

Collegium Medicum Novocastrense : the history of the Medical School, afterwards the Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for forty years, from 1832 to 1872 / by Dennis Embleton.

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COLLEGIUM MEDICUM NOVOCASTRENSE.

THE

History of the Medical School,

AFTERWARDS

THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,

FOR FORTY YEARS, FROM 1832 TO 1872.

BY

DENNIS EMBLETON, M.D., F.R.C.P., ETC.



Price Two Shillings.

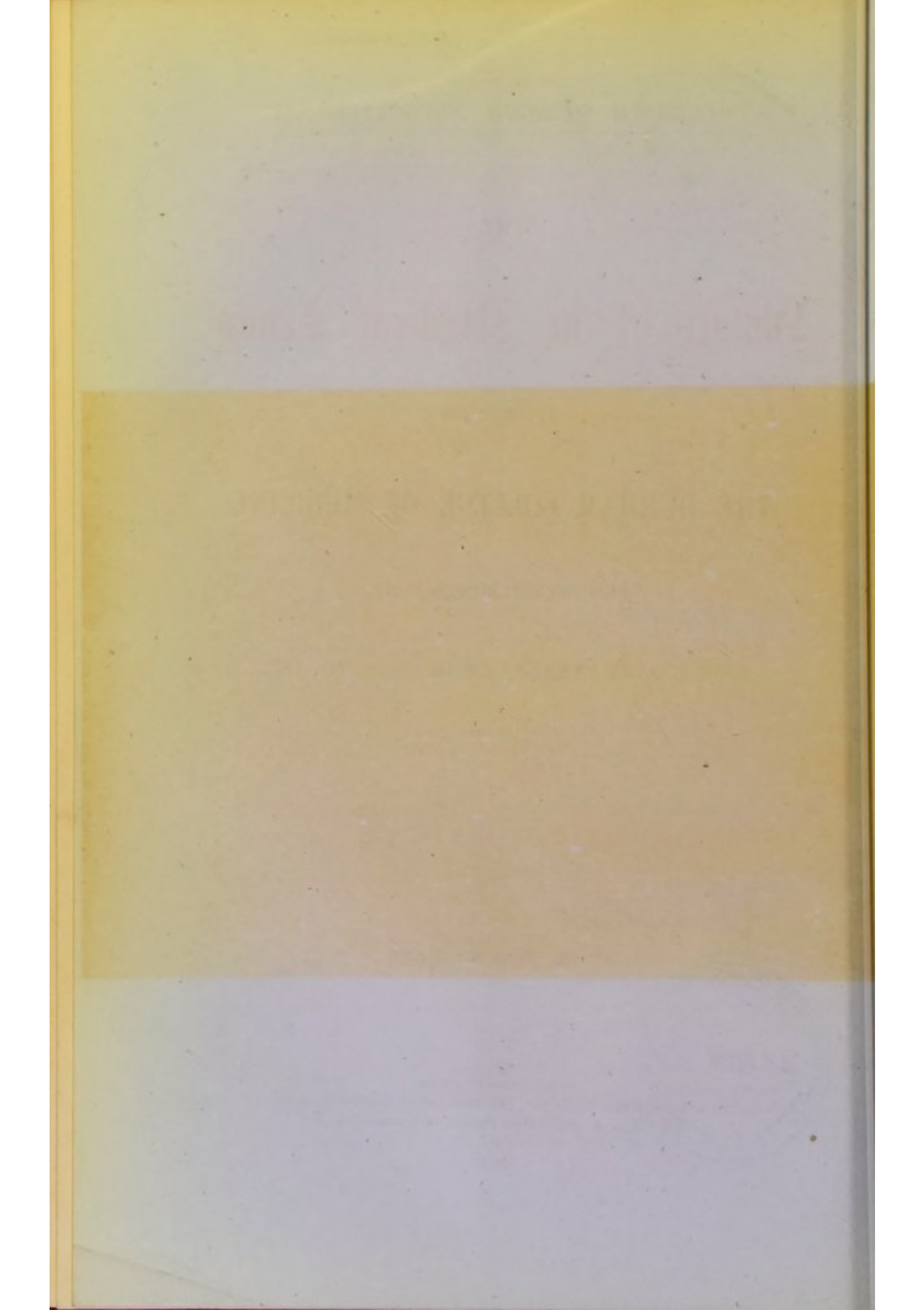


NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE:

PRINTED BY ANDREW REID, SONS & Co., PRINTING COURT BUILDINGS, AKENSIDE HILL.

London Office:—4, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row, E.C.

1890.



*The proceeds of the sale of this little work, if any,
are intended as a contribution to the fund so gener-
ously commenced by Dr. Heath, the President of the
College, and Dr. Gibb, for the extinction of the debt
of the College.*



COLLEGIUM MEDICUM NOVOCASTRENSE.

THE
History of the Medical School,

AFTERWARDS

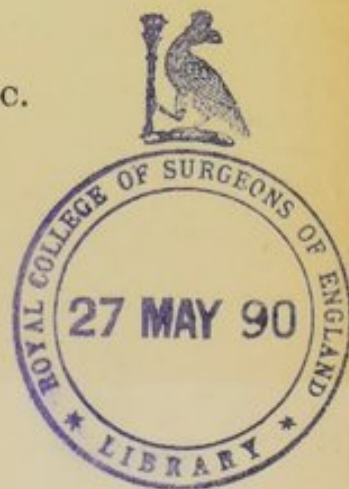
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THIS HISTORY
OF
"THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY,"
AFTERWARDS
"THE DURHAM COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AT NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,"
IS,
WITH HEARTY WISHES FOR ITS CONTINUED PROSPERITY,
Dedicated
TO
THE PRESIDENT, PROFESSORS, AND LECTURERS THEREOF,
BY
DENNIS EMBLETON, M.D., PISA AND DURHAM, F.R.C.P. & S., ETC.,
FORMERLY LECTURER AND REGISTRAR IN THE COLLEGE,
AND
PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
MAY, 1890.



PREFACE.



A SUCCESSFUL Medical School is always a beneficent institution in a city in various ways, and its History becomes a not unimportant part of that of its native place.

It brings a goodly number of young men from far and near who require preliminary often as well as medical education for four years, together with board, lodging, clothing, books, instruments, etc.

It erects a standard of the latest and best medical education, science and practice in its locality, thereby becoming a centre to which all that is new and good in the art of healing gravitates ; it teaches the *potestates*, not only *herbarum*, but *animalium et mineralium*, and a good deal more, as well as the modern *usum medendi*.

It elevates the medical status, and thereby the importance and fame of a city, and *pro tanto* that of the country generally.

It bestows an increasing power of doing good by enlightening and bettering the medical and surgical practice, not only in our infirmaries, dispensaries, and other medical charities, and thus alleviating the sufferings of the poor and needy, but also in the middle and upper classes of the population.

It spreads abroad a useful acquaintance with the powers of medicine and the principles of health among all classes of the community.

The improvement of the sanitary condition of a city is not one of the least benefits conferred by a School of Medicine, for thereby the health and the longevity of its inhabitants are unquestionably and very greatly promoted. The whole community profits largely by it, and, therefore, in proportion to the benefit it confers ought to be the support it receives, both from the governing body and the population at large of the town or city in which it exists. *Salus populi suprema lex !*

Newcastle, with a population of about 180,000, and Gateshead, numbering near 80,000, constitute a great railway centre, a famous seaport the banks of whose river for more than a dozen miles from the sea are covered with factories of various kinds, and shipbuilding yards of vast extent, all swarming with busy workers, and in whose district live, and are for the most part exposed to the chances of accident, more than a million and a half of persons.

For the relief of sufferers among such a multitude it may be noted that Newcastle contains a renowned Royal Infirmary of 280 beds, and in which more surgical operations are performed than in the majority of the hospitals in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin; a Dispensary, with branches in every district of the city; a Lying-in Hospital; a Hospital for Infectious Diseases; an Eye Infirmary; a Hospital for Incurables; for Diseases of the Eye; of the Throat and Ear; of the Skin; and of the Chest; and for Children; Asylums for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb; and four Lunatic Asylums in the two counties of Northumberland and Durham. Similar establishments exist also in Gateshead, Durham, Sunderland, North and South Shields, Jarrow, and other places.

In these institutions there is found an abundant and never-failing supply of examples of disease and injury, affording ample room and verge enough for study and for treatment.

The Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle forms an integral part of the University of Durham, and these united bodies possess all the powers and means necessary for the giving, *inter alia*, of preliminary and professional medical education, examination, and graduation in both medicine and surgery.

In this History are related the origin of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery (afterwards College of Medicine), and its connection with the University of Durham.

The Prospectus of each Session from 1832 to 1872, with one exception, is given, and interspersed among these are short notices of Lecturers who have left the College from one cause or another, and occasional lists of Students who attended the classes are inserted. The careers of several Students who have distinguished themselves in the public and other services are briefly introduced, and will be found of much interest.

The unavoidably short account of the "College of Medicine and Practical Science" follows.

Lastly, in the Appendix completing the History of the Durham College of Medicine will be found a list of Durham Graduates, etc., the numbers of Students from the origin to the year 1872, and the Scholars, Exhibitioners, etc., from 1851 to 1872.

Mistakes in a compilation like this are almost unavoidable, but the compiler has striven to avoid them, and will esteem it a favour if "the courteous reader" will point out to him such when found. It is much to be regretted that the record of certain former students is wanting.



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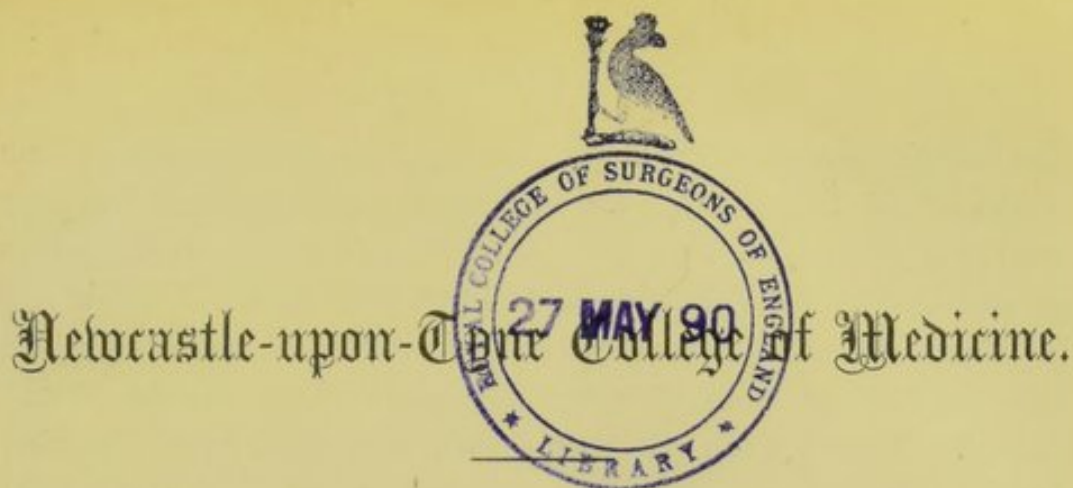
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CORRIGENDA.

- Page 33—line 8 from bottom, *for* "1842" *read* "1844."
- „ 39—top line, *for* "1843" *read* "1844."
- „ 77—line 14, *for* "Simonoscki" *read* "Simonoseki."
- „ 89—line 19, *for* "the Museums" *read* "our Museums."



HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL.

THE Medical School of Newcastle, from a small and obscure beginning, has, during the fifty-six or fifty-eight years of its existence, pursued a gradually upward course of labour and consequent success, and hence its history has assumed an importance and inspired an interest in the same ascending ratio.

Its name has been three times changed: at its birth in 1832 or 1834 it was named "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery;" in its seventeenth year (1851), having suffered disruption, it became "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine;" at the end of the same year it was brought into connection with the University of Durham and assumed the title of "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham;" and, lastly, the connection with the University having been made more intimate, it has been known since 1870 as "The Durham University College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne." As good evidence of its progress may be mentioned the fact that its students numbered eight or nine in 1832 and 1833, twenty-five in 1834, and 167 in this present year, 1889-90. See also the notices further on of the careers of several lecturers and students.

Having joined the School in September, 1839, five years after its foundation, I have felt it incumbent on me to put on record what I know and have been able to gather of its career from the first up to the year 1872, when I resigned my positions of joint Lecturer with the late Dr. Charlton on "The Theory and Practice of Physic," and of the first Professor of Medicine in the University of Durham.

The materials for this record or history have been derived from the printed Prospectuses of the Institution, from my yearly reports at

the commencements of the sessions as Registrar, from the registration books of the School, from the lips of some early students, from my own recollections and notes, and, lastly, from *Local Records* and papers of the Literary and Philosophical Society of the time.

These sources of information, so far as I know, have yielded all that can now be obtained of the early years of the existence of the School. There may be other items, perhaps of importance, lingering in the minds of some—would they were more numerous—who lived and loved and learned during the twenty years from 1832 to 1852.

There were, I believe, in the custody of the late Dr. Dawson, who was for thirteen years the diligent Secretary of the School, some important papers, but after his death they were lost, no trace of them remaining; could they have been recovered considerable additional light to that herein given might have been thrown on the proceedings of the School in its infancy.

It may be thought strange that, notwithstanding the handsome patronage at first received, the School was so little thought of by the newspaper press that a small paragraph was considered enough, and a leading article much too important for it, whilst the *Local Records* either ignored it entirely or noticed it only in a brief, imperfect, and erroneous manner.

The authorities of its native town also, after having helped to start it, turned for some years the cold shoulder, and appeared even inimical, to it, but as it prospered and expanded, bringing year by year increasing numbers of students of medicine to the town, and when it became connected with the University of Durham and erected new buildings in a conspicuous situation, the annual October openings of the College attracted gradually more and more public attention and favour, and now in its latest palatial abode the Right Worshipful the Mayor of the City, the Sheriff, the Town Clerk, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the scientific talent, and the beauty of the town, do not disdain to honour and adorn its opening ceremony or to grace its fair conversazione. Truly, *rien ne succède comme le succès*.

THE ORIGIN OF THE SCHOOL.

It is a general belief that Mr. John, afterwards Sir John, Fife was the founder and first President of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, but if we investigate the ground of that belief we may regret to find that there is reason to doubt that he was either one or the other. Let us see. In *Richardson's Table Book* (History), Vol. IV. pp. 216-17, where is a woodcut of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall, dated 1830, occurs the following passage :—

1834, October.—This month the first course of lectures delivered in the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery commenced. The establishment of provincial medical schools became essential when the system of medical apprenticeships was retained in such an age of improvement as the present. The absurdity of confining a young man for several years to the work of a shop-man as a means of qualifying him for a liberal profession could not fail to be perceived; and Newcastle offers many facilities for the support of a medical school.

Accordingly in the year 1833 [error for 1832] Drs. Fife [that is George Fife, M.D.] and Knott and Mr. Fraser conceived the project of establishing a Medical School in that town; they communicated on the subject with Messrs. John Fife, H. G. Potter, and D. McAllum,* who joined them in the first course delivered in Bell's Court Auction Room in the ensuing winter. After this the Hall of the Barber Surgeons was rented of that Company and fitted up for the purposes of a School.

The remainder of the article is mostly error and confusion.

Again, from *Latimer's Local Records* is the following notice :—

October 20th, 1834.—The first lecture in connection with the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery was delivered in the Surgeons' Hall in that town. A few lectures had, however, been given by Dr. Fife, Mr. John Fife, Dr. Knott, and Mr. Potter, and a few other gentlemen, in Bell's Court during the previous winter.

Very scanty notices these of the birth of the Medical School !

According to the former of these extracts it appears that its author held the belief that it was Dr. George Fife and Dr. Knott and Mr. Fraser who originated the idea of forming a Medical School, and that Mr. John Fife, Mr. Potter, and Mr. McAllum had the idea imparted to them by the previously named gentlemen.

* Mr. McAllum died August 25th, 1842, æt 57.

In the second extract the name of Dr. George Fife again appears first, and those of Mr. John Fife, Mr. Potter, and Dr. Knott follow, whilst Mr. Fraser's and Mr. McAllum's are omitted.

In the total absence of other evidence, and if what we have in these extracts is really trustworthy, we might not be wrong in concluding that Dr. George Fife and not Mr. John Fife was the originator of the idea of forming a Medical School.

But popular report, which in this case is that commonly accepted, will have it that Mr. John Fife was the founder of the School. It may indeed have been that Dr. George was the first to conceive the idea. He left Newcastle in about the year 1854, and became a Lecturer in Queen's College, Birmingham, where he died in the year 1857.

His brother John, however, took the most prominent part in the establishment and development of the School, and so, as it is not difficult to imagine, after some time came to be regarded as the founder. Not one of the gentlemen who joined in the formation of the School has ever preferred a claim or had one preferred for him to the dignity either of founder or president; Mr. John Fife delivered, it is reported, the first introductory lecture in Bell's Court, showing that at that time at least he occupied the post of honour; but there is no evidence, documentary or other, extant which would or could intimate that the post or title of President of the School ever existed before the year 1851.

It is questionable whether Mr. J. Fife ever called or looked upon himself as President, but there can be little doubt that he acted the part of the head of the School. He was also superior municipally, politically, and generally, to his colleagues of the School, but never bore the title of President; if he had, the fact would certainly have been manifested on the Prospectuses of the School.

Perhaps, however, if we look back into the history of the Literary and Philosophical Society of our town we may discover that, after all that has been said, the idea of the establishment by the above-named gentlemen of a School of Medicine in Newcastle was not quite so entirely original on their parts as has been supposed, seeing that a scheme for a College or University, which included a complete curriculum for medical education, had been propounded and published in

1831, that is one year only before the two sessions in Bell's Court and three years before the formal foundation of the Medical School in the Manors.

Lectures on various branches of learning had been delivered before the Literary and Philosophical Society by the Rev. William Turner, the celebrated philanthropic Unitarian minister, from 1803 to 1833; also by the Rev. W. Turner, Jun., his son; by Professor Adams, Mr. H. W. Mitchell, Rev. J. Whitridge, Mr. H. L. Pattinson, Dr. W. H. Crook, and Professors Johnston and Phillips, up to the year 1834.

In addition to the above, on April 5th, 1831, Mr. T. M. Greenhow, an eminent surgeon of Newcastle and a member of that Society, read before the members a paper entitled "The Expediency of Establishing in Newcastle an Academical Institution of the Nature of a College or University for the Promotion of Literature and Science, more especially amongst the Middle Classes of the Community, briefly considered."

That paper was followed on the 7th of June of the same year by another headed "Additional Considerations on the Expediency of Establishing an Academical Institution," etc.

These were ordered to be printed and published, accompanied by a Plan of the proposed College Buildings by Mr. J. Green, Architect, and it was resolved that a Committee be appointed for drawing up a Prospectus and an Address to the Public, and that it consist of, besides the ordinary Committee, Messrs. Sorsbie, W. C. Walters, and Mr. J. Fife, Mr. Greenhow and the Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, with power to add to their number.

In the second of these papers suggestions for a full prospectus of a liberal education were drawn out, and among them is clearly set forth a full course of medical study; and at page 10 of that paper Mr. Greenhow says:—"In the scheme proposed provision has been made for a School of Medicine in all its departments, and I cannot but believe that such a scheme is very much needed and would prove very successful." At that time there were "it was thought sixty or eighty medical men in the town and neighbourhood." In 1827 there were about forty. The Committee, after some delay, "got a public meeting called, the Mayor, John Brandling, Esq., in the chair, on

January 24th, 1833, for considering the propriety of establishing an Academical Institution or College, when it was proposed to form a Joint-Stock Company with a capital of £15,000, to be raised in shares of £20 each, with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent."

The Committee, a much larger and more influential one than the above, was then appointed, they memorialised Sir James Graham, the Home Secretary, on the subject, "and though the answer was not favourable it was not such as to preclude all hope of receiving assistance from government."

Dr. Glover, one of the Committee, stated that the Committee had resolved to address the Queen on the subject.

This project appears not to have been followed up, the public not investing in the shares, though full publicity had been given to it.

On the 31st of July, 1831, Mr. Greenhow delivered an elaborate lecture with leave of the Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society, in their lecture room, "On the Structure and Functions of the Eye," to a numerous audience.

On the 3rd of November in the same year Mr. Greenhow advertises as follows :—

TO STUDENTS IN MEDICINE.

Mr. Greenhow will commence his Course of Lectures on the "Principles and Practice of Midwifery," on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at the Lecture Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society, at one p.m., when an Introductory Lecture will be given, at which the attendance of members of the Medical Profession and of the Literary and Philosophical Society is invited.

Eldon Square, November 3rd, 1831.

This lecture was postponed till the 15th, but as no record of it remains it is doubtful if Mr. Greenhow persevered in his intention.

He had for some time previously been on the Committee of the above Society, and in the year 1834 he, Dr. D. B. White, and Mr. John Fife were together members of it. Dr. George and Mr. John Fife and their colleagues of the School of Medicine and Surgery were therefore fully acquainted with Mr. Greenhow's scheme of a College or University for Newcastle, not to mention his lectures on the Eye and on Midwifery, before they began to lecture in Bell's Court, and three years before the officially recognised foundation of their School in 1834. In fact Mr. John Fife was on the above Committee when the

School was founded, but he does not seem to have joined or supported Mr. Greenhow's scheme, and Mr. Greenhow's name does not appear on the Prospectus of the Medical School.

Thus we know that the philosophical scheme for a University or College and an appropriate edifice, with its accompanying Joint-Stock Company, so ably set forth, and with a plausibly good prospect, failed of success, whilst a smaller institution foreshadowed as it were in the larger scheme was founded in its stead and went on prospering and to prosper, but not under Mr. Greenhow.

The philosopher soaring too highly and widely for the time, and requiring too much capital to float, so to speak, his admirable proposition, must have been sadly disappointed together with his friends, whilst the smaller venture, supported by a few monetary contributions, of five practical men of the Faculty for a Medical School only, struck root, and has grown up through difficulties to a stately tree. A portion only of the Greenhovan mantle had fallen upon or had been picked up by the five or six practitioners shortly to be re-mentioned.

Mr. Greenhow, however, joined the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham in 1855, twenty-one years after the foundation of the School of Medicine and seventeen years after the disruption thereof, thus giving strong evidence of his enduring desire to take part in the advancement of medical education in Newcastle.

The question can hardly now be answered otherwise than affirmatively: Was not the scheme of a College or University by Mr. Greenhow the real origin of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery?

What we do know now for certain is this, Drs. George Fife and Samuel Knott, Mr. John Fife, Mr. Alexander Fraser, Mr. Henry Glassford Potter, and as I recollect having once heard, and as it is stated in *Richardson's Table Book* as above, Mr. Duncan McAllum, combined together and held in the years 1832-33 and 1833-34, in a large room over the entrance of Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, and adjoining the surgery and consulting rooms of Messrs. Fife and Parr within the Court on its north side, two tentative, imperfect, preluding, sessions of medical instruction.

It was a bold venture, the number of pupils and apprentices in

and around Newcastle and Gateshead being small, as the number of general practitioners, all of whom were not favourable, was about sixty, and the population of Newcastle, though increasing, was, according to the census of 1831, only 42,760.

The following are the names of the lecturers during the above-named sessions and the subjects of their lectures in order :—

<i>Chemistry</i>	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine</i>	Samuel Knott, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	George Fife, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Surgery</i>	John Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Alexander Fraser, M.R.C.S.

The name of Mr. McAllum is given in *Richardson's Table Book* as one of the lecturers, but his name was not in the Prospectuses that have come under my cognisance.

The lecturers were volunteers, new to the work of teaching, young, ardent, and hopeful, with but scanty means of illustration for their lectures, and not much of a museum of anatomy or pathology to boast of.

Modesty, nervous misgivings as to their ability to do justice to the subjects on which they were about to lecture, haunted, we may be sure, the minds of some at least of them; much midnight oil would be expended on the study of the Dublin Dissector, Monro's or Bell's Anatomy, Lizar's Plates, Milligan's Translation of Majendie's Physiology, Thomas' Practice of Physic, Cooper's Surgery, and one or two other text-books of the time—now, after half a century, forgotten—much knowledge would thereby be gained or refreshed, confidence promoted, and hope of reputation to be established among the auditors and the public for professional talent, and perhaps eloquence, entertained.

It is very trying to many a man of science his first appearance as a lecturer before the scrutinizing gaze of a critical class, and it has been related of a young lecturer on anatomy, I will not say of this School, that when for the first time in his life he looked on the bright faces of his assembled students and had to stand up and give his introductory address, he was seized with a nervous oblivion of what he felt he had thoroughly prepared over night and had resolved within himself to deliver fluently, with ease and self-possession.

Apostrophizing the class, saying—"Anatomy, gentlemen! ahem! Anatomy! gentlemen! is the science—of—of—," when, *vox faucibus hæsit*, his mind became a blank, and he had to sit down confounded, mortified, and ready to faint. Had he simply written down even a few short notes of the heads of what he had to say he would have escaped this mortification and degradation.

The following interesting information regarding the earliest stages of the School was kindly given to me at my request by the late Mr. James Miller, M.R.C.S., then living at No. 21, Eldon Square :—"It began," he said, "by a winter session on October 1st, 1832; I was the first pupil who was entered and paid a composition fee for the whole of the courses of lectures to be delivered during the next six months, each course being charged two guineas. The fee for hospital practice at the Infirmary for the year was five guineas. The lectures were delivered in a large room fitted up as a lecture room, which had adjoining to it a small retiring room for the lecturers, and was situated over the shop immediately on the north side of the entrance to Bell's Court in Pilgrim Street. The lectures were announced by a printed prospectus," but not by advertisement, at least not in the contemporary *Newcastle Daily Journal*, which I have consulted. "The opening address was delivered by Mr. John Fife, and the room was crowded with medical men and their pupils." The printed prospectus has not survived.

THE FIRST STUDENTS.

The following list of the first regular medical students of Newcastle in the new School was in part given to me by Mr. Miller, and in part by Mr. R. S. Davison of Newburn-on-Tyne, who is still in health and practice. Their number was eight or nine. At that time two years of study were considered sufficient to qualify a student for examination :—

James 1.—~~WILLIAM~~ MILLER, a native of Newcastle, became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., as was then customary, practised successfully as a general practitioner and accoucheur in Westgate Street, and afterwards at No. 21, Eldon Square, where he died, June 3rd, 1872.

2.—THOMAS HUMBLE, who became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. and later on M.D. of Durham University, *honoris causâ*, in 1853, was for several years

Resident Medical Officer of the Newcastle Dispensary, and had charge of the Fever House, retired from that post and practised as a physician at No. 4, Eldon Square, where he died in 1878. Was lecturer on *Materia Medica* and Therapeutics in the School and the College of Medicine, and Treasurer. His name is not in the registration books of the School of 1834-35 or 1836-37.

- 3.—JOHN SNOW, a pupil of the late Mr. Harcastle who lived opposite to the gate of St. John's Church in Westgate Street, left Newcastle early for London, became L.A.C. and M.R.C.S., and afterwards M.D. of a Scotch University and M.R.C.P. of London. He was celebrated in town as a skilled chloroformist, and it was reported that at the time he made £1,000 a year as an administrator of chloroform in surgical cases; he was the author of the theory supported by facts of the transmissibility of cholera through the medium of water. He was author of essays on "The Mode of Propagation of Cholera" and on "The Prevention of Cholera." He was a teetotaler when there were only few, and also a vegetarian.
- 4.—HENRY WILLIAM FIFE, eldest son of Mr. John Fife, one of the founders of the School, became M.R.C.S., afterwards was Demonstrator of Anatomy and Lecturer on Operative Surgery in the School, and after the disruption lectured on Surgery in the College of Medicine and Practical Science. His name occurs in the registration book of the School in 1834-35 and subsequent years.
- 5.—JOHN ISMAY ATKINSON, born 1815, was a student in the School in 1833-34, became L.A.S. in 1839, and M.R.C.S. in 1843. He practised successfully many years at Wylam, where he died of diphtheria in 1883.
- 6.—THOMAS L. WATKIN, probably both L.A.S. and M.R.C.S., took an M.D. degree at a Scotch University. Practised for some years as a physician in the city of Durham, and died there not many years ago. The name T. B. Watkin occurs in the book of registration, session 1834-35, perhaps it was really the name of T. L. Watkin that was intended.
- 7.—GEORGE RIDSDALE. His name exists in the registration book of 1834-5. He was from Yorkshire, and died some time after leaving the School. (Mr. R. S. Davison.)
- 8.—EDWARD DOWNING, name in registration book for 1834-35, became M.R.C.S., practised many years as a surgeon-dentist in Northumberland Street, and afterwards in Eldon Square, and died there.

These eight names were all that Mr. Miller could recollect and all that I have been able to gather.

Mr. R. S. Davison, M.R.C.S., of Newburn-on-Tyne, who was one of Mr. J. Fife's pupils from 1835 to 1840, has confirmed Mr. Miller's information, kindly assuring me that there were in all eight or nine students before the School was transferred to the Manors, also that his fellow-pupils during his apprenticeship at Mr. Fife's were T. A. Furness, W. H. Fife, Geo. Robinson, J. B. Fife, W. Hobbs, Jos. Christian Rea (who went to India and died there), Christopher Pybus, Jos. Williamson, and John Mitchell of Otterburn. His fellow-pupils at the School from October, 1836 to 1838, were Samuel Broadbent of Dalton-le-Dale, H. H. O. Hay, W. Dobson, pupil of Mr. W. Dawson, Alfred Pengilly from Cornwall, Valentine Hutchinson of Bishop Auckland, Mitchell of Otterburn, Collingwood of Sunderland, also Coates of Haydon Bridge, and B. Barkus of Newcastle, pupils of Mr. J. Baird.

Having completed the two sessions above-named the lecturers left Bell's Court, and, in an enterprising spirit, engaged at a rental of forty pounds a year the Hall of the Worshipful Company of "Barber-Surgeons, together with Wax and Tallow Chandlers," in the Manors, adjoining the east end of the Jesus Hospital. They enclosed and partitioned the vacant covered space under the Hall, and fitted up therein a lecture room, a dissecting room, and a room for chemistry and materia medica, whilst the hall or meeting room of the Company above was destined for the museum; all the rooms were lighted from the garden at the south; in short, as far as was practicable, the place was fairly adapted for the purposes of a small medical school, it was private, quieter, more airy and roomy than their previous location. The removal to a more eligible site gave a fresh impulse to the spirits of the adventurous five, who dignified the place with the name of "Surgeons' Hall," and who flattered themselves that they had added a new institution to those already in the "canny toon."

The Worshipful Company, whose hall had long lacked a tenant, found it was much to their advantage to let it respectably and profitably, for not only was their property thereby improved, but they were henceforth enabled to have yearly a good dinner on Trinity Monday, their head meeting day, when they would be bound in honour to toast their friends the doctors, and also to drink to the success and prosperity of the infant School of Medicine and Surgery. In the hall were two or

three glass cases, a table, and a few chairs and benches, and a small case of old surgical instruments hung drearily on the wall over the fireplace in 1839.*

No other relation subsisted between the Company and the School but that of landlord and tenant, so far as is known.

It was in that Barber-Surgeons' Hall, now a thing of the past, that on the—to us—memorable first day of October, 1834, THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, after a two years' probation or quasi-gestation, was formally opened and inaugurated, and the real work of medical education began.

That the session of 1834-35 was regarded by the lecturers themselves as the starting point of the serious work of the School is evident, for on the forms of Certificate for Students of their attendance on the classes, under a copperplate engraving of a view of the School and garden there was printed "Founded A.D. 1834."

The book for the registration of students also commences with the names of those who entered for the session 1834-35.

Some efforts had been made to enlist public sympathy with the new undertaking, and it is a pleasing and necessary duty to record here the following donations which had been made to further the cause of Medical Education in Newcastle in the year 1834. These efforts must have occurred after the collapse of Mr. T. M. Greenhow's scheme for a College.

The Corporation of Newcastle gave £100, His Grace the Duke of Northumberland £50, and Sir Matthew White Ridley £25, towards the formation of a Museum. Other and smaller sums were received, and afterwards, when the School was in some difficulty, it was relieved, as I have been informed, by the spontaneous liberality of Mr. Fife, to whose personal influence also, it may be presumed, the above handsome donations were principally due.

* NOTE.—"There is a tradition that Liston, the famous surgeon, when on a visit to Newcastle to operate on Dr. McWhirter, or for some other purpose, carried off some old surgical instruments from the Barber-Surgeons' Hall." Dr. Heath, President of the College of Medicine, sends me the above. I have no means of ascertaining the truth or fallacy of the tradition therein mentioned, but I know that the case of instruments mentioned in the text was transferred, on the demolition of the above Hall, to the College of Practical Science, and was thence transferred to the Antiquarian Museum, and can be seen in the Library of the Castle.—D. E.

The nascent School had great difficulties to contend with; the lecturers having to teach themselves, to encounter old prejudices among the public, who in those days held dissection in horror, to wear out by perseverance in the performance of their assumed duties the professional jealousy of the older members of the profession, who were far from being inclined at first to co-operate with Mr. John Fife, who was regarded by some as "a very presumptuous young man!"

The following advertisement which, with permission, I copy from the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of September 27th, 1834, was repeated in the issues of October 4th and November 1st succeeding. It is the first public and official announcement of the School as established at the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in the Manors:—

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A six months' Course of Lectures on the following subjects will be delivered at the Surgeons' Hall, to commence on Monday, the 20th of October, 1834:—

Anatomy and Physiology, eight to nine a.m., daily. Demonstrations, one to two p.m. Alexander Fraser, M.R.C.S. Edinburgh. Rooms open from ten in the morning till four for Dissections.

Chemistry, nine to ten a.m. of each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S. London.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, seven to eight p.m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Samuel Knott, M.D., M.R.C.S. London.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, eight to nine p.m., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. George Fife, M.D., L.R.C.S. Edinburgh, etc.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, eight to nine p.m., Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. John Fife, M.R.C.S. London, M.R.M.S. Edinburgh, Mem. Med. Chir. Soc. Manchester.

These Lectures, Demonstrations, and Dissections are arranged in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, for the purpose of fulfilling the conditions upon which the College have signified their intention of recognizing the Newcastle School.

Tickets for each Class, Two Guineas.

Spring courses will be delivered on Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, and Botany, of which due notice will be given.

Further particulars may be learned, and tickets obtained, from any of the Lecturers.

Introductory Lecture on each subject free to the public.

Surgeons' Hall, Newcastle, September 22, 1834.

The following paragraph appeared in the same journal on October 25th next:—

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—The first lecture of the New School of Medicine and Surgery, recently established, was delivered by Mr. Fraser, at the Surgeons' Hall in the Manors, at eight o'clock on Monday morning last. The lecture was introductory to a course of Anatomy and Physiology, and was interspersed by some judicious remarks on the subject of medical education. Mr. Fraser was followed by Mr. H. G. Potter, who delivered an able lecture on Chemistry. In the evening they were followed by Dr. Knott on The Theory and Practice of Medicine, and by Dr. George Fife on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and on Tuesday by Mr. John Fife on the Principles and Practice of Surgery. We learn that His Grace the Duke of Northumberland patronized the institution, and contributed the very handsome sum of £50 towards its support.

It is recorded in the same paper of October 25th that "James Nelson, Esq., of Chester-le-Street (a surgeon of eminence there), has presented to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery a valuable series of anatomical plates by Weber."

Attached to the School there was, as Janitor, an elderly man named Salter, who had charge of the dissecting room, and was assisted by his son.

His successor was also an elderly, rather infirm, but handy and worthy man of the name of William Brown, who had been a joiner and turner in his younger and better days. He became Janitor in 1836-37, was such when I joined the School in 1839, and his tenure of office and of life continued till about 1848, when he was succeeded by Thomas Craster, who was appointed at the close of the Polytechnic Exhibition of the last-named year. He took great interest in the Museum, and in Human and Comparative Osteology. He lived for a time in the gardener's house, up to the time of the disruption of the School, when he found it to his interest to follow his patron, Sir John Fife, to the new Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Victoria Street. On the union of the Schools taking place, he became Janitor in the new College near Neville Street, and in about 1872 or 1873 went to reside as Master at the Eye Infirmary, Saville Row, where he died on December 9th, 1882, at the age of 81 years.

The following list of students attending the lectures of the session 1834-35, from which the foundation of the School is reckoned, has been copied from the registration book, and is therefore authentic:—

STUDENTS, 1834-35.

Thomas A. Furness, who passed as M.R.C.S., practised in Newcastle as a general practitioner. In 1852 was elected Lecturer on Anatomical Demonstrations and Surgical Anatomy in the College of Medicine and Practical Science; died in Newcastle a little before the junction of the rival Schools in 1857.

Christopher Pybus, from Middleton Tyas.

W. B. Smith, sen. and jun.

J. C. B. Smith.

Henry Hodgson Ogle Hay.

W. H. Ryott.

— Ridley.

Edw. Downing, *vide supra*.

S. Graham.

— Ord.

— Hunter.

W. Grey.

Geo. Ridsdale, *vide supra*.

W. H. Scott, father of Mr. Fife
John Scott.

W. P. Scott.

J. P. Smith.

James Smith.

H. Elliott.

W. H. Fife, *vide supra*.

T. L. Watkin, *vide supra*.

William Scott, fellow-pupil of Mr. Fife, with Christopher Pybus and Thos. A. Furness, and died of phthisis at Bensham.

— Fairweather, perhaps the chemist and druggist in Pilgrim Street afterwards.

— Francis.

Alfred Pengilly, son of a dissenting minister of Cornwall, stationed in Newcastle at the Tuthill Stairs Chapel.

— Dixon.

Joseph Christian Rea, with his brother Stuart Rea, who was lame, was a pupil of Mr. Henry Heath (Mr. R. S. Davison). Stuart Rea's name is not found in the book of registration.

For four or five years after its foundation the School went on gathering strength and increasing in importance, the want of subjects for dissection being probably the chief drawback, for in those days the prejudices of the public against anatomy and anatomists ran high, and the sources of supply of subjects were only then being imperfectly opened out, though the Anatomy Act had been passed in 1832.

The first subject dissected in Surgeons' Hall by the anatomists of the School was, I believe, one obtained through a voluntary offer and sale, on this wise:—(Date wanting) Mr. Samuel Morgan, an elderly, hump-backed cutler, whose shop was situated at the upper part of the Groat Market, and who made instruments for the Infirmary surgeons and others, offered to sell his body, to be had after death, to Mr. John Fife, for the modest self-estimated sum of ten pounds. The offer was accepted and the money paid. The reason given by Morgan for this, in Newcastle, unique self-sale, was that as he had made money in his trade by the medical profession, they should have his remains to

benefit the School ; a mixed motive, free from prejudice, and a deed which was not devoid of its reward. This transaction would have had a tendency at the time to abate the feeling against dissection had it been known, but being so unheard-of a transaction it was kept somewhat secret.

The body of the old cutler, Morgan, was at the time a valuable acquisition to the new School, and dissection for a time flourished. No relic of him is known to have been preserved, and it was understood that Morgan had no relatives whose feelings could have been hurt by the above-recited transaction.

The parts were dissected by Messrs. Richard Downing, T. L. Watkin, T. A. Furness, W. H. Fife, and other students whose names cannot now be identified, but must be in the list of those attending in session 1834-35. None of these gentlemen survive.

As the above names of students only occur in the book of registration together, in the session 1834-35, the above dissection may have been performed during that session ; but, unfortunately, as the students' register for the next session, as before stated, is not extant, it may have happened that the dissection was performed in session 1835-36.

The only other example of a body having been left for anatomical purposes that I can call to mind, is that of the late celebrated philosophic jurist and philanthropist, Jeremy Bentham, the author of the oft-quoted "greatest-happiness-creating principle," and subordinate to it the "disappointment-preventing principle." He, in June, 1832, at the advanced age of 85 years, a time of life when the warm springs of sympathy have in ordinary men cooled down and become gradually transformed more or less into a restricted selfishness, bequeathed, I believe, though this is not stated to have been the case in J. Bowring's *Life of Bentham*, Edin. 1843, Vol. XI., to his friend, Dr. Southwood Smith, his mortal remains for dissection.

The testator's benevolent object was that he might assist by his example in dispelling the blind but rooted objection entertained at that time by the British public to dissection, an objection founded in natural feeling, which had been dangerously excited by the unnatural, desecrating, and horribly revolting practices of the grave robbers.

The remains were duly conveyed to Messrs. R. D. Grainger and G. Pilcher's School of Anatomy, Webb Street, Maze Pond, Borough, not far from Guy's and old St. Thomas' Hospitals, and there the terms of the bequest were duly carried out.

I was at that time a student at "Grainger's School" and the hospitals above-named, and distinctly recollect the transaction, and seeing for a few days afterwards the venerable head of the testator surrounded by its white hair in the Museum room, having duly been embalmed. Of the ultimate disposition of the remains I am ignorant.

This excellently philanthropic, nobly-intentioned, and rarely if ever equalled example, was praised at the time by those who had themselves no mind to it, but was not followed as it might have been by persons of position, and no similar legacies were announced. Its moral effect on the public and on Parliament was, however, considerable. In August of the same year (1832), though mainly in consequence of the Burke and Hare atrocities, which added a new word to our language, there was passed "An Act for regulating Schools of Anatomy," commonly called "The Anatomy Act," which was the much to be desired death-blow to the execrable trade of the wretches called Resurrectionists. This Act is still in operation.

We now revert to the School and its succession of lecturers from session 1834-35 up to that of 1850-51, when the School was dissolved.

To have given all the yearly sessional lists of students would have swollen inordinately this history; they being accessible in the registration books at the College, can be consulted by those desirous of so doing, and are given here only occasionally.

THE LECTURERS IN THE SESSION 1835-36.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	William Morrison, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations</i>	...	Thomas Common, M.R.S.S.
<i>Practice of Medicine</i>	... ..	Samuel Knott, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Chemistry</i> ... ..	...	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica</i> ... ..	...	James Fenwick, M.D.
<i>Midwifery</i>... ..	...	William Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practice of Surgery</i>	... ..	John Fife, M.R.C.S.

Dr. Fenwick's name appears for the first time. Dr. Geo. Fife had resigned, having left the town for Birmingham, where he died in May,

1857, and Mr. Fraser had died; the names of William Morrison, Thomas Common, Dr. Fenwick, and William Dawson were added to the three remaining.

Mr. Common was an excellent anatomist for the time, took great pleasure in his work, and it was he who laid the foundations of the Museum; I have no further record of him.

The lecturers in 1836-37 were the same as in 1835-36.

Mr. Henry Glassford Potter had the distinction of being in company of Mr. John Fife, Dr. George Fife, Dr. Samuel Knott, and Mr. Alexander Fraser, one of the founders of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery. He occupied the Chair of Chemistry from 1832 till 1839-40, and again in the session 1843-44, and in the summer of 1844 lectured on Operative Surgery; was succeeded in the Chemical Chair by Robert Mortimer Glover, M.D.; but continued to lecture on Surgery in the winter, and on Operative Surgery in the summer, from session 1844-45 up to session 1847-48; he also lectured on Operative Surgery in 1848-49.

He was absent from Newcastle the year following, but in the summer of 1850-51 was the colleague of Dr. Heath on Operative Surgery. Then occurred the disruption of the School, after which he nominally joined the School of the minority, which became the College of Medicine and Practical Science, in the capacity of Lecturer on Surgery with Sir John and Mr. W. H. Fife from 1851 to 1853.

He, however, left Newcastle after the disruption in 1851, did not again enter into practice, but travelled abroad on the Continent, and eventually settled in London, living principally at the Reform Club. He died on the 3rd of June, 1868, at the age of 58 years.

STUDENTS—SESSION 1836-37.

Wm. Geo. Henderson.	John Fife.
Wm. Dobson.	Wm. Brown.
Jas. Richardson.	Jas. G. Fife.
Richard Rodham.	John G. Brown.
Wm. Angus.	Geo. Robinson, afterwards Dr. Geo.
Wm. Boyd.	Robinson, of the College of Medicine
W. H. Fife.	and Practical Science.
Jos. B. Fife.	Robt. S. Davison, in 1840 student at
Jos. C. Rea.	Guy's, L.A.C., M.R.C.S., now in
G. W. Fenwick.	practice at Newburn-on-Tyne.

W. H. Ryott.	John Dobson, afterwards chemist and
W. C. Collingwood.	druggist, also a Town Councillor and
John Winship.	Alderman; he attended Dr. Dawson's
J. C. B. Smith.	lectures; died in March, 1890.
W. B. Smith.	John Binns.
W. M. Fletcher.	John Forster.
G. C. Temperley.	John Anderson.
Mark Plues.	Jas. P. Smith.
R. T. Fletcher.	

The following, from the printed prospectus, is the list of the staff of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery, and of the subjects taught, during the session 1837-38 :—

SESSION 1837-38—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	William Morrison, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations</i>	Thomas Common, M.R.C.S.
<i>Theory and Practice of Medicine</i>	Samuel Knott, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Chemistry</i>	Henry Glassford Potter, F.L.S., F.G.S., M.R.C.S.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	William Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ...	John Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	James Fenwick, B.A., M.D.

Spring Courses on Medical Jurisprudence, Botany, Materia Medica, Practical Anatomy, including Operative Surgery, and Practical Chemistry.

Fee for perpetual ticket for all the above Courses, Forty Guineas.

Surgeons' Hall, Newcastle, Aug. 25, 1837.

SAMUEL KNOTT, Sec.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany</i>	John Thornhill, Librarian of Lit. & Phil. Society.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	Martin H. Lynch, M.D.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i> ...	H. G. Potter, F.L.S., F.G.S., M.R.C.S. Lond.

Gratuitous Lectures on Operative Surgery will be delivered to the pupils attending the School as opportunities occur.

Gentlemen having attended the Winter Course of Midwifery will be supplied with cases on sending their names and addresses to the Lecturer.

Surgeons' Hall, Newcastle, March 14, 1838.

W. DAWSON, Sec.

This is for the first time published as distinct from the winter session.

The name of Dr. Knott is wanting; he had fallen into bad health, and left Newcastle for Carlisle, not having succeeded in practice; in

Carlisle also, having failed to do good, he migrated with his house-keeper to Australia, and died there very soon after his arrival. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum!*

Dr. Martin H. Lynch, an Irishman like Dr. Knott, and Mr. Thornhill begin to lecture at the School, and Mr. Dawson undertakes the office of Secretary in the place of Dr. Knott.

STUDENTS—SESSION 1837-38.

W. H. Fife.	George Gibson, of Birtley.
Jos. B. Fife.	Jos. Gibson
T. L. Watkin.	Chas. Gibson } not brothers.
T. A. Furness.	Geo. Robinson, afterwards Lecturer.
Christopher Pybus.	John Mitchell, of Otterburn.
One, name unknown, died of phthisis.	Wm. Hobbs.
J. C. Rea.	Jos. Williamson, from near Penrith.
Stuart Rea.	W. J. Jameson, of Ponteland, and still
R. S. Davison, of Newburn.	living there.

SESSION 1838-39—WINTER.—From Registration Book.

(In this session the name of Robert Elliot, M.D., appears for the first time.)

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	William Morrison, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations</i>	William Dunning, M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	J. Fenwick, M.D., and R. Elliot, M.D.
<i>Chemistry</i>	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practice of Surgery</i>	J. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Midwifery</i>	W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.

SUMMER.

(The name of Robert Mortimer Glover, M.D., now appears for the first time.)

<i>Botany</i>	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	M. H. Lynch, M.D.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.

NOTE.—“On the ninth of November, 1838, the following gentlemen were elected Mayor and Sheriff of Newcastle:—John Fife, Esq., Mayor, and Wm. Brownsword Proctor, Esq., Sheriff.”—*Fordyce's Local Records*.

PROSPECTUS FOR SESSION 1839-40.

(In this the name of Dr. Embleton appears for the first time, and Mr. Potter's is dropped.)

NOTE.—On joining the School each new Lecturer contributed £40 to the fund, Mr. Thornhill excepted.

WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	Wm. Morrison, M.R.C.S., and Wm. Dunning, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Anatomy, Demonstrations and Curatorship of Museum</i> ...	D. Embleton, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	Martin H. Lynch, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	James Fenwick, B.A., M.D., and Robert Elliot, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ...	John Fife, M.R.C.S.

SUMMER.

(The name of Dr. Charlton appears for the first time.)

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	Edward Charlton, M.D.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	Wm. Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	W. Morrison, W. Dunning, and Dr. Embleton.

Hospital Practice, 12 months, Five Guineas.

Perpetual Ticket to Lectures, Forty Guineas.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Surgeons' Hall,	WM. DAWSON, Secretary.
Manor Street, Aug. 19, 1839.	WM. MORRISON, Registrar.

I have no account of Dr. James Fenwick.

It may be interesting to many to know that the following were—

STUDENTS—SESSION 1839-40.—(From Registration Book.)

Henry Wm. Watson, Burnopfield.	H. H. O. Hay.
John Mitchell, Otterburn.	Wm. Hart.
S. H. Broadbent, of Dalton-le-Dale.	W. C. Collingwood, Sunderland.
Wm. Preston, Newcastle.	W. R. Shiell, Newcastle, Demonstrator and Lecturer in Anatomy, and afterwards of the College of Practical Science.
Robt. Davis, Wrekenton.	
Worthy Haswell.	
Samuel Fenwick, North Shields, now Physician to the London Hospital.	J. H. Simpson.
Robt. S. Davison, now of Newburn-on-Tyne.	Benjamin Barkus, of Gateshead, now of Newcastle.
Wm. Hobbs.	A. B. Church.
Chas. Gibson, Newcastle, ^{afterwards} now Lecturer on Midwifery in the College, ^{now} practising in Newcastle as a Physician.	J. B. Fife, now of Croft.
	R. S. Fletcher.

Wm. S. Jackson.

Richard Councillor, Gateshead.

Jos. Vardy, Whalton.

Valentine Hutchinson, late of Bishop
Auckland.

Geo. Gibson, of College of Practical
Science.

Geo. Y. Heath, Newcastle, now Presi-
dent of the College.

Nicholas Watson, Burnopfield.

On Saturday, the 19th of December, 1840, the School got into trouble in the matter of obtaining a subject for dissection ; bodies at that time were very scarce, and the study of anatomy in the School was nearly at a stand still.

It happened that an Irish woman named Sophia Quin, a pauper, who had stated that she had no living relatives, and who was confidently declared by the people with whom she lived to be no relative of theirs, died in the night between the 17th and the 18th December, at the Cloggers' Entry at the head of the Side—a place long since happily improved off the face of the earth ; and the lecturers having been informed that the Poor Law Guardians would at all events put no obstacle in the way of their obtaining the body, but would risk no responsibility in the matter, took the necessary steps for the removal of the body to the Surgeons' Hall. When this was being effected some Irishmen, who had been following the coffin and bearers, finding that the body was not being carried as they expected to the Ballast Hills Cemetery, went for the police, and after that to the Mayor, who, before long, summoning the police and accompanying the Irishmen to the Surgeons' Hall, demanded admission, with threats of violence, at the door of the garden. As soon as it was known that it was his Worship who was actually there, the garden door was at once opened, and also the door of the Hall, when in rushed the Mayor, police, and Irishmen, and an Irish woman, by name Rosanna Rox, an excited, howling, indiscriminate mob, in the most undignified, violent, and tumultuous manner. His Worship threatening and declaring, "Ah'll nut show ye a ha'porth o' lenity !" Not the least opposition was attempted. I was an eye-witness, with Dr. Dawson and Mr. Dunning, of the whole proceeding, but I cannot describe it, it beggars description, and could not have been worse had we been murderers. The rooms were rapidly searched and the body discovered. It was carried off in triumph by the Irishmen and, after having been duly "waked" on the Saturday and Sunday nights, was buried on the Monday at the Ballast Hills

burial ground. On the Monday the Janitor Brown, and the bearers of the body to the School four joiners, were brought before the Mayor and Magistrates, the greater part of the lecturers of the School being present. Enquiry was made into the circumstances of the case, which was considered to be sufficiently serious to be sent to the Sessions. These were held in February, 1841, by the Recorder, and the trial ended by the School, through the bearers, being found guilty of an infraction of "The Anatomy Act" by having removed the body four or five hours before the expiration of the forty-eight hours required by the Act to elapse between the death of an unclaimed body and its removal for the purposes of anatomical study.

Subjects for dissection, as already said, were rare at the time, the anxiety of the lecturers to provide the means of study was great, and they had not realised that the legal forty-eight hours had not expired. Much prejudice was prevalent in the public mind against dissection, and the Recorder, Mayor, jury, and police all seemed to us at the time more or less infected with it. The whole affair was fully reported in the Newcastle and Gateshead newspapers for December, 1840, and February, 1841.

At the trial the Janitor and three of the bearers, the fourth having disappeared, were fined £20 each, which sums, with law expenses, counsels' fees, &c., amounted to about £100. This was at once paid by the School, which in its early age could ill afford it, but after this unpleasant event strict attention was paid to the terms of "The Anatomy Act."

After a few months the excitement subsided, and subjects were more easily obtained than before; the Guardians were timid and half-hearted, but not disinclined to assist the School. The Coroner (Mr. Stoker) was favourably disposed with regard to the School, and occasionally enabled us to get unclaimed bodies of those who had accidentally fallen or had thrown themselves into the river.

An account of the above affair I wrote out the day after the occurrence, and from it the above relation is taken.

During the session 1840-41 the staff of lecturers was the same as that of 1839-40. The names of Mr. W. H. Fife and Mr. Snape appear in 1841-42 for the first time; that of Mr. Dunning is omitted, that

gentleman having died, on March 7th, 1841, at the very early age of twenty-seven years, from a poisoned wound unfortunately received at a post-mortem examination; that of Dr. Embleton ceases to appear as lecturer on Operative Surgery, where it had been provisionally placed, and appears instead under "Anatomy and Physiology." Dr. Fenwick's name disappears and also that of Dr. Lynch who I believe left the town, and has left no trace.

SESSION, 1841-42—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	...	W. Morrison, M.R.C.S., D. Embleton, M.D.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections</i>	...	...	W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	Edward Charlton, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	...	Robert Elliot, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	Robert Mortimer Glover, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	Sir John Fife, Knt., M.R.C.S.*
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	...	...	James Snape, Mathematical Master, Royal Grammar School.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i>	...	...	John Thornhill, Librarian, Literary and Philosophical Society.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence; Forensic Medicine</i>	...	...	Dr. Charlton.
<i>Toxicology</i>	...	...	Dr. Glover.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	...	...	W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	Dr. Glover.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	Sir J. Fife, M.R.C.S., Wm. Morrison, M.R.C.S., and W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.

To the above was added for Summer only—

<i>Geology</i>	Wm. King, Curator of Museum of Natural History Society, whose name appears for the first time.
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Hospital Practice at the Newcastle Infirmary, which has 160 beds; Clinical lectures by the Surgeons. Fees, six months, £3 3s.; twelve months, £5 5s. Perpetual ticket for the lectures, forty guineas.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

WM. DAWSON, Secretary.

Manor Street, August 16th, 1841.

* Mr. John Fife was knighted July 1st, 1840.

SESSION, 1842-43—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dis-</i> <i>sections</i>	W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	E. Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Robert Elliot, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ...	Sir John Fife, M.R.C.S., &c.
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	James Snape.
<i>Geology</i>	Wm. King.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence; Forensic</i> <i>Medicine</i>	Dr. Charlton.
<i>Toxicology</i>	Dr. Glover.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women</i> <i>and Children</i>	W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	Dr. Glover.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	W. Morrison, M.R.C.S.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

W. DAWSON, Secretary.

Manor Street, August 24th, 1842.

SESSION 1843-44—WINTER.

(The names of Dr. W. Alleyne Nicholson, Mr. J. B. Fife, and Mr. W. S. Rayne appear for the first time. Mr. Potter's name re-appears.)

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., and W. A. Nicholson, M.D.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dis-</i> <i>sections</i>	W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S., and J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	Edw. Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ..	Sir John Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Robert Elliot, M.D.
<i>Pathology of the Uterus</i>	Wm. Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	Jas. Snape.
<i>Geology</i>	Wm. King.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany</i>	J. Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	Drs. Glover and Nicholson.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	Messrs. Potter and W. S. Rayne.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children Wm. Dawson, M.R.C.S.

Practical Chemistry Dr. Glover.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

WM. DAWSON, Secretary.

Manor Street, Aug. 4, 1843.

In the prospectus for the winter session 1843 the name of Mr. Morrison is omitted, and the occurrence of it in the summer prospectus was a mistake, he having previously received the appointment of Colonial Surgeon at Hong Kong, where after some time he died.

Sir John Fife had ceased to lecture in 1844, but continued to hold an interest in the School.

The class of Geology was transferred from the summer to the winter session, but in reality was discontinued the next year, students taking no interest in the subject.

SESSION 1844-45—WINTER.

(The names of Messrs. Shiell, Barkus, and Wailes appear for the first time, that of Mr. W. H. Fife is omitted, and Mr. H. G. Potter takes the place of Sir John Fife.)

Anatomy and Physiology D. Embleton, M.D., and W. A. Nicholson, M.D.

Demonstrations and Dissections ... W. Shiell, M.R.C.S., and B. Barkus, M.R.C.S.

Principles and Practice of Physic ... E. Charlton, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.. H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S.

Principles of Chemistry J. Wailes.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... R. Elliot, M.D., & R. M. Glover, M.D.

Diseases of Children W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy James Snape.

SUMMER.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... John Thornhill.

Medical Jurisprudence Drs. Glover and Nicholson.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.

Practical Chemistry Dr. Glover.

Operative Surgery Messrs. Potter and Rayne.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

WM. DAWSON, Secretary.

Manor Street, Sept. 2, 1844.

The names of Messrs. S. Fenwick and C. Gibson and Dr. Heath as lecturers occur for the first time in 1845-46; those of Dr. W. A. Nicholson and Mr. Jos. B. Fife no longer appear. The former gentleman, from near Penrith, pursued his studies in Berlin and there graduated. After leaving Newcastle he migrated to North America, settled at or near to Cleveland, Ohio, on Lake Erie, and died there from rheumatism.

SESSION 1845-46—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., & S. Fenwick, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dis-</i> <i>sections</i>	Wm. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., and C. Gibson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	E. Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ..	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Robert Elliot, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	James Snape.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	Dr. Glover.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women</i> <i>and Children</i>	W. Dawson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	Messrs. H. G. Potter & S. W. Rayne.
Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall, Manor Street, Aug. 11, 1845.	WM. DAWSON, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

The name of Dr. G. Robinson, formerly student of the School, occurs for the first time in 1846-47, and that of Dr. Robert Elliot ceases to appear.

Robert Elliot got his professional education in the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards studied at the famous schools of Paris and Heidelberg. Returning, he graduated M.D. of Edinburgh University, and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

He began practice at Gateshead in 1839, and joined in the same year the Newcastle-on-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, in which he held the chair of *Materia Medica* and *Therapeutics* with much credit for eight years.

He assisted his friend and colleague, Dr. R. M. Glover, in experiments which resulted in the elimination of the subtle agent, Chloroform, which was afterwards by Dr. Jas. Y. Simpson investigated and made known to the world. In 1847 he left Tyneside, and went to Carlisle, his native city, and there resumed practice. His father, his elder brother Dr. William Elliot, and his younger brother Mr. Thomas Elliot, were all medical men of note in Carlisle and neighbourhood, the last of whom died in 1859.

In the latter part of his life Dr. Robert was a practical sanitarian and philanthropist, and rode his hobbies long and well. Fresh air, good and plentiful water, sound drainage, removal of nuisances, these were texts on which he could and did preach in season and out of season with much success, and his Carlisle yearly Sanitary Reports were models of what such reports should be.

For eighteen years he gave the benefit to Carlisle of his extensive sanitary science as Medical Officer of Health, when such knowledge was little known and appreciated; his appointment dated August 12th, 1873. He was Senior Physician to the Carlisle Dispensary and Fever House, and was appointed Coroner for the city on 24th September, 1873.

To him was mainly due the foundation of the Working Men's Reading Rooms, institutions peculiar to Carlisle.

Among his numerous papers were those on "The Effects of Trades upon Health," "On the Ventilation of Dwellings," "The Purification of Rivers," "Towns' Water Supply," and "Utilization of Sewage."

He was President and then Vice-President of the Cumberland and Westmorland Branch of the British Medical Association.

He was also a Member of the Council of the University of Edinburgh, a Justice of the Peace, and in 1856 Mayor of his native city, in which he died lamented on the 31st of December, 1882, aged 71 years.

SESSION 1846-47—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections</i>	W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., and C. Gibson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	Edward Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ..	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S.

<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	R. M. Glover, M.D., & G. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	James Snape.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	R. M. Glover, M.D., and George Robinson, M.D.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	Wm. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Operative Surgery, &c.</i>	H. G. Potter, M.R.C., and S. W. Rayne, M.R.C.S.
<i>Morbid Anatomy</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., and S. Fenwick, M.D.

Perpetual ticket, Forty Guineas.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

WM. DAWSON, Secretary.

Manor Street, Aug. 11, 1846.

The prospectus for the winter session 1847-48 is wanting in my collection, but the registration book shows that the lecturers were the same as in the previous year.

In the summer some little differences of arrangement occur as under :—

SESSION 1847-48—SUMMER.

(Mr. Rayne's name disappears.)

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	G. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	W. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Operative Surgery, &c.</i>	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	S. Fenwick, M.D.

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,

WILLIAM DAWSON, M.D.,

Manor Street, April 7, 1848.

Secretary.

SESSION 1848-49—WINTER.

(In this session are added the names of Messrs. C. J. Gibb and J. S. Pearse and Dr. Richardson. Dr. Glover is transferred from the chair of Chemistry to that of *Materia Medica and Therapeutics*. Dr. Glover is succeeded by Dr. Richardson in the Chemical chair.)

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., and W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations and Dis-</i> <i>sections</i>	C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S., and J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	Edward Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ..	G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	R. M. Glover, M.D.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	T. Richardson, Ph.D.
<i>Mathematics and Natural Philosophy</i>	James Snape.

SUMMER.

<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	G. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women</i> <i>and Children</i>	William Dawson, M.D.
<i>Operative Surgery, &c.</i>	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., and S. Fenwick, M.D.

Perpetual ticket, Forty Guineas.

Infirmary Practice : 6 months, £7 7s. ; Perpetual, £17 17s.

Newcastle, Manor Street,

WILLIAM DAWSON, Secretary.

Aug. 29, 1848.

NOTE.—This (September, 1849) was the time of the second invasion of Cholera in Newcastle. The opening of the session was delayed till Oct. 26th.

SESSION 1849-50—WINTER.

The staff is the same as that of the previous winter.

SUMMER.

The name of Mr. W. Newton appears for the first time as the colleague of Dr. Glover in the chair of *Materia Medica*.

Dr. Richardson undertakes the instruction in Practical Chemistry, as well as the winter course of Principles of Chemistry.

Dr. Samuel Fenwick occupies alone the chair of Pathological Anatomy.

Mr. Snape's name no longer appears on the prospectus.

Mr. Snape, as his son, the Rev. R. W. Snape, of Lamesley Vicarage, obligingly informs me, was partly educated at Blackburn Grammar School, of which at an early age he became second master.

In 1834 he was selected from a large number of candidates to fill a similar post in the celebrated Grammar School of this town, and soon afterwards, being raised to the head mastership, he was ordained by the late Bishop Maltby to the priesthood. A few years after this he became D.D.

He was a well-known classical and mathematical scholar, as many of his predecessors in the head mastership of the Newcastle Grammar School had been.

His name as lecturer on Mathematics and Natural Philosophy appears first in the Prospectus of the School of Medicine and Surgery for the year 1841-42, and is found no longer in that of 1849-50.

His death occurred on November 7, 1880. He was a very highly respected, a learned, and genial gentleman.

One summer afternoon he invited me to accompany him to his house near Rye Hill. I went with him, and on our entering his study, he took down from a shelf a Latin author, and opening it, pointed out to me a passage, and said to my surprise, "Now, sir, translate me that!" This I was enabled to do to his satisfaction, and he never examined me again.

The staff of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery, session 1850-51, the year of the disruption of the School, was as follows :—

SESSION 1850-51—WINTER.

(Mr. Snape's name is now discontinued.)

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	...	D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., and C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical and Surgical Anatomy</i>	...	J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S.	
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	Edward Charlton, M.D.	
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.	
<i>Principles and Practice of Chemistry</i>	...	T. Richardson, Ph.D.	
<i>A Course of Six Lectures on the Philosophy of Medicine</i>	...	R. M. Glover, M.D.	

SUMMER.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	...	...	W. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i>	...	John Thornhill.	
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	W. Newton, M.R.C.S.	
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	R. M. Glover, M.D.	
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	T. Richardson, Ph.D.	
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.	
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	...	S. Fenwick, M.D.	

Newcastle, Surgeons' Hall,
Manor Street, Sept. 3, 1850.

W. DAWSON, Secretary.

We now approach the time of the disruption of the School. For some time before that event, viz., in Mr. Morrison's time, dissatisfaction had been expressed among the members of the School that they were not informed of the financial and general position of the institution. No balance sheet of receipts and expenditure, and therefore no auditing of accounts—no report on the condition, circumstances, or prospects of the School, from 1839, when I joined it, up to the end of the summer session 1850, had been produced. However, in September, 1850, a tabular "Account of the number of Students, Receipts and Expenditure, of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, from the Summer Session 1844," was given to the lecturers in his own handwriting by the Secretary. A correct copy of that document is given in the Appendix to this history; it is marked No. I., and to it has been added by me on the first line, "Winter Session 1843-44, 22," students from the registration book of the School, to complete the number of students for that year; the original is with me.

From this account it appears that the average number of men during the seven years 1844-1850 was $21\frac{3}{7}$ for the winter, and $14\frac{4}{7}$ for the summer.

Similar data from 1834 to 1844 are recoverable from the first registration book of the School, from which we find that during those ten years the average yearly number of students was 34, but there is no account forthcoming of the receipts and expenditure for the same period.

With regard to the above "Account," I shall only remark that it would not satisfy an auditor of the present day.

The following is the list of students attending the lectures of the School in the session 1850-51, which was the last before the demolition in 1851 of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall and the disruption of the School:—

WINTER.

Geo. Farbridge Stainthorpe, Newcastle.	George Arnison, Allendale Town.
George Lowrey, Corbridge.	John Mitchell Garbutt, Gateshead.
George Allan Hutton, Newcastle.	George Whitley, Durham.
Charles Charlton Dixon, Gateshead.	Richard Rumney, Wrekenton.
William Young, South Shields.	Henry Marshall Rowland, Great Yarmouth.
Thomas William Craster, Newcastle.	James Thomas Frazer, London.
George Stewardson Brady, Gateshead.	William Bewsher, Penrith.
William Green, North Shields.	James Atley, Newcastle.
Richard Bowes Wilson, Forest Hall.	Barnard Simpson Proctor, Newcastle.
Thomas Joseph Turnbull, North Shields.	

SUMMER.

Nicholas Hardcastle, Newcastle.	G. S. Brady, Gateshead, now Professor
Henry Richmond Stevenson, Whickham.	of Natural History in Durham
Duncan Matheson, Shiney Row, Durham.	College of Science.
Robert Ferens, Durham.	George Allan Hutton, Newcastle, now
G. F. Stainthorpe, Newcastle.	Surgeon-Major, late of Rifle Bri-
George Lowrey, Corbridge.	gade.
Richard Rumney, Wrekenton.	Chas. C. Dixon, Gateshead.
William Green, North Shields.	T. J. Turnbull, North Shields.
J. T. Frazer, London.	William Young, South Shields, now of
H. M. Rowland, Great Yarmouth.	Malton, Yorkshire.

On looking over the prospectuses issued from the foundation of the School, that is from 1834 to 1851, it will be observed that there has been a continual change going on almost from year to year in the staff of lecturers, and of necessity in the classes of students. The majority of the lecturers have been Newcastle men; they have been held together by mutual confidence and desire of distinction and of self-improvement, by a kind of *esprit de corps* which seems to have been established by the founders and communicated by them to the recruits, who again transferred the feelings they had received to their successors unimpaired. No written or printed agreement or bond of union existed among the lecturers; all their work was voluntary.

There was never, so far as I was able to observe, any very great personal intimacy among the members of the staff, and it could hardly have been expected, for outside the precincts of the School they were all competitors for public favour, each believing and hoping that the worthily fulfilling the duties of his Chair would ensure *him* a share of notice in the town. Here it may be stated that Sir John Fife, though not actually or even nominally President of the School, yet was, and that after he ceased to lecture in 1842, the ruling spirit in the management of the institution, Dr. Dawson acting as Secretary. 4/

There was no Council prior to the disruption.

Certain it is that none of the funds of the School were divided among the lecturers during the twelve years before the disruption; a division at that time would have been simply a death-blow to the School. It is equally certain that the lecturers, by purse as well as by work, upheld the young institution. They probably and naturally

looked forward to some distant time when they might happily taste the sweets of their labours.

When the entrance fee of £40 payable by new lecturers to the common fund was first established, and when it was discontinued, there is no record known to the writer of this veracious history.

The events which led up to the disruption of the School were duly recorded and printed at the time in two small pamphlets, entitled respectively :—

1st. "Proceedings of the Meetings of the Proprietary Lecturers of the late Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, from April 5th to June 25th, 1851, the date of its dissolution." Gateshead : Printed at the *Observer* Steam Press by William Douglas. 1851.

2nd. "A Brief Statement of the Facts connected with the Disruption of the late Medical School in this town." Newcastle-upon-Tyne : Printed by M. & M. W. Lambert, Grey Street and Sandhill. 1851.

These were distributed among the members of the profession at the time. A copy of each is in my possession.

I am thankful that these documents have been preserved, and that it has happily not fallen to my lot to produce a statement of the occurrences from memory, the accuracy of which might be disputed. From these prints the following short account of the disruption has been taken.

At that time the proprietary lecturers of the School were Drs. Dawson, Embleton, Charlton, Fenwick, and Glover, and Messrs. Heath, Gibb, Pearse, Newton, and Shiell.

The name of Mr. H. G. Potter appears, but erroneously, in the summer prospectus of lectures, 1851, as he was not in Newcastle at the time.

The lecturers who were not proprietors were Thomas Richardson, Ph.D., the lecturer on Chemistry, and John Thornhill, the lecturer on Botany. These gentlemen did not attend the meetings of the proprietary lecturers.

In the month of March, 1851, a vacancy occurred in the office of surgeon to one of the districts of the Newcastle Poor Law Union; the candidates for the office were Mr. William Winship, an old friend and fellow-student of Dr. Embleton, and Mr. W. R. Shiell, a colleague of

Dr. Embleton and Mr. Gibb in the chair of Anatomy in the School of Medicine. Dr. Embleton happening to be a Poor Law Guardian, gave his vote for his friend Mr. Winship.

On April 2nd Mr. Shiell addressed a letter to the lecturers of the School stating that by Dr. Embleton's vote on the above occasion his professional character had been censured, and that either he or Dr. Embleton must resign the lectureship on Anatomy.

On April 30th Dr. Embleton sent a letter in reply to that of Mr. Shiell, defending his conduct in respect of his vote.

At some stormy meetings of the lecturers held with reference to the subject of the above letters, one member, without any personal or other provocation, used most insulting language to another, and on being called upon to apologise refused.

On May 28th, at one of the meetings, a resolution calling upon that member to resign his position in the School was carried by a majority of those present, five voting for it and one against it. The above-mentioned member refused either to apologise or to resign.

Under these circumstances it was felt that the company of that member was so undesirable that the only alternative left to the majority, as it appeared to them, was to dissolve the School; and accordingly, at a meeting of the lecturers held on the 25th of June, the School was dissolved by a *unanimous* vote, on the motion of Dr. Embleton, seconded by Dr. Charlton.

At that meeting there were present: Dr. Dawson, in the chair; Drs. Embleton, Charlton, Fenwick, and Glover, and Messrs. C. J. Gibb, W. R. Shiell, and J. S. Pearse.

Afterwards, and at the same meeting, a committee was appointed to wind up the affairs of the School, consisting of Drs. Glover and Charlton and Mr. G. Y. Heath, with Dr. Dawson as Secretary, but without a vote.

The disruption or dissolution, which was an event important as forming an epoch in the history of the progress of medical education in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, occurred on the 25th of June, 1851.

To employ a biological figure, the elements of the disrupted body having been violently set free, separated by mutual repulsion, and in a few hours began to form new arrangements by gathering round two centres of gravitation or attraction or nuclei, instead of one; the

result of which movements was the formation of two new bodies, which by a second mutual repulsion separated from each other, and each began life on its own account. This repulsion and antagonism lasted for six years, after which the two bodies approached each other, and eventually coalesced and became amalgamated.

These were the two rival Schools of Medicine, which carried on a severe contest, ending in the survival, as the majority thought, of the fittest, and the absorption by it of its opponent, in a manner to be explained in due time and place. Thus a single, stronger, more highly developed, more efficient, and more harmonious School was established, and good was evolved out of evil.

On the day following the disruption, Drs. Embleton, Charlton, and Fenwick, and Messrs. G. Y. Heath, C. J. Gibb, and J. S. Pearse met to reorganise the School of Medicine and Surgery.

In the first place they made overtures to two members of the minority in opposition; these were rejected.

For a day or two the majority sat *en permanence* daily, at No. 7, Eldon Square, for consultation, mutual encouragement, reviewing their position, considering their prospects, beating up for recruits, and finally for drawing up a prospectus for the next session beginning in the October following.

Invitations were at once issued to Dr. Headlam, the senior physician of the town, and to Drs. Mackintosh, Humble, T. Richardson, and George Robinson, and to Messrs. Henry Heath, S. M. Frost, J. Sang, Chas. Gibson, Wm. Robinson, and J. Thornhill, to co-operate with the majority in the reconstruction of the School. These were accepted by all the above gentlemen with the exception of Dr. George Robinson.

The news of the disruption rapidly spread through the town and neighbourhood, and produced among the profession and the public considerable excitement, in which the students of the late School, as might have been expected, did not fail to participate, and the majority of the lecturers were greatly encouraged to persevere in their design of founding a new School when they received the following unsolicited address from the students within three days after the disruption had taken place:—

NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

To Drs. EMBLETON, CHARLTON, and FENWICK, and Messrs. HEATH, GIBB, and PEARSE, Lecturers in the late School of Medicine and Surgery, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

GENTLEMEN,—We, the undersigned Students of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, having been officially informed of the dissolution of the said School, and of the attempts which are now being made to re-organise it, consider ourselves called upon to express our satisfaction at the efforts you are making to re-establish the same.

On reviewing the manner in which the Lectures have been conducted, we cannot but notice the irregular and unsatisfactory method by which certain of the Summer Lecturers have delivered their courses in comparison with those delivered by you during the Winter Sessions. We are glad to find that under the proposed arrangements those parties are not likely again to resume their position as Lecturers. We have also heard that those parties, in whom we place no confidence, are endeavouring to organise a scheme for the establishment of a School in opposition to that proposed by yourselves, and we beg distinctly to inform you that we unanimously pledge ourselves to study under your directions, and to give no countenance or support to any attempts that may be made by others.

We are, Gentlemen, respectfully,

GEO. S. BRADY.	R. B. WILSON.
WILLIAM GREEN.	WILLIAM YOUNG.
J. M. GARBUTT.	CHARLES C. DIXON.
R. RUMNEY.	G. A. HUTTON.
J. T. FRAZER.	GEO. LOWREY.
GEO. ARNISON.	HENRY M. ROWLAND.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery,
June 28, 1851.

During the session when the disruption of the School took place, there were in winter 19, and in summer 16 students attending the lectures.

A copy of the above address in print is among my papers.

On the 2nd day of July the following circular address was issued to the profession and the public by the majority of the lecturers and their friends, who had agreed to join with them in founding a new School :—

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, July 2nd, 1851.

SIR,—The dissolution of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery having been rendered necessary, and the majority of its members having dissolved the same, we beg to inform you that we, comprising two-thirds of the

Lecturers of the late School, and other members of the profession, have agreed together to establish a Medical School on a comprehensive plan and broad basis, and in conformity with the regulations of the University of London, of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and of the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

We have the honour to be, Sir,

(Signed)

Your obedient Servants,

T. E. HEADLAM, M.D., Consulting Physician to the Newcastle Infirmary, &c.

HENRY HEATH, F.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Surgeon to the Newcastle Infirmary.

DENNIS EMBLETON, M.D., Memb. Roy. Coll. Phys. Lond., F.R.C.S. Eng.,

L.S.A., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the late School.

EDWARD CHARLTON, M.D. Edin., Physician to the Newcastle and Gateshead Dispensaries, Lecturer on the Practice of Physic in the late School.

DONALD MACKINTOSH, M.D., Physician to the Newcastle Lunatic Asylum.

SAMUEL FENWICK, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy in the late School.

THOMAS HUMBLE, M.D., M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.

SAMUEL MERRYNE FROST, M.R.C.S. Eng., Senior Accoucheur to the Lying-in Hospital, Newcastle.

JOHN SANG, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Accoucheur to the Lying-in Hospital, Newcastle.

GEORGE Y. HEATH, M.B. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., Surgeon to the Eastern Dispensary, Newcastle, Lecturer on Surgery in the late School.

CHARLES J. GIBB, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the late School.

JOHN SAMUEL PEARSE, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A., Lecturer on Surgical Anatomy and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the late School.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, M.R.C.S. Eng., L.S.A.

THOMAS RICHARDSON, Ph.D., Lecturer on Chemistry in the late School.

JOHN THORNHILL, Lecturer on Botany in the late School.

The gentlemen above-named bound themselves to establish a College of Medicine in the Borough and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Articles of Agreement dated December 15, 1851. A copy of the above is in my possession.

A committee, representing both the majority and minority of the late School was, as before stated, appointed to wind up the affairs of the School, but the Secretary persistently refusing to place at the disposal of this committee the books, accounts, &c., of the late School, the affairs could not be examined; the Secretary had, however, in 1850 given, as before-mentioned, a statement in writing of the

receipts and expenditure, and the number of students, from 1843 to 44/ 1850, for which see Table I. in the Appendix to this history.

An agreement was, however, entered into by the members of the committee relative to the Museum with the view of arrangements being made for its eventual disposal. Before the pulling down of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in 1851, the collection of specimens had attained respectable dimensions in both its anatomical and pathological sections, and had been of necessity, owing to the demolition of the hall, removed to hired rooms in Nun Street. In contravention of this agreement, however, the rooms were, during the night of August 28th, by a *coup de main*, and without any notice to the other members of the committee or co-proprietors, entered by members of the minority, and a considerable number of the most valuable specimens carried off, and stowed away in a stable in Eldon Lane East.

A strong protest against such a high-handed and illegal proceeding was made by the members of the majority, but without effect. The residue of the Museum, left after this wholesale plunder and breach of faith, was in course of being removed by the majority from Nun Street, when a second descent was made secretly by agents of the minority, and many other specimens abstracted. What was left was saved by the majority, and housed at the Manors. A new Museum was at once begun to be formed on the ruins of the old one, so that the recognition of the School by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Society in London might as soon as possible be obtained.

The ill-gotten spoil was afterwards removed from the Eldon Lane stable to the new Barber-Surgeons' Hall, in Victoria Street, Westmorland Terrace, for behoof of the College of Medicine and Practical Science.

The above-mentioned transaction was soon after made the subject of a quaint and humorously satirical ballad, entitled "The Knights of St. John and the Cross; or, the Raid o' the Auld Musee." It was the effusion of the late John Cargill, M.D., and afforded a good deal of amusement, though in its details savouring of a certain amount of poetic license. A copy is here given:—

The Knights of St. John and the Cross ;

OR, THE

RAID O' THE AULD MUSEE.

TO THE VENERATED SHADES OF ÆSCULAPIUS, HIPPOCRATES,
GALEN, AND AVICENNA;
TO THE SHADES OF ALL THE TROJAN HEROES;
TO THE SHADE OF EVERY TRUE KNIGHT FROM GODFREY DE BOUILLON,
KING OF JERUSALEM,
DOWN TO THE COURTEOUS KNIGHT OF LA MANCHA;
TO THE REVERED GHOSTS OF DOUGLAS AND OF THE PERCY
TO THE AVENGING GHOST OF HAMLET'S FATHER;
AND FINALLY, TO THE GHOST OF ROB ROY, AND TO THE MANES
OF ALL AND EVERY GALLANT DECEASED BORDER
WARRIOR OF THE OLDEN TIME;
THIS HISTORY, WHICH VERIFIETH THAT THE FIRES OF CHIVALRY ARE NOT
YET QUITE EXTINGUISHED UPON EARTH,
IS, WITH THE UTMOST AUDACITY, BUT YET THE HIGHEST CONGRATULATIONS,
DEDICATED

THE KNIGHTS OF ST. JOHN AND THE CROSS.

Fytte I.

O, HAE ye na heard o' the mortal fray,
O, hae ye na heard o' the awsome shine,
Mang' our Galen's sons for a year an' a day,
In the "canny toun" o' the Coaly Tyne?

The Embleton
and Charitoun
Knights should
beware the
superior
prowess and
chivalry of the
Knights of St.
John of
Jerusalem.
The issue may be
unfavourable
to them.

There's twal' gude men on ilka side,
There's twal' an' mair baith leal an' true;
But the Mortimer Glover his prowess an' pride
The Charitoun and Embleton sune may rue!

O, a generous heart had Sir Mortimere,
An' strang and glib o' tongue was he,
An' a Knight o' St. John o' the Holy Lan',
An' the Flower o' our Border chivalerie.

They will not
let him teach
the lads.

Now the loons they swore that the Glover no more
Suld help them to teach the young an' free;
An' the cock o' the walk, wi' his fuss an' his talk,
They leuch whan they spak o', right wantonlie!

Dawson and
the Templar
repair to a
third warrior,
the Knight of
the Forth, who
hath two sons.
They speak out.

But the Glover's awa', an' Dawson an' a',
An' they're aff to the Knight o' the Forth sae slee:
"Now, brither Knight, will ye help the richt,
"An' battle our faes as a Knight suld dae?"

Then up spak' Harry an' up spak' Jo,
Twa lions young an' fair to see:—
"O, we'll back our sire thro' flood an' fire,
"An' the Deil tak him who first sall flee!"

"Noo, hie ye awa'," quo' the slee Sir John,
 "Had awa' aff to the auld Musee :
 "Reive ilka bane and ilka beaste,
 "An' dinna forget—to tak aff the key!"

The third warrior
 giveth them
 counsel.

"Hoo! hoo! lads, awa'! noo for clutch an' for claw,
 "A Glover! a Glover! Ha! ha! ha! ha!
 "Aff, aff wi' the gear! let the bauldest come here,
 "An' wrestle a fa' wi' the stout Mortimere!"

The raid of the
 Museum by night.

An' he's nailit his gauntlet again' the wa',
 An' aboon it a cartel o' poesie :—
 "O, the loon wha taks doon the Glover's glove,
 "By the Glover's han' that loon sall dee!"

The Knight
 Templar nailleth
 his glove therein,
 and in poesie
 challengeth all
 comers.

An' they're marchit awa' wi' the gear they staw,
 An' they lukit before, an' they lukit behind;
 But the fae he is gane, or as still as a stane,
 An' to Dawson's stable their train they wind.

The night march
 to the stable.

"Now, oot wi' the steeds an' ilk thing that bleeds,
 "Our horses hae bane, but nae bluid, I trow!"
 An' they're rank'd in the stalls, an' they're hang'd on
 the walls,
 Ah! that skeleton army as white as snow!

The spoil is
 deposited therein.

An' O, whar' but there, were wylde bestis rare,
 Grim Lions, an' Leopards, an' Teegers twa!
 An' a muckle Pit Horse, an' an eerie Morse!
 An' a Wolfe, an' a Bear an' her Cubs, an' a'!

Some objects
 contained in the
 spoil.

An' the Moon she loked down frae her silver throne,
 Sae saft an' pure frae the lift sae hie!
 O, the marshall'd spile, in her shimmery smile,
 Gleam'd ae mass o' polish'd ivorie!

The Moon looketh
 upon the spoil,
 and adorneth it.

An' the Glover he's up tiv the hayloft I ween,
 In his armoure bricht, wi' his broadsword keen,
 An' his sax-barrell'd Colts are a' chargit an' sure,
 An' his step is fierce an' his brow is doure.

The Knight,
 armed, watcheth
 the spoils.

An' ane well-tried squire, he tramps it below,
 To keep watch an' keep ward whatever befa';
 An' the Knight o' St. John, now the raid is done,
 Breathes out to the stars this malaison:—

His Squire
 attendeth him.

The Knight
 maligneth his
 enemies.

"Fause Charlton, an' you grim Embleton,
 "An' a' the kit o' your faithless crew,
 "Come awa' to me, bright blade in han',
 "An' this single arm sall gar you rue!
 "Fou' fa' the traitor knaves! we ken
 "They've work'd us mickle pain an' dree;
 "An' fou' fa' him, that fause auld man,
 "Lean type o' gaunt hungrie Whiggerie!
 "He wadna' fecht and he wadna' fend,
 "Whan he saw nocht to fill his craw;
 "An' noo he preens his draggled plumes,
 "Lang, yellow-nebbéd Heronshaugh!"

He apostrophizeth
 their most
 ancient warrior.
 He likeneth him
 unto a bird.

Then the Charlton loked out o' his window aloft,
 And he saw the bauld Templar wi' lips a' faem;
 An' he crossit his breast—an' slid canny to bed:—
 An', "O, wow! but this nicht I am best at hame."

The Knight of
 the Holy Cross
 looketh out of his
 lattice window,
 and seeth
 something. He
 taketh time to
 consider.

An' had ye stawn oot, brave Knight o' the Cross,
 To stir up that lion within his lair,
 O your winsome ladie's witchin' smile
 Wad hae gladden'd your ee—no, niver mair!

Fytte II.

The Janitor of the
 School, weeping,
 acquainteth the
 Knight Embleton
 with the exploits
 of the Templar.

The Knight
 smiteth the
 Janitor.

The Knight of
 the Cross and his
 Men seek out the
 Town Clerk for
 counsel.

The Clerk
 adviseth them.

For better advice
 they repair to an
 ancient lawyer.

They state their
 case.

The ancient
 lawyer perceiveth
 that they falter.
 He reproacheth
 them.

He inclineth
 them to chivalry
 and invoketh his
 lineage. He
 useth invective.

Now Craster's awa' to bauld Embleton,
 An' he loutit low—an' he grat his ee:
 "O, the Glover has harreit our nest an' awa',
 "An' he has na forgat—to tak' aff the key!"

Syne red grew the cheek o' bauld Embleton,
 An' an angry man I vow was he;
 An' he clankit the Janitor ower the lug—
 "Tak' that, fause knave, to gie him the key!"

But they're aff an' awa' to our slee Toun Clerk,
 An' he ken't the law richt famouslie!
 "O, a Claytoun's word, noo, my bonny bird—
 "Sall we clap the thiefs in Chauncerie?"

Noo our Clerk o' the Toun was a gamesome loon,
 An' he prickit his lug an' he cockit his ee:—
 "Gae awa'! gae awa'! dinna brak the law,
 "But dae to the knaves what they did to ye!"

But they're aff to John Fenwyk for his opine,
 An' the buirdliest chiel was John o' a';
 An' they fand him birlin' the bluidred wine
 Wi' some chosen guests in his auncient Ha'.

Then out an' spak the Redcross Knight:—
 "Noo tell us John Fenwyk what we're to dae
 "Wi' the Glover chiels, black band o' deils,
 "For they've rifled an' ravished our auld Musee!"

John lap a loup, an' he leuch a leuch,
 But it was ane leuch o' ironie;
 An' he strak the table wi' his nieve
 Till the bluidred wine span up on hie!

"Noo, my bonny Charl, did the Claytoun carle,
 "Whan he prickit his lug and he cockit his ee—
 "Did he say, 'Gae awa'! dinna brak the law,
 "An' dae to the knaves as they did to ye?"

"An' O but ye're fear'd to be mislear'd,
 "An' O but your livers are white as snaw!
 "An' ye tak' the Fenwyke for some craven tyke,
 "To cozen an' glozen wi' lip an' law!"

"An' is my bluid frae King Edward gude,
 "An' frae the stalworthe Lord Percie?
 "An' is that bluid, ye caitiffs rude,
 "Noo turn'd in my veins to the puddle bree?"

"An' dae ye na ken o' the thoosan's o' men
 "O' my kith an' kin in this northcountrie,
 "Wha for reivin' an' raid, on the Borders braid,
 "Where hangit by scores on the gallowstree?

"An' they paled na their cheeks for mortal wight
 "In red Carlyle at Haribee;
 "An' it's me ye're speirin' gif ye sall gae forth
 "To daur a feit o' jeopardie!

"Now if there's a Fenwyk amang ye a',
 "(An' there is ane Sam, I surely see,)
 "Up an' cry, 'A Fenwyke! a Fenwyke!! a Fenwyke!!!'
 "An' harrie the lave o' the auld Musee!

"Hech! there's a quaich, my merry men a',
 "For ye're laith, ye're laith, I plainly see;
 "An' the loon that bides whan he's quaff'd his quaich,
 "Gad! out ower the window I'll gar him flee!"

He setteth forth
 a precedent.

The ancient
 lawyer espieth
 among them a
 kinsman. He
 giveth them a war
 cry. He
 confirmeth the
 opinion of the
 Town Clerk.

The ancient
 lawyer refresheth
 them with a
 quaich. He
 suggesteth their
 speedy departure.

Fytte III.

It's noo the witchin' hour o' nicht,
 An' they've ding'd down the door o' the auld Musee,
 An', "O blessed Mary, an' a' the Saints,
 "I see na' the half o' what here suld be!"

The Charlton
 Knight invoketh
 the saints.

"But to wark! dinna dawdle my merry men a',
 "Rob, reive, an' rifle whate'er ye may,
 "We hae law! we hae law! but before cockcrow,
 "We maun aff, an' crouselly bestow the prey."

He encourageth
 his men.

Now o' bane there was nane—for the Glover had ta'en
 What the Deil an' himsel thocht best to spile,
 Save an' auld, auld Elch, an' a dour, dour Selch,
 An' a lang—lang—girnin' Crocodile!

What the Glover
 and his familiar
 took. And what
 they left behind.

But O what a show, roun', aboon, an' below,
 O livers a' steep'd in the briny bree!
 Lights, stammacks, an' hearts, an' a' the parts
 That gie signs o' ilk human infirmitie!

But the bonniest prize whilk that nicht mocht devise,
 Was the thoosan's o' bottled Manikins grey,
 Like the wee'est, wee'est Monks in their cowls,
 Nae mortal nicht tell were they child or fay.

The wee monks
 and the grey
 manikins.

Now the cock has craw'd, and the day has daw'd,
 An' lanesome an' reft is the auld Musee;
 An' the Glover an' Dawson cam' prowlin' down,
 To see what there their eyes mocht see.

Dawson and the
 Knight of the
 Holy Land come
 prowling about at
 cock-crow.

But O, Dawson he s'oon'd in brave Glover's arms,
 An' a wechty, wechty chiel was he!
 An' afore that he e'er cam' back to himsel',
 He has brocht the stout Templar to his knee.

Dawson
 incontinently
 fainteth.

He maketh his
lament and
invoketh death.

An', "O waly, waly," then Dawson cried,
An', O, but he cried richt piteouslie :
"O, waly, waly ! I wis I were deid,
"For a waesome sicht my eyes do see !

He speaketh of
his own merits.

"O, whar' are they gaun ?—reived, robbit, an' stawn,
"My puir wee Weans, an' my Manikins grey !
"An the wee'est—wee'est Monks in their cowls,
Nae mortal could tell were they bairn or fay !

He inflameth the
choler of the
Knight.

"Wha cleekit them into this warld o' strife,
"Lang or e'er the puir babes ae breath could draw ?
"Wha clankit them out o' their wondrous nests,
"An' their mithers ne'er kenn'd they were oot ava !

The Glover's
bloody resolve.

"Noo luke up, Sir Knicht, to yon drearie wa',
"An' see gif the Glover's glove ye see :
"They hae lifted the glove an' the cartel an' a',
"An' their best hearts' bluid sall sprinkle me !"

The challenged
have the choice
of arms.

Then out spak' the brave Knicht o' the Holy Lan',
(An' he swore an aith I daurna name),
"The morn, the moor, an' our broadswords bricht,
"An' Deil ane o' the rascals sall e'er win hame !"

What happened
at the first fire.
Nevertheless they
continue the
combat.

Now these vengefu' men, ae score an' ten,
They're oot on the muir at paces three,
In the morn's grey licht ; but for sabres bricht,
They hae sax-barrell'd Colts:— O, mercie, me ;

An' O, but it waes me to tell the tale
O that awfu' morn in the licht sae grey ;
For the orphan's cry an' the widow's wail
Hae been wi' us sin' syne for a year an' a day !

The soldiers
clothe themselves
hastily, and repair
to the spot. The
military are
reminded of the
Kilkenny cats.

Ilk knicht bang'd aff his sax-barrell'd Colt,
An' ilk knicht roll'd o'er on the gory lee ;
Yet they fire awa', without grace or law,
Full nine-score shottis as near's may be !

Superstitious
belief of the
people.

An' the men in the barracks lap into their sarks
At the stun an' the din o' artillerie ;
But O, deid was each knicht !—an' they thoct o' the ficht
O' thae fearsome creatures o' Kilkennie !

The town draweth
a moral from this
waesame tale. It
taketh comfort.

Now peace to their banes ! dinna stir their stanes !
For folk say, (an' ye ken it as weel as me),
That while they sleep there, without mass or prayer,
"Death fa's fu' licht on the northcountrie."

An' mony a loon in our "cannie toun,"
As he wipes the saut tear frae aff his ee,
Cries—"Od safe our kin ! it's an ill. ill win',
"Blaws nocht o' gude to somebodie."

In the winter of 1850, and spring of 1851, the old hall of the Barber-Surgeons' Company was pulled down.

In August 1851, the lecturers of the new College of Medicine, that is, of the majority, had received permission from the Finance Committee of the Corporation to occupy at a nominal rental the premises at the Manors, remaining on the ground previously held by the Barber-Surgeons after the hall of that Company had been pulled down, until a new building fit for a School of Medicine could be obtained.

The next session of medical education therefore, that of 1851-52, was held in those premises where formerly the gardener, it is believed, and latterly the Janitor of the old School, resided; and to them was added a temporary building of brick adjoining, hastily run up and fitted as lecture room and dissecting room, premises still in existence on the south side of the City Road, and to the east of the railway viaduct.

For the delivery of the introductory lecture to the above session, permission, by a large majority of the committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society, was granted, to use their lecture room, and accordingly the introductory lecture was delivered therein by the president, Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., M.D., before a large company of medical men, students and the general public, on October 1st, 1851.

Here follow lists of the staff of the College, taken from the official prospectuses, issued after its connection with the University of Durham was established and Neville Hall founded; the terms of that connection, the regulations of the University for medical students proceeding to degrees, with the relations of the College to the University, and to the General Medical Council, as regards medical education and examinations.

The lists of the staff extend from session 1851-52 to session 1857-58, which was the first of the united Colleges, and thence to 1872-73, when my connection with the College terminated and this history ends.

The first prospectus issued by the new Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery was as follows:—

SESSION 1851-52.

The Lectures will be given in compliance with the regulations of the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and the Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London.

The Winter Session will commence on Wednesday, October 1, 1851, when the introductory Lecture will be delivered by the President, Dr. Headlam, at 4 o'clock p.m., in the Lecture Hall of the Literary and Philosophical Society.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., and C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.
<i>Surgical Anatomy and Demonstra- tions</i>	J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	T. E. Headlam, M.D., and Edward Charlton, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ...	H. Heath, F.R.C.S., and G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	T. Richardson, Ph.D.
<i>A Course of Lectures on Mental Diseases</i>	Donald Mackintosh, M.D.

Summer / ~~SUMMER~~ SESSION.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	S. M. Frost, M.R.C.S., J. Sang, M.R.C.S., and C. Gibson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	W. Robinson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Thomas Humble, M.D.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	T. Richardson, Ph.D.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	S. Fenwick, M.D., and C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.

The Newcastle Infirmary contains 170 beds. Clinical Lectures are regularly delivered. According to last report 1,426 in-patients, 1,682 out-patients, and 1,599 casual patients were attended at this Institution.

Medical and Surgical Practice:—Twelve months, *Seven Guineas*; perpetual, *Seventeen Guineas*. An extensive library is open to the Students attending the Infirmary.

THE NEW MUSEUM of the School will be open daily for the use of Students, Conservators, the Lecturers on Anatomy, and the Demonstrator.

Perpetual Ticket to all the Lectures qualifying for the examinations of the College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company (exclusive of Practical Chemistry), *Forty Guineas*.

Further particulars may be learned from any of the Lecturers, and Tickets obtained from Dr. Embleton, 39, Northumberland Street.

D. EMBLETON, M.D.,	} Secretaries.
E. CHARLTON, M.D.,	

Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery,
Manor Street, August 26, 1851.

For the number of students attending the session, see Appendix.

The following is the official list of students attending the lectures at the new School of Medicine and Surgery at the Manors, after the demolition of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall:—

SESSION 1851-52.

George Lowrey, Corbridge.	Thomas Foster, Jarrow.
William Coates, Bristol.	James Lambert Rea, Newcastle.
John Storey, North Shields.	William Young, South Shields,
George Stewardson Brady,	afterwards M.D. Dunelm, and
Gateshead.	now practising at Malton,
George Allan Hutton, Newcastle.	Yorkshire.
Henry Marshall Rowland,	John William Green, Newcastle.
Stockport.	Richard Bowes Wilson, Benton.
Jonathan Dickinson, Coxlodge.	John Willis, Newcastle.
Richard Rumney, Gateshead.	William Maxwell, Jarrow.
Charles Charlton Dixon,	T. L. Hornsby, Newcastle.
Gateshead.	Thomas Lee.
George Arnison, now practising at	Henry Chater, } Forensic Students
Allendale Town.	James Armstrong, } only,
John Mitchell Garbutt, Gateshead.	George Welford, } of Newcastle.
William Green, North Shields.	

At this distance of time, and amid the present altered circumstances, it does seem extraordinary that a session of medical study and education, insignificant though it may be considered, could have been carried on at all in such altogether cramped, uncomfortable and inconvenient premises as those above-mentioned. The stimulus of opposition and the enthusiasm both of students and teachers, however, overcame many difficulties, and much good work was accomplished, students remaining to dissect for fully a week beyond the usual date of the termination of the winter session.

At the above date there were instituted by the Council—1st, a report on the state of the School, to be prepared annually by the Registrar; and 2nd, a yearly balance sheet, properly audited, showing the state of the monetary affairs of the institution, to be drawn out by the Treasurer; both to be produced at the opening of each succeeding winter session. A copy of these balance sheets, up to No. 26, is in my possession. The reports were published in the daily papers, most of which I have preserved; but the balance sheets did not so appear, but were printed and circulated amongst the members.

The anatomy lecture began daily in the winter at eight o'clock in the morning, and the attendance was fairly good, both before and after the dissolution of the former school. The pupils who lived at the greatest distances from the School were often the earliest on the benches of the lecture room. One energetic man, I recollect, used to *walk up* from North Shields nearly every morning to the anatomy lecture. Another early riser, a pupil of the late Henry Brady of Gateshead, who was in the habit of bathing in the Team every morning throughout the winter, having now and then to break through the ice to effect his purpose, would arrive at the lecture room at eight o'clock, his hair still wet, and his face blue from his immersion, though he had run all the way into the town from the place of his frigid bath.

It hardly need be added that all the students of the class were not of this Spartan mould, but these two instances are adduced to leave on record, for recent students, what some men were capable of in those days of forty years ago, when athletic clubs were, at least in Newcastle, unknown.

During and after the demolition, in 1851, of the old Barber-Surgeons' Hall, which was built in 1730, at the Manors, and before the disruption took place, a new hall, in compensation for the old one, was begun by the North-Eastern Railway Company. On the 6th of February, 1851, the foundation stone of it was laid, on a site at the top of Victoria Street, Westmorland Terrace, by the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., Archdeacon of Durham, and Warden of the University of Durham, Mr. J. Dobson being the architect, in presence of the Mayor of Newcastle (Wm. Armstrong, Esq.), the Sheriff (Mark L. Jobling, Esq.), the Town Clerk (John Clayton, Esq.), all arrayed in official costume, several members of the Town Council, the lecturers and students of the School of Medicine and Surgery, and members of the Barber-Surgeons' Company.

The Archdeacon was accompanied by the Rev. Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Durham, the Rev. C. T. Whitley, Senior Proctor, the Rev. D. Melville, Principal of Hatfield Hall, the Revs. John Pedder and Philip Rudd, Pro-Proctors, and the Rev. R. C. Coxe, Vicar of Newcastle, and others. A considerable crowd of spectators had gathered round to witness the ceremony. The members of the Barber-Surgeons' Company, the lecturers and

students, and the authorities of the University dined together afterwards, at the George Inn, Pilgrim Street, Sir John Fife in the chair.

Thus far all the affairs of the School went on harmoniously and prosperously, and there was an agreeable prospect of the institution becoming transferred at length to an elevated and healthy neighbourhood, and to a site less than ten minutes' walk of the Infirmary. That prospect, however, proved to be delusive, in spite of the favourable circumstances by which it seemed to be surrounded. It was destroyed through the unhappy quarrel in April, and the consequently necessary disruption in June, 1851, which occurred about six months after the pleasant ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Victoria Street, Westmorland Terrace.

At the time of the disruption that new building had been rapidly rising, and was expected to be ready for occupation in October, and it became an important question in June between the colleges which was to occupy it.

The majority, however, deemed it most prudent to decline to compete with the minority as prospective tenants, and thus the somewhat objectionable connection of their institution with "The Barber-Surgeons, together with Wax and Tallow Chandlers," was gladly severed.

The course followed by the majority of the lecturers having been so far noticed, it must here be mentioned that after the disruption the minority of the lecturers of the defunct School, namely, Drs. Dawson and Glover and Messrs. Potter and Newton, joined by their friends, Sir John Fife, Messrs. W. H. Fife and J. B. Fife, Dr. G. Robinson, and others, combined to form a college with the title of "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine and Practical Science." Sir John Fife was elected President, and Dr. G. Robinson, Secretary. They issued statements and prospectuses. (See heading "College of Medicine and Practical Science.")

On September 13th, 1851, they printed and distributed a circular in which they stated that they had refused and rejected proposals for amalgamation made by members of the Royal College of Surgeons, the Warden of Durham University, and leading men of the Town Council of Newcastle. The Warden had an interview with the Secretary, and was told that all union was impracticable.

On October 13th came a proposal to the College of the majority from that of the minority intimating that amalgamation should be effected, and that all should be placed under the control of the Council and Governors of the latter body; and on enquiry being made as to who these officials were, it was stated that "as the trust deed was not executed, the Council was not formed."

The origin of the connection of the College of Medicine with the University not being generally known, though I have repeatedly mentioned it to friends, and at a College dinner, I think it expedient and right to relate it here.

ORIGIN OF THE CONNECTION OF THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

In the month of August, 1850, I communicated to Dr. Dawson, then Secretary of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery, at his residence, No. 1, Eldon Square, the idea which had previously occurred to me, that it might be for the benefit of the School, and also of the University of Durham, if these bodies could be brought into connection with each other, and I stated that I knew that the Warden of the University, the Venerable Charles Thorp, was then in residence at Bamborough Castle, as one of the representatives of the trustees of Lord Crewe's Charity, and that I was desirous of communicating with him on the subject of such possible connection. Dr. Dawson highly approved of the idea, and a day or two after our interview I went to Bamborough Castle, and saw the Warden. He received me in his usual most courteous manner, and as the days were shortening, invited me to stay all night at the castle. I thus had ample opportunity of explaining the object of, to him, my unexpected visit, which I perceived was favourably received, and to which due attention was promised, and no doubt given.

In consequence of the above interview, as I believe, but after the lapse of about eleven months, communications with the view to a connection of the School with the University of Durham began, and a committee of the lecturers of the School was appointed to confer with the authorities of the University thereupon.

The disruption of the School in June, 1851, however, put an end

to these communications. After that event, and the formation of the new Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, and whilst search was being made for a site for a new building, negotiations were opened during the week following—the 20th October, 1851—between the University and the College for a connection between these two bodies, and on 28th October a deputation from the College was formally received by the Warden and Senate of the University.

Vigorous opposition to this connection was offered by the College of Practical Science, and members of that body went to Durham with the design of frustrating it. An appeal was also made by that College to the Dean and Chapter of Durham, Governors of the University, to put a stop to the proposed arrangements. Dr. Thorp was at that time Warden of the University.

This opposition was unavailing, and the negotiations went on. These eventuated, on the 17th December following, in the actual connection of the College of Medicine with the University.

Attempts by the former body were made to interfere also in the affairs of certain of the charitable institutions of the town, some of the lecturers of the College of Medicine being medical officers in those institutions, but the result, after much discussion in the public papers and in the Dispensary and Infirmary, was not favourable to the interfering party, with the exception of the matter respecting a building site near to the Infirmary to be shortly noticed.

The above connection no doubt realised the “long-standing desire of the University to extend the benefits of their means of education as widely as possible in this district,” and it fulfilled also the anxious wish of the lecturers of the College of Medicine to obtain for their students the advantages which a University alone has in its power to bestow.

The following note relative to the University may be of interest to the reader:—

The University of Durham was founded during the ministry of the Right Honourable Earl Grey, by the Right Reverend William Van Mildert, D.D., Bishop of Durham, the friend and patron of Dr. Chas. Thorp, Archdeacon of Durham, and first Warden of the University, with the co-operation of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, under an Act of Parliament which received the Royal assent on the 4th of July,

1832, that is, three months before the commencement of medical lectures in the humble room in Bell's Court, by Dr. Geo. and Mr. J. Fife, Dr. Knott, Mr. Potter, and Mr. Fraser.

The University was opened on the 28th of October, 1833, for the reception of students, of whom 45 were entered on the books.

Thus it appears that the University is only one year older than the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery.

EFFORTS TO PROCURE A SITE FOR A SCHOOL.

On the 30th of October, 1851, a deputation from the new School of Medicine and Surgery waited upon the Finance Committee of the Newcastle Corporation with respect to the building site west of the Infirmary, which had been applied for previously by the Barber-Surgeons' Company before they had obtained the site in Victoria Street, and the committee recommended the plot of ground which contained 690 square yards or thereabouts, to be sold to the School at the rate of fourteen shillings a square yard. Its worth at the present day, as I am informed by Mr. Mason Watson, would be £20 per square yard.

On the 19th of November the deputation again attended, when it was proposed by the committee to refer the matter to the decision of the House Committee of the Infirmary, who on the 20th referred it to their Building Committee. As there were objections raised in that body on the ground of insalubrity, against the erection of a Medical School in such close proximity to the hospital, notwithstanding that in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, and many other Continental cities, such a proximity is regarded as a *sine quâ non*, and that Mr. Dobson, the architect for the School, stated on the 24th that he had, on an amended plan, removed the site several feet farther to the west of the position first fixed upon, the Building Committee decided against the erection of a School on the site in question.

The project of the deputation was defeated through the opposition of the rival school, and on the matter coming before the Town Council, the recommendation of their Finance Committee, that the plot of ground in question should be sold to the lecturers of the College of Medicine and Surgery, was, owing to the same adverse influence, rejected.

In the meantime the new School had been recognised in due form

by the Society of Apothecaries of London in July, 1851; by the Royal College of Surgeons of England on October 20th, after a critical examination of the Museum and other means of teaching by Mr. Luke, a Vice-President of the Council of the College, sent down specially for that purpose.

Afterwards, that is on January 7th, 1852, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the late Sir George Grey, Bart., empowered the University of London to receive the certificates of students at this institution, for the purposes of graduation in medicine.

A paragraph in the local papers of October 21st, 1851, announced that on the telegraphic message from Dr. Embleton in London, that the new School was recognised by the College of Surgeons, being received in Newcastle, the students of the School had the bells in St. Nicholas' Church rung in celebration of the event.

On the establishment of the connection with the University, the College assumed the style and title of "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham."

In the year 1852, under the Venerable the Archdeacon of Durham, Charles Thorp, D.D., Warden of the University, Regulations were framed by the University for Students in Medicine. By the terms of the connection students of the Newcastle College of Medicine, with those of other Schools of Medicine not named, were enabled to proceed, in the first place, to a License in Medicine in the University of Durham, by which they became entitled, firstly, to practise their profession on the same footing with those who have passed the examinations of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, the Society of Apothecaries in London, or other licensing bodies, and secondly, to proceed afterwards to the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine in this University. See Durham University Calendar of the time.

The University proposed to establish a Hall in Newcastle for the reception of medical students, and it likewise required that an appropriate School should be provided for carrying on the necessary courses of lectures and the general instruction of the pupils.

In May, 1852, the University in Convocation, in confirmation of the above connection, conferred, *honoris causâ*, the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the President of the College of Medicine, T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.D. Edin.

In the same year the Registrar of the College of Medicine was appointed to the Readership in Medicine in the University.

On January 31st, 1853, the Council of the College wished to petition the Warden and Senate of the University to endeavour to obtain aid from Government in support of the extension of scientific and practical education for the North of England, a wish which was not carried out.

On May 26th, 1853, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, *honoris causâ*, was conferred in Convocation on the Registrar, on Edward Charlton, M.D., and on Thomas Humble, M.D., Treasurer.

The College could not, with its University connection, hope to flourish, or even to exist long, in such temporary and altogether unsuitable premises as those in the Manors, so the lecturers found themselves compelled to look out for more commodious buildings, more conveniently situated, and at no great distance from the Infirmary, having been disappointed in their endeavours to obtain the desired site to the west of the hospital.

It happened, therefore, very fortunately, that the old mansion, called, perhaps not very correctly, Westmorland House, closely adjoining the library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, was to be disposed of, and as it occupied a central position, and was the most eligible site obtainable at the time, it was purchased by the lecturers of the College.

But having ascertained that their purchase—Westmorland House—could not afford accommodation enough for the joint purposes of the University and the College, they proceeded, in the spring of 1852, to erect in the garden behind the house a complete set of new apartments to be used for medical education only, reserving for the collegiate and domestic purposes of the University the old mansion to which the name "Neville Hall" was given to keep up the connection of the name of the Earls of Westmorland with the locality, as it was known that the Earls had a town house at, or near to, that spot, and it was hoped that the mansion would afford ample accommodation for a number of students, and for a Principal.

After further examination and deliberation it was declared unsuitable for both the above purposes, and it was concluded that it would be better to provide elsewhere a more suitable domicile or hostel or hall on the outskirts of the town.

The old mansion was afterwards sold to the Mining Institute, who demolished it, and erected in its place their present building, adjoining the Literary and Philosophical Society's Library. The product of this sale enabled the College of Medicine to pay off the money previously borrowed for the purchase of the Westmorland House and garden.

The title "Neville Hall" was then transferred to the house No. 1 in Leazes Terrace, and this was opened in October, 1852, by the University as a Hall for collegiate residence and for the reception of such medical students as intended to avail themselves of the privileges offered by the connection of the College with the University. Several students entered into residence there under the Rev. Wm. Greenwell, M.A., who was appointed the first Principal.

NEVILLE HALL.

PRINCIPAL, THE REV. W. GREENWELL.

This Hall will be opened in October, 1852, by the University, for the reception of such Students in Medicine as intend to avail themselves of the privileges offered by this connection. Residence being required in all such cases, unless special license to reside elsewhere has been obtained from the Warden of the University.

Other Students may be received as residents, who must conform to the regulations of the Hall.

The Hall is under the charge of a resident Principal, to whom the general superintendence of the Hall is entrusted.

In August, 1854, Mr. Greenwell was succeeded by the Rev. James Raine, M.A.

In the spring of 1856 Neville Hall was discontinued on account of the expenses exceeding the amount of fees received from students.

The following are the names of the students who were resident in Neville Hall :—

Medical.

Thomas Thompson Pyle.	George F. Lafargue.
John Dickinson.	John Jeffrey Faulder.
William Christopher Allen.	Jeffery Allan Marston.
Thomas Storey.	

Non-Medical.

William Laws.	Thomas Heye.
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The new College apartments, built in the garden behind Westmorland House, from the designs of Mr. Dobson, were opened and inaugurated on the 1st October, 1852.

The Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, D.D., Warden of the University, presided, and was accompanied by several members of the University, viz., the Revs. Temple Chevallier, Professor of Mathematics; J. Pedder, Principal of Bishop Cosins' Hall; Wm. Greenwell, Principal of Neville Hall; T. Waite, Fellow and Tutor of the University; Jas. Raine, H. Wardell, J. Cundill, J. W. Hick, W. Featherstonhaugh, and Robt. Sorsbie. There were also present the Mayor of Newcastle, Captain Weatherley, Mr. Dixon Dixon, Mr. Alderman Lowrey, the Revs. T. Green, Browning, Pringle, and Duncan; Mr. Snape, Mr. John Dobson, the architect, Mr. Thos. Burnet, Mr. Wm. Kell, Mr. Sydney Gibson, Mr. Robt. Plummer, the lecturers and students of the College, and many other professional and non-professional gentlemen.

The meeting was addressed at length by the Warden of the University and by Dr. Headlam, President of the College.

In the new building was held the

SESSION 1852-53.

COUNCIL.

T. E. Headlam, M.D., *President*.

Rev. W. Greenwell, M.A., *Principal of Neville Hall*.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

Edward Charlton, M.D., D. Mackintosh, M.D.

T. Humble, M.D., *Treasurer*.

C. Gibson, M.D., G. Y. Heath, M.B.

J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S., *Secretary*.

WINTER.

No Introductory Address was given this year.

Anatomy and Physiology D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.S., and
C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.

Surgical Anatomy and Demon-
strations J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S.

Principles and Practice of Physic ... Edward Charlton, M.D.

Mental Diseases Donald Mackintosh, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery... Henry Heath, F.R.C.S., and G. Y.
Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Principles of Chemistry T. Richardson, Ph.D.

SUMMER.

Mr. Sang's name, he having resigned, no longer appears.

Mr. D. Oliver's name appears for the first time.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children Samuel M. Frost, M.R.C.S., and C. Gibson, M.D.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... John Thornhill and Daniel Oliver, Jun., F.L.S.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... Thomas Humble, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence W. Robinson, M.R.C.S., and Wm. Chater, Esq., Solicitor.

Operative Surgery G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Pharmaceutical and Analytical

Chemistry T. Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S.

Pathological Anatomy S. Fenwick, M.D., and C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.

Demonstrations by the Microscope :

Structure of Animals D. Embleton, M.D., Reader in Medicine in the University.

Structure of Plants D. Oliver, Jun., F.L.S.

Demonstrator of Anatomy and

Curator of the Museums ... A. Umphelby, M.R.C.S.

Students who are Members of the University of Durham are eligible to Scholarships in the University.

Two Exhibitions of £15 per annum, each tenable for two years, were established by the Council of the College. The first Exhibitioner was, after a struggle with three competitors, gained by Mr. George Stewardson Brady, of Gateshead. A prize was given to H. G. Hardy for general proficiency.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

Aug. 4, 1852, and April 7, 1853.

J. S. PEARSE, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

It need hardly be pointed out, but it is worthy of notice, that the years 1851 and 1852 have together constituted another and most important epoch in the course of the history of medical education in Newcastle and of the Newcastle School of Medicine, an epoch marked at first unhappily by the destruction of its local habitation, and then by the disruption of the School itself, founded in 1834, but, on the other hand, by the formation of two new schools, and by the assumption by the new Newcastle-on-Tyne School of the title and form of a College of Medicine; by its removal from the dismal tenements at the Manors to which at first it was for a time confined, to a new and

at that time very suitable building of its own, situated in the very heart of the town, in close proximity to the Library of the Literary and Philosophical Society, the Museum of the Natural History Society, and the rooms of the Fine Arts Society, the Central Railway Station, and the Infirmary; and, lastly, by its auspicious connection with the University of Durham.

From that new building, which was of late found to be too small for the rapidly increasing number of students, the College was last year driven out by the exigencies of the powerful North-Eastern Railway Company, as the original School had by the same agency been in 1851 driven from the Barber-Surgeons' Hall in the Manors.

SESSION 1853-54.

The President and Council were the same as in the previous year.

The Introductory Address by Edward Charlton, M.D.

WINTER.

To the staff of this session, in other respects the same as the last, were added the following classes and names:—

Diseases of Children C. Gibson, M.D.

Dietetics T. Humble, M.D.

SUMMER.

The classes the same as in the previous summer.

Resident Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy—

Arthur Umphelby, M.R.C.S., whose place, as he was obliged to leave Newcastle, was temporarily filled, until the appointment of Mr. J. C. Penny, M.R.C.S., by Mr. Jeffery Allan Marston.

Neville Hall, No. 1, Leazes Terrace. *Principal*—The Rev. Wm. Greenwell, M.A.

The second College Exhibition, amounting to £15 per annum, tenable for two years, was awarded after the end of the previous Winter Session, 1852-53, to George Lowrey, of Corbridge.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,

September 1st, 1853.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

J. S. PEARSE, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

Arthur Umphelby, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., was Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy from April 1852 to March 1854, went out to India soon after, and there succumbed to *Phthisis pulmonalis*, in the Madras Presidency; a very amiable person.

NOTE.—The third invasion of cholera in Newcastle occurred in September and October, 1853, and in consequence the opening of the Winter Session and Dissection were deferred from the 1st to the 24th of October.

STUDENTS—SESSION 1853-54.

John Thornhill, Jun., Gateshead.	Francis Green, Newcastle.
Jonathan Dickinson, Coxlodge.	Jeffery Allan Marston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
John Mitchell Garbutt, Gateshead.	George Fred. H. Lafargue, Husbands Bosworth.
John Brown Donaldson, Newcastle.	Robert S. Peart, North Shields.
William Curry, Sunderland.	William Ewart, Sunderland.
James Acworth Angus, Newcastle.	James Lambert Rea, Newcastle.
Wm. Christopher Allen, South Shields.	Clement Stephenson, Newcastle.
Henry Charlton, Newcastle.	Robert C. Gibb, Newcastle.
John William Green, Newcastle.	Robert Rumney, Gateshead.
Thomas Thompson Pyle, Earsdon.	Jacob Sanderson Denham, North Shields.
John Dickinson, Jarrow.	W. W. Proctor, } Chemical,
John Jeffrey Faulder, Newcastle.	B. S. Proctor, } Newcastle.
James R. Lownds, Newcastle.	
William Thomas Carr, Newcastle.	
Theodore Edgar Byrne, Wreckenton.	

SESSION 1854-55.

COUNCIL.

T. E. Headlam, M.D., *President*.

Rev. James Raine, M.A., *Principal of Neville Hall*.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

Edward Charlton, M.D., C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S., C. Gibson, M.D.,

William Robinson, M.R.C.S.

T. Humble, M.D., *Treasurer*.

J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S., *Secretary*.

The Introductory Address by D. Embleton, M.D.

Resident Medical Tutor, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museums—

C. J. Penny, M.R.C.S., in succession to Mr. Umphelby and Mr. J. A. Marston.

The first University Scholarship was awarded in 1853 to Mr. T. T. Pyle.

The third College Exhibition of £15 for two years was awarded in 1854 for general proficiency to Mr. Jeffery Allan Marston.

In November, 1854, the Lecturers and Students petitioned the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham for the abrogation of religious tests for Medical Students. These tests were shortly after abrogated.

SESSION 1855-56.

The President, the Principal of Neville Hall, and the Council are the same as last year.

The Introductory Address at the opening of the session, when Professor Temple Chevallier presided, was given by G. Y. Heath, M.B. Lond.

WINTER.

The name of Mr. R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S., was added to the Anatomical Chair.

Mr. J. C. Penny, M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Tutor and Curator of the Museum, was elected to the chair of Descriptive Anatomy in place of Mr. J. S. Pearse, who was transferred to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence with Messrs. Robinson and Chater.

Principles and Practice of Physic ... E. Charlton, M.D., and D. Embleton, M.D.

The Fourth College Exhibition was awarded in 1855 to James Richard Lownds.

SUMMER.

This year was established a chair of Medical Ethics by the Council, and to it was unanimously elected T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S., whose name now appears on the Prospectus for the first time.

In the spring of 1856 the College of Medicine and Practical Science petitioned the House of Commons against the granting to the University of Durham the power of sending a representative to the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the formation of which was then under consideration by the Government.

On the 23rd of November, 1858, that Council held its first sitting in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Pall Mall East, and on it the University of Durham was represented by the Registrar of the Newcastle College of Medicine in connection with the University.

In the year 1856, as already stated, two years before the formation of the General Medical Council, the College of Medicine had established for students desirous of graduating in the University of Durham a practical examination, namely, in the dissecting room, in the laboratory, and at the bedside of patients in the Newcastle Infirmary, as well as by written answers to printed papers of questions, and by *vivâ voce* interrogation, the whole extending over four days, and the College can justly claim to have been the first of the examining bodies of the United Kingdom who instituted and continued to use this almost perfect system of medical education.

SESSION 1856-57.

COUNCIL.

T. E. Headlam, M.D., *President*.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., representing the University of Durham.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

Edw. Charlton, M.D., T. M. Greenhow, M.D., C. Gibson, M.D., Wm. Robinson, M.R.C.S.

T. Humble, M.D., *Treasurer*. J. S. Pearse, M.D., *Secretary*.

The Rev. Professor Chevallier in the chair.

The Introductory Address by Dr. Pearse.

WINTER.

The only difference in the staff was the addition to the Chemical Chair of
E. J. J. Browell, Esq.

Neville Hall having been closed its name ceased to appear in the Prospectus.

The following grace was passed by the Warden and Senate in Convocation of the University, June 17th, 1856 :—

“ Four medical scholarships of £25 a year each, and tenable for four years by students pursuing their studies at Durham or at Newcastle, and not of sufficient standing to proceed to a License in Medicine.

“ Two of these scholarships are to be given to matriculated students of the University of Durham now pursuing their studies at Newcastle, one to the best candidate for admission in October next, and the fourth to the best candidate for admission in October, 1857.

“ Students who are members of the University are eligible to scholarships in the University.”

The second University scholarship was awarded to Mr. W. C. Arnison; the College Exhibition to Mr. William Thomas Carr.

The office of Medical Tutor, Dr. Penny having left for India, was for the present discontinued.

In June, 1856, Thomas Richardson, Ph.D., F.C.S., was appointed Lecturer in Chemistry in the University, and had the honour of the degree of M.A. conferred upon him in Convocation, and thus the bonds of connection of the College with the University were drawn closer.

James Champion Penny, M.D. Lond., M.R.C.S., L.S.A., was elected Medical Tutor and Demonstrator of Anatomy and afterwards Lecturer on Descriptive Anatomy, in the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, in 1854, and remained in office till near the end of 1856. He writes to me :—

“ It was as such that I obtained, after examination, my appointment as assistant surgeon to the Hon. East India Company on the 30th of January, 1857, and in April left for India. It was only on arrival at Point de Galle that the news of the great Indian Mutiny was received. On the third of June, arriving at Calcutta, I heard of the massacre at Cawnpore and the siege of Delhi. Was at first attached to the 53rd Queen's, and afterwards sent to the 35th Queen's, at Barrackpore, where the mutiny began. Went up country in medical charge of the left wing of 23rd Welsh Fusiliers; near Wheeler's entrenchment at Cawn-

pore we were addressed by General Wyndham, 'Put your best leg foremost and you will be in time for Lucknow,' and so we were. We were with the 93rd, and in November were all through the second relief of Lucknow, and after ten days' fighting brought away the garrison, Greenhow* being amongst them. After Outram was posted at Alumbagh, and we were returning to Cawnpore, there was heavy firing heard, and Wyndham was besieged by the Gwalior force; it was a smart fight to clear the rebels out from Cawnpore, I can assure you. My next journey was to Allahabad, with all the sick and wounded, under a strong guard of artillery, cavalry, and infantry.

My next period of service was in the Punjab, where medical officers were urgently required, and Teasrall and I volunteered; twice we were stopped on the road, and had to retreat on account of rebels; at last we arrived in Lahore.

For two or three years I was in medical charge of the 4th Native Infantry, and garrison assistant-surgeon at Kangra, the fort of which was then held to be the key of the Punjab.

I was much rejoiced afterwards to see my name in the *Gazette* for a civil appointment—superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, with 2,000 prisoners, of the Female Penitentiary, and of a colony of Thugs and Dacoits.

This was awfully hard work and hardly congenial to my nature; I liked professional work better. Still I had been transferred from the military to the civil department, and for two years passed an apprenticeship in the care of keeping of prisoners, and became a first-class governor of a jail!

In 1865, Sir Robert Montgomery, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, transferred me to the Civil Surgeoncy of Delhi, where I remained till 1872, for several years of which time I held the reins of municipal government as chairman of the Delhi municipality.

At that time I received great praise and compliments from Lord Napier, Commander-in-Chief in India. He said that I had been the means of their having their first camp of exercise at Delhi. There had occurred a sudden invasion of cholera in the suburbs of Delhi, and it was by the energy of the municipality stamped out, so that the troops were enabled to assemble.

I became the unit of medical administration over many other districts besides Delhi; was twice Civil Surgeon of Lahore, the head-quarters of the Government of the Punjab; also, during varying periods, Civil Surgeon of Umballah, Jullundur, and Mooltan; was at the latter station during the first Afghan Campaign in 1879, which threw much extra responsibility on my shoulders.

I finished my service at Amritzur, having gone through the ranks of Surgeon, Surgeon-Major, Brigade Surgeon, and Deputy Surgeon-General on the 3rd of June, 1887, when I retired on account of attaining the age of 55. I had completed thirty years' service.

I shall always think it a grievance that I had not the chance of attaining to the highest rank of Surgeon-General."

* Henry M., son of Dr. T. M. Greenhow, of Newcastle.

The following is from a newspaper report of the opening of the College in October, 1857 :—

“ Dr. Penny's loss, as a most amiable official and able teacher, was felt by us all, but especially by those students who had benefited by his valuable instruction. In proof of the estimation in which he was held, it may be mentioned that on his departure from Newcastle his pupils presented him with a sword of honour and a case of surgical instruments, and the Council of the College with a letter testimonial of his talents and services.”

FIRST MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The past year has been further distinguished, and will always be remarkable in our annals for the commencement of the system of examinations of students proceeding to graduate in medicine in the University of Durham.

The examiners appointed on this occasion by the Warden and Senate were H. W. Acland, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Oxford, and John Erichsen, Esq., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery in the University of London, in addition to two of the lecturers in this College.

The scheme of the examinations for medical students proceeding to a License in Medicine had been elaborated by the lecturers of the College, and sanctioned by the Warden and Senate of the University; it extended over four days, and was carried on partly at Durham by printed questions and *vivâ voce*, and partly at Newcastle by practical exercises in the dissecting room, in the laboratory of Chemistry, and by the investigation of actual cases of surgery and medicine taken indiscriminately in the wards of the Infirmary.

There were three candidates for the license, namely, William Young, John Dickinson, and Thomas Thompson Pyle; all passed a searching ordeal to the satisfaction of the examiners, and were admitted by the Warden in Convocation to the License in Medicine.

The commendation by the two above-mentioned distinguished men, of the mode and searching nature of the examination, and the proficiency of the students would be an assurance, the Council hoped, to the public that the College was anxious faithfully to perform the duties it had, with the powerful co-operation and countenance of the University, undertaken, namely, to provide a sound and liberal educa-

tion in medicine, and the means of graduation in medicine for men of the North of England and elsewhere, who wish to enter the profession of medicine.

The two examiners from Oxford and London, after the Licenses in Medicine had been conferred, addressed the Convocation in eloquent orations, illustrative of the utility of medicine, and the necessity of sound medical education, and the fitness of the University of Durham and the College of Newcastle to carry out such education. Dr. Acland could say, "that with Mr. Erichsen he had gone through all the circumstances of the examinations with the greatest interest and the greatest satisfaction. The University had instituted as severe, thorough and searching an examination as well could be required for medical students." He stated further, "that it was his fixed opinion that they were able to impart at Durham both a preliminary and scientific education, and he was persuaded that the School at Newcastle—that School having begun well and done its work so far in the manner it has—having instituted one of the most thorough examinations, an examination of the highest order—he could see no reason why it should not go on and prosper."

Mr. Erichsen "complimented the University and College on the rigid discipline and rigorous examination the pupils had to undergo before receiving their degrees, a system calculated not only to confer incalculable benefits on the profession, but on the public at large, by preparing more competent and more useful men to practise in it." He also stated, "that the order of examination was equal to those instituted for the highest degrees in the profession."

In the year 1857 occurred another and a most important event in the history of medical education in Newcastle.

Peace was offered by the College of Medicine and Practical Science, and was accepted by the College in connection with the University of Durham.

The manner in which that peace was negotiated and established is here given from the Registrar's yearly report of October 3rd, 1857.

UNION OF THE COLLEGES.

The first session of the united Colleges was opened on Thursday, October 3rd, 1857, in the Lecture Room of the College in connection with the University of Durham, Neville Street, under the presidency of the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp, D.D., Warden of the University of Durham, supported by Professor Chevallier, the Rev. C. H. Chevallier, the Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A. (Vicar of Bedlington), Drs. Humble, Robinson, Charlton, C. Gibson, Greenhow, Pearse, and C. J. Gibb, and Messrs. G. Y. Heath, W. H. Fife, S. M. Frost, McNay, Green, etc. The attendant students were numerous.

The following report of the Council of the College in connection with the University of Durham, in the unavoidable absence of the Registrar, was read by Dr. Humble, Treasurer of the College. Sir John Fife, too, was unable to be present:—

The present report consists of two parts.

1.—The number of students during the last academical year was, in summer, 23; in the winter, 33; a diminution of the numbers for the previous year, a similar deficiency has been felt by other medical schools in England and Scotland.

The total number of students since 1851, the year of the disruption, has been, medical, 80; chemical, 15. Total, 95.

The successful candidate for the College Exhibition, of £15 per annum, was Mr. Robert Septimus Peart; prizes for proficiency in chemistry to Messrs. James Dryden and George Dawson, of the College of Practical Science; certificates of merit and silver medals to Messrs. T. Gibbon, Henry Ward, and Hugh McLean; and certificate of merit to Mr. W. Murray.

In October last a University Medical Scholarship was conferred by the Warden on Mr. Evan Thompson.

2.—This relates to the important fact of the cordial union of the rival Colleges which have existed in Newcastle since the month of June, 1851, and the Council believe that a short statement of the manner in which the union has been effected may be of interest sufficient to merit a notice here.

At a meeting of the members of the College in connection with the University of Durham, held April 20th, 1857, Dr. Charlton in the chair, a letter from Dr. George Robinson, Secretary of the College of Medicine and Practical Science, was read. In it reference was made to negotiations attempted in 1855 for a union of the Colleges, and a hope was expressed that those efforts might now be renewed with complete success.

The Secretary was directed to answer the letter of Dr. G. Robinson, and to propose that two members be appointed from each College, invested with full powers to negotiate and fix the terms of arrangement between the two Colleges.

Drs. Greenhow and Humble were appointed on the part of the College of Medicine, and subsequently R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and Dr. G. Robinson on that of the College of Practical Science. Several meetings of these gentlemen were held, in which the union of the Colleges was discussed, and all being animated with an earnest wish to complete so desirable an object, an agreement was signed by them, dated May 15th, 1857, which pledged both parties to conditions of union believed to be honourable and liberal on the part of the College of Medicine connected with the University, and likely to give satisfaction to all concerned.

On May 29th, this document was laid before a meeting of the members of the last-mentioned College when it was fully ratified by them, and about the same time a similar proceeding took place in the College of Medicine and Practical Science. Honour to whom honour is due! Dr. Greenhow, Lecturer on Medical Ethics in the former College, very kindly took the most active part in promoting and carrying through the negotiations which ended in the union.

It was agreed *inter alia* that the names of Sir John Fife, Mr. McNay, Mr. Sanderson, Dr. Robinson, Dr. Dawson, and Mr. Furness should be included with those of the lecturers of the College in connection with the University of Durham, in the staff of the united College.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Furness did not survive to share in the general satisfaction that this union is calculated to inspire.

On the 16th of June, in pursuance of the above arrangements, Sir John Fife, Mr. McNay, R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., Dr. Robinson, and Dr. Dawson were duly elected in Convocation of the University of Durham, lecturers respectively in Military Surgery, Descriptive Anatomy, Botany, Practice of Physic and Midwifery, according to the terms of the constitution of the College of Medicine.

These elections were ratified on the part of the University of Durham, and followed by a graceful act significant of their entire satisfaction with the union which had taken place. The honorary degree of M.A. was at the same Convocation conferred on Sir John Fife, Lecturer on Military Surgery, and on Samuel M. Frost, Esq., Lecturer on Midwifery, in the College of Medicine; and these gentlemen were "presented" to the Warden by the Registrar.

Thus the six years' "Battle of the Schools" was happily ended and peace once more reigned, and rancours speedily died out from the ranks of the followers of Æsculapius and Hippocrates in the "canny toon." Doctors disagree, is a common saying applied to the medical profession. True, they can and do differ, but the saying is even more applicable to the doctors of the other faculties of law and divinity. We can occasionally, however, merge our differences and reunite our divided parties. Would that the doctors of the church would do the same for the benefit of distracted Christianity.

The new Barber-Surgeons' Hall in Victoria Street, Westmorland Road, founded so promisingly under University and clerical auspices in 1851, has now, as such, ceased to be. After it had been the seat of the College of Medicine and Practical Science, it was vacated on the union of the Colleges in 1857. Tenantless for a time, it was then used as a children's school, and latterly it was sold by the Worshipful Company, and the proceeds were divided among the Brethren.

"*Sic transit gloria scholæ!*" Also "'Tis an ill wind that blows good to nobody!"

The amalgamation of the Museums also of the two Colleges, has been fully carried out, and this brings up the total number of specimens in our collections of Human and Comparative Anatomy, Human Pathology, Materia Medica, and Botany, exclusive of Chemistry, to upwards of 3,500, furnishing for instruction in all these branches of medical education copious series of materials. An excellent *hortus siccus* also has been added to the means of teaching Botany. A second, but smaller, Museum of Pathology exists at the Infirmary, where is also an extensive and excellent Library, to which are added yearly all the medical publications of value as they appear.

The staff of lecturers has, by the detailed arrangements, not only been increased but materially strengthened as an educational institution, and this a glance at the following prospectus for the ensuing year will show. Moreover, the number of students has greatly increased.

At a Convocation, holden on March 3rd, 1857, regulations were framed respecting the medical scholarships founded July 17th, 1856.

The second examination of the University of Durham for the License in Medicine was held in June, 1857.

The examiners were the same as those of the previous year, namely, Professor Acland, of the University of Oxford, and Professor Erichsen, of the University of London, and two members of the College of Medicine. There were two candidates, Messrs. J. J. Faulder and W. C. Arnison. Both passed to the satisfaction of the examiners, and were admitted, at the June Convocation, to the License in Medicine.

In May, 1857, the union of the two Colleges having been effected, the names of the Lecturers have been intermixed as follows :—

SESSION 1857-58.

COUNCIL OF THE UNITED COLLEGE.

T. E. Headlam, M.D., *President*.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., *Representative of the University*.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

Sir John Fife, M.A., F.R.C.S., Ed. Charlton, M.D., T. M. Greenhow, M.D.,

Charles Gibson, M.D.

Thomas Humble, *Treasurer*.

George Robinson, M.D., *Secretary*.

The Introductory Address by C. J. Gibb, M.D.

WINTER.

Anatomy and Physiology ... D. Embleton, M.D., C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S., and R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S.

Anatomical Demonstrations ... T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S.

Principles and Practice of Physic ... Edward Charlton, M.D., D. Embleton, M.D., G. Robinson, M.D.

Mental Diseases ... Donald Mackintosh, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.. G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Principles of Chemistry ... T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., and E. J. J. Browell, Esq.

SUMMER.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children ... S. M. Frost, M.A., M.R.C.S., W. Dawson, M.D., C. Gibson, M.D.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., J. Thornhill, and D. Oliver, Jun., F.L.S.

Medical Jurisprudence ... J. S. Pearse, M.D., W. Robinson, M.R.C.S., W. Chater, Solicitor.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... T. Humble, M.D.

Practical Chemistry ... T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., and E. J. J. Browell, Esq.

Operative Surgery ... G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.

Military Surgery ... Sir John Fife, M.A., F.R.C.S.

Pathological Anatomy ... S. Fenwick, M.D., C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.

Medical Ethics ... T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S.

University Scholar—Evan Thompson, 1857.

College Exhibitioner—Robert Septimus Peart, 1857.

Newcastle-on-Tyne,

August 5, 1857.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

G. ROBINSON, M.D., Secretary.

In October, 1858, a University Scholarship was conferred at Durham on Mr. John Hope, and another in 1859 on Mr. Robert Coward.

Three Exhibitions, instituted by the Warden and Senate for the encouragement of medical students in Newcastle, and of the respective values of £10, £6, and £4 were competed for at the end of the summer session, 1859, when the successful candidates were Robert Elliott Huntley, Henry Hume, and Richard Bangay. These Exhibitions are annual.

In the session 1857-58 our learned Lecturer on Botany resigned his chair to take up a more distinguished charge.

Mr. Daniel Oliver was Lecturer on Botany with Mr. Thornhill during the summer sessions from 1851-52 to 1856-57. In answer to my request for a note on his career he writes from Kew Gardens on December 19th, 1889, as follows:—

My story is a very short one, though glancing again at your letter, I am reminded that it is over thirty years since I left Newcastle; the story, however, is short, though the time be rather long. Ever since I left, my work has been almost wholly at the Herbarium of the Kew Gardens, of which I am officially Keeper. My papers have been mainly on systematic botany, "Tropical African Flora;" "Memoirs in the Linnæan Society's Transactions and Journal;" "Icones Plantarum" (to which last I practically confine myself now; I had fourteen genera in the last number from China). Then I wrote *Elementary Lessons on Botany*, some twenty-five years ago, which still sells, and an *Introduction to the Botany of India* (first book on Indian Botany), twenty years ago, still also in some vogue.

I became Fellow of the Linnæan Society in 1853, and of the Royal Society in 1863. Was awarded a Royal Medal by the latter Society in 1884, primarily for systematic Botany. That, I think, will serve.

No doubt, Professor Oliver could have added much more to the above list of achievements.

LIST OF STUDENTS AFTER THE UNION IN 1857-58.

Edward H. Prentice.	Joseph Laidler.	*John Watson.
John T. Milburn.	Thomas Ianson.	C. C. Lynn.
James Pyburn.	George McCoull.	C. R. Kendal.
T. C. Nesham.	B. J. M. Grant.	Warren Edger.
Robert Clarke.	William Murray.	J. S. Bootiman.
Robert F. Cook.	George Clark.	Robert Jackson.

Those marked thus * had been students of the College of Practical Science.

F. A. Allan.	*John Hawthorn.	Evan Thompson.
Francis Howitt.	Luke Armstrong.	M. J. Robson.
George W. Close.	Charles Martin.	Henry Hume.
James Marr.	Thomas O'Gorman.	James Thwaites.
Joseph B. Marr.	William Thomas Bolton.	Arthur Strother, Jun.
Robert S. Peart.	Thomas Surtees.	John Thornhill, Jun.
James Collard.	George Dawson.	J. William Todd.
R. Hills.	Edward Husband.	F. J. Macreth.
*Thomas Gibbon.	R. E. Huntley.	William Young.
M. M. Story.	E. A. Hedley.	James Hughes.
J. A. Haslewood.	G. M. Brumwell.	John Wilson.
H. T. Barton.	W. C. Arnison.	James F. Moore.
L. C. Nanney.	Anthony Oliver.	S. A. Fothergill.
G. H. Gell.	James McL. Wallace.	*Newbiggin Kent.
*H. D. Ward.	John C. Smith.	

Those marked thus * had been students of the College of Practical Science.

John Thomas Milburn, whose name occurs in the above list, entered as student in 1854-55, and continued in 1855-56, and again in 1858-59, and passed the College of Surgeons in 1859. His brother, Mr. T. D. Milburn, writes:—"He entered the army, and after serving for fifteen years as assistant-surgeon on the staff in the 25th King's Own Borderers, and as surgeon in the 10th Hussars, he died in 1874 from a brain affection brought on by a fall from his horse."

Thomas Dodd Milburn, brother of the above J. T. Milburn, was student in 1858-59, went to London, and in 1861 passed the College of Surgeons, and in March, 1862, passed the examination at the Army Board. He informs me that he served as assistant-surgeon and surgeon for about twelve years, nine of them in the 13th Hussars, and retired from the service and the practice of the medical profession in 1875. In the same year he was gazetted to a company in what was then the East York Militia, now called the 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, in which he is now a Major.

The General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom was this year established by Act of Parliament, and met in the Hall of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Pall Mall East, on the 23rd of November, 1858; the University of Durham was represented thereon, as already stated, by the Registrar of the College of Medicine, from the above date to 1872, when he resigned his office, and was succeeded by Thomas Thompson Pyle,

M.D., formerly a student of the College and one of the first graduates of the University. Dr. Pyle died January 20th, 1890, and was succeeded in his office by Dr. Heath, now President of the College.

SUMMER.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and J. Thornhill.

Medical Jurisprudence ... Wm. Robinson, M.R.C.S., and Wm. Chater, Esq., Solicitor.

The name of Mr. Daniel Oliver no longer appears, he having received an appointment at the Royal Gardens, Kew. *Vide supra*.

The name of Dr. Pearse ceases from the prospectus, he having resigned owing to ill health.

Newcastle, Aug. 5, 1858.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

T. F. McNAY, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

John Samuel Pearse, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., the highly valued and active Secretary of the College of Medicine, and Demonstrator of Anatomy from 1852, the year after the disruption to 1857, and in Session 1855-56, one of the Lecturers on Medical Jurisprudence. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him by the University in Convocation in 1856, was also Resident Medical Officer of the Newcastle Dispensary for many years, and distinguished himself during the invasion of the Cholera in 1853 by minute researches into the pathology and treatment of the disease in conjunction with Mr. Jeffery A. Marston, detailed in a paper entitled "Statistics of the Cases of the Cholera Epidemic 1853, treated at the Newcastle Dispensary, &c." London: Printed by Wm. Tyler, Bolt Court, 1854. Dr. Pearse resigned owing to ill health and died at Whitley.

SESSION 1858-59.

COUNCIL.

T. E. Headlam, M.D., *President*.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., *Representative of the University*.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

G. Robinson, M.D., E. Charlton, M.D., T. M. Greenhow, M.D., C. Gibson, M.D.

Thomas Humble, M.D., *Treasurer*.

T. F. McNay, *Secretary*.

The Introductory Address by Dr. Robinson.

WINTER.

Physiology ... D. Embleton, M.D., and R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S.

Anatomical Lectures ... T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S.

Dissections ... T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S.

The rest as in 1857.

In June, 1859, the Warden and Senate, in recognition of their services in their several chairs, conferred the degree of M.D. by diploma upon the following lecturers of the College of Medicine, namely, Drs. Gibson, Mackintosh, George Robinson, and Dawson, and on Messrs. Heath, Gibb, Frost, Wm. Robinson, R. H. Wilson, and McNay.

In June last Dr. Humble and Mr. Heath were nominated by the Warden to the office of Examiners in Medicine, and Messrs. John Dickinson and Thomas Thompson Pyle, after due examination, were admitted, in Convocation of the University, to the degree of Bachelor in Medicine.

In October last a University Medical Scholarship was conferred (in 1858) at Durham on Mr. John Hope.

The Council avail themselves of this opportunity to make more generally known, first, that all the lecturers of this College are appointed in Convocation of the University of Durham, and are officers of the University in the Faculty of Medicine; and secondly, that Licentiates and Graduates of the University are entitled, under "The Medical Act," to be registered as duly qualified practitioners in medicine.

SESSION 1859-60.

The President, Council, etc., the same as last year.

The Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., Archdeacon of Durham, Warden of the University, presided at the opening meeting.

The Introductory Address by C. Gibson, M.D.

WINTER.

<i>Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	D. Embleton, M.D., and R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Anatomical Lectures and Dissections</i>					T. F. McNay, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	...	...	Edw. Charlton, M.D., D. Embleton, M.D., and Geo. Robinson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>Mental Diseases</i>	...	...	...	...	Donald Mackintosh, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., and E. J. J. Browell, Esq.

SUMMER.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children S. M. Frost, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.,
W. Dawson, M.D., and C.
Gibson, M.D.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and J.
Thornhill

Medical Jurisprudence W. Robinson, M.D., M.R.C.S., and
W. Chater, Esq., Solicitor.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... Thos. Humble, M.D.

Practical Chemistry T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., and
E. J. J. Browell, Esq.

Operative Surgery G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Military Surgery Sir John Fife, M.A., F.R.C.S.

Pathological Anatomy S. Fenwick, M.D., and C. J. Gibb,
M.D., M.R.C.S.

Medical Ethics T. M. Greenhow, M.D., F.R.C.S.

The University Scholar, 1859, W. R. Coward. There are four Clinical Clerkships and four Dresserships at the Infirmary. Hospital fees, perpetual, 17 guineas; Lecture fees, perpetual, 44 guineas.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

Newcastle, August 22nd, 1859.

T. F. McNAY, M.D., Secretary.

SESSION 1860-61.

This was marked by several changes in the staff of the College, but the Council remained as before. The Auditors were R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and S. M. Frost, Esq., M.D.

At the Annual Meeting on October 1st, the Rev. Prof. Chevallier in the chair. The Introductory Address was delivered by T. M. Greenhow, Esq., M.D.

The names of Messrs. Algernon Freire-Marreco, Henry Bowman Brady, and Wm. Murray appear for the first time on the prospectus; those of Dr. Mackintosh, of the chair of Mental Diseases, and T. M. Greenhow, of the chair of Medical Ethics, are omitted, as these gentlemen have left the town, the former for London, and happily living and well, the latter for Leeds, during the summer. The latter gentleman lived at Newton Hall, Chapel Allerton, Leeds, and died there on October 25th, 1881, in his 90th year, having lived 21 years after having left Newcastle. At the time of the union he was called "The Pacificator."

Messrs. W. Chater and W. Robinson have resigned the chair of

Medical Jurisprudence, and Mr. R. W. Wilson his part in that of Physiology, Mr. Sanderson his in the chair of Botany, and has, with Dr. Frost, accepted the Auditorship of Accounts. The best thanks of the President and Council were voted to these gentlemen. Dr. Arthur Scott Donkin has undertaken the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, and Mr. H. B. Brady the joint Lectureship on Botany with Mr. Thornhill, subject to the nomination of the Warden, and the approval of Convocation.

At the session of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration, held in June, 1869, the following examinations of the University of Durham were held to be sufficient tests of preliminary education for medical students:—the examination for a degree in Arts, the examination of Students in Arts in their first and second years, the middle class examination, senior and junior. In these respects the University of Durham has been placed on the same footing with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In consequence of the recognition of the just-mentioned examinations, they have been adopted as sufficient by the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and the degree in Arts, and the middle-class examinations by the College of Surgeons of England, so that matriculated medical students of this University are not required to absent themselves for the purpose of passing any preliminary education elsewhere.

The Poor Law Boards are now prepared to admit, as far as the practice of medicine is concerned, Licentiates in Medicine, Bachelors and Doctors in Medicine of the University of Durham, as duly qualified for the office of medical officer of a union or parish, if registered under the provision of the Medical Act of 1858.

With the view of striving to obtain for medical students in the north the same privileges that exist in the south of England, as well as in Scotland and Ireland, the Council have petitioned the Warden and Senate to use their strenuous endeavours to secure an extension of their powers to the granting of licenses and degrees in surgery as well as in medicine.

SESSION 1861-1862.

The President, Council, Lecturers, and Auditors as in 1860-61.

The Venerable the Archdeacon of Durham, the Warden of the University, in the chair.

The Introductory Address by Arthur Scott Donkin, M.D.

With regard to preliminary examinations the University has now established a registration examination, inferior to the examination for degrees in Arts, but superior to the middle-class examinations ; and the junior middle-class examination will be omitted from the list of examinations recommended by the General Medical Council.

In June last the University instituted, on petition of this College, a surgical, in addition to the medical qualifications already conferred. A license in surgery was contemplated as being on a par with the license in medicine, but as no license but a Mastership in Surgery is mentioned in Schedule A of the Medical Act, the University felt constrained to adopt the latter grade.

From this time the grades of Licentiate in Medicine and Master in Surgery confer the double qualification, in medicine and in surgery, which is demanded of all candidates for the public service, and which the Medical Act requires of every general practitioner in the kingdom, and these are attainable without residence at Durham, at the end of four years of one and the same course of study, which will be equally medical and surgical. For the higher degrees, residence at Durham is required, as well as a more complete course of preliminary education in accordance with the recommendations of the General Medical Council.

The degree of M.B. is attainable at the age of 23 years, and that of M.D. at 24 years.

In accordance with the desire of the General Medical Council there will be henceforth two professional examinations, one at the end of the second year, and the other at the end of the fourth year of medical study.

The mode of conducting the professional examinations previously recommended by this Council to the University, and already put into operation, has not, the Council is happy to observe, required the least modification, having proved to be perfectly in accordance with both the letter and spirit of the recommendations of the General Medical Council.

To the already abundant means of instruction in medical and surgical science and practice has been added, through the persevering exertions of our Lecturers on Midwifery, the opening of the Lying-in Hospital of Newcastle for the advantage of students.

WINTER.

<i>Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	D. Embleton, M.D.
<i>Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	...	T. F. McNay, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Dissections</i>	...	...	...	...	W. Murray, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	...	...	E. Charlton, M.D., and G. Robinson, M.D., F.R.C.P.
<i>Mental Diseases</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., E.J.J. Browell, and A. F. Marreco.

SUMMER.

The name of Dr. Donkin appears for the first time, and that of Mr. Sanderson ceases to be continued, he having resigned his connection with the College.

The offices of Medical Tutor, Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museums has been revived, and to these Mr. W. Murray, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., had last year been appointed, and by his care the Museum of Anatomy and Pathology has been much increased; that of *Materia Medica* has been remodelled and renewed by the zeal and kindness of Mr. H. B. Brady, and the Library has been enriched by the presentation of 200 volumes of professional books by the liberality of Dr. Greenhow.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

<i>and Children</i>	...	...	...	S. M. Frost, M.D., W. Dawson, M.D., and C. Gibson, M.D.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i>	...	...	...	J. Thornhill, and H. B. Brady, F.L.S.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	...	A. S. Donkin, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	...	...	T. Humble, M.D.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	T. Richardson, M.A., Ph.D., and E. J. J. Browell.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Military Surgery</i>	...	...	...	Sir John Fife, Knt., M.A., F.R.C.S.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	S. Fenwick, M.D., and C. J. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.S.

For Degrees, Scholarships, Exhibitions, etc., see Appendix.

Lionel D. Spencer attended lectures here in 1859-60, 1860-61, and 1861-2; took the degree of M.D. at St. Andrews in 1862, six months before the age of 21 years; passed the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Hall in 1864; was successful in the competitive examination for the Indian medical service in 1865; in March of that year went to Netley Hospital, and was next sent to Calcutta, arriving there in November as assistant surgeon in the Bengal civil service; went through the various medical grades, up to Brigade Surgeon in

January, 1889, and expects promotion in November next to grade of Deputy Surgeon-General. When in India he was Administrative Medical Officer for the province of Rajputana and Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination from March, 1881.

Samuel McBean entered the University of Edinburgh as a Student in Arts in 1856, as Student in Medicine in 1858; attended the Newcastle College of Medicine, 1860-61, 1861-62; in 1862 became L.R.C.P. Ed. and L.R.C.S. Ed.; in the same year was appointed assistant surgeon to the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, received a commission as assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy to H.M.S. "The Royal Adelaide," and proceeded to China in H.M.S. "Argus;" in 1863 was engaged at the bombardment of Kagosima, in Japan, and was appointed surgeon in charge of the Royal Naval Hospital, Yokohama. In 1864 he was present at the bombardment of Simonoski, Japan, and on shore at the taking *e/* of the town and forts with the Naval brigade, and was mentioned in the Admiral's despatches (see *Times*, November 19, 1864); in 1867 served in H.M.S. "Lee" in expedition up the Niger, and was afterwards appointed surgeon to Royal Naval Hospital, Chatham. He retired from the service in 1868. In 1875 he was appointed joint Lecturer on Botany with Mr. H. E. Armstrong in the University of Durham College of Medicine; and in 1877 to the chair of Botany on Mr. Armstrong receiving the Lectureship on Public Health; in 1878 was appointed Lecturer on Materia Medica, and on Dr. Barron's retirement undertook the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. In 1888 he had conferred on him by the University of Durham the degree of Master of Arts, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of St. Andrews in 1889.

The examiners in medicine, nominated by the Warden, and approved by Convocation, for this year (1861) were Drs. Fenwick, Dawson, McNay, and Richardson.

THE FIRST DOCTORS IN MEDICINE.

On the 18th of June, William Young and Thomas Thompson Pyle, Bachelors in Medicine, were admitted after examination on their Essays to the degree of Doctor in Medicine. These two gentlemen have gone through the full course of their medical education at Newcastle, and are the first students of this College who have graduated as Doctors of Medicine in this University.

Robert Foreman Cook was admitted a Licentiate in Medicine.

The number of students has been greater than in any previous year.

A Medical Scholarship at the University, £25 a year, tenable for four years, was conferred in October last on Mr. A. O. Haslewood.

The University Exhibitions of £10, £6, and £4 were competed for at the close of the summer session, and the successful candidates were, of first year's men, John Hedley; of second year's, Thomas Hepple; of third year's, William Connon.

Dr. Richardson's winter Chemical Prize was gained by Mr. H. E. Armstrong; that for summer by Mr. G. S. Thompson.

Mr. Brady's Botanical Prize: 1st, by John Hedley; 2nd, by H. E. Armstrong. See Appendix.

SESSION 1862-63.

T. E. Headlam, Esq., M.D., was again President. The Council, Lecturers, and Auditors were the same as in 1861-62, with the exception of the venerable Samuel Merryne Frost, M.A., M.D., who from advancing age felt compelled to resign in October, 1862, his lecturership, which he had held with acknowledged distinction for ten years.

For about forty years he was famed for his skill in obstetrics in this town and neighbourhood, and was much in request in the most difficult and dangerous cases. He was the inventor of a peculiarly formed forceps, long well-known and employed as "Frost's forceps." He joined the School of the majority after the disruption. Though a self-styled dogged Nonconformist in religious matters, nevertheless he steadily conformed to all that was upright and good in the profession which he adorned.

At the annual meeting in October the chair was taken by the Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., for Dr. Headlam.

The inaugural address was delivered by W. Dawson, M.D.

In June last the honour of the degree of Doctor in Medicine by diploma was conferred on Dr. Donkin and on Dr. Wm. Murray in Convocation of the University.

After the examinations in Easter term, the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred on W. C. Arnison, M.B.; and that of M.B. on J. S. Bootiman, L.M.; also the degree of Master in Surgery

was, in November last, conferred on W. Young, M.D., and in June on J. S. Bootiman, M.B.; all after the prescribed examination.

The University Scholar for 1861 was G. C. Gilchrist.

The success of the College as to numbers of students has been beyond expectation; in the winter of 1851 there were 19, and in summer 11; whereas during the past five years the yearly average has been 60, a number considerably higher than that reached during the same time by the students of the Faculties of Arts and Theology together at Durham.

This and other successes have been obtained without endowment of the chairs of the College; this institution has been carried on at the expense and by the labour of the lecturers, reinforced by the fees of the students, the receipts of these having been employed for College purposes only.

The office of Medical Tutor and Demonstrator, so ably filled by Dr. Murray, has again been found of essential service, and Mr. T. C. Nesham has joined Dr. Murray in that office.

University Exhibitioners, 1862: T. Creighton, first year's; G. S. Thompson, second year's; H. W. Newton, third year's student. A class of Histology and Physiological Chemistry has been instituted, and during the summer was diligently followed by ten of our most industrious students. Prizemen in Botany, 1862: 1, T. Creighton; 2, Herbert Ridley. In Medical Jurisprudence, H. W. Wright; in Chemistry, 1861-62: J. M. Pringle in winter, R. Lightfoot in summer. The museums have all been greatly enriched by various specimens and wax models. The library has been re-arranged.

It is worthy of being here recorded that of about fifty students of the College who have presented themselves at the examinations in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, only three or four have been rejected.

The University of Durham has at length exercised the full medical powers inherent in it, and that double qualification—that is, in medicine and in surgery—which is required by law of every practitioner in medicine and surgery together, and of every candidate for public medical offices, parochial, naval, or military, has this year, 1862, for the first time, been made attainable at Durham and Newcastle as effectually as in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or elsewhere.

It is not sufficiently known that we have now with us at Durham and Newcastle the whole machinery, so to speak, in active operation, for complete preliminary and professional education, examination, and graduation in medicine and in surgery.

Considering the relations of this College with the University, and the possible consequences to the former of the confirmation of the ordinances of the Durham University Commission, the Council felt themselves called upon to take the opportunity of stating their case; this statement was drawn out and a memorial sent to the Secretary of State and also to the Durham University Commission. These memorials were passed over in silence, and in consequence the College petitioned in due form against the ordinances of the Commission, and was prepared, if necessary, to appear by counsel before the Privy Council in support of their petition, but nothing further was done in the matter.

The Durham University Commission was appointed in the year 1863, and the ordinances recommended by it having by authority been disallowed, the University was necessarily afterwards engaged in elaborating a new scheme of education for itself.

The following is from the annual report of the Registrar of the College:—

SESSION 1863-64.

The President, Council, Lecturers, and Auditors were the same as the previous year with these exceptions: Drs. George Robinson and Samuel Fenwick, having removed to London, vacated, the former the post of co-Lecturer with Dr. Charlton on Practice of Physic, and the latter the joint Lectureship on Morbid Anatomy with Dr. Gibb, who takes Dr. Fenwick's place on the Council, and Mr. Brady has resigned his co-Lectureship on Botany with Mr. Thornhill.

The inaugural address by Dr. Charlton.

The number of students: winter, 41; summer, 28. A silver medal for each class, summer and winter, was established by the Council.

In August, 1863, the British Association for the advancement of useful knowledge met in Newcastle for the second time, when the Council of the College offered the use of their rooms, and consequently the Physiological Sub-Section D held its meetings in their lecture room. Papers were contributed by several members of the College, who also took part in the discussions, and under the very able

presidency of Professor Rolleston, of Oxford, the importance of the sub-section was thoroughly asserted. It was remarked that the subjects introduced and the discussions which followed them were eminently scientific; and the interest in them, on the part of the Association, was such as to ensure daily a numerous attendance both of ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. H. B. Brady received the cordial thanks of the Council of the College for his presentation and arrangement of a valuable collection of articles of the Vegetable Materia Medica.

The University Scholar for 1862 was Mr. F. W. Newcombe.

During the year just ended several of our students have passed their final examinations in London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the reputation of our College has, in these centres of medical education and examination, been fully sustained.

At the Durham registration examination in September last, 38 out of 42 candidates passed.

Samuel Fenwick was a student of the School in 1839-40, in 1845-46 Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology, and from 1848-49 to 1863 Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy with Dr. Gibb. He joined at the disruption of the School in 1851 the party of the majority. Became M.D., St. Andrews University, in 1846; M.D., *honoris causâ*, Durham University, 1859; and left Newcastle for London 1863; became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1870, and also Fellow of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Pathological Society; Physician to the London Hospital, and Assistant Physician to the City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, etc. Dr. Fenwick is the author of several valuable works on different branches of medicine, among which may be mentioned a *Student's Guide to Medical Diagnosis*, 6th edition; and *Outlines of Medical Treatment*, 2nd edition; Papers on Abdominal Diseases, etc.

Mr. Thornhill, Lecturer on Botany, from the summer session 1838 till his resignation in 1863. He began his career as Curator of the Allan Museum, which was deposited in the upper committee room of the Literary and Philosophical Society. On the death of Mr. Hudson, Librarian of that Society, in 1833, Mr. Thornhill succeeded to his post, which he held till 1863. Mr. Thornhill died in 1882.

He had long been celebrated for his familiarity with local and general botany, which he had studied together with Winch, Burnett, Robertson, and the Hancocks.

Thomas J. Fawcitt attended the sessions 1862-63, 1863-64, and 1864-65; in 1862 obtained a Certificate of Merit for Chemistry; and a Silver Medal for Medical Jurisprudence in 1864.

After leaving the College he became M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., and entered the Navy as assistant surgeon, and was sent to the China station in the "Racehorse," which was lost off Chee Foo, and according to Mr. George Noble Clark all hands perished, but according to Dr. McBean the whole were safely landed. Beyond this I have no further trace of Mr. Fawcitt.

SESSION 1864-65.

COUNCIL.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., *2nd President*.

D. Embleton, M.D., *Registrar*.

C. Gibson, M.D., E. Charlton, M.D., Wm. Murray, M.D., C. J. Gibb, M.D.

G. H. Philipson, M.B., *Secretary*.

T. Humble, M.D., *Treasurer*.

R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and W. C. Arnison, M.D., *Auditors*.

The Inaugural Address by the Registrar.

As the University has not yet made known the particulars of its new scheme of education, the Council is not able to see how the interests of the College may be thereby affected.

WINTER.

Physiology W. Murray, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Anatomy and Dissections T. C. Nesham, M.D., M.R.C.S.,
J. Watson, M.R.C.S., and Luke
Armstrong, M.R.C.S.

Principles and Practice of Physic ... Edward Charlton, M.D., and D.
Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.. G. Y. Heath, M.D.

Principles of Chemistry T. Richardson, Ph.D., E. J. J. Browell,
Esq., and Mr. A. Freire-Marreco.

SUMMER.

The name of Dr. Philipson appears now for the first time.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children W. Dawson, M.D., and C. Gibson,
M.D.

Botany and Vegetable Physiology ... J. Thornhill, and W. C. Arnison,
M.D., M.R.C.S.

<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	A. S. Donkin, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	...	T. Humble, M.D.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	Messrs. Richardson, Browell, and Marreco.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	...	...	C. J. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.S., and G. H. Philipson, M.B., M.R.C.P.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D.
<i>Military Surgery</i>	...	...	Sir John Fife, M.A., F.R.C.S.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne,			D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.
October 18, 1864.			G. H. PHILIPSON, M.B., Secretary.

The fees for Classes and Hospital Practice as before.

University Scholarships, Clinical Clerkships, and Dresserships as before.

Midwifery, with cases, at the Lying-in Hospital.

Diseases of the Eye at the Eye Infirmary. Insanity at Dunston Lodge Asylum, J. M. Garbutt, Esq.

Instruction in Vaccination and Certificates of Proficiency, by C. Gilchrist, Silver Medallist.

Curators of the Museums, the Lecturers on Anatomy and Physiology.

Several important changes in the *personnel* of the staff, it will be observed, had again occurred during this year.

In the first place, occurred the lamented decease of the venerable President. Thomas Emerson Headlam, Esq., M.D., J.P., was born in Gateshead in the year 1777; studied medicine in Edinburgh, where he remembered having as fellow-students, Brougham, Scott, Jeffrey, Horner, and others, who afterwards became men of the highest mark. Graduated at the Modern Athens in 1800, began practice in Durham, but soon afterwards came to settle in Newcastle. Was elected one of the physicians of the Infirmary on the death of Dr. Clark in 1805, became soon after one of the physicians to the Newcastle and to the Gateshead Dispensary—in the days of medical pluralities these for a time were obligatory, there not being a sufficient number of physicians to supply all the charitable institutions of both towns. The young, rising physicians and surgeons mentally anathematised the holders of pluralities, who stuck to their posts with considerable tenacity. After some years Dr. Headlam resigned his office at the Gateshead and next that at the Newcastle Dispensary. He retained his position at the Infirmary till 1863. He practised to within a few weeks of his death, which appeared to occur not from any special disorder but from gradual general decay and failure of strength.

During his long professional career as the first physician of Newcastle he had filled the highest municipal office, having been twice Mayor of Newcastle, namely, in 1837 and 1845. He was for sixteen years a Vice-President and for five years the President of the Literary and Philosophical Society. He accepted the office of President of this College after the disruption of the School of Medicine and Surgery in 1851; kept up his interest in this institution to the last, and at the advanced age of 87 years took an active part in the inauguration of the College session of last year. The accession of his name to the list of the majority of the lecturers after the disruption in 1851 added greatly to the prestige and importance of the new School of Medicine and Surgery. In May, 1852, the degree of M.D., *honoris causâ*, was conferred on him in Convocation of the University of Durham. He died on the 18th of February, 1865, full of years and of honours.

The vacant presidential chair was filled by the unanimous election thereto by the lecturers of the Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A., who for several years had been the representative of the University of Durham on the Council of the College.

The vacant chair of Anatomy and the direction of Dissections have been entrusted to Dr. Thomas Cargill Nesham and Messrs. John Watson and Luke Armstrong. Dr. Embleton has been transferred from the chair of Physiology to that of Practice of Physic in conjunction with Dr. Charlton, and the chair of Physiology has been assigned to Dr. William Murray. Dr. George Hare Philipson has become the colleague of Dr. Gibb in the chair of Pathological Anatomy, and was elected Secretary of the College. Dr. W. C. Arnison succeeded to the chair of Botany and became Auditor of the Accounts with Mr. Sanderson.

The addition of these new lecturers, all belonging to Newcastle, is, in the opinion of the Council, a sufficient proof of the progress made by the College in the estimation of the profession, and also of the excellent medical status of the town, which in one year is able to contribute so many recruits to the effective force of the staff of the College.

Sir John Fife, the chief among the founders in 1834 of the old original Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery, which

was dissolved in 1851, certainly merits that the following notice should come directly after that of Dr. Headlam, the deceased President of the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham.

He was Lecturer on Surgery and chief supporter of the original School from 1832 to 1838. After the disruption of that School in 1851 he joined the party of the minority, and assisted in the establishment of the College of Medicine and Practical Science, in which he was President and Lecturer on Surgery. He was member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and then Fellow of the same.

Sir John, like Dr. Headlam, twice occupied the highest municipal dignity, having been twice elected Mayor of Newcastle, his native town, namely, in 1838 and in 1843. He was knighted on the 1st of July, 1840, and held the dignified rank of Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Argyle and Northumberland.

On the junction of the rival Schools in 1857 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on him in Convocation of the University of Durham, and he was elected to the chair of Military Surgery in the College of Medicine. He retired from the office in 1870 to Reeds-mouth, where he died on 15th January, 1871, at the age of 75 years.

In the year 1865 the College sustained a great loss by the comparatively early death of Thomas Fothergill McNay, M.D., which took place on the 17th of July, 1865, at the age of 47 years. A native of Newcastle, he was educated for the profession in Edinburgh, after which he settled in his native town as a general practitioner; was appointed a surgeon under the Poor Law, and was a government-appointed teacher of vaccination. He joined the College of Medicine and Practical Science, and became Secretary to that College. He was a highly valued Lecturer on Anatomy for six years. His loss was deeply felt. The honorary degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Durham on the union of the Colleges in 1857.

Mr. Henry Bowman Brady was Lecturer on Botany with Mr. Thornhill during the summer sessions 1861, 1862, and 1863, and "in 1860-61 and 1861-62 the Museum of Materia Medica was being remodelled and renewed, and through the zeal and kindness of Mr. Brady, greatly enriched with valuable specimens."—Registrar's Annual Report.

He has written the following works, viz.: "Botanical and Pharmaceutical Papers," mentioned in the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers; see also Sherborne's *Bibliography of the Foraminifera*; also a "Monograph of the Carboniferous and Permian Foraminifera," genus *Fusulina* excepted,"—*Palæontographical Society*, 4to. 12 plates; "Foraminifera of the Lias, Somersetshire, etc.;" "Report on Foraminifera dredged off Northumberland and Durham Coast;" "Contributions to the Knowledge of the Foraminifera;" "On Foraminifera of Brackish and Fresh Water in Carboniferous and Mineral Veins;" "On the Rhizopodal Fauna of Shetland,"—*Linnean Society*, Vol. XXIV. 1864; "On *Saccamina Carteri* and others;" "Monograph of the genus *Polymorphina*;" "On New Species of the Foraminifera;" "Report of the Foraminifera of the 'Challenger' Expedition"—2 vols. 4to. 116 plates.

He was President of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club, and gave an address, in 1871; lastly, he wrote "Microscopic Researches in relation to Pharmacy, and results of examination of Extract of Flesh, etc.;" was President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference from 1871-73; was many years member of the Council and of the Board of Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; was elected in 1874 a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was member of its Council in 1887-88 and 1888-89. The University of Aberdeen in 1887 conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He is yet among his friends.

SESSION 1865-66.

The President, Council, and Auditors as at last session.

The Inaugural Address by G. Y. Heath, M.D.

The annual report stated that there was nothing in the new scheme of the University that appeared likely to materially affect in any way the interests of the College.

The only changes in the staff were the regretted retirement of E. J. J. Browell, Esq., from the chair of Chemistry, and the appointment of Mr. J. H. Garbutt to give instruction on Insanity at the Dunston Lodge Asylum.

The University Scholar for 1864 was Mr. H. S. Higgs.

The number of students: winter session, 45; summer session, 30

At the registration examination held at Durham in September last were 72 candidates, of whom 47 passed.

The fees—Clinical Clerkships, Dresserships, Midwifery, Diseases of the Eye, instruction in Vaccination—as before.

The Warden and Senate, desirous of adding to the facilities of medical students and of promoting pharmaceutical education, have instituted a Lectureship in Pharmacy.

Mr. John Watson, M.R.C.S., who had been Lecturer on Anatomy and Demonstrator during the sessions 1864-65 and 1865-66, was carried off at the early age of 31 years by typhus, contracted during the assiduous discharge of his duties during the epidemic which, during 1866, prevailed in Newcastle. He was highly esteemed, of great promise, and much regretted. He was surgeon to the Ragged School, and to the out-patients of the Lying-in Hospital, and in addition surgeon to the First Newcastle Rifle Volunteers.

The College has also this year to lament the great loss of William Dawson, M.D., the excellent Lecturer on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, and the faithful Secretary of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery for thirteen years up to 1851, the year of the disruption, after which he cast in his lot with the College of Medicine and Practical Science. He contributed largely in labour, material, and time towards the formation of the early museum; had an extensive and lucrative practice as an accoucheur in Newcastle and surrounding district, and was a great favourite with his patients and pupils. He took the degree of M.D. at Aberdeen University in 1846, and had conferred upon him in March, 1859, the same degree by the University of Durham. He was senior accoucheur to the Newcastle Lying-in Hospital.

He died in London, aged 61, of erysipelas of the head and face on the 20th of May, 1866, deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

Henry M. Greenhow, son of Dr. T. M. Greenhow, became a student in the School during the winter session 1848-49; was entered at University College, London, in October, 1849; became M.R.C.S., December 2nd, 1853; F.R.C.S., May 12th, 1859; F.R.C.S., Edin., May 16th, 1859; was appointed assistant surgeon H.E.I.C. Service, Bengal, January 20th, 1854; specially promoted to Brevet-Surgeon, together with assistant surgeons Fayrer, Partridge, and Bird "*in con-*

sideration of their services during the siege of Lucknow." (See *The Gazette*, September 7th, 1858.) This honour was the first of the kind ever conferred. Became surgeon, January 1st, 1866; and Surgeon-Major, January 20th, 1874. Now living at Esher, Surrey.

He was also contributor of the following:—"On Excision of the Os Calcis," *B. F. Medico Chir. Review*, Vol. XII.; "On Cholera," "Dracunculus," "Notes taken during the Siege of Lucknow," "Goitre," "Lithotomy and Lithotrity in the Punjaub," *Indian Medical Gazette*, 1854-55, 1858-59, 1867; cases to *Medical Times and Gazette*, *Lancet*, *British Medical Journal*, and *Indian Medical Gazette*.

SESSION 1866-67.

The President, Council, Auditors, etc., as in previous year.

The Inaugural Address by C. J. Gibb, M.D.

Mr. J. Russell's name was added to those of the Lecturers on Anatomy.

There was no candidate for the University Scholarship in 1865.

Instruction in Insanity by Dr. Hugh Grainger Stewart, who succeeded Dr. James Crichton Browne, who, after a short service, was promoted from the Newcastle Borough Asylum, Coxlodge, to the West Riding Lunatic Asylum, Wakefield, and is now one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

FIRST INSPECTION BY GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The first visitors appointed by the General Council of Medical Education and Registration to inspect the Preliminary and Professional Examinations at Durham and Newcastle were Professor Wm. Sharpey, M.D., F.R.S., and John Storrar, M.D., both of the University of London.

In 1867, on June 8th, the Committee of the General Medical Council on the Visitation of Examinations reported to the General Council at its session, under heading "University of Durham," the following (see Vol. V. p. 244, 1867, of the Minutes of the Medical Councils):—

"The professional examinations are satisfactory, and to be noted especially for their practical character.

The preliminary examination as at present conducted does not seem satisfactory: it does not include the requisite number of subjects, and in some instances the questions are not up to the standard the Council desires to see. Dr. Embleton stated that he was sure the University would improve this examination before next year. [Which was done.]

The preliminary examination is conducted entirely at Durham, the lecturers of the College of Medicine taking no part in it."

The fees for lectures and hospital practice are unchanged.

There are two resident and two non-resident Clinical Clerkships and four Dresserships at the Infirmary. The University Scholarships are tenable for four years.

Diseases of the Eye can be studied at the Eye Infirmary.

Midwifery, with cases, at the Newcastle Lying-in Hospital.

Instruction in Vaccination and certificates of proficiency by G. C. Gilchrist, Esq., M.R.C.S., Public Vaccinator and Instructor in Vaccination, appointed by the Privy Council; he is also Curator of the College Museums.

D. EMBLETON, M.D., Registrar.

G. H. PHILIPSON, M.D., Secretary.

George Cuthbert Gilchrist, a three-years' student of the College of Medicine, in 1862-63, 1863-64, and 1864-65. By his talents he gained a prize for chemistry in 1862 and in 1863; a silver medal for physiology in 1863, for surgery, for medicine, and for midwifery in 1864, and for medical jurisprudence in 1865. He afterwards passed the College of Surgeons, London, and became Curator of ~~the~~ Museums, *our* and was public vaccinator and instructor in vaccination, appointed by the Privy Council, in 1866-67. He practised some years in Newcastle without much success, and removed to York and died there in 1886.

SESSION 1867-68.

The President, Council, Lecturers, and Auditors as in 1866-67.

The chair was occupied by the Rev. Professor Chevallier, of Durham.

The Inaugural Address by Thos. Humble, M.D.

On October 9th was held a special examination for the degree of M.B. The examiners appointed were Drs. Embleton, Heath, Gibson, Donkin, Arnison, and Mr. Marreco. The only candidate was Thos. H. Redwood, of Rhymny, Monmouthshire, Licentiate in Medicine of the University. He passed through the ordeal, namely, a *viva voce* examination for an hour and a half on the subject of his "Essay on Rheumatism," and the degree of Bachelor of Medicine was conferred upon him in Convocation on the 15th of October.

On the 24th of June and three following days the ordinary medical examination of the University took place.

The examiners appointed were Drs. Charlton, Gibb, Gibson, Richardson, Murray, Nesham, Arnison, and Philipson. Dr. Richardson, unavoidably absent, was replaced by Mr. Marreco.

LECTURERS.—WINTER.

<i>Anatomy</i>	T. C. Nesham, M.D., M.R.C.S., Luke Armstrong, M.R.C.S., and J. Russell, M.R.C.S.
<i>Physiology</i>	W. Murray, M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine</i>	E. Charlton, M.D., and D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medi- cine, University of Durham.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A., Reader in Chemistry in the University.
<i>Practical Pharmacy</i>	Barnard S. Proctor.

SUMMER.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	C. Gibson, M.D.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	J. Thornhill, and W. C. Arnison, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	A. S. Donkin, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	T. Humble, M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A., Reader in Chemistry.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	C. J. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.S., and G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.

The name of Sir John Fife disappears from the prospectus, he having retired, and the chair of Military Surgery is discontinued. Medical Tutor, Curator of the Museums, and Supervisor of Dissections, W. H. Spencer, M.A., F.L.S.

The following candidates presented themselves for examination :— Thomas H. Redwood, for the degrees of M.C. and M.D.; Scudamore Kydley Powell and Frederick William Newcombe, for the final examinations for License in Medicine and the Mastership in Surgery; Frederick Seagrave Higgs, for the first examination for these two last named qualifications. All were successful, and the first three were admitted to their respective grades in Convocation of the University on the 2nd of July.

In 1866 the University Scholars were Dudley Eglinton and Charles Gibson, equal.

Lectures on Insanity by H. G. Stewart, M.D.

Instruction in Vaccination and Certificates of Proficiency by G. C. Gilchrist, L.M., M.C. Dunelm.

The number of students: in winter, 45; in summer, 34. See Table III. in the Appendix.

The examinations of various Boards have this year been passed by our students, one only out of these having failed to pass.

For the Silver Medallists see Appendix.

Thomas Richardson, M.A. Dunelm, Ph.D., F.R.S., L. and E., the much esteemed Lecturer on Chemistry in the College and in the University. He became lecturer in the old School of Medicine and Surgery on Chemistry in the winter session of 1848, in the place of Dr. Glover. After the disruption of that School in 1851 he joined with the majority, which became connected with the University of Durham, and continued to lecture with them.

In June, 1856, he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry in the University, and had the degree of M.A. conferred upon him in Convocation.

Born in Newcastle, he received the first of his education there, and went at an early age to the University of Glasgow, under the late Dr. Thomson. After this he travelled in Germany, studied at the University of Giessen under the celebrated Justus von Liebig, and afterwards went to Paris and was a pupil of Professor Pélouze.

On his return to England he wrote, in conjunction with Dr. Watts, two volumes on "Applied Chemistry," and took an important part in the work, entitled *The Industries of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees*. He died suddenly on the 10th of July, 1867, aged 50 years, at Wigan, after completing a "Report on the comparative value of the Steam Coal of that part of Lancashire." He devoted himself specially to manufacturing chemistry.

SESSION 1868-69.

COUNCIL.

The President as before.

D. Embleton, M.D., <i>Registrar</i> .	Edward Charlton, M.D.
T. Humble, M.D., <i>Treasurer</i> .	C. Gibson, M.D.
G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., <i>Secretary</i> .	T. C. Nesham, M.D.
	L. Armstrong, M.R.C.S.
R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and W. C. Arnison, M.D., <i>Auditors</i> .	

The staff of Lecturers the same as last year.

The Inaugural Address by C. Gibson, M.D.

The University Scholar, 1867, R. W. Young.

On the 27th and 28th of July last the first examination for the Dickinson Memorial Scholarship was held. The first Dickinson Scholar was James Douglas Murray.

Silver Medals and Certificates of Honour were given in each class. See Appendix.

The Prospectus for SESSION 1869-70 is wanting.

The University Scholar for 1868, Michael Hodgson.

SESSION 1870-71.

COUNCIL.

The President as before.

D. Embleton, M.D.	G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D.
E. Charlton, M.D.	W. C. Arnison, M.D., <i>Secretary</i> .
C. Gibson, M.D., <i>Treasurer</i> .	Luke Armstrong, M.R.C.S. <i>Registrar</i> .
T. C. Nesham, M.D.	

Dr. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Representative in the Senate of the University of the College of Medicine*.

R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and T. Humble, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Auditors*.

The new Warden of the University, the Rev. Dr. Lake, Dean of Durham, successor to Dr. Thorp, presided at the annual meeting of the College in October.

The Inaugural Address was given by T. C. Nesham, M.D.

The Lecturers, with the addition of Mr. Barnard S. Proctor, Lecturer on Pharmacy, whose name now appears for the first time, are the same as in 1868-69.

The University Scholar, 1869, John Murray.

The Dickinson Memorial, Scholar, 1869, George Rowell.

In 1870 a closer connection under the present Warden and Dean (Dr. Lake) was established between the University and the College of Medicine, the chief provisions of which were, that the College in future be called "The Durham University College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne;" that the Readership in Medicine be constituted a Professorship; that the College elect a representative to sit in the Senate of the University, the University having already a representative on the Council of the College of Medicine; and that residence at the College should count as residence in the University towards a degree in Medicine and Surgery. These provisions were important advances in the status of the College and in its more intimate relations with the University. Dr. Embleton, the Reader in Medicine, became the first Professor of Medicine, and the representative of the College of Medicine in the Senate of the University.

SESSION 1871-72.

COUNCIL.

Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., F.R.A.S., Hon. Canon of Durham, *President*,
in the chair.

D. Embleton, M.D., G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., E. Charlton, M.D.,
T. Humble, M.D.

W. C. Arnison, M.D., *Secretary*.

C. Gibson, M.D., *Treasurer*. L. Armstrong, M.R.C.S., *Registrar*.

D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Professor of Medicine, and Representative
of the College of Medicine in the Senate of the University*.

R. B. Sanderson, Esq., and B. S. Proctor, *Auditors*.

The Inaugural address by G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D.

In the summer Dr. Arnison leaves the chair of Botany and joins Dr. Humble in that of Materia Medica.

Curator of the Museums and Supervisor of Dissections, W. H. Spencer, M.A., F.L.S.

University Scholar: 1870, N. Lindsay; Dickinson Scholar, 1870, John Teasdale Clarke.

In September, 1871, the Society for the Promotion of Social Science met in Newcastle.

The report of the Registrar, now Dr. Luke Armstrong, vice Dr. Embleton, states that it has been found necessary, owing to the College having been made an integral part of the University of Durham, that a Tutor in Arts should be appointed, and the Council were fortunate in securing the services of the Rev. John Bulmer, B.D.

Mr. T. C. Wood had been appointed Lecturer on Psychological Medicine in the room of the late Dr. H. G. Stewart.

In compliance with a recommendation of the General Medical Council the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, jointly occupied by Drs. Humble and Arnison, had been divided, Dr. Humble taking Therapeutics, and Dr. Arnison Materia Medica.

The post of Medical Tutor having become vacant, the Council had selected Mr. W. T. Kay, an old student of the College, the winner of numerous prizes and of the Dickinson Memorial Scholarship of the present year. See the number of students in Table III. in Appendix.

WINTER.

<i>Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	...	T. C. Nesham, M.D., M.R.C.S., Luke Armstrong, M.R.C.S., and J. Russell, M.R.C.S.
<i>Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	W. Murray, M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Medicine</i>	...	...	...	...	Edward Charlton, M.D., and D. Embleton, M.D., F.R.C.P., Professor of Medicine in University of Durham.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A., Reader in Chemistry in University of Durham, and Professor of Chemistry, College of Phy- sical Science.
<i>Practical Pharmacy</i>	...	...	...	...	Barnard S. Proctor.

SUMMER.

The names of Messrs. T. O. Wood and W. T. Kay as Lecturers, and of the Rev. J. Bulmer appear for the first time.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	...	...	...	...	C. Gibson, M.D.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	John Thornhill.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	...	...	A. S. Donkin, M.D.
<i>Therapeutics</i>	...	...	...	...	T. Humble, M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Materia Medica</i>	...	...	...	...	W. C. Arnison, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A., &c.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	...	C. J. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.S., and G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Psychological Medicine</i>	...	...	...	...	T. O. Wood, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
<i>Medical Tutor</i>	...	...	...	...	W. T. Kay, M.R.C.S.
<i>Tutor in Arts</i>	...	...	...	...	Rev. J. Bulmer, B.D.

LIST OF STUDENTS, 1871-72—MEDICAL.

W. T. Wilson.	W. Johnson.	J. F. Le Page.
T. M. Hope.	Robert Davis.	R. A. Oliver.
Dennis Berry.	Charles Gibson.	J. E. Surridge.
P. H. Watson.	Walter Irvine.	James Anderson.
Samuel Wilson.	John Bownas.	E. T. Kirkby.
Adolph Müller.	W. Hindhaugh.	Andrew Arnold.
Ralph Young.	J. F. Elliott.	Charles Redmond.
J. B. Murray.	C. W. Wilson.	A. Degardin.

T. A. Dodd.	T. G. Lithgow.	Charles Vernon.
W. A. Kennedy.	E. F. Piper.	J. Braithwaite.
J. T. Callcott.	D. L. Irvine.	W. J. Wood.
J. J. Johnson.	A. T. Thompson.	F. Redfern.
Auburn Wilkinson.	J. G. Tindle.	T. H. Dunlop.
W. P. Maddison.	W. L. Winship.	J. B. Emmerson.
Hugh Hopper.	J. D. Dixon.	J. E. Gofton.
James Forster.	C. A. B. Scott.	M. A. Roland.
W. H. Stewart.	G. Newton, Jun.	G. H. Proctor.
James Smith.	John Deans.	J. H. Callender.
A. T. Wear.	R. B. Heslop.	G. H. Huntley.
J. J. Robins.	W. Le Page.	

STUDENTS IN PHARMACY, 1871-72.

W. H. Robson.	— Spence.
W. P. Brumwell.	— Davison.
T. H. Dunlop.	G. H. Proctor.
G. Hutchinson.	P. Ferrero.
Robert Sutherland.	— Anderson.
— Charlton.	W. J. Wood.
W. J. Smith.	

SESSION 1872-73.

The Rev. Canon Whitley, D.D., having resigned the office of President, Edward Charlton, M.D., D.C.L., was elected in his place.

COUNCIL.

T. Humble, M.D.	G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D.
G. Y. Heath, M.D.	W. C. Arnison, M.D., <i>Secretary</i> .
C. J. Gibb, M.D.	Luke Armstrong, M.R.C.S., <i>Registrar</i> .
C. Gibson, M.D., <i>Treasurer</i> .	

Rev. Joseph Waite, M.A., *Representative of the Senate of the University in the College of Medicine.*

T. Humble, M.D., M.R.C.P., *Representative of the College of Medicine in the Senate of the University, and also of the College of Medicine in the body of Governors of the College of Physical Science.*

R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., and B. S. Proctor, Esq., *Auditors.*

The Inaugural Address by W. C. Arnison, M.D.

The University Scholar: 1871, John B. Emmerson; in 1872, Motherwell Duggan.

The Dickinson Memorial Scholars: 1871, W. T. Kay; 1872, Auburn Wilkinson.

The name of Dr. Embleton no longer appears, he having resigned his connection with the College, and therewith the representation of the University on the General Medical Council.

The names of G. Hume, M.D., and J. Reoch, M.A., M.B., now appear for the first time.

WINTER.

<i>Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	...	T. C. Nesham, M.D., M.R.C.S., Luke Armstrong, M.R.C.S., and John Russell, M.R.C.S.
<i>Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	G. H. Hume, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	...	...	Edward Charlton, M.D., and G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.B., M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A.
<i>Practical Pharmacy</i>	...	...	...	...	Barnard S. Proctor.

SUMMER.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	...	...	...	...	C. Gibson, M.D.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	...	...	Vacant.
<i>Therapeutics</i>	...	...	...	...	T. Humble, M.D.
<i>Materia Medica and Pharmaceutical Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	W. C. Arnison, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Pathological Anatomy</i>	...	...	...	...	C. J. Gibb, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Y. Heath, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	A. Freire-Marreco, M.A.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	J. Thornhill, and H. E. Armstrong, M.R.C.S.
<i>Psychological Medicine</i>	...	...	...	...	T. O. Wood, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Physiology and Medical Tutor</i>	...	...	...	...	J. Reoch, M.A., M.B., M.C.
<i>Tutor in Arts</i>	...	...	...	...	Rev. J. Bulmer, B.D.

For the number of students, etc., see Tables in Appendix.

The following notice of Professor Marreco is a short abstract from a paper, "In Memoriam," in the *Transactions of the Berwickshire Club*, Vol. X. 1882, p. 68, by his friend and fellow Professor, G. A. Lebour, M.A., F.G.S.:—

Algernon Freire-Marreco was born at North Shields in 1837. He spent some years in the land of his father, who was a distinguished member of the Marreco branch of the old Portuguese family of

Freire, being educated in the Escola Polytechnica of Lisbon, where he became familiarised with the classical and several modern tongues. On returning to England he entered the school of the Rev. J. C. Bruce. Quitting that well-known establishment he became a student in Chemistry in the College of Medicine in the sessions 1854-55 and 1855-56; in 1860-61 was assistant to Dr. Richardson and Mr. E. J. J. Browell, and successively Dr. Richardson's colleague, deputy, and partner, and in 1867 was officially appointed to occupy his place, the duties of which he had indeed fulfilled for about eight years.

In 1871 the Durham College of Science was founded, when he was a successful candidate for the chair of Chemistry therein, and proved himself a profound chemist and a successful teacher. He became President of the Newcastle Chemical Society, of which he may be said to have been the founder, and he was one of the founders of the Northern Photographic Association. For several years was Secretary to the Natural History Society; was member of the first Council of the Chemical Society of Great Britain, and F.C.S., and Honorary Member of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, to whose Transactions he contributed some of his more important papers.

In 1861 his name first appears in the prospectus of the College of Medicine as colleague of Dr. Richardson in the chair of Chemistry, and afterwards had the honour of the degree of M.A. conferred upon him, and the office of Reader in Chemistry in the University of Durham. He died on February 28th, 1882.

In the Durham College of Science there is established a Freire-Marreco Medal, together with valuable prizes of books, to be awarded annually to the best scholar attending the College.

Here ends the forty years' history of "The Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery," afterwards "The Durham College of Medicine at Newcastle-upon-Tyne."

SOME FORMER STUDENTS.

Of the former students of the School and College up to 1872 numbers are now scattered not only over Great Britain and Ireland, but over the greater part of the civilised world. Some have shed lustre on their Alma Mater Medica by distinguishing themselves in their services to their Queen and country at home and abroad, in

war and peace, and who have providentially escaped the perils of the sea, the dangers of the jungle, and the bullets of the enemy ; some have become hospital physicians or surgeons at home ; some from students have become teachers : the majority have settled down as general practitioners.

A certain number have paid the debt of nature, but we are not without records of our martyrs in the cause of religion, science, and civilisation, as will shortly appear.

Among our most prominent men are the following. One of the earliest in date is one who among his fellows at the time of the disruption of the School of Medicine and Surgery in June, 1851, stood up in support of the majority of the lecturers :—

George Allan Hutton, student in 1850-51, 1851-52, M.R.C.S. 1852, entered the army in June, 1854. Served in South Africa from 1854 to 1858. During this time he was on the personal staff of General Sir James Jackson, G.C.B., commander of the forces at the Cape of Good Hope. Returned home in 1858, and served on home stations in England, Scotland, and Ireland until December, 1861, when he went out to Canada in the Trent expedition. Returned home in 1862, and for some time served at Windsor with the 1st Life Guards. He then joined the 60th King's Royal Rifles, and served with the regiment until he was promoted in 1866. Was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Home Government to enquire into the severe epidemic of yellow fever in Demerara, and served in the West Indies for three years. Among the other six Commissioners were the present Sir Charles Arbuthnot, the General commanding in Madras, and General Augustus Murray. On returning home from the West Indies was appointed Surgeon-Major of the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), in which distinguished regiment he served until he retired in 1874.

Surgeon-Major Hutton, since his retirement, has taken great interest in ambulance work, and is well known all over the country in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association. He resides at Leamington, Warwickshire, where he is a magistrate.

Jeffery Allan Marston, of Great Yarmouth, one of our most intelligent students, attended the classes here in 1852-53 and

1853-54; became L.A.C. and M.R.C.S. in 1854, took also the degree of M.D. in the University of St. Andrews the same year. Whilst with us he resided in the Dispensary with Mr. J. S. Pearse during the epidemic of cholera in the year 1853, and in association with him wrote "Statistics of the cases of Cholera Epidemic, 1853, treated at the Newcastle Dispensary, with chemical and microscopic examinations of the secretions, and observations upon the pathology and treatment," London: Printed by W. Tyler, Bolt Court, 1854. This was read before the Newcastle and Gateshead Pathological Society, and was highly commended.

The following extracts from official record of services rendered to his Queen and country speak for themselves, and require no commentary from me :—

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL RECORD OF SERVICES.

Sir Galbraith Logan, K.C.B., Director-General of the Army Medical Department, states that, whilst employed at the Head-Quarter Office, Dr. Marston "rendered especially valuable services, particularly in connection with the following :—Sanitary Instructions for the Abyssinian War; a Report on Field Hospital Equipment, with suggested alterations to meet the requirements of an expeditionary force of 30,000 men for service in Belgium during the Franco-German War. He was selected by the Council of the Royal College of Physicians to investigate, in the West Indies, the treatment of Leprosy, but circumstances prevented his carrying out the inquiry. A tabular statement for the investigation of Syphilitic Diseases was framed by him, and adopted by the authorities. He also drew up a table for the pathological investigation of Cholera, which formed part of the Instructions issued for India by the Sanitary Commission of the War Office. During the occasional absence of the head of the Sanitary Branch, Dr. Marston discharged that officer's duties with rare ability. He was entrusted with all the details, technical and otherwise, connected with the fitting out of the hospital ship, 'Victor Emmanuel,' for the Ashanti Expedition—arrangements which elicited the highest encomium from the then Secretary of State for War on his personal inspection."

Director-General Sir William Muir, K.C.B., after the Ashanti War, placed on record his testimony to the value of Dr. Marston's services, "ascribing the fitting out of the 'Victor Emmanuel' entirely to him, and alluding in terms of high praise to the industry and zeal with which he collected and furnished information regarding the climate of the Gold Coast, said to be far in advance of that given in publications of the same date, and to have been of great value to Sir Garnet Wolseley."

"The new Scale of Diets drawn up by Dr. Marston for Millbank Prison was

found to answer exceedingly well, and the Deputy-Adjutant-General informed the Director-General that it reflected great credit upon Dr. Marston and the Army Medical Department."

On the occasion of Dr. Marston's departure for India, in 1877, Sir William Muir "placed on record his high sense of his merits, stating that, in his opinion, he was one of the most talented, accomplished, and experienced officers in the Department."

Dr. Marston held the appointment of Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, India, for nearly five years. His services were highly appreciated by Surgeon-General T. Crawford, Principal Medical Officer in India, who "on vacating the latter post in 1882, testified that Dr. Marston had thrown into shape those principles of field hospital organization which had successfully borne the severe strain of the Afghan Wars, and that he had largely contributed to a clearer knowledge and appreciation of the requirements of the sick soldier in India, and of the diseases to which he is specially liable, as well as to the elucidation of many difficult questions of organization and sanitation."

"Dr. Marston was favourably mentioned in Indian General Orders, particularly with reference to the medical arrangements connected with the return of the 1st and 2nd Divisions of the Peshawur Valley Field Force from Afghanistan; and his services were recognized by the thanks of the Government of India, and by his being appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy." During the Afghan Wars there were 60,000 men in the field.

"In July, 1882, he was appointed Sanitary Officer to the Egyptian Expedition, and at the termination of the operations was mentioned in despatches." (Dr. Marston volunteered to undertake, and had charge of, all the arrangements connected with the treatment of the wounded at the advanced depot field hospital at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and their subsequent transport down the canal to the hospitals and hospital ship, for which he received the personal thanks of the chief of the staff on the field.)

In 1884 he was appointed (on the recommendation of the Director-General) by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to serve on a Commission to inquire into the Queen's Colleges in Ireland. This Report was laid before Parliament and published.

In 1885 Dr. Marston received the cordial thanks of the Secretary of State for India in Council for Services rendered to the Government of India as member of a Scientific Committee under the presidency of Sir William Jenner.

"During the illness of the late Professor de Chaumont, at the request of the Director-General and with the approval of the Secretary of State for War, he delivered a course of lectures on Hygiene at the Army Medical School, Netley (Summer Session, 1887), and in the same year he represented Her Majesty's Government at the International Medical Congress at Washington, United States. His Report was considered of so much interest by the authorities that it was officially published."

"Dr. Marston, as head of the Sanitary Branch of the War Office, drew up a sketch of the medical and sanitary arrangements for the expedition to Suakim in 1885, and took an active part in making arrangements for the expedition to the Soudan, which met with universal approval at the termination of active operations in Egypt."

He was Principal Medical Officer in Egypt in 1888, and had the responsibility of organizing and making all the medical arrangements connected with the British Contingent to the Force to Suakim under Sir Francis Grenfell, K.C.B.

"Dr. Marston was a member of the Army Sanitary Commission since 1882, a member of the Military Medical Board at the India Office and Army Medical Department respectively, and for five years acted as President of the latter."

"The following is a list of his publications in the official Reports of the Army Medical Department :—Report on the Fevers of the Mediterranean, 1861 ; on Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, 1866 ; on Cholera, 1878 ; Enteric Fever, 1879 ; Medical and Sanitary Report, Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1882 ; Medical, Surgical, and Sanitary Notes and Memoranda, 1885 ; Report of the International Medical Congress, Washington, published by authority of the War Office, 1887 ; Description of Huts, designed by him, for Suakim and hot climates generally."

EXTRACTS FROM RECORD OF SERVICE WHILST IN INDIA, 1877-1882.

"Appointed Secretary to the Surgeon-General, British Forces, India, on 10th December, 1877. Appointed member of a Committee for fixing the best pattern Medical and Surgical Equipment for British Troops under the several conditions applicable to India."

"Compiled a précis of field service arrangements for the campaigns of 1879-80 and 1880-81, introducing, for the first time in India, the system of field and general hospitals on an improved plan, by which large savings were effected and greater efficiency secured."

"Drafted a General Order laying down specifically the manner in which the medical administration of the British and Indian Medical Services should be conducted during the Afghan campaigns."

"Inspected the hospitals, under the orders of the Surgeon-General, all along the Khyber route to Jellalabad, and subsequently those of the Kohat and Kurram line, resulting in many medical and sanitary suggestions being carried out."

"Appointed member of a Committee for considering the withdrawal of the troops from Afghanistan after the Treaty of Gundamak, in consequence of cholera having made its appearance on the Cabul-Khyber route. Mentioned in General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

"His services generally were brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India on the departure of Sir Thos. Crawford, K.C.B. (then Surgeon-General), for England."

"Dr. Marston had a high reputation as a physician."

"Compiled two valuable Reports on Enteric Fever, and one on Cholera, containing practical suggestions."

The following record of John Storey, who was a student in 1851-52, 1852-53, and 1854-55; became L.A.C. and M.R.C.S. in 1855; and was one of the signatories of the students' address to the lecturers in 1851, is copied from a return of the War Office, Medical Division, made on the request of Dr. Jeffery Allan Marston, and kindly sent to me by him :—

Mr. John Storey, late asst.-surgeon, A.M. Dept., entered the service as acting asst.-surgeon on 7th Dec., '55. His services were dispensed with on 31st Oct., '56, but he was re-appointed as asst. staff surgeon on 10th Mar., '57, his commission being antedated to 7th Dec., '55. He was an asst.-surgeon in the Rifle Brigade from 17th April, '57, to 7th Aug., '62, when he reverted to the staff.

He served yrs. 4, 11 mos., 16 days in the East Indies, *i.e.*, from 21st July, '57, to 6th July, '62, and his total service (home and abroad) amounts to yrs. 6, 11 m., 25 d.

He resigned his commission on 2nd Dec., '62, since which date this office has no further information regarding him.

T. W. C., Medical Division,
War Office, 19th October, 1889.

George Stewardson Brady, *facile princeps* of our students in Natural History, was a pupil of the School before the disruption in 1851, and continued his studies in the School afterwards connected with the University of Durham until 1853, when he passed the Apothecaries' Hall and the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was one of the signatories with Storey, Hutton, and other students to the address of confidence in the majority of the lecturers.

After having passed the usual examinations in London of M.R.C.S. and L.A.C. he settled to practise his profession in Sunderland in 1857. He was soon after appointed honorary medical officer of the Children's Hospital there, and on that institution being merged in the General Infirmary, he was elected a physician to the latter institution. He twice became President of the Sunderland Medico-Chirurgical Society, and afterwards President of the North of England Microscopical Society. To the former of these Societies, now extinct, he gave an address on the important subject of zymotic disease; and from 1859 to 1870 he communicated papers to the *British Medical Journal* and the *Medical Times and Gazette* on medical subjects.

Having continued to amass experience, he took in 1876 the degree of M.D. at the University of St. Andrews.

During boyhood, under his respected schoolmaster, the late Mr. John Storey, long well-known and esteemed in and around Newcastle as an educator of youth, he had his in-born love for natural history greatly fostered (Mr. Storey being then our chief local authority on botanical subjects), and in the midst of his after practice was able to devote all his spare time to the objects of his favourite hobby, namely, the lower and more obscure forms of animal life found in the ocean or in fresh water.

From about 1860 up to the present time he has issued a long series of original papers, monographs, dredging reports, etc., on the Algæ, the Echinodermata, the Entomostraca, Ostracoda, Copepoda, recent and fossil, etc.; Reports of the "Challenger" Expedition on Ostracoda and Copepoda; Reports of the Fishery Board of Scotland, of the British Association, philosophical essays, in all over eighty in number, some having been composed in company with other and kindred students. They appeared in most of the periodicals devoted to the different branches of natural history.

These papers were deemed of sufficient importance to have led to his having been elected in 1865 a corresponding member of the Zoological Society, and in 1876 a Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

In 1884 he was elevated to the celebrated, and by many coveted, scientific eminence of Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1889 had conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1875 he was appointed Professor of Natural History in the University of Durham College of Science in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a post which he now holds.

These his honours have been well earned and well deserved, and add lustre to the College in which his medical education was received.

Of one of its best students, John Dickinson, the College had in the year 1863, to mourn the early and untimely death. He was a native of Jarrow; born in March, 1832; received the whole of his medical education, from 1853-54 to the end of the winter session 1855; and gained a certificate of merit and a prize for Chemistry in 1854 in

the College; was a resident in Neville Hall, and became one of the earliest Bachelors of Medicine of the University in 1859.

He went out in 1861 full of high hope and promise to Central Africa as medical officer of the mission sent out by the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Dublin. He followed the mission and landed at Quillimane and penetrated inland alone through immense difficulties to Magomera, where he arrived on November 29th.

Through "The Story of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, by the Rev. Henry Rowley, M.A., London, 1866," the sufferings and endurance from the want of proper food, from famine and from all kinds of hardships and dangers, of that noble and gallant band of pioneers in the cause of religion and civilization, has been made generally known. Dickinson, though attacked by fever, was most assiduous in his anxious care of the members of the mission, and also of the numerous unhappy natives liberated from slavery by the mission.

Notwithstanding his bad health and an offer which was made to him of safe retreat from the pestilential and famine-stricken region, Magomera, in which, unfortunately, the mission was located, he refused to accept an escape for himself, unwilling to desert his friends, preferring like a true physician the post of duty though it were that of danger and of death.

A relapse of his attack of bilious remittent prostrated his already enfeebled frame, and he perished at Chibisa on the river Shiré, on the 17th of March, 1863, and was there interred. All honour to the brave and good!

On the 5th of May, 1865, the following circular was printed and distributed in Newcastle and district:—"The friends of the late John Dickinson, M.B., who lost his life in the discharge of his duties as medical officer to the Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, and Dublin Mission to Central Africa, are anxious to perpetuate his memory by establishing in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, in which he received his education, a Scholarship to be distinguished by his name, and a committee was formed to carry out this desirable object."

But John Dickinson was not the only example of such deeds mentioned in the Report of the Council of the College at the opening

of the session 1864-65; one of his intimate friends and fellow-students, William Thomas Carr, certificate of merit 1854-55, fell a victim to fever caught in Newcastle in the discharge of his arduous and dangerous duties as a medical officer of the Dispensary.

Dr. W. C. Arnison narrowly escaped the same fate.

THE DICKINSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

The friends of the late John Dickinson, M.B. Dunelm, Medical Officer of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, desirous of testifying their admiration for his character and their sorrow at his untimely death, subscribed a sum of money (£300), the annual interest of which amounting to £15 is to be awarded annually as "The Dickinson Memorial Scholarship."

The first examination for this took place on the 27th and 28th of July, 1864. The successful competitor, or first Dickinson Scholar was James Douglas Murray.

George Clark, born February 25th, 1838, in Newcastle, was a student in 1855-56, 1856-57, and 1857-58, passed the Apothecaries' Hall and the College of Surgeons in 1859. He had always had an overpowering desire to go to sea.

In 1860, after having creditably passed the examination of the Navy Board at Somerset House, he was commissioned and sent to the "Victory" at Portsmouth, and thence to Haslar Hospital as assistant-surgeon; thence was ordered to China and appointed by the Admiral at Hong Kong to the "Insolent" which was then fitting out there. In that ship he served for three years, and was stationed at Chee Foo at the end of the Taeping war; while there a battle occurred between the Chinese Royal army and the Taepings within range of the guns of the "Insolent," when the Captain sent some shells flying among the rebels who were routed; the night after Clark got a boat and some men with a lantern, picks and shovels, rowed ashore, and leaving two men with the boat, proceeded with the others to the battlefield, and there discovered the bodies of two European missionaries who had been slain and chopped to pieces.

He and the men hastily, "with their lantern dimly burning," dug a grave and buried the remains, all the while in danger of being attacked; having accomplished this charitable act they made the best of their way to their boat and got back safe to their ship.

It happened about that time that the surgeon of the English Embassy at Pekin died, and the Ambassador wrote to the Admiral at the China station, asking him to send a surgeon for the five months that would necessarily elapse before one could arrive from England. The Admiral at once sent Clark who was well received and honourably treated as *locum tenens* of the Ambassador's physician. At Pekin he got cold and had an attack of pneumonia.

On his return to Hong Kong he was appointed to the "Basilisk," 22 guns, which was ordered to Japan, and remained there for twelve or fourteen months. Had there a relapse of his pneumonia and was invalided home with severe cough; came to Newcastle, but could not rest there; made several applications to headquarters begging to be employed again in any climate, but without effect; went to live in London in lodgings, and after being three years on "retired" pay died there on April 23rd, 1873. Was buried in Norwood cemetery, where a memorial stone was erected by his father.

George McCoull, student 1854-55 and 1857-58, passed the College and Apothecaries' Hall.

During the Crimean war went out, like many other young surgeons wanting employment, to the Black Sea, and was appointed to act as one of the surgeons to the Turkish contingent.

Returned and settled in Ovington, where he married and eventually died.

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

The materials for the history of this College are very scanty, as it was only occasionally that I kept the prospectuses and other papers issued by the members of the College, but what I have I insert here, avoiding, as in the history of the College of Medicine in connection with the University of Durham, all irritating and anonymous matter that might tend to revive unpleasant recollections.

Of the private proceedings of this College I am quite and always have been entirely ignorant. I am only sorry that my information is so scanty.

After the disruption of the Newcastle School of Medicine and Surgery, and on the completion of the new building of the Barber-Surgeons' Company at the top of Victoria Street, Westmorland Road, in 1851, and the Council of the College of Medicine in connection with the Durham University declining to compete with the College of Practical Science for its possession, the latter occupied it, and therein the inaugural lecture by Sir John Fife, on the 1st of October, 1851, was delivered.

The first circular, I believe, issued by the above gentlemen, after stating, in the first two paragraphs, their views in regard to the disruption, went on in the third and last paragraphs, thus :—

Under these circumstances it has been determined to establish an efficient Medical School in Newcastle as a proprietary institution, and to add such branches of instruction as may render it useful to persons desirous of studying the various branches of practical science connected with the industry of the district.

A detailed prospectus containing particulars as to the price of shares and the advantages offered to proprietors as the governors will very shortly be forwarded; and we trust that the extended and popular basis of the proposed College, and the known punctuality of the elder lecturers, will enable you conscientiously to recommend it to the attention of gentlemen engaged in medical and scientific studies.

Signed on behalf of the Medical Lecturers.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
21st August, 1851.

WILLIAM DAWSON, M.D.
GEORGE ROBINSON, M.D.

The minority of the lecturers of the disrupted School of Medicine and Surgery, namely, W. Dawson, M.R.C.S., R. M. Glover, M.D.,

H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., W. Newton, M.R.C.S., who, soon after the disruption, were joined by Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S., George Robinson, M.D., T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., agreed to form a Medical School in Newcastle, and invited other friends to assist them, and in September, 1851, the following paper was issued setting forth the proposed staff, namely :—

Sir John Fife, *President*.

R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., *Treasurer*.

W. Dawson, M.D., Thomas A. Furness, M.R.C.S., *Registrars*.

George Robinson, M.D., *Honorary Secretary*.

COUNCIL.

The President, the Treasurer, the Registrars, and Secretary,
H. G. Potter, F.R.C.S., W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.

On the 5th of September, 1851, there was a preliminary meeting of gentlemen interested in the establishment of a College of Practical Science in Newcastle at the Farmers' Club Room; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., in the chair. Various resolutions were passed in favour of such an institution, the first was proposed by Henry Morton, Esq., and seconded by Sir John Fife; 2nd, by G. H. Ramsay, Esq., and seconded by R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq.; 3rd, by Saville J. C. Ogle, Esq., and seconded by J. B. Mason, Esq.; the 4th. by H. G. Potter, Esq., seconded by Alexander Stevenson, Esq.; the 5th, by W. H. Fife, Esq., and seconded by T. A. Furness, Esq.; the 6th, by George Robinson, M.D., and seconded by William Glover, Esq.

In 1852 was published the report of the Provisional Committee of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Practical Science for the year ending September, 1852.

The Provisional Committee consisted of forty-one gentlemen, the Treasurer being R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq.; the Honorary Secretaries, George Robinson, M.D., and Alexander G. Gray, Jun., Esq.; and at the end of the report were the proposed rules of the College, a copy of which I have.

This scheme of a College of Practical Science appears to have fallen through like Mr. Greenhow's scheme in 1832, to which it had some resemblance.

On the 13th of September the lecturers issued a leaflet setting forth their account of the disruption of the late School; this, like the corresponding "Brief Statement" of the other College, I suppress.

On the 27th, Dr. Sanderson put out a programme of lectures on Histology, to which all students were invited.

The first prospectus of the minority of lecturers was advertised in the local newspapers as under, the title of their College being

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The winter session will commence on the 1st October, 1851, and will embrace all the lectures required by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Apothecaries' Company of London.

Anatomy: General, Microscopic, and

Descriptive John Scott Sanderson, M.D., M.R.C.S.
Lond. and Edin., in place of R. B.
Sanderson.

Physiology G. Robinson, M.D.

Anatomical Demonstrations T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife,
M.R.C.S., T. T. Rowe, M.D., M.R.C.S.

Practice of Medicine R. M. Glover, M.D., F.R.S. Edin., G.
Robinson, M.D.

Practice of Surgery Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., H. G. Potter,
M.R.C.S., and W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.

Chemistry W. H. Dixon, late of the Royal College
of Chemistry, London.

The arrangements for the summer session of 1852, embracing lectures on Midwifery, Materia Medica, Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Botany, Practical Chemistry, Pathological Anatomy, Practical and Operative Surgery, with special courses on Mental Disorders and other important subjects, are now nearly completed, and will be announced in due season.

WM. DAWSON, M.D., }
GEO. ROBINSON, M.D., } *Secretaries.*

Before October 1st was issued an enlarged prospectus, which was advertised as follows:—

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

The names of Dr. Cogswell and Mr. Newton appear for the first time.

The winter session will commence on the 1st of October, 1851.

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	...	John Scott Sanderson, M.D., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S., W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., and George Robinson, M.D.
<i>Demonstrations</i>	...	...	The Lecturers on Anatomy and Assistants.
<i>Chemistry</i>	...	...	W. H. Dixon, late of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.
<i>Surgery</i>	...	...	Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., and W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	R. M. Glover, M.D., M.R.C.S. Edin.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	...	C. Cogswell, M.D., M.A., F.L.S.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	William Newton, M.R.C.S.
<i>Midwifery, &c.</i>	...	...	W. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Botany</i>	...	...	George Gibson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Physiological and Pathological Chemistry</i>	...	...	J. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	W. H. Dixon.
			WILLIAM DAWSON, M.D.,
			R. M. GLOVER, M.D.,
			} <i>Secretaries.</i>

A fourth announcement followed, as under :—

On October 1st, 1851, the Winter Session of the COLLEGE OF MEDICINE AND PRACTICAL SCIENCE began with an Introductory Lecture by Sir John Fife, Knt., in the new Barber-Surgeons' Hall, Victoria Street, Westmorland Road ; the staff of lecturers was as below :—

<i>Anatomy and Physiology</i>	...	...	John Scott Sanderson, M.D., M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S., R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., Geo. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Anatomical Demonstrations</i>	...	...	The Lecturers on Anatomy and Assistants.
<i>Practice of Medicine</i>	...	...	R. M. Glover, M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.S. Edin.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>	...	...	C. Cogswell, M.D., M.A., F.L.S.
<i>Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.

<i>Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	W. H. Dixon, late of the Royal College of Chemistry.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	...	...	...	...	W. Newton, M.R.C.S.
<i>Midwifery, &c.</i>	...	...	...	...	W. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Botany</i>	...	...	...	...	G. Gibson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Physiological and Pathological Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	J. Nicholson, M.R.C.S.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	W. H. Dixon.

SESSION 1852-53—WINTER.

The name of Mr. W. R. Shiell, M.R.C.S., does not recur, and I have no further trace of him.

The names of Messrs. McNay, T. A. Furness, and the Rev. Wm. Spencer, M.A., occur for the first time; those of Mr. J. S. Sanderson and Mr. J. Nicholson no longer reappear.

<i>Anatomy: General, Microscopic, and Descriptive</i>	...	...	...	...	W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S. W. Newton, M.R.C.S., Geo. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Physiology</i>	...	...	...	...	Geo. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Surgical Anatomy and Demonstra- tions</i>	...	...	...	...	T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S., T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i>	...	...	...	...	R. M. Glover, M.D., F.R.S. Edin., Geo. Robinson, M.D.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i>	...	...	...	...	Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., H. G. Potter, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	...	...	...	...	W. H. Dixon, late of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.

The Rev. W. Spencer, M.A., will direct the studies of gentlemen wishing to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special courses free to the students of the College will also be delivered during the winter by Dr. Dawson on the Pathology of the Uterus, and by Dr. Glover on the application of Chemistry to Hygiene.

Instruction in Modelling by Mr. Dinsdale. Dentist.

SESSION 1853—SUMMER.

The names of Mr. H. W. Watson, Dr. Bramwell, John Fenwick, Esq., Dr. B. Barkus, and S. W. Rayne are all new to the prospectus, but Dr. Barkus declared that his name was inserted without his leave.

Mr. Alexander George Gray, Jun., appears for the first time as co-Secretary with Dr. Robinson.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	W. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Botany and Vegetable Physiology</i> ...	H. W. Watson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., Geo. Gibson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	J. B. Bramwell, M.D., M.R.C.S., Dr. Glover, Toxicology; John Fenwick, Esq., Solicitor, Medico-legal questions regarding property.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Chas. Cogswell, B.A., M.D., Sec. Med. Soc. Lond., B. Barkus, M.D., M.R.C.S.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	W. H. Dixon, late of the Royal College of Chemistry, London.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S., S. W. Rayne, M.R.C.S.
<i>Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery</i> ...	Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Clinical Lectures on Mental Diseases</i>	Geo. Robinson, M.D.
	Dr. DAWSON, Medical Registrar.
	GEO. ROBINSON, M.D., } Honorary
	ALEX. GEO. GRAY, Jun., } Secretaries.

Dr. George Robinson, a native of Cumberland, was a pupil of Mr. John Fife in the year 1834; attended lectures in the School of Medicine and Surgery in 1836-37, 1837-38. From 1846-47 to 1849-50 was Lecturer on *Materia Medica and Therapeutics* in the College; was for four or five years Secretary to the Pathological Society, Newcastle, and a Vice-President for two years up to 1855. Afterwards became an M.D. of a Scotch University.

After the disruption of the School Dr. Robinson joined the College of Medicine and Practical Science in 1851 as Honorary Secretary, and became Lecturer therein, 1st, on Physiology; 2nd, on Practice of Physic and on Physiology; and 3rd, on Practice of Physic alone, but without the Secretaryship.

On the union of the Colleges Dr. Robinson became the colleague of Drs. Charlton and Embleton in the chair of Practice of Physic, and Secretary. He left Newcastle for London in 1863; went to Australia, and returning to Newcastle, died there soon after.

He wrote certain professional papers, of which I know only the two following, namely:—1st, “On certain points in the Mechanism and Physiology of the Circulation of the Blood,” 1844; 2nd, “On the Nature and Source of the Contents of the Foetal Stomach,” 1847; and an 8vo volume of 273 pages, “Contributions to the Physiology and Pathology of the Circulation of the Blood.” London: Longmans, etc., 1857.

Robert Mortimer Glover, M.D., F.R.S.E., and M.R.C.S.E., pursued his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated; was a native of South Shields, but resided in Newcastle when he began practice.

He joined the School of Medicine and Surgery in 1838–39 as Lecturer, first on Chemistry, and afterwards on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, up to the disruption in 1851. On this occurrence he formed part of the minority who established the College of Medicine and Practical Science, and held therein the chair of Principles of Practice of Physic from 1851 to 1853, when he left Newcastle for London, and there deceased.

Dr. Glover was a man of very considerable talent, and wrote a number of papers on medical and chemical subjects. Experimenting in conjunction with his friend and colleague, Dr. Robert Elliot, Lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics, he discovered chloroform; but to Dr. Jas. Y. Simpson, Lecturer on Midwifery, belonged the credit and renown of recognising and utilising the immense value of that subtile remedy and anæsthetic.

Dr. Glover also studied the allied compounds iodoform and bromoform, and predicted very beneficial effects from their employment in medicine, and these have been since in part realised.

After leaving this town, he published an 8vo volume on “Mineral Waters.”

THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

Introductory Lecture by George Robinson, M.D., October 3rd, 1853.

SESSION 1853–54—WINTER.

Anatomy: General, Comparative,

*and Descriptive W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S., Wm. Newton,
M.R.C.S.*

<i>Regional Anatomy and Demonstrations</i>	T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles and Practice of Physic</i> ...	Geo. Robinson, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Fellow of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society.
<i>Principles and Practice of Surgery</i> ..	Sir John Fife, F.R.C.S., H. G. Potter, F.R.C.S., W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Principles of Chemistry</i>	By a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, with whom the Committee are now in communication.

Instruction in the Art of Modelling, general and anatomical, by Mr. Dinsdale, Dentist.

The Rev. W. Spencer will direct the studies of gentlemen wishing to acquire a knowledge of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Medical Classics.

SUMMER, 1853 [should be 1854].

The name of Mr. John Scott Sanderson is replaced by that of Mr. R. B. Sanderson, Jun.

<i>Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children</i>	Wm. Dawson, M.D.
<i>Botany: General, Microscopic, and Physiological</i>	R. B. Sanderson, Jun.
<i>Medical Jurisprudence</i>	Wm. Dawson, M.D.; S. W. Rayne, M.R.C.S.
<i>Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i> ...	Chas. Cogswell, B.A., M.D., Secretary to the Medical Society of London, G. Gibson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
<i>Practical Chemistry</i>	By the Professor of Chemistry.
<i>Operative Surgery</i>	T. A. Furness, M.R.C.S., J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.

The use of the various appliances of Surgery will also be taught by S. W. Rayne, M.R.C.S.

<i>Pathology and Morbid Anatomy</i> ...	J. Nicholson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
<i>Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery</i> ...	J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.
<i>Chemistry and the Microscope applied to Practical Pathology</i>	John Nicholson, M.R.C.S.

The Exhibition of £20 was awarded at the end of the summer session, 1853, to Mr. John Rowell, and a Second Prize to Mr. G. H. Lockey.

Hospital Practice at the Infirmary, and Clinical Lectures.

Museums open daily.

Perpetual Ticket for Lectures, Forty Guineas.

GEORGE ROBINSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

In a later issue of this prospectus, Dr. Zenner was the Lecturer on Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

In addition to the regular courses, special lectures, free to the students of the College, will be delivered on the following subjects :—

On the Pathology of the Uterus Dr. Dawson.

On the Application of Chemistry to Hygiene ... Dr. Glover.

An Exhibition of £20 will be awarded at the end of the summer session of 1853 to the student who shall pass the best examination in all the medical Sciences.

Hospital Practice, Twelve Months, Seven Guineas; Perpetual, 17 Guineas.

Museums open daily to Students.

Perpetual Ticket to Lectures, Forty Guineas.

Prospectuses of the Mining Department and other information may be obtained on application to the Secretaries at the College, Rye Hill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

GEORGE ROBINSON, M.D., }
ALEX. GEO. GRAY, Jun., } Honorary Secretaries.

In August, 1855, the following prospectus was sent out :—

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir John Fife, *President*.

The Council the same as in 1851.

The lectures in this department are recognised by the University of London, the Royal College of Surgeons of London, and the Worshipful Company of Apothecaries.

The winter session will commence on Monday, October 1st, 1855, when the Introductory Lecture will be delivered by R. B. Sanderson, Jun., Esq., at eight p.m. precisely.

The distribution of prizes for the last session will take place immediately after the lecture.

SUMMER SESSION, 1856.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women

and Children Wm. Dawson, M.D.

Botany: General, Microscopic, and

Physiological Mr. R. B. Sanderson, Jun.

Medical Jurisprudence George Robinson, M.D., S. W. Rayne,
M.R.C.S.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics ... W. Newton, M.R.C.S., and G. Gibson,
M.R.C.S.

Practical Chemistry By the Lecturers on Chemistry.

Operative Surgery T. A. Furness, F.R.C.S.

Pathology and Morbid Anatomy ... J. Nicholson, M.R.C.S., L.S.A.
Clinical Ophthalmic Surgery ... J. B. Fife, M.R.C.S.

Chemistry and the Microscope applied to Practical Pathology during the ensuing winter.

Hospital Practice at the Infirmary.

A gold medal for general proficiency was awarded at the end of the winter session to Mr. J. S. Gray, and silver medals to Mr. Morland Hocken and Mr. W. Callender. The Anatomy prizes were also awarded. At the end of summer session, 1856, medals and honorary certificates will be awarded in each class.

GEORGE ROBINSON, M.D., Honorary Secretary.

SESSION 1857-58—WINTER.

LECTURES.

Dr. Cogswell's name is withdrawn.

The names of Messrs. Preston, Stainthorpe, and Craster appear for the first time, and Dr. Glover's name no longer appears.

Anatomy: General, Comparative,

Microscopic and Descriptive ... Thos. A. Furness, F.R.C.S., and W. Newton, M.R.C.S.

For Junior Students a Course of

Lectures on Osteology ... W. Preston, M.R.C.S., and G. F. Stainthorpe, M.R.C.S.

Regional Anatomy and Demonstrations ...

T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S. Edin.

Principles and Practice of Medicine ...

Geo. Robinson, M.D., M.R.C.P., and Fellow Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Principles and Practice of Surgery W. H. Fife, M.R.C.S.

Principles of Chemistry ... Alex. G. Gray, Jun., Esq., F.G.S.,
T. Craster, L.S.A.

Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Medical Classics ...

Rev. W. Spencer, M.A.

List of students of the College of Medicine and Practical Science from its commencement in 1851 to 1857, when the two Colleges were united; the names are taken from the preceding prospectuses, the only sources of information available.

John Rowell.

Hugh McLean.

J. S. Gray.

*John Watson.

G. H. Lockey.

*Thomas Gibbon.

M. Hocken.

*H. D. Ward, Jun.

W. Callender.

*J. Hawthorn.

*Newbiggin Kent.

The names marked thus * are those of students who joined the united Colleges.

The last prospectus of this College, namely, that of 1856-57 is not in my collection of papers.

As already stated at page 65, peace having been offered in 1857 by this College, was at once accepted by the other, and the terms of amalgamation having been amicably arranged by Dr. Greenhow and Dr. Humble on one side, and Dr. Robinson and Mr. Sanderson on the other, the two Colleges were incorporated together and the Museums united.

These proceedings were ratified in Convocation of the University, as stated at page 66, afterwards the prospectus of the united Colleges was issued, and on October 1st, 1857, began their first session, and the College of Medicine and Practical Science became a thing of the past, page 67.



APPENDIX.

Herein are given:—

- 1st. The names of the Lecturers who were recipients of Honorary Degrees in Arts and Medicine in the University of Durham.
- 2nd. The names of the Graduates in Medicine of the University, and the dates of their graduation, from 1856, when graduation began, to 1872.
- 3rd. Table I., showing the number of students attending the classes of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine and Surgery from 1834 to 1843, inclusive of those during the years 1832-33 and 1833-34, and the new men in each session.
- 4th. Table II., the number attending the sessions from 1843-44 to 1850, and new men in each session.
- 5th. Table III., the same from 1851-52 to 1872-73 inclusive.
- 6th. The total number of new men in the above three tables.
- 7th. The names of the University Scholars and Exhibitioners; of the College Exhibitioners and the Certificated for Merit; the College Prizemen; the Silver Medallists; and the same with Certificates of Honour; from 1853 to the end of Session 1872-73, with dates.

LIST OF LECTURERS, RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES IN
ARTS AND MEDICINE, FROM 1852 UP TO 1869.

May, 1852.	T. E. Headlam, M.D. Edin., President	...	...	M.D.
May, 1853.	D. Embleton, M.D. Pisa	...	...	M.D.
"	E. Charlton, M.D. Edin.	...	...	M.D.
"	T. Humble, M.D. St. Andrews	...	...	M.D.
June, 1856.	T. Richardson, Ph.D. Giessen	...	...	M.A.
June, 1857.	Sir John Fife, Knt., F.R.C.S.	...	...	M.A.
"	S. M. Frost, M.R.C.S.	...	...	M.A.

June, 1859.	Chas. Gibson, M.D. St. Andrews	...	...	...	M.D.
"	Donald Mackintosh, M.D. Edin.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	Geo. Robinson, M.D.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	W. Dawson, M.D. St. Andrews	...	...	...	M.D.
"	G. Y. Heath, M.B. Lond.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	C. J. Gibb, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	S. M. Frost, M.A.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	Wm. Robinson, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	J. S. Pearse, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	R. H. Wilson, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	T. F. McNay, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
June, 1862.	A. S. Donkin, M.D. Edin.	...	...	...	M.D.
"	W. Murray, M.R.C.S.	...	...	...	M.D.
June, 1869.	A. Freire-Marreco	...	...	...	M.A.

LIST OF GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY UP TO 1870.

L.M. DUNELM.

1856.	William Young.	1865.	Thomas Hall Redwood.
"	John Dickinson.	1866.	George Cuthbert Gilchrist.
"	Thomas Thompson Pyle.	1867.	Scudamore Kydley Powell.
1857.	John Jeffrey Faulder.	"	Frederick William Newcombe.
"	William Christopher Arnison.	1868.	Robert Clark Newton.
1861.	Robert Foreman Cook.	1869.	James Douglas Murray.
1862.	John Smith Bootiman.	"	Frederick Seagrave Higgs.

M.C. DUNELM.

1861.	William Young.	1867.	Scudamore Kydley Powell.
1862.	John Smith Bootiman.	1868.	Robert Clark Newton.
1866.	George Cuthbert Gilchrist.	1869.	James Douglas Murray.
1867.	Frederick Wm. Newcombe.	"	Frederick Seagrave Higgs.

M.B. DUNELM.

1858.	William Young.	1862.	Robert Foreman Cook.
1859.	John Dickinson.	1866.	Thomas Hall Redwood.
"	Thomas Thompson Pyle.	1868.	George Cuthbert Gilchrist.
1860.	John Jeffrey Faulder.	"	Frederick William Newcombe.
"	William Christopher Arnison.	1870.	James Douglas Murray.

M.D. DUNELM.

1861.	William Young.	1867.	Thomas Hall Redwood.
"	Thomas Thompson Pyle.	1869.	Frederick William Newcombe.
1862.	William Christopher Arnison.		

TABLE I.

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE YEARS 1834-35 TO 1843-44, INCLUDING
THOSE OF THE YEARS PRELIMINARY, VIZ., 1832-33 AND 1833-34.

Compiled from the Registration Book, Vol. I.

Sessions, inclusive of those in 1832 and 1833.	Total Students in Classes.	New Students.	Sessions.	Total Students in Classes.	New Students.
1834-35	29	22	1839-40	32	14
1835-36	26	...	1840-41	30	21
1836-37	24	21	1841-42	34	13
1837-38	24	6	1842-43	38	10
1838-39	30	15	...	...	...
	133	64		134	58

64 + 58 = 122 students, new.

133 + 134 = 267 students attending classes.

TABLE II.

ACCOUNT OF THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE OF
THE NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, FROM
THE WINTER SESSION, 1843-44, TO THE SUMMER SESSION, 1850.

From the MS. of Dr. Dawson, the Secretary.

Sessions.	No. of Students.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" Winter Session, 1843-44 ...	22 "	...	Cash 141 6 11
Summer " 1844 ...	18	52 10 0	119 0 6
Winter " 1844-45 ...	19	188 7 6	167 0 10
Summer " 1845 ...	14	29 2 6	118 13 10
Winter " 1845-46 ...	25	384 2 0	123 8 8½
Summer " 1846 ...	17	69 8 6	91 4 2
Winter " 1846-47 ...	23	210 15 0	94 9 1
Summer " 1847 ...	15	42 4 0	145 12 8
Winter " 1847-48 ...	21	241 9 0	149 18 7
Summer " 1848 ...	18	56 14 0	252 4 10½
Winter " 1848-49 ...	19	185 7 0	146 11 0
Summer " 1849 ...	8	27 6 0	71 9 11
Winter " 1849-50 ...	21	189 10 0	115 12 7
Summer " 1850 ...	12	due 165 18 0	...

The number of new students in the above years was 79. Thus, in 1843-44 there were 7; in 1844-45, 9; in 1845-46, 14; in 1846-47, 13; in 1847-48, 6; in 1848-49, 10; in 1849-50, 13; in 1850-51, 7; making a total of students attending the classes, counting 20 for session 1850-51, 272, and of these there were as above of new men 79.

TABLE III.

NUMBERS OF STUDENTS FOR 23 SESSIONS, FROM 1850 TO 1873.
Compiled from the Registration Book.

SESSION.	WINTER.	SUMMER.	CHEMISTRY.	PHARMACY.	ARTS.
1851-52	19	11	...	...	...
1852-53	20	18	4	...	...
1853-54	25	22	4	...	...
1854-55	31	23	6	...	...
1855-56	38	24	1	...	...
1856-57	31	20	1	...	...
1857-58	56	39	...	...	...
1858-59	56	36	2	...	...
1859-60	58	37	1	...	...
1860-61	59	39	4	...	...
1861-62	55	43	...	...	...
1862-63	41	31	...	...	...
1863-64	40	28	...	...	...
1864-65	51	37	2	...	...
1865-66	45	30	...	...	...
1866-67	51	45	3	...	...
1867-68	45	34	...	...	...
1868-69	38	31	...	...	...
1869-70	45	39	...	6	...
1870-71	56	47	2	8	10
1871-72	58	50	6	6	7
1872-73	46	51	...	7	2

In the above table, No. III., the number of new students was 396, which, together with 79 from Table II. and 122 from Table I., make a total of students amounting to 597, who have entered and got their education in the School and College from 1832 up to 1872-73.

From these tables we find that in No. I. the number of students during the nine years tabulated had gradually increased, *i.e.*, from 13 to 38; that in No. II. it had fallen, being, on the average, for winter 21, and for the summer 14, whereas by Table III. the winter average was 42 and the summer average 32, the numbers in the last table being rather more than twice the number of those in Table No. II.

In Table III. we see that the numbers had varied from 19 in winter and 11 in summer to 46 in winter and 51 in summer, and that Pharmaceutical and Arts students had been added to the Medical and the Chemical.

SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, PRIZES, AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR, FROM 1851 TO 1872 INCLUSIVE.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARS.

Scholarship tenable for four years; annual value, £25.

1853. T. T. Pyle.	1865. No candidate.
1856. W. C. Arnison.	1866. { Dudley Eglinton.
1857. Evan Thompson.	{ Charles Gibson.
1858. John Hope.	1867. R. W. Young.
1859. W. R. Coward.	1868. Michael Hodgson.
1860. A. O. Haslewood.	1869. John Murray.
1861. G. C. Gilchrist.	1870. T. Lindsay.
1862. W. C. Newcombe.	1871. John B. Emmerson.
1863. W. J. Davison.	1872. Motherwell Duggan.
1864. F. S. Higgs.	

DICKINSON MEMORIAL SCHOLARS.

Annual value, £15.

1868. James Douglas Murray.	1871. W. T. Kay.
1869. George Rowell.	1872. Auburn Wilkinson.
1870. John Teasdale Clarke.	

UNIVERSITY EXHIBITIONERS.

1859. 1st. Robert E. Huntley.	1861. 1st. W. Cannon.
2nd. Henry Hume.	2nd. Thos. Hepple.
3rd. Richard Bangay.	3rd. John Hedley.
1860. 1st. John A. Haslewood.	1862. 1st. T. Creighton.
2nd. Chas. H. Biddle.	2nd. G. S. Thompson.
3rd. { Jon. Dalglish } equal.	3rd. H. W. Newton.
{ Thos. Hepple }	

COLLEGE EXHIBITIONERS.

1852. George Stewardson Brady.	1855. James Richard Lownds.
1853. George Lowrey.	1856. Wm. Thos. Carr.
1854. Jeffery Allan Marston.	1857. Robert S. Peart.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

GENERAL.	DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.
1852. George Lowrey.	1854. T. T. Pyle.
„ Wm. Green.	„ John Dickinson.
„ Chas. C. Dixon.	„ G. F. H. Lafargue.
1853. John Storey.	
1854. Jonathan Dickinson.	CHEMISTRY.
„ Jas. L. Rea.	1854. W. T. Carr.
1855. John Storey.	1855. R. S. Peart.
„ W. T. Carr.	
1856. R. S. Peart.	

COLLEGE PRIZES.

GENERAL.	CHEMISTRY— <i>continued</i> .
1854. Jas. R. Lownds.	1860-61. Winter Session—
„ John Brown Donaldson.	H. E. Armstrong.
CHEMICAL.	1861. Summer Session—
1853. Henry Bowman Brady.	G. S. Thompson.
1854. John B. Donaldson.	1861-62. Winter Session—
„ John Dickinson.	J. M. Pringle.
1855. W. C. Arnison.	1862. Summer Session—
„ Jos. L. Newbiggin.	Robt. Lightfoot.
DESCRIPTIVE ANATOMY.	1862-63. G. C. Gilchrist.
1854. John B. Donaldson.	Certificate of Merit—
CHEMISTRY.	T. J. Fawcitt.
1858-59. Winter Session—	MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.
1st. Charles Martin.	1862. H. W. Wright.
2nd. { R. Bangay.	1863. Herbert Ridley.
W. Cannon.	BOTANY.
1859. Summer Session—	1859. Richard Bangay.
G. M. Brumwell.	1861. 1st. John Hedley.
1859-60. Winter Session—	2nd. H. E. Armstrong.
1st. Jonathan Dalglish.	1862. 1st. T. Creighton.
2nd. John Hedley.	2nd. Herbert Ridley.
1860. Summer Session—	
John Hedley.	

SILVER MEDALS.

WINTER SESSION, 1863-64.

Anatomy—Robert Barker.
Physiology—G. C. Gilchrist.
Dissections—T. E. Stainthorpe.
Chemistry—J. D. Bush.
Surgery—Herbert Ridley.
Medicine—Herbert Ridley.

WINTER SESSION, 1864-65.

Anatomy—J. D. Bush.
Physiology—J. D. Bush.
Dissections—No competition.
Surgery—G. C. Gilchrist.
Medicine—G. C. Gilchrist.

SUMMER SESSION, 1864.

Botany—J. M. Pringle.
Materia Medica—F. W. Newcombe.
Midwifery—G. C. Gilchrist.
Medical Jurisprudence—T. J. Fawcitt.

SUMMER SESSION, 1865.

Chemistry—J. D. Bush.
Botany—R. Laing.
Materia Medica—Douglas Murray
Midwifery—T. O. Wood.
Medical Jurisprudence—G. C. Gilchrist.
Pathological Anatomy—G. C. Gilchrist.

SILVER MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES OF HONOUR.

WINTER SESSION, 1865-66.

Anatomy—1st, R. Laing.
 2nd, T. O. Wood.
 3rd, J. W. Barkas.
Physiology—R. Laing.
Dissections—1st, R. Laing.
 2nd, T. O. Wood.
 3rd, J. W. Barkas.
Chemistry—James Gordon Black.
Surgery—1st, J. D. Bush.
 2nd, F. W. Newcombe.
 3rd, G. Longbotham.
Medicine—F. W. Newcombe.

WINTER SESSION, 1866-67.

Anatomy—1st, George Rowell.
 2nd, Thomas Benson.
 3rd, John Dixon.
Physiology—1st, Thomas Benson.
 2nd, John Dixon.
 3rd, Thomas Taylor.
Dissections—None awarded.
Chemistry—L. S. Halket.
Surgery—1st, F. W. Newcombe.
 2nd, R. C. Newton.
 3rd, J. E. Brogden.
Medicine—N. C. Newton.

SUMMER SESSION, 1866.

Practical Chemistry—G. Rowell.
Botany—1st, G. Rowell.
 2nd, F. S. Higgs.
Materia Medica—1st, F. S. Higgs.
 2nd, G. Rowell.
 3rd, J. G. Black.
Midwifery—R. Laing.
Medical Jurisprudence—G. Bolton.
Pathological Anatomy—
 1st, C. H. D. Drury.
 2nd, R. C. Newton.
 3rd, F. W. Newcombe.

SUMMER SESSION, 1867.

Practical Chemistry—None awarded.
Botany—A. Wilkinson.
Materia Medica—A. Wilkinson.
Midwifery—1st, F. Rowell.
 2nd, F. S. Higgs.
Medical Jurisprudence—None awarded.
Pathological Anatomy—T. O. Wood.

WINTER SESSION, 1867-68.

- Anatomy*—1st, J. T. Clarke.
 2nd, W. H. Stewart.
Physiology—1st, J. T. Clarke.
 2nd, W. H. Stewart.
Dissections—1st, T. Lyle.
 2nd, J. Urquhart.
 3rd, J. L. Crisp.
Chemistry—W. T. Kay.
Surgery—1st, J. W. Blandford.
 2nd, R. Laing.
Medicine—1st, R. Laing.
 2nd, W. J. Barkas.

WINTER SESSION, 1868-69.

- Anatomy*—1st, Samuel Wilson.
 2nd, Fred. McCollah.
 3rd, W. Johnson.
Physiology—Auburn Wilkinson.
Dissections—1st, Samuel Wilson.
 2nd, F. McCollah.
Surgery—John T. Clarke.
Medicine—1st, John T. Clarke.
 2nd, John Dixon.

WINTER SESSION, 1870-71.

- Anatomy*—1st, Wm. Johnson.
 2nd, J. R. Murray.
 3rd, J. J. Johnson.
Physiology—W. A. Kennedy.
Dissections—None awarded.
Surgery—W. T. Kay.
Medicine—1st, W. T. Kay.
 2nd, Auburn Wilkinson.
Chemistry—M. H. Robson.
Pharmacy—None awarded.

SUMMER SESSION, 1868.

- Practical Chemistry*—
Botany—
Materia Medica— } None awarded.
Midwifery—W. T. Kay.
Medical Jurisprudence—F. S. Higgs.
 Certificate—G. Rowell.
Pathological Anatomy—W. J. Barkas.

SUMMER SESSION, 1869.

- Chemistry*—None awarded.
Pharmacy—Henry Melhuish.
Practical Chemistry—C. W. Wilson.
Botany—1st, John Murray.
 2nd, James Smith.
Materia Medica—1st, John Murray.
 2nd, Wm. Johnson.
Midwifery—W. L. Emmerson.
Medical Jurisprudence—S. Wilson.
Pathological Anatomy—
 W. L. Emmerson } equal.
 T. A. Dodd

LECTURERS' PRIZES.

- Physics*—Thomas Dove.
Chemistry—Wm. Blench.

WINTER SESSION, 1869-70, is wanting.

SUMMER SESSION, 1871.

- Practical Chemistry*—None awarded.
Botany—D. L. Irvine.
Materia Medica—1st, J. H. Callender.
 2nd, Andrew Arnold.
Midwifery—W. T. Maddison.
Medical Jurisprudence—
 1st, Wm. Bennett.
 2nd, John Murray.
 3rd, T. H. Dodd.
Pathological Anatomy—T. C. Beatty.

WINTER SESSION, 1871-72.

Anatomy—1st, J. Geo. Tindle.

2nd, A. Arnold.

Physiology—A. Arnold.*Dissections*—None awarded.*Surgery*—T. A. Dodd.*Medicine*—Samuel Wilson.

<i>Chemistry</i>	} None awarded.
<i>Pharmacy</i>	

SUMMER SESSION, 1872.

Practical Chemistry—None awarded.*Botany*—S. Braithwaite.*Materia Medica*—W. H. Robson.*Therapeutics*—W. J. Wood.*Midwifery*—1st, Ralph Young.

2nd, J. R. Murray.

Medical Jurisprudence—None awarded.*Pathological Anatomy*—J. R. Murray.

