Sir Patrick, M.D. (Killileagh Borough), 29 Sept.,  
 1692; (Mullingar Borough), 27 Sept., 1692; (Mullingar  
 Borough), 23 Aug., 1695.  
 IRWIN, Christopher, M.D. (Fermanagh County), 9 Aug.,  
 1695.  
 DOMINIC, Christopher, M.D. (Ardfert Borough), 24 Sept.,  
 1692.  
 MOLYNEUX, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D. (Ratoath Borough),  
 12 Aug., 1695.  
 PETTIE, William, M.D. (Enniscorthy Borough), 19 April,  
 1661.

*Parliament of Ireland (1695—1699).*

IRWIN, Christopher, M.D. (Fermanagh County).  
 MOLYNEUX, Sir Thomas, Bart., M.D. (Ratoath Borough).  
 DUN, Sir Patrick, M.D. (Mullingar Manor).

*Parliament of Ireland (1703—1713).*

IRWIN, Christopher, M.D. (Fermanagh County).  
 DUN, Sir Patrick, M.D. (Mullingar Manor).

*Parliament of Ireland (1761—1768).*

LUCAS, Charles, M.D. (Dublin City).

*Parliament of Ireland (1769—1776).*

LUCAS, Charles, M.D. (Dublin City).  
 CLEMENT, William, M.D. (Dublin City), in the place of  
 Charles Lucas, deceased.

*Parliament of Ireland (1776—1783).*

CLEMENT, William, M.D. (Dublin City).

George Stirling. This gentleman's name has been here inserted from his obvious connexion with the profession; but whether or not he was a member of the profession has not been ascertained.

Sir Patrick Dun was the founder of the celebrated Dublin Hospital bearing his name. In 1692 he seems to have been returned almost simultaneously for two constituencies.

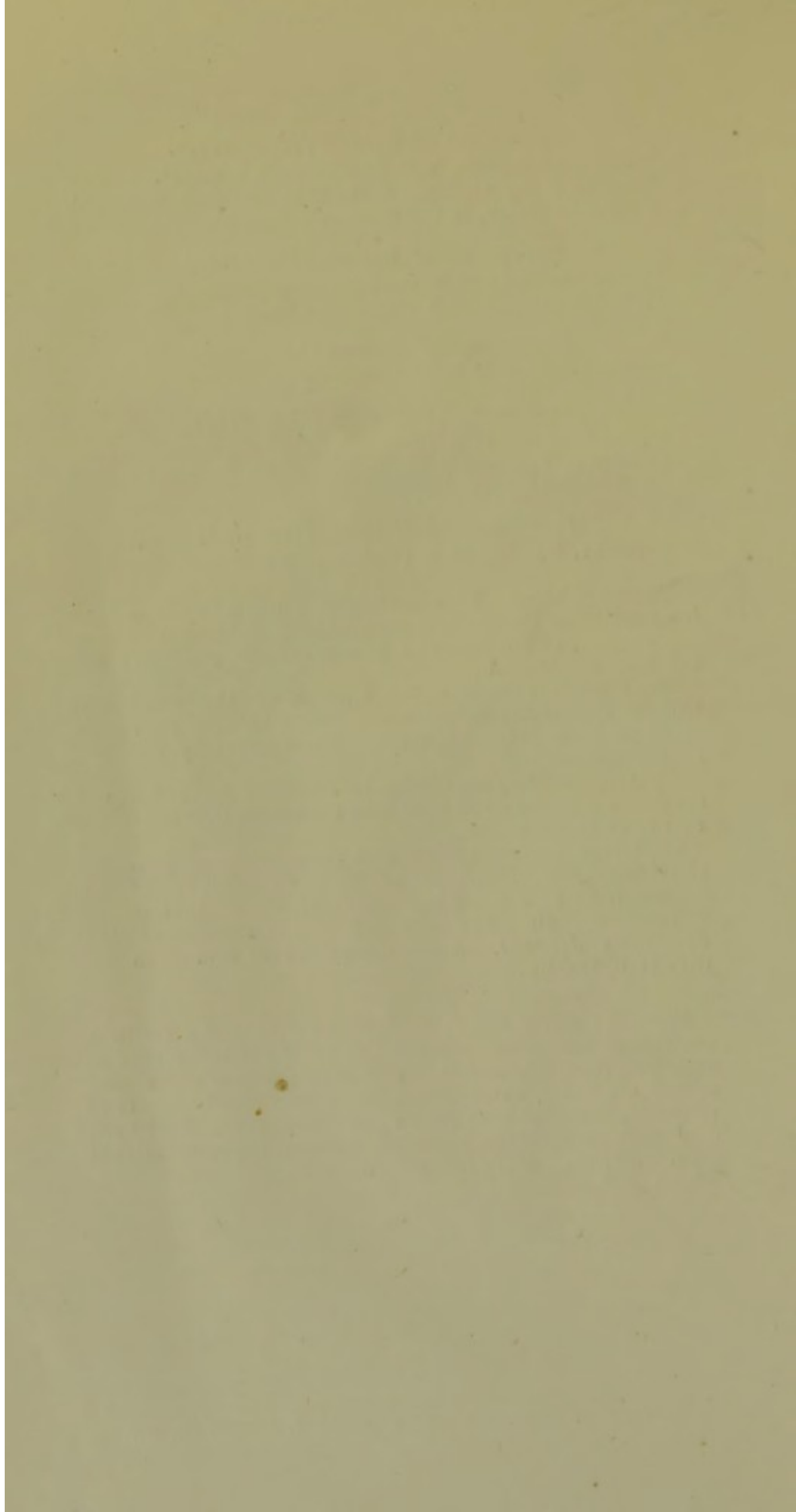
Sir Thomas Molyneux, who, according to *Burke* was not created a Baronet until 1730, was Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland.

Dr. Lucas was celebrated more as a politician than as a physician. He introduced in 1761 "Lucas's Act" for reconstructing the King and Queen's College of Physicians. He was one of the founders of the *Freeman's Journal*. A marble statue of him is in the City Hall, Dublin.

## SUMMARY.

From the above list it will be seen that the medical profession has been represented in the Parliaments of England, Scotland, and Ireland during the last three and a half centuries by some seventy-seven members. It is probable, however, that others have been returned without disclosure of their medical qualifications, the conventional term "Esquire" alone being used.





## ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

### MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will allow me to supplement, by the following corrections and additions, the Parliamentary Roll which I recently sent you, and which appeared in the JOURNAL for January 8th :

#### *Corrections.*

The Duke of Richmond received the Hon. M.D. and the Hon. F.R.C.P., not in the years mentioned, but in the years 1728 and 1729 respectively.

Joseph Hume graduated M.D. Mar. Coll. Aberd., March 25th, 1799. When in Parliament he reintroduced into the currency the old English "groat," a little silver coin of the value of fourpence, which was nicknamed after him the "Joey."

The Christian name of Sir Guyer Hunter was "William."

Dr. Vanderbyl, who was unseated for Bridgwater in 1869, was re-elected at Portsmouth in 1885.

#### *Additions.*

Finlay, Right Hon. Sir Robert Bannantyne, G.C.M.G., P.C., K.C., LL.D., M.D. Edin. (Inverness Districts 1885-92 and 1895-1906). Sir Robert was Solicitor-General from 1895 (when he was knighted) to 1900, and Attorney-General from the latter year to 1906.

Macgregor, Donald, L.R.C.P. and S. Edin. (Inverness County 1892-5).

Pilkington, Sir George Augustus, M.R.C.S. (Lancashire, Southport, 1885-1901). The knighthood was conferred in 1893.

For much of the above valued information I am indebted to Dr. Stanley Atkinson of Bow, Dr. J. W. Browne of Kensington, Dr. F. E. Fremantle of Chester Street, S.W., and Colonel W. Johnston, C.B., of Murtle, Aberdeenshire.—I am, etc.,

London, W., Jan. 16th.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

SIR,—In the Medical Parliamentary Roll published in the JOURNAL on January 8th, Dr. Clippingdale has not taken notice of the Parliament held in Dublin in May, 1689, by King James II, known as the "Patriot Parliament." In this Parliament "Walter Kelly, Esquire, Doctor of Physic," sat as member for the borough of Gowran (co. Kilkenny).

An account of this Parliament will be found in *The Patriot Parliament of 1689*, by Thomas Davis (London: T. Fisher Unwin. 1893.)—I am, etc.,

J. F. KEENAN, M.B.

Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Jan. 13th.



### MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

SIR,—I have to thank Dr. Keenan for the interesting information that a Dr. Walter Kelly sat in a "Parliament held in Dublin in May, 1689, by King James II, known as the 'Patriot Parliament.'" Neither Dr. Kelly nor the Parliament referred to, however, are mentioned in the official list; the reason, no doubt, being that in May, 1689, James had ceased to be King, having been deposed the year before. Dr. Keenan's contribution, however, is nevertheless a welcome addition to the Roll of Parliamentary doctors.

For another Irish Parliamentary doctor I have to thank a correspondent who has been so good as to point out the following omission from my list:

Barry, Sir Edward, Bart., M.D.Dub., Oxon., and Leyden, F.R.C.P.Irel. and Lond. (Charleville Borough 1740-1760). Sir Edward was Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland, Professor of Medicine in Dublin University, and President of the King and Queen's College of Physicians. He received the Baronetcy in 1775.

—I am, etc.,

London, W., Jan. 23rd.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

SIR,—I will add one more name to the Medical Parliamentary Roll—Dr. J. W. Noble, M.B.Cantab., Physician to the Leicester Infirmary, 1848-56. He was elected M.P. (Liberal) for Leicester Borough, April, 1859, and died in January, 1861, at Malaga, in Spain. His daughters built a small hospital there in his memory. It is called the "Noble Hospital," and has about twenty beds. It has been taken over by the Government. I went over it about three years ago.—I am, etc.,

Leicester, Jan. 24th.

GEO. C. FRANKLIN.

### THE MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

SIR,—Dr. Clippingdale says that the Parliament held in Dublin in May, 1689, by King James II is "not mentioned in the official list." He suggests that its absence therefrom is due to King James "having been deposed the year before." This surmise is not historically correct. Dr. Clippingdale is thinking too Britannically. It is to be remembered that Ireland and England were, as they are, wholly distinct kingdoms. Ireland was then governed—in so far as it was governed at all—by its own king and Parliament. King James may have been deposed from the crown of England by the British people. He had not been deposed from the crown of Ireland by the Irish people, who were his loyal adherents. In May, 1689, and for more than a twelvemonth afterwards, he was as much King of Ireland as he had been at any time since his accession. The Irish Parliament of 1689, was, therefore, in all respects, a complete and perfect constitutional parliament. At a later day James lost his cause and crown. The Williamite cause triumphed, and King William held a Parliament in Dublin in 1695, which annulled and voided all the Acts of James's Parliament, ordered its records to be expunged from the Statute Books and destroyed, and decreed severe penalties against any person preserving copies of them. Hence the absence of any allusion to it in the official parliamentary records.

Unless I am wrong Mr. Arthur Lynch, Member for West Clare, is a member of the medical profession, as well as being a graduate in engineering of the University of Melbourne.—I am, etc.,

Ballinalee, Edgworthstown, Jan. 31st.

J. F. KEENAN.



### THE MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

SIR,—Dr. Keenan says that in assuming the Parliament held by James II in Dublin after his deposition to be irregular, I am "thinking too Britannically," as James had not been deposed from the crown of Ireland by his loyal Irish subjects. I have never heard that James received the crown of Ireland from his loyal Irish subjects. I have always understood that he was crowned King of the three Kingdoms at Westminster, and deposed from the same position at the same place.

I have to thank Mr. John Patching of Brighton for pointing out the following serious omission from my Parliamentary Roll:

Robertson, Sir William Tindall, M.D. Edin., F.R.C.P. Lond. (Brighton, November 29th, 1886—October 6th, 1889). Sir W. T. Robertson was originally in practice in Nottingham, and when, in 1857, the British Medical Association visited that town, he delivered the Address in Medicine. In 1873 his eyesight failed and he went to live at Brighton. At Brighton he became very popular, and was sent to Parliament without opposition. In May, 1889, while leaving the House of Commons, he slipped and sprained his ankle. The enforced idleness produced by this accident and by the blindness acting upon a hypersensitive nature brought on a condition of melancholia, which it is to be feared ended in suicide (see obituary notice in the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL*, October 12th, 1889). Dr. Robertson received the honour of knighthood, January 1st, 1888.

The Borough of Brighton is singular in having, during its comparatively short enfranchisement, sent two blind members to Parliament—Sir W. T. Robertson and Professor Fawcett.—I am, etc.,

London, W., Feb. 4th.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.

### THE MEDICAL PARLIAMENTARY ROLL.

SIR,—While looking through Dr. Venn's interesting *Biographical History of Gonville and Caius College*, I have come upon the names of two more medical members of Parliament which should be added to the list already published

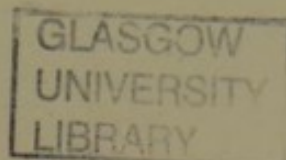
Gostlin, John, M.D.Camb. (Barnstaple, 1614). Dr. Gostlin was Master of Caius and Regius Professor of Medicine in the University. On account of his religious principles (Dr. Gostlin was a Roman Catholic) he was expelled the university, but subsequently recalled, reinstated in his posts, and, at the time of his death, was also Vice-Chancellor. During his period of ostracism he went to live in Exeter, and it was while resident in that city that he was sent by the people of Barnstaple to represent them in Parliament. The Borough of Barnstaple is not mentioned in the Parliamentary Return for the time being, this return being singularly incomplete, the omissions far exceeding in number, the insertions.

Brady, Robert, M.D.Camb., F.R.C.P.Lond. (Cambridge University, 1681-1687). Dr. Brady, like Dr. Gostlin, was both Master of his College (Caius) and Regius Professor of Physic in the University. He received the degree of M.D. by Royal Mandate, and was Physician to both Charles II and James II.

—I am, etc.,

London, W.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE.





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