

**In memoriam Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A.,  
1816-1904.**

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To the Royal College of  
Surgeons  
from A. Forbes Sieveking

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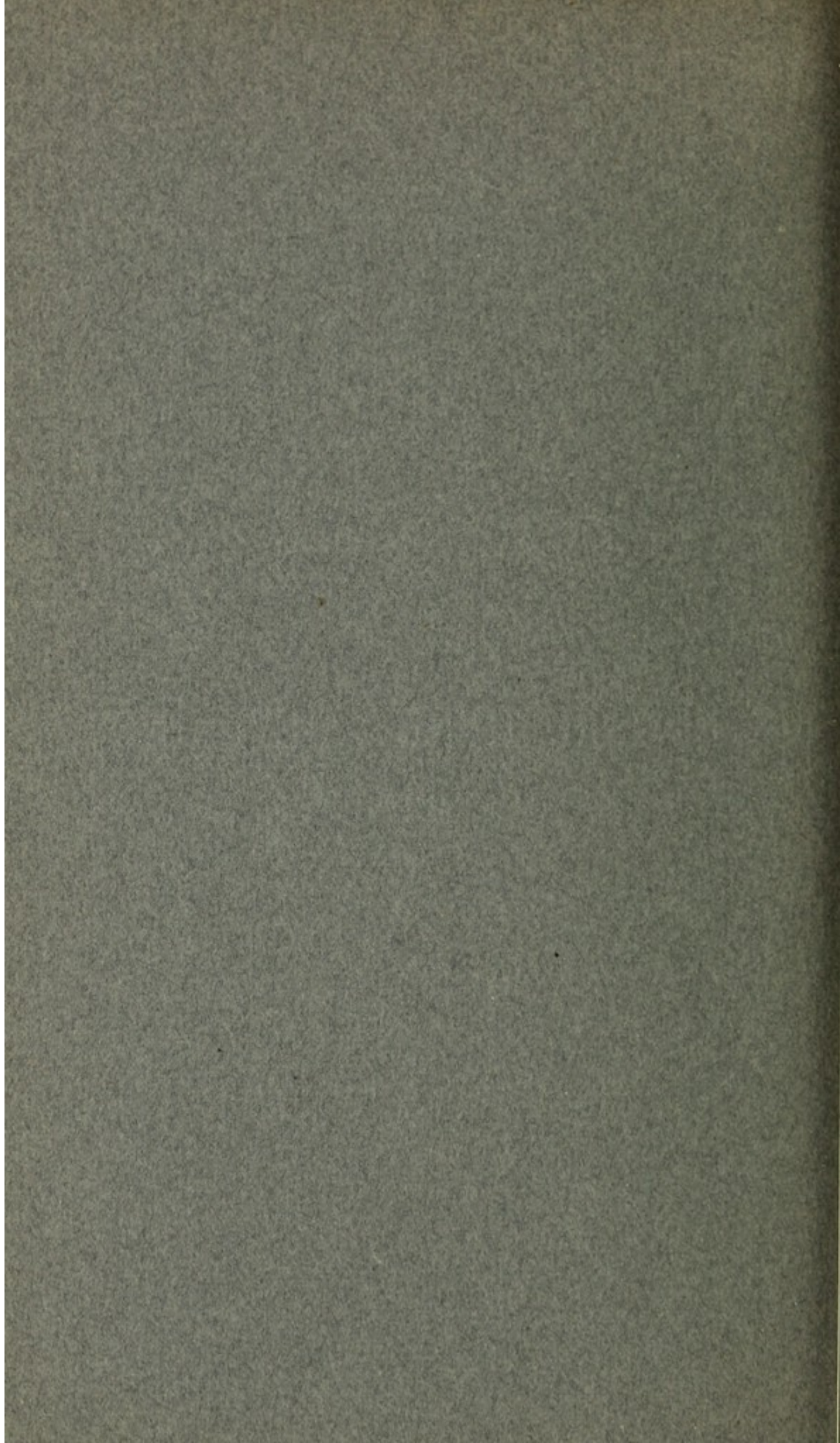
In Memoriam

SIR EDWARD HENRY SIEVEKING

M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A.

1816—1904





*In offering to my late Father's family and friends, in and out of the Medical Profession, this reprint of articles on his career from the "Times," "Lancet," and "British Medical Journal," I desire to express my hope and intention, in due time, and with due help (as to his work in Medicine), to write his Life on a larger scale, for which there are ample materials in existence, besides the short Autobiography, written in 1877, which he handed to me a few months before his death; and this Memoir I intend to preface with some account of my grandfather's ancestry and relatives, who, as Citizens and Senators of the Free City or Republic of Hamburg, have, in the past, helped to make its history, to which their descendants are still contributing.*

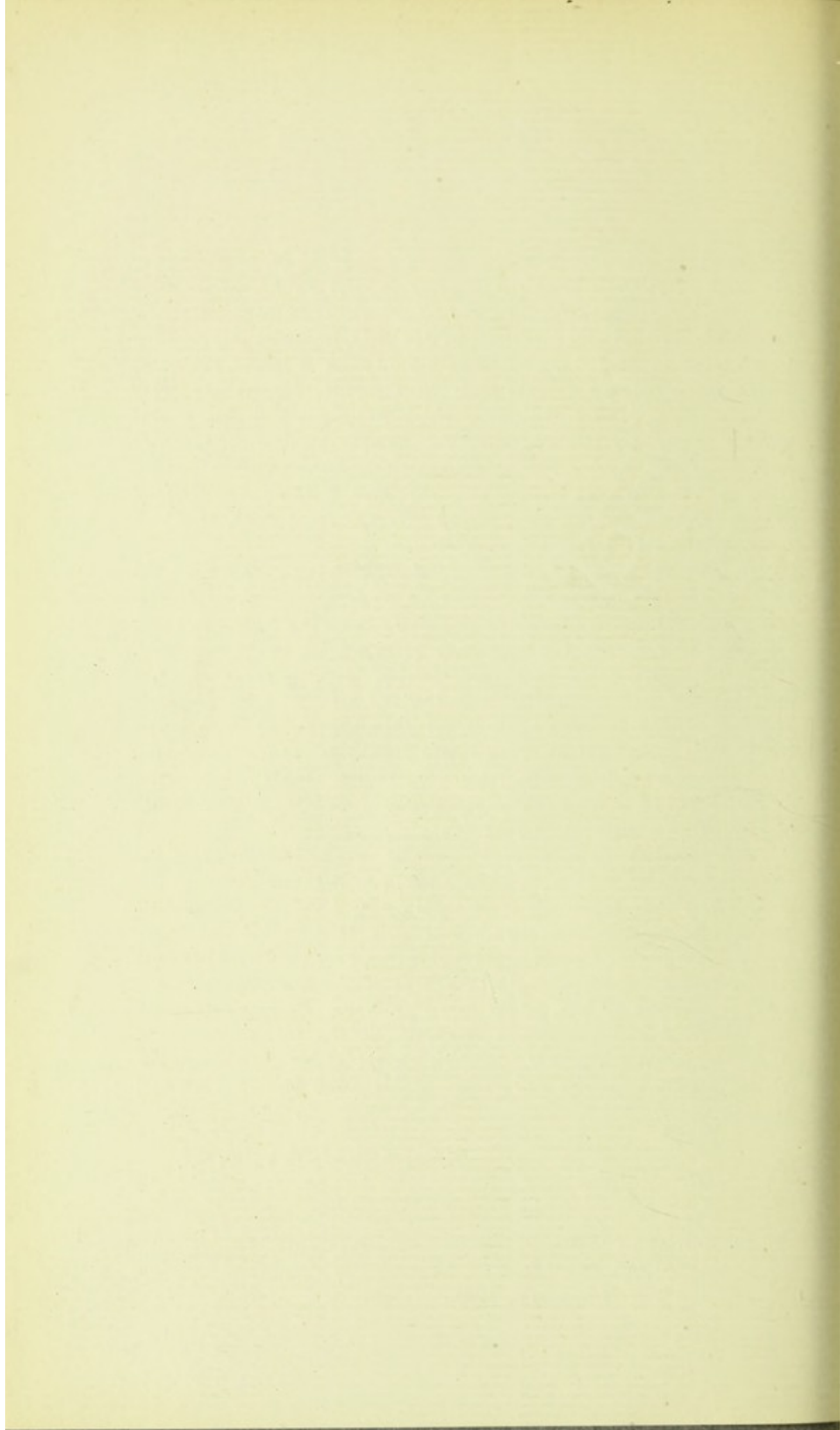
*I shall, therefore, be very grateful to friends in England and abroad, for the originals or copies of any of my father's letters, and for notes, memoranda, or anecdotes throwing light upon his character and career, not excluding criticism of, or dissent from, any of his acts, opinions, or conclusions. For, in the case of a man who so well fulfilled the standard of his favourite Horace's Integer vitæ, one would above all things wish, as he himself would have done, that the vraie vérité should be spoken about him, that the integrity and unity of his life as lived should be preserved in the record of it, and that his portrait, if painted at all, should be limned ad vivum et in unguem.*

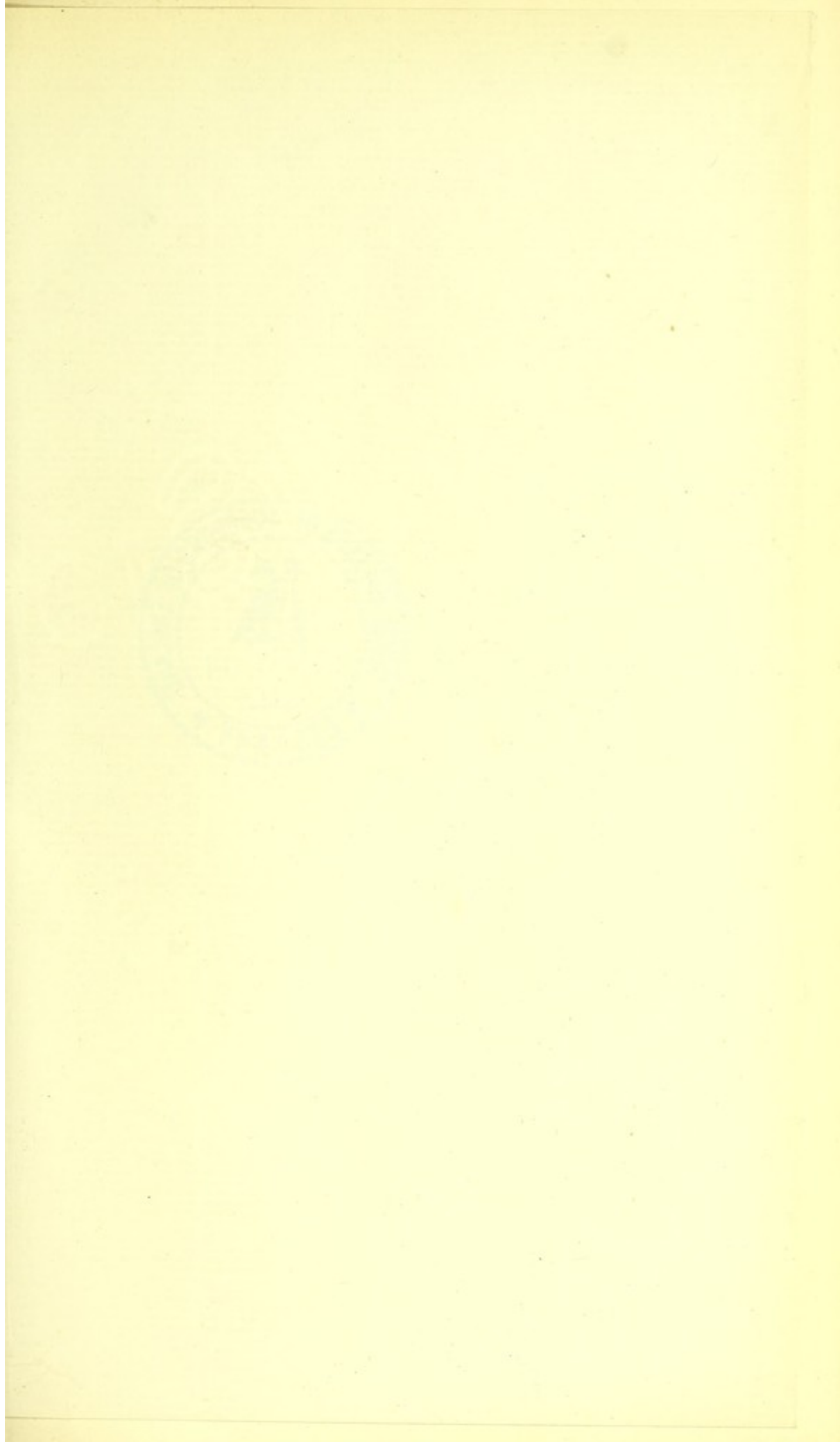
*In regard to his personal Portrait, it may be interesting to his friends to know that a mask was taken of his face after death, from which it is hoped (in combination with excellent photographs at various stages of his life) a bust may be moulded worthy of reproduction for the College of Physicians, and for the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of which he was sometime President. The only oil-painting of him, by the late Wm. Salter Herrick (who also painted his friend, Sir David Brewster, for the University of St. Andrew's), although a fair literal transcript of his features in the Sixties, hardly expresses fully those of his mind and character in his later years.*

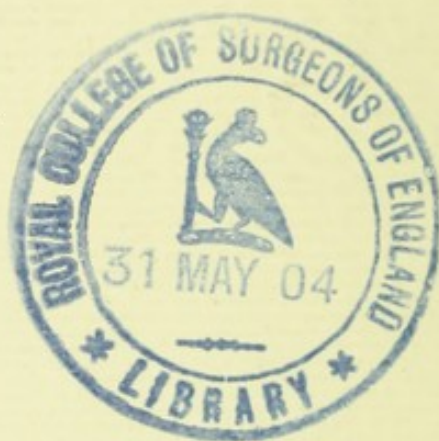
A. FORBES SIEVEKING.

12. SEYMOUR STREET,  
PORTMAN SQUARE, W.

March 21st, 1904.



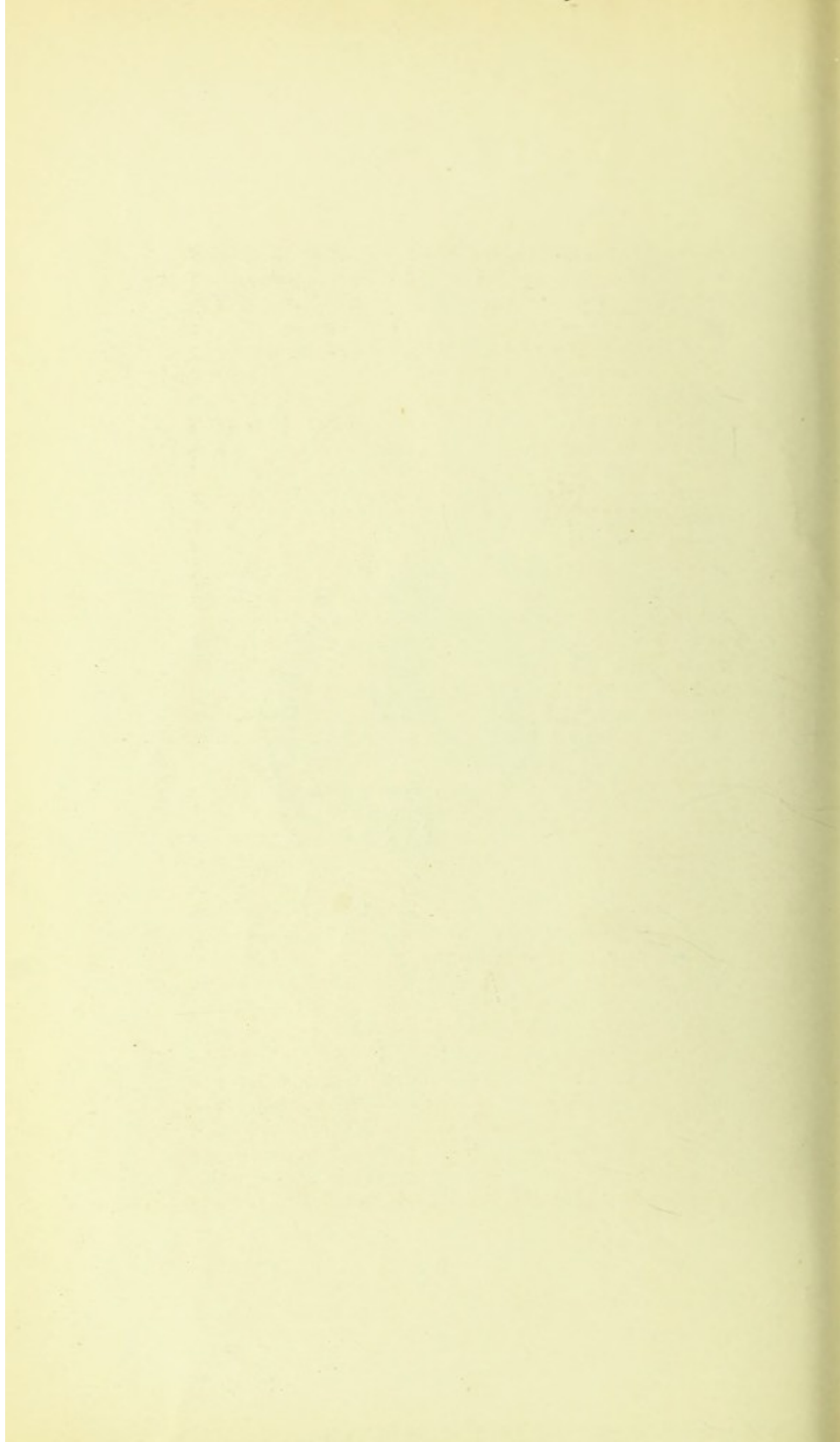


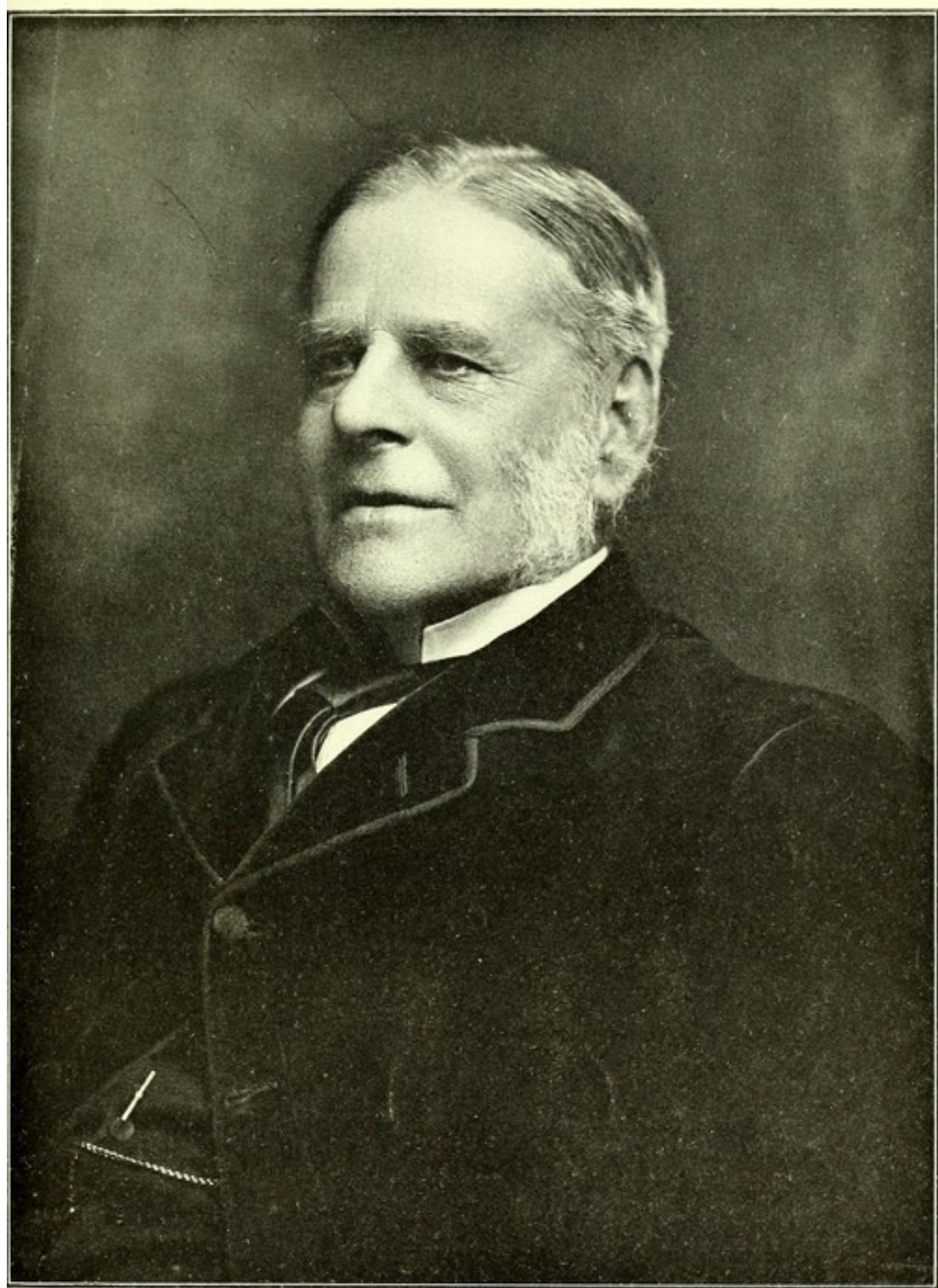




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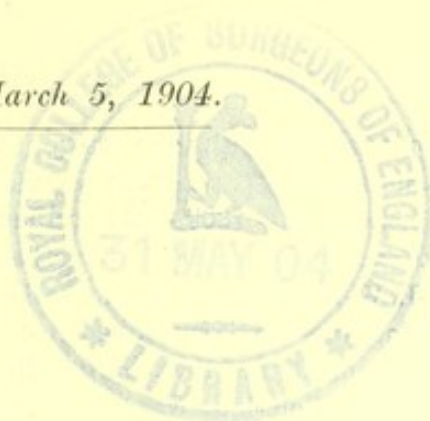
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*Reprinted from THE LANCET, March 5, 1904.*



SIR EDWARD HENRY SIEVEKING, M.D. EDIN.  
F.R.C.P. LOND.

PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA; PHYSICIAN  
EXTRAORDINARY TO THE KING; PHYSICIAN TO THE LATE DUKE  
OF CAMBRIDGE; CONSULTING PHYSICIAN TO ST. MARY'S  
HOSPITAL AND TO THE LOCK HOSPITAL.

As we briefly announced last week Sir Edward Henry Sieveking died on Feb. 24th at his house in Manchester-square. The medical profession of this country has thereby lost one of its best known members who for more than 50 years enjoyed a distinguished position not only as a physician in the scientific sense but as the trusted medical adviser of the highest personages of the State.

Sir Edward Sieveking, who at the time of his death had attained the advanced age of 87 years, was born in St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, in the City of London, on August 24th, 1816. For an outline of his lineage and youthful journeyings on the continent we are indebted to some autobiographical memoranda which have been intrusted to us by his youngest son, Mr. A. Forbes Sieveking, and which we hope may eventually be given to the public in an extended form. Sieveking was descended from an ancient Westphalian or North German Lutheran family. It is suggested that the original spelling of the name was Sieviking, a name which marked descent from the Vikings, the Scandinavian adventurers who settled in Westphalia in the eleventh century. Anyhow, the family dates back to the sixteenth century and subsequently became prominent in the intellectual, political, and mercantile circles of Hamburg. In the early part of last century, for instance, an uncle was known among European statesmen in

connexion with the negotiation of commercial treaties. Sieveking's parents came from Hamburg and settled in London in 1809, his father becoming a merchant in Fenchurch-street. His mother was a daughter of Senator J. V. Meyer of Hamburg. His education was commenced in England and continued on the continent, first at the Gymnasium of Ratzeburg (a little after the time when Samuel Taylor Coleridge was writing some of his best known letters from the lake-girt island near Lübeck in Mecklenburg-Strelitz) and then at the Gymnasium of Berlin. Of his stay at the latter school and his subsequent movements he has left a record as follows: "I passed the Abiturienten-Examen, obtained a certificate of 'maturity,' and transferred my allegiance to the Berlin University, where I dissected under Schiemann, attended the lectures on physiology by Johannes Müller and those on chemistry under Mitscherlich, and then went to Bonn for a year where I attended lectures on surgery and made myself well acquainted with the Rhine and its lovely tributaries. .... For two years I studied medicine at University College, London, and then went to Edinburgh University where I graduated as M.D. in 1841, my thesis on 'Erysipelas' receiving a star of distinction. In the latter part of 1841 I went to Paris for the winter and studied at the Hôtel Dieu under Andral, at the Hôpital St. Louis (for skin diseases), and the Hôpital du Midi, where I followed the practice and teaching of Ricord, .... travelled through France and North Italy to Vienna, where Jäger especially attracted me, and I attended a private course of ophthalmic surgery under his assistant Rigl, when I travelled with my parents through Hungary, Tyrol, and South Germany." After his *wanderjahre* he practised for a short time, about four years, amongst the English colony in Hamburg, where he delivered a course of lectures and founded a children's hospital in conjunction with his aunt, Miss Amalia Sieveking, a philanthropist and pioneer of nursing, whose biography, translated by Miss Caroline Winkworth, is still known in England. He also published in German a treatise on Ventilation and started the Alster Rowing Club, which athletic association delighted later in honouring their founder.

It will be seen that his early education was calculated to give him self-reliance and a sound introduction to medicine

as well as to make it unlikely for him to take narrow or prejudiced views. Returning to London in 1846 he commenced medical practice in Bentinck-street, Manchester-square, where he resided until 1857, when he removed to Manchester-square, living there until the day of his death. He was admitted a Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1847 and soon engaged actively in literary work. In 1849 he published a small treatise with the title, "The Training Institutions for Nurses and the Workhouses," a question in which he felt much interest and which also formed the subject of a paper read by him before the Epidemiological Society in 1854. In the same year he translated for the Sydenham Society Vol. II. of Rokitansky's "Pathological Anatomy." After holding the post of physician to the Northern Dispensary he was appointed in 1851 assistant physician to St. Mary's Hospital, an institution with which he maintained a life-long connexion. At an early period he became lecturer on materia medica and for 37 years in the wards, the class-room, and the out-patient department he was a prominent figure in the school. He became full physician to the hospital in 1860, only retiring from this position in 1888, when he was placed on the consulting staff. He was also one of the first physicians appointed to the staff. In 1852 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London and afterwards filled various offices in the College, including those of examiner, Harveian orator, senior censor, and vice-president. As vice-president under Sir William Jenner his claim to the presidency was held by many to be stronger than that of Sir Andrew Clark, but Sir Edward Sieveking himself, after experience of Clark's strenuous ways, allowed that he had been superseded by a man with peculiar aptitude for the post. In 1866 he delivered the Croonian lectures in the College, the subject of them being the Localisation of Disease. In 1877 he delivered the Harveian oration, with the result that the College, together with the Royal College of Surgeons of England, aided him in producing an autotype publication of the MS. of Harvey's original physiological lecture delivered in 1616.

At an early stage of his career he contributed to the *British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review*, then edited

by its founder, Sir John Forbes, who became his firm friend and whose name was given to Sieveking's youngest son in 1857, the year in which Sieveking succeeded to the editorship of the *Review*. In addition to Sir John Forbes and his colleagues at the hospital and the Royal College of Physicians of London, he was on terms of intimate friendship with many men eminent in medicine and literature, including Sir David Brewster, Charles Kingsley, F. D. Maurice, and Henry Crabb Robinson, who knew his parents and in whose reminiscences will be found a eulogistic allusion to the son. Sir Edward Sieveking's first contribution to *THE LANCET* appeared in the issue of Sept. 10th, 1853, and was entitled "A Case in which Hydatids were Discharged from the Kidney during Life." In 1854, with the collaboration of Dr. Handfield Jones (also of St. Mary's Hospital), he published a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy." In 1858 there appeared the first edition of his important work on "Epilepsy and Epileptiform Seizures, their Causes, Pathology, and Treatment," which was reviewed in *THE LANCET* of Jan. 16th in that year. In 1861 he published in our columns Clinical Remarks on Neuralgia in a series of five articles and also became president of the Harveian Society. Many years previously he had been appointed physician-in-ordinary to the late Duke of Cambridge, the father of the present Duke. In 1863, on the recommendation of Sir James Clark, he was appointed physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, now the King. In 1873 he was made physician-extraordinary and in 1888 physician-in-ordinary to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, having been knighted two years earlier.

In 1849 he married Miss Jane Ray who survives him. By her he had five sons, one of whom is in the medical profession, and three daughters, one of whom is now the wife of Professor Starling, having previously been married to the late Dr. L. Woolridge.

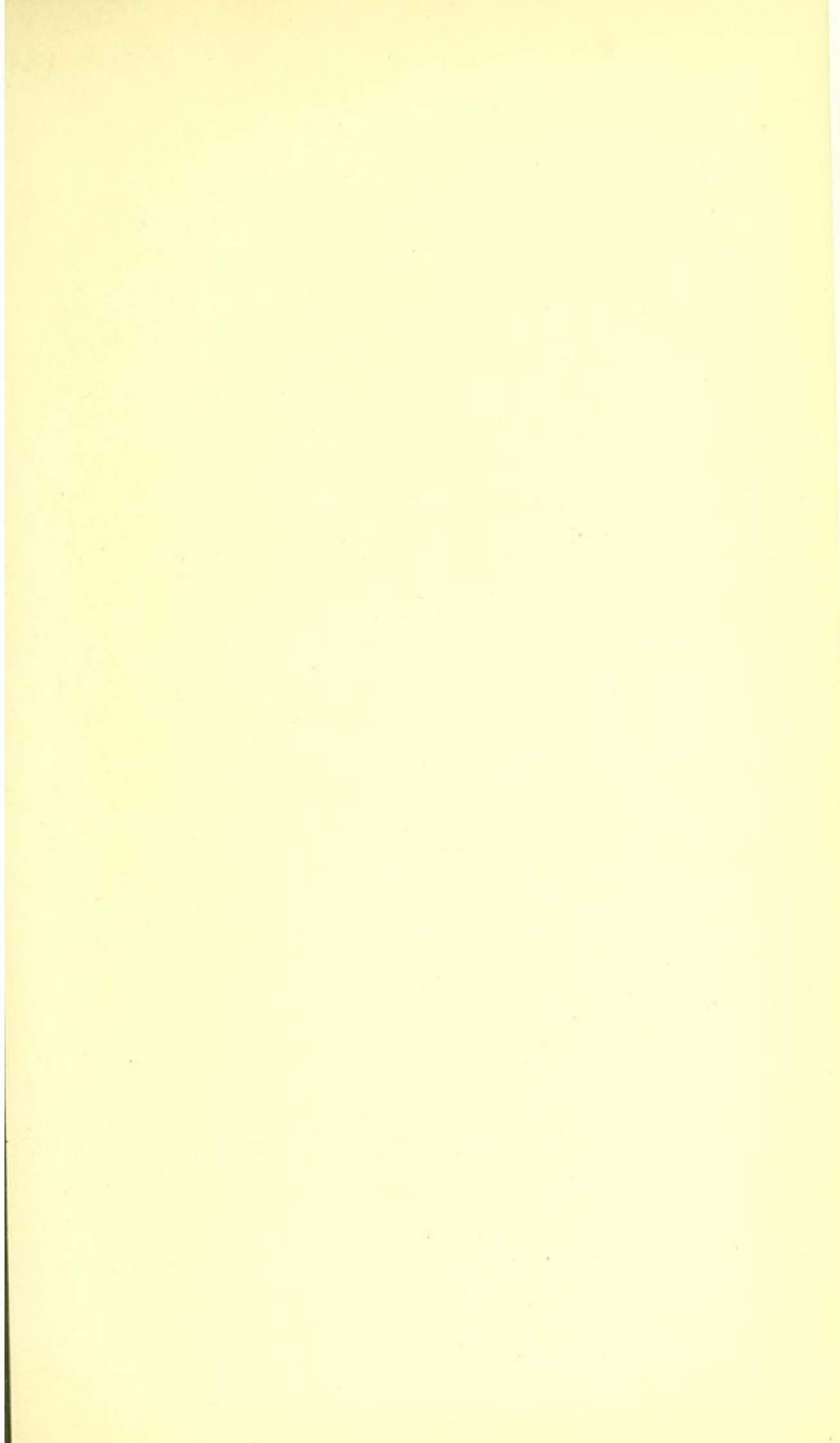
The following appreciation of Sir Edward Sieveking's work as a colleague comes from a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and shows well the esteem which he enjoyed among his colleagues as physician, teacher, and friend: "It is some years since Sir Edward Sieveking took an active part in the practice of medicine, but those who had the pleasure of his intimate acquaintance will remember him as one who, if still imbued with many of the

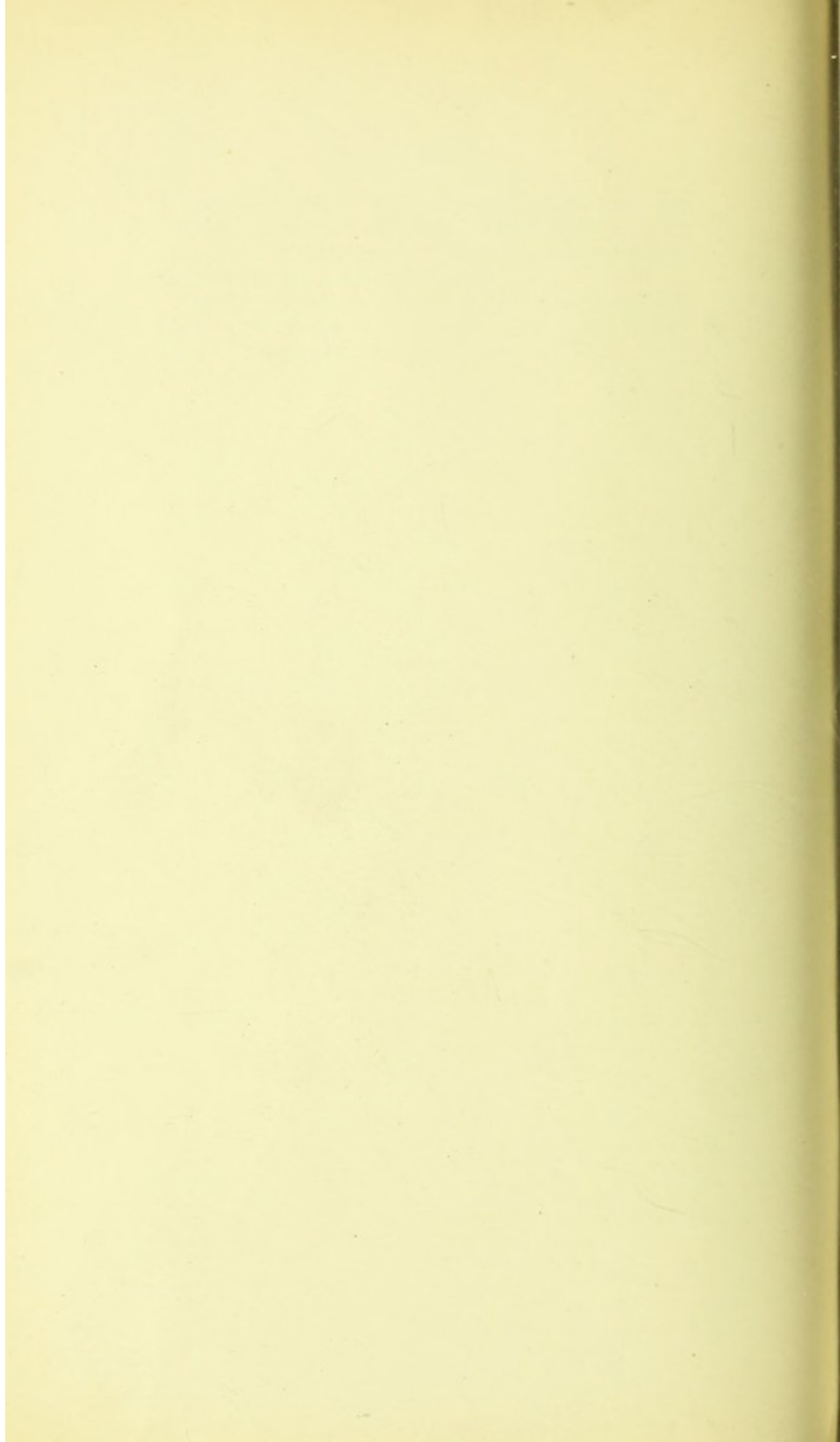
traditions of an earlier school of thought and action, was keenly impressionable to the influence of more recent methods. He was in the exact sense of the term a general physician and considered specialism in its narrower interpretation with little tolerance. A survey of his professional career reveals the wide range of his intellectual activity. Whatever subject he touched—e.g., pathology, neurology, climatology—he left the record richer by his work and pen. He possessed much of the courtly grace exemplified by many of his contemporaries and successfully strove to maintain the lofty ideal he had always in view. Whilst appreciative of the claims of others he knew how to assert his settled convictions. What Lord Granville was in politics Sieveking was in medical polemics. If he excelled in one thing more than another it was in the rational treatment of disease, and whilst paying primary attention to the special nature of an ailment he never neglected the claims of the body corporate. He made humanity his study and the amelioration of its ills his constant care. 'He had a tear for pity and a heart open as day for melting charity.' As a colleague he was loyal and devoted. To his equals in station he was deferential; to his subordinates he was encouraging, helpful, and considerate. His methods of teaching were not, perhaps, quite in accordance with the present trend of directive as opposed to descriptive inculcation of knowledge, but he was clear in diction, impressive in manner, and conclusive in argument. The medical profession has lost one of its most honoured lights and St. Mary's Hospital, the home of his life-work, a guide, counsellor, and friend."

This brief appreciation of his work at St. Mary's Hospital depicts Sir Edward Sieveking graphically. We see how the liberal education and varied opportunities of his youth gave flexibility to his views and breadth to his sympathies and we can understand that when once he was interested in a subject he spared no pains in promoting the views upon it which he thought sound. To questions of nursing, education, and hygiene he paid the close attention which he considered such matters should exact from the general physician with the result that he was able to give well-reasoned advice in directions where many medical men would have considered ignorance excusable. And with all his wide range

of accomplishments a high ideal of conduct kept him courteous, generous, and kind. Though in a sense Sir Edward Sieveking belonged to a day that is past his death is deeply felt by the medical profession.

The funeral took place on Feb. 27th at Abney Park Cemetery, the memorial service being held in St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, Portman-square.





## SIR EDWARD SIEVEKING, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.,

Physician Extraordinary to the King; Consulting Physician, St. Mary's Hospital.

WE mentioned briefly last week the death, at an advanced age, of Sir Edward Sieveking, which occurred on February 24th.

Edward Sieveking was born in 1816 in St. Helens Place, in the City of London. His father was a merchant and came of a good old North German stock, and members of the family are still to be found in the old home at Hamburg.

Edward Sieveking was educated partly in England and partly in Germany. He studied medicine at Berlin, Bonn, University College, London, and subsequently at the University of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M.D. in 1841. For some years after graduating he practised at Hamburg, chiefly among the English colony there. While in residence there he wrote a small work on ventilation, and helped to bring about the establishment of a children's hospital. He returned to London in 1847 and passed the examination for Membership of the Royal College of Physicians, of which College he was in 1852 admitted a Fellow. In the preceding year he was appointed Physician to the Out-patient Department of St. Mary's Hospital, with which he remained actively connected for forty years. On his retirement he was elected Consulting Physician. He was for some time Physician to the Lock Hospital and to the Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic.

In 1849 he issued his first publication in England—a pamphlet on nursing—and his advocacy had much to do with the great development which had resulted in the trained nurse of the present day. He read a paper on the subject before the Epidemiological Society, and, resulting therefrom, a committee was formed, which for years endeavoured to realize a national system of nursing the poor. On more than one occasion a deputation, headed by Lord Shaftesbury, waited on the Poor Law Board, who approved of the plans proposed, and issued circulars in favour of them.

Sir Edward was one of the translators of Rokitansky's great work on *Pathological Anatomy* for the Sydenham Society, and afterwards, for the same Society, translated Romberg's work, *Nervous Diseases*.

In 1854 he published a work on *Pathological Anatomy* written in conjunction with his colleague Dr. Handfield-Jones, he also wrote a book on epilepsy, the second edition of which appeared in 1861. He was a Croonian Lecturer of the Royal College of Physicians in 1866, and the lectures were printed in a volume entitled *On Localization of Disease*; in 1877 he delivered the Harveian Oration before the same College. In addition he was for some years editor of the *British and Foreign Medical and Chirurgical Review*, a periodical founded by one of his most intimate friends, Sir John Forbes.

He was appointed Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales in 1863, Physician Extraordinary to Queen Victoria in 1870 and Physician in Ordinary in 1888. When His present Majesty came to the throne Sir Edward Sieveking, as he had become in 1886, was appointed Physician Extraordinary to His Majesty. At the tercentenary of the Edinburgh University he received the honorary degree of LL.D., he was also a Knight of the Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, and had been President of the Harveian and of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Societies.

Sir Edward Sieveking gave valuable assistance to Mr. Probert in founding Epsom College, and was its first Honorary Secretary. He was a Vice-President of the institution, as well as a member of the Council, whose meetings he attended regularly until his health failed.

Sir Edward Sieveking married in 1849 the daughter of Mr. J. Ray of Finchley, and had a large family; one of his sons, Mr. Herbert E. Sieveking, was formerly Surgeon to the Victoria Hospital, Cairo.

Sir Edward Sieveking, who was a member of the British Medical Association, was for eight years a representative of the Metropolitan Counties Branch on the Central Council. It was largely owing to his initiative that the medal for distinguished merit was founded by the British Medical Association. The medal was founded in 1877, and is awarded to a person who has conspicuously raised the character of the medical profession by scientific work, by extraordinary professional services, or by special services rendered to the British Medical Association. The statutes and regulations were drafted by Sir Edward, then Dr., Sieveking, and approved by the Council in 1877. It was first awarded in consideration of the heroic conduct, self-denial, and humanity of the medical men at a colliery accident at Pontypridd, and was formally presented at the annual meeting in Manchester in 1877; on that occasion a gold medal was awarded to one medical man, silver medals to three, and bronze medals to eight. In subsequent awards the medal has always been in gold. It was presented in 1879 to Surgeon-Major James Reynolds, M.B., V.C., of Rorke's Drift; it was awarded to Dr. William Farr in 1880 as an expression of the Association's high appreciation of his long and successful labours on behalf of statistical and sanitary science, and in 1886 to Dr. Edward Waters for his long-continued, self-denying, and able services in the cause of medical reform. In 1888 it was awarded to Dr. Ormerod, of Workington, for gallant services in rescuing workmen in a colliery accident; in 1890 it was awarded to Surgeon Parke, surgeon to the Emin Pasha Relief Force; and in 1896 to Surgeon-Captain H. F. Whitechurch, V.C., I.M.S., for extraordinary gallantry in the performance of his professional duties during the Chitral expedition. In 1897 it was awarded to Mr. C. G. Wheelhouse and Sir Walter Foster in recognition of their services as the first two direct representatives of the English profession on the General Medical Council. Sir Edward Sieveking delivered the Address in Medicine at the annual meeting of the Association in Sheffield in 1876.

We are indebted to a colleague of the deceased physician for the following notes on his work at St. Mary's Hospital:

Sir Edward Sieveking was the last remaining member of the original staff of St. Mary's Hospital, which was elected after

much thought, and with most excellent results, in 1851. His immediate colleagues were Alderson, King Chambers, Sibson, Handfield-Jones, and Markham; and, as one looks back upon this list, one can scarcely fail to be struck by its strength. For fifteen years Sieveking patiently plodded away in the out-patient department of the hospital, and for sixteen years he lectured on *materia medica* in the medical school, a subject which by no means lends itself to oratorical treatment. But he did the work well—as well as it could be done—and in a most painstaking manner. The lectures were given in the summer sessions, and at a very early hour in the morning. But the lecturer was invariably punctual in his attendance, and most methodical in his dealings with the matter in hand. More than this, he almost succeeded in making the lectures interesting. *Materia medica* was, however, the only subject on which he ever lectured; for, with Sibson, Chambers, Handfield-Jones, and Broadbent taking in turn the class in medicine, there was obviously no vacancy for him there. Probably, moreover, he would not have desired one. A physician who could lecture upon *materia medica* for sixteen years might deem himself unfitted for successfully undertaking the other and the less methodical work.

It was doubtless to Sieveking's disadvantage that the circumstances of his election upon the staff of St. Mary's Hospital entailed his spending fifteen long years amongst the out-patients, whilst the other physicians—men of about his own age—were pleasantly occupied in teaching from the very cases which, week after week, he was sending up from among the out-patients whom it was then the custom to attend in some dark rooms in the basement of the hospital. But when the day eventually arrived for Sieveking to be elected upon the senior staff—it was in 1866—he quickly proved himself to be as punctual and as painstaking in his work in the wards as he had been with his early-morning lectures and with his other duties. And though his bedside teaching lacked the enthusiasm and the glow which pervaded all Sibson's instruction, the depth and the learning of that of Handfield-Jones, and the perspicacity and precision of that of Broadbent, it was clear and sound, and was widely appreciated by a considerable class of students.

During the twenty years that Sieveking had charge of the wards, it was the custom for each resident medical officer to serve with each physician in turn, and he invariably looked forward to his association with Sieveking for acquiring a store of that kind of experience, which, he clearly foresaw, would help to equip him for the successful accomplishment of his future work in the profession. He knew that under Sieveking he would receive helpful instruction in the art of prescribing and of actually writing prescriptions—not that Sieveking had a wide faith in drugs. On the contrary, his extensive knowledge of them had had the effect of limiting his trust to a very few. But he took a good deal of trouble in teaching his house-physician when and how he should prescribe those few. The association of that officer with Sieveking also gave him a useful insight into the value of blistering, of hot-air baths, of venesection, of leeches, of cupping, and of various other methods of the sort which are apt to be somewhat neglected by a physician who is merely "profound," or by one who, as he sits by the side of his patient, has his mental eye resting

upon the viscera as he will be demonstrating them to his students "in another place" within a very short space of time. In the thoughts of such a man, indeed, the prosaic subject of treatment must be content with a very secondary place. But Sieveking was not of this nature; he was a thoroughly sound practitioner and a well-skilled pathologist.

Yes, Sieveking was an excellent practical clinician, teaching clearly because thinking and seeing clearly. His method was free of all speculation and doubtful theorizing. He walked and he talked along the beaten tracks of medical science, well knowing that, thus proceeding, he was safe. And in this knowledge his students fully shared.

He was a great friend to the students, and he was much interested in the establishment of a club for them in connexion with the hospital, and it was a great source of constant satisfaction to him to see this club flourishing from year to year and continuing to flourish, as it does at the present day. He was a man of great energy and perseverance; and having taken up an idea he made it his business to see it through to a successful issue. Indeed, whatever he did, he did it with all his might.

Speaking as a colleague, one can unhesitatingly say that Sieveking was loyal and straight. He pulled no wires. He came to committees with an open mind, and determined to do what was right. He was no self-seeker, no time-server. And though his manner was so reserved that he sometimes gave his colleagues the impression of being cold and somewhat lacking in sympathy, when it had been broken through one invariably found in him the kind and warm-hearted gentleman and the ready friend.

We are indebted to Sir William Broadbent for the following note:

Sir Edward Sieveking was the last survivor of the original staff of St. Mary's Hospital. On the medical side Drs. Alderson, Chambers, and Sibson were the physicians; Drs. Handfield-Jones, Markham, and Sieveking assistant physicians, as the physicians to out-patients were then called. This staff was intact when I was appointed resident obstetric officer at the end of 1858, and for many years afterwards. Sir Edward Sieveking (as he soon became), being the junior, had a long spell of out-patient work from 1851 to 1866. The out-patient department was not at that time organized for clinical teaching, and when he was promoted to the wards I was myself Out-patient Physician, so that I saw little of him in actual clinical work.

As a senior colleague I found him, while peculiarly unemonstrative, extremely kind, and I owe much to him. A mark of confidence, which I esteemed as a great honour and on which I look back with satisfaction, was that he asked me to attend one of his sons who had typhoid fever.

The distinguishing note of Sir Edward Sieveking's character was thoroughness. This came out alike in his personal relations, in his work at the medical school and hospital, and in his investigation of disease. It made him a powerful influence among students and in the profession, and contributed in an important degree to the success of St. Mary's Hospital and School. I shall always regret that absence from London prevented me from taking part in the remarkable demonstration of the respect in which he was held shown by the attendance at the funeral service on Saturday.

(FROM THE TIMES, FEBRUARY 25, 1904.)

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### SIR EDWARD SIEVEKING.

We regret to announce that Sir Edward Sieveking, Physician Extraordinary to the King, died yesterday afternoon.

Edward Henry Sieveking was born in London in 1816, and was a son of a merchant of the same name, himself a descendant of a family well known in Hamburg. The son was educated at University College and Edinburgh, graduated as M.D. of the Edinburgh University in 1841, and settled in London to practise, becoming a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1852. He early became attached to the staffs of St. Mary's Hospital and of the Lock Hospital, to both of which he was consulting physician at the time of his death. He was also for a time physician to the National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic, and Physician in Ordinary to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, as well as to his Majesty King Edward VII. when Prince of Wales, and was appointed Physician Extraordinary to his Majesty in 1901. In addition to his many hospital and official duties Dr. Sieveking was actively engaged in medical literature. He was for some years editor of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, and was himself a considerable author, chiefly upon subjects connected with the diseases of the nervous system, of which he had large experience at the National Hospital. In this connexion he was the inventor of the instrument known as the *æsthesiometer*, for determining the tactile sensitiveness of the skin in different regions of the body. Among his works may be mentioned "Croonian Lectures on Epilepsy delivered before the Royal College of Physicians," and editions of "Romberg on Nervous Diseases" and of "Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy," both prepared for the Sydenham Society. Dr. Sieveking received the honour of knighthood in 1886, and he was a Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. He was also a member of many medical societies, in most of which he had held presidential or other honourable office, and he was an honorary LL.D. of Edinburgh. He married, in 1849, Jane, daughter of the late Mr. John Ray, J.P., and one of his sons is also practising as a physician in London.

The funeral will take place on Saturday next at Abney-park Cemetery. There will be a service at 2 30 at St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

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(FROM THE TIMES, FEBRUARY 29, 1904.)

The King has caused the following letter of sympathy to be sent to Mr. A. F. Sieveking, son of the late Sir Edward H. Sieveking, M.D., F.R.C.P., physician extraordinary to his Majesty, and physician in ordinary to Queen Victoria :—" Buckingham Palace, Feb. 27, 1904. Dear Sir,—I am commanded by the King to say it was with much regret that he heard of the death of Sir Edward Sieveking, whom in

former days he used to know well. His Majesty desires me to assure you also how greatly he sympathizes with you and the members of your family in your affliction and on the very great loss which you have sustained. I remain yours truly, KNOLLYS."

The funeral of Sir E. H. Sieveking took place on Saturday afternoon. The first part of the Burial Service was held in St. Thomas's Church, Orchard-street, Portman-square. The principal mourners were Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sieveking and Miss Margot Sieveking (son, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter), Miss Sieveking (daughter), Professor Ernest Starling (son-in-law), Mr. W. E. Crum (son-in-law), Mr. E. G. Sieveking (nephew), Mr. Charles Ray (nephew of Lady Sieveking) and Mrs. Ray, Mr. H. L. Swinburne and Mrs. Swinburne (niece of Lady Sieveking), and Mrs., Miss, and Miss Margaret Wild. There were also present Sir William Church, president, Sir Dyce Duckworth, senior censor, Dr. Frederick Roberts, Dr. Allchin, and Dr. Ferrier, censors, Dr. J. F. Payne, librarian, and Dr. Liveing, registrar, of the Royal College of Physicians; Colonel Sir Herbert Perrott, representing the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which Sir Edward Sieveking was a Knight of Grace; Mr. Edmund Owen and Mr. Guy Elliston, general secretary, representing (in the absence through indisposition of Mr. Andrew Clark, the chairman of the council) the British Medical Association; Dr. Holman, treasurer, the Rev. Dr. Smith Pearce, headmaster, and Mr. J. Bernard Lamb, secretary, of Epsom College; Dr. Alfred Street, representing the British Balneological and Climatological Society, of which Sir Edward was the first hon. president, and which also sent a wreath; Sir Douglas Powell, physician extraordinary to the King; Mr. and Mrs. James Powell, Lady (Russell) Reynolds, Dr. C. Theodore Williams, president of the Harveian Society of London, of which Sir Edward Sieveking was ex-president; Dr. G. A. Sutherland, representing the Edinburgh University Club of London, of which Sir Edward was a founder; Dr. H. A. Caley, the dean, representing the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital, of which Sir Edward was a consulting physician; Mr. Morton Smale, of St. Mary's, Dr. Robert Farquharson, M.P., Dr. H. Charlton Bastian, Mr. Arthur R. Wood, Dr. and Miss Cullingworth, Dr. Reginald Harrison, Mr. C. Robson, Mr. Edward Parker Young, Miss Birkett, the Rev. H. M. Larnier, Miss Dickinson, Miss Isabel Routh, of Amport, Hants, the Rev. Dr. F. C. Finch, Mr. Harold Nuttall, Dr. Matthew Baines, Mr. Despicht, Mr. J. D. Malcolm, Mrs. Berkeley Hill, Surgeon-Colonel Don, Mr. Kiall Mark, Mr. William Reed, Mr. F. H. Cripps-Day, Dr. Charles Allfrey, Dr. and Mrs. James Chambers, and several members of the Athenæum Club, of which Sir Edward Sieveking had been a member for 30 years. Sir Dyce Duckworth also represented the University of Edinburgh and, as vice-president, the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, of which Sir Edward was a past president and to which he presented the presidential badge. Dr. Ferrier also represented the National Hospital for Paralysis and Epilepsy, Queen-square, of which Sir Edward was one of the founders. At the service in St. Thomas's Church, the hymns, "Eternal Father, strong to save," and "Lead, Kindly Light" were sung, and a quartet in the choir sang Sir Herbert Oakeley's anthem "Comes at times a stillness as of even." The coffin was borne from the church while Chopin's "Funeral March" was being played on the

organ, during which the congregation stood. The Rev. R. Percy Thompson, vicar of St. Thomas's, officiated at the service in the church and afterwards at the interment, which took place in the family grave at Abney-park Cemetery. The numerous floral tributes included many from Lady Sieveking and the family, a white Maltese cross as "a token of affectionate esteem and regard from the *confrères* of the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England," the Edinburgh University Club, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harper, Mr. H. S. Seal, Miss Rosa Ray, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Mr. and Mrs. Cripps-Day, Mr. and Mrs. Alex Mace, Mr. Franz Mankiewicz, Mr. and Mrs. George Garrett, Mr. Arthur Wood, Mlle. Lecaille, Mrs. North, Mrs. Wynford Philipps, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wernher, Mr. and Miss Dickinson, Mr. Kerr and Miss Murphy, Mr. H. Allfrey, Dr. Handfield Jones, and Dr. and Mrs. James Chambers.

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(FROM THE TIMES, MARCH 7, 1904.)

With reference to SIR EDWARD SIEVEKING, of whom an obituary notice was published in *The Times* of February 25, one of the senior Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians writes:—"Sir Edward Sieveking belonged to a class of physicians which is fast passing away. He was not of the new school, nor did he exemplify many of the features of the older one. He was actively at work when Bright, Addison, Latham, Burrows, Watson, and Jenner were at their best, and his familiarity with Continental languages kept him abreast with the newest contributions to medical knowledge, in particular with those relating to nervous diseases and pathology in general which emanated from Germany. He translated Romberg's work on nervous diseases, and Rokitsky's second volume of pathological anatomy. He edited the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* for some years, and was the author of a work on epilepsy, and joint author with the late Dr. Handfield Jones of one on pathology. He was amongst the first to employ the laryngoscope in practice, and he was an authority on the subject of examinations for life assurance, and wrote an excellent book upon it. His work and accomplishments attracted the attention and interest of Sir James Clark, which led to his appointment as one of the physicians in ordinary to the present Queen when she first came to this country, and this secured for him a large addition to his practice. With Sir David Brewster, Dr. Charles Murchison, and a few others, he founded the Edinburgh University Club in London, and took ever after a deep interest in its welfare. He had always high ideals, and a keen sense of professional honour and dignity. Careful, punctilious, and precise, he exacted the same qualities from all associated with him. He held many offices in the Royal College of Physicians, and was one of the first vice-presidents elected when that position was established for a few years. He delivered the Croonian lectures on the 'Localization of Disease,' in 1866, and the Harveian oration in 1877. He drew attention to the manuscript of Harvey's lectures of 1616, in which his discovery of the circulation is first mentioned, and this led to their publication by the college with an autotype of the manuscript. He had a long career at St. Mary's

*Sir Dyce  
Duckworth*

Hospital, and amongst his pupils are men now of high distinction in the profession. He was elected president of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society in 1888. He took an active part in the ambulance work of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was highly appreciated, and was equally energetic in furthering the interests of Epsom College in its earlier days. Though never popular in an unworthy sense as a physician or a teacher, nor given to seeking popularity in any degree, he was a man of wide culture and reading, of great activity, whose aims and interests were lofty and for the public welfare. He retained his powers and a remarkably young aspect long after he had ceased to pursue the active practice of his profession."

*and Owen* One of his surgical associates writes :—"One of his chief characteristics was his judicial frame of mind. This, together with his quiet reserved manner and his absolute impartiality, made him an admirable chairman of committees of all kinds. As one looks back upon the years of quiet, unobtrusive work which he accomplished at St. Mary's Hospital one cannot but feel that his influence was most wholesome and beneficial. There was this also about him, that he was never a self-seeker ; indeed, if he had a fault, it lay in the direction of too much self-effacement. Sieveking did a great deal towards popularizing the teaching of the ambulance department of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, working side by side with Sir Edmund Lechmere, the late Colonel Francis Duncan, R.A., and Sir John Furley." One of his colleagues at St. Mary's writes of him :—"Sir Edward Sieveking was one of the most precise and punctual of men ; this precision never amounted to pedantry, but was the result of the definite and orderly working of his mind, and the useful habit he had acquired and maintained of reserving his opinion until he had obtained a firm grip of the matter in hand. There was never any undue delay in coming to a decision, and when this point was once reached he clung tenaciously to his judgment and expressed his views with firmness."