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HISTORY OF THE  
LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION

IN SPECIAL RELATION TO  
THE QUESTION OF THE LEASE

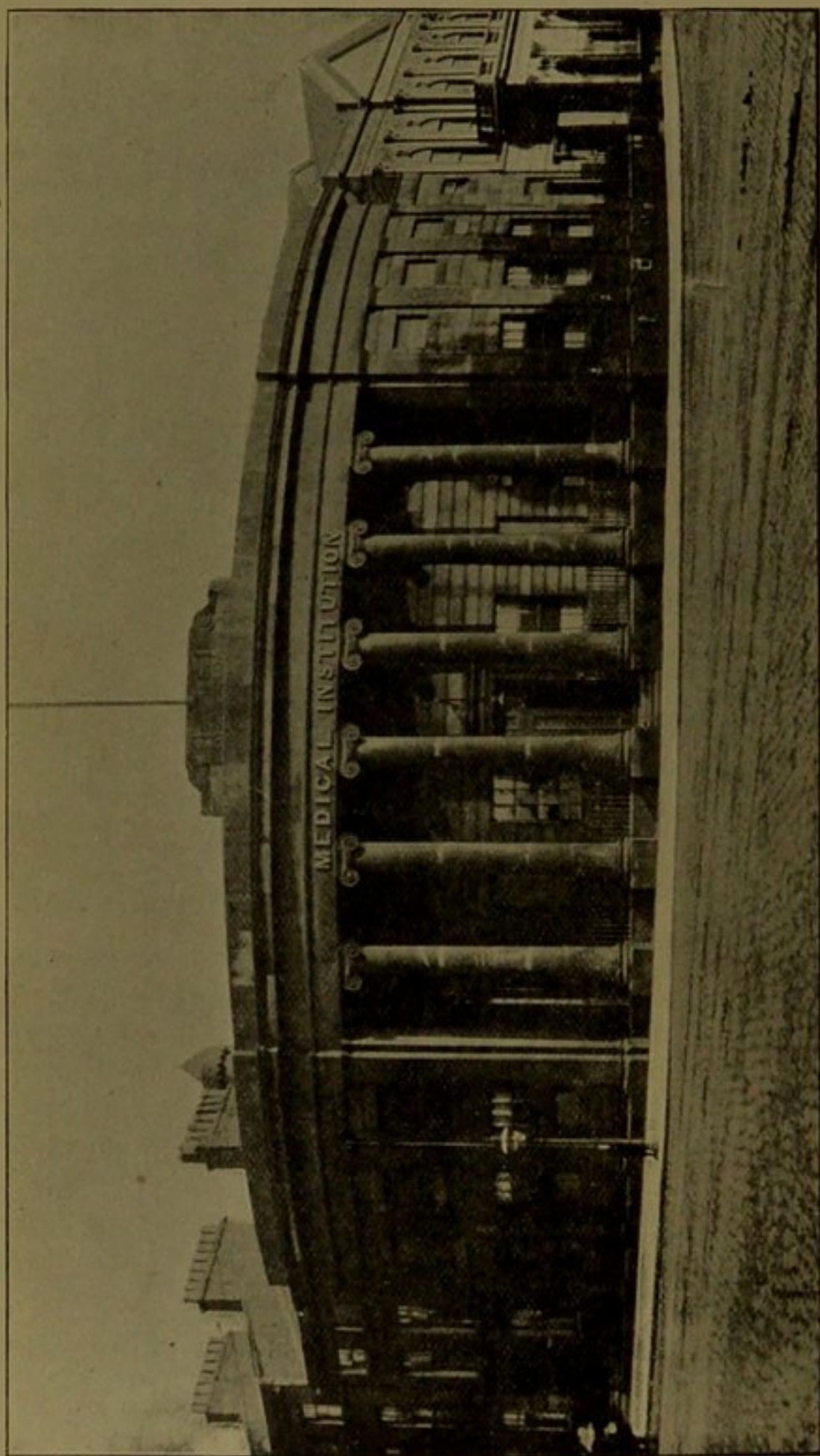




HISTORY OF THE  
LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION







The Liverpool Medical Institution.





# HISTORY OF THE LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION

IN SPECIAL RELATION TO

## THE QUESTION OF THE LEASE.<sup>1</sup>

By THOMAS H. BICKERTON.

[Read, at the request of the Council, at a meeting of the Medical Institution, March 3rd, 1904, and published in accordance with a resolution of that meeting.]

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THE Liverpool Medical Library, which afterwards was amalgamated with the present Liverpool Medical Institution, had its origin in the three Surgeons attached to the Liverpool Infirmary—Mr Henry Park, Mr John Lyon, and Mr Edward Allanson—deciding about 1770 to purchase new medical publications jointly, and to divide the books at the end of the year, "so as to avoid the expense of each buying separately books which were not worth a second perusal." But before any books had been bought the Physicians of the Infirmary proposed to enter into the plan, and suggested that the books should be deposited in the Infirmary, and form the nucleus of a Medical Library. A little later the Physicians and Surgeons of the Liverpool Dispensary joined in the scheme, the books becoming the property of the Medical Officers of the two Charities.

The importance of such a reference library was soon felt,

<sup>1</sup> The historical facts and information have been mostly obtained from the Minute Books and from the valuable papers by the late Drs Henry Park, John Rutter, and Robert Gee, in the Library of the Institution, while copies of the Leases have been kindly provided by the Town Clerk (E. R. Pickmere, Esq.).



and the desire of the Liverpool Practitioners to enjoy the benefits of this collection of books led to a meeting—held at the Union Coffee-House, October 7th, 1779—of “Gentlemen of the Faculty attending the Publick Infirmary and Dispensary of Liverpool.” At this meeting it was resolved “that a Medical Library be instituted by subscription, under the name of the Liverpool Medical Library, to the advantages of which gentlemen of this town and neighbourhood—two-mile radius—who choose to subscribe shall be admitted, but no person of a different profession.”

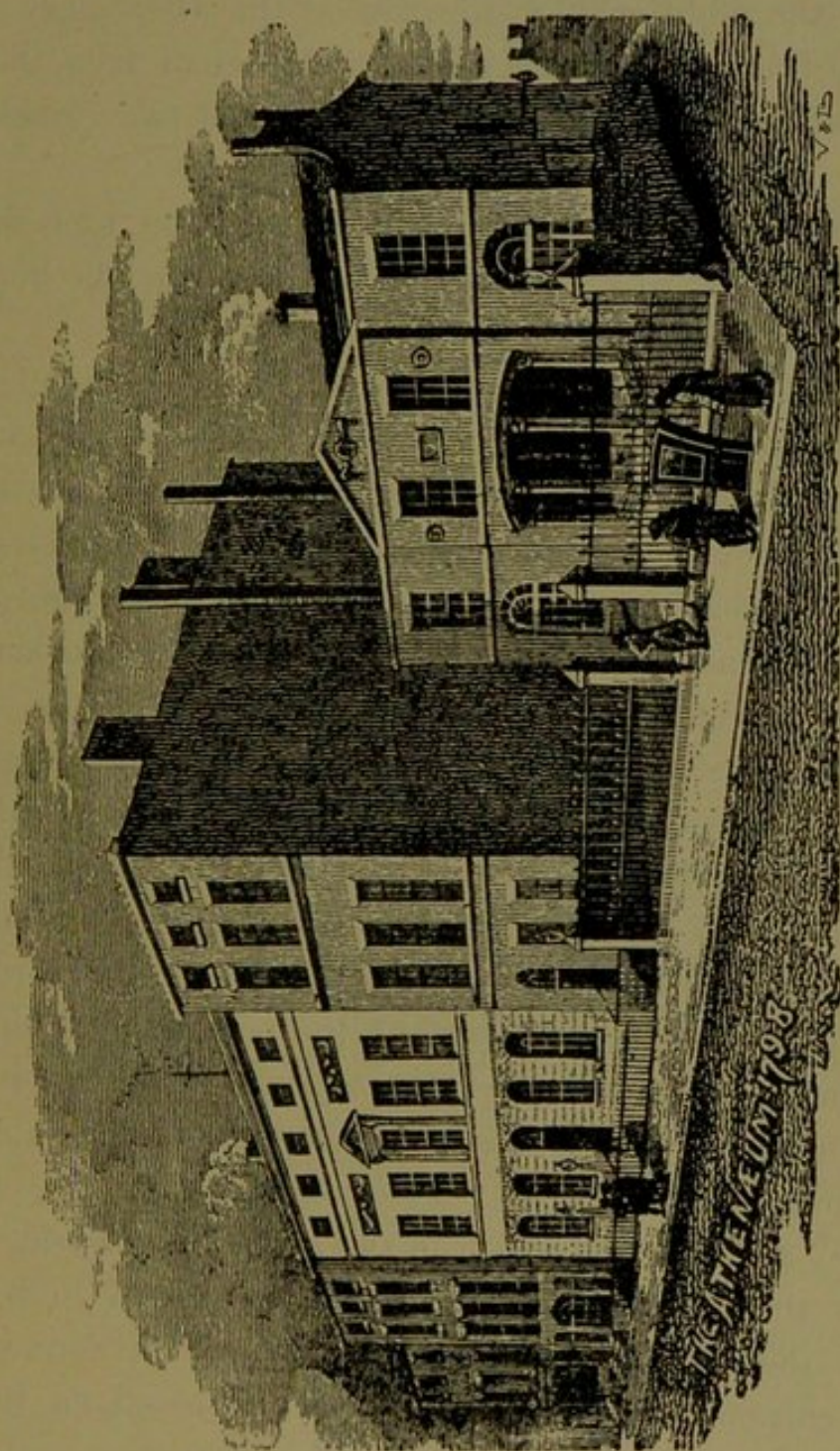
The books were to be kept at the Infirmary, under the care of the Apothecary: the subscribers were not to read in the Library, but might have any book by sending for it between 9 and 11 a.m., except Sunday. The Medical Officers of the Infirmary and Dispensary—in consideration of having founded the Library—were to be a perpetual Committee of Management; the subscription was to be half a guinea, in advance; and meetings were to be quarterly. The original founders of the Library relinquished all claim to the existing books; new subscribers were to have no property in the Library; and if ever the Society was dissolved, the proceeds from the sale of the books were to be equally divided between the Infirmary and the Dispensary.

The books were originally kept at the Infirmary, then situated at Shaw's Brow—site of St George's Hall—and after several years they were moved to the Dispensary, then in Church Street, next door but one to the Athenæum.<sup>1</sup> The reason given for the removal was, that Shaw's Brow was not sufficiently central.

In 1800, July 12th, the Medical Officers of the two Charities relinquished their right to perpetual management, which up to that period had been in their hands; the new management was to consist of a Committee of seven gentlemen selected by ballot from the body of subscribers; the President and

<sup>1</sup> The accompanying illustration has been kindly lent by the Committee of the Athenæum.





The Athenæum,  
1798.

Residence  
of G. Case.

Dispensary.

Church Street, Liverpool, 1798.



Treasurer were to be selected by the Committee; meetings were to be monthly—as a matter of fact, five or six months often passed without a meeting being held—the subscription a guinea; lay members were to be admitted, and Mr James Dawson—the additional Apothecary at the Dispensary—was appointed Librarian, and “for his trouble shall have the free use of the books, and receive a compliment of two guineas per annum.”

In 1804, February, it was resolved that “the Librarian be not permitted to deliver any books but between the hours of 9 and 10 in the morning.”

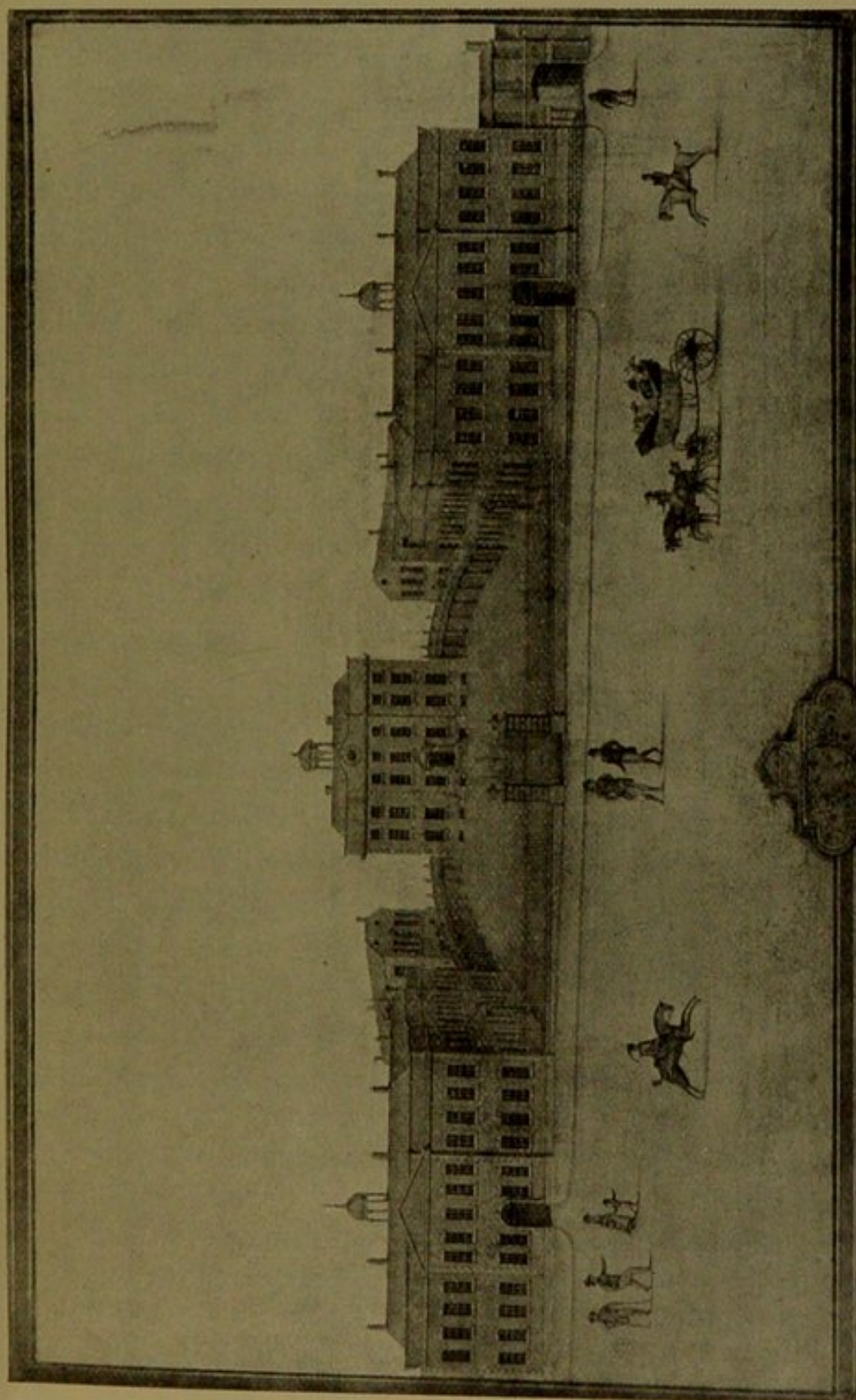
In 1805, October 21st, it was found that the Library could not be continued on the then existing plan, and it is recorded that “any gentleman wishing to consult a number of books on any subject may send to the Librarian to know at what hour of the evening it will be convenient to him to attend to give the subscriber that accommodation” (in Church Street).

In 1806 a special meeting was held “to take into consideration the propriety of allowing the Liverpool Medical and Physical Society to hold their sittings in the Library Room, and to limit the time for keeping the books”; and in the same year, August 11th, it was resolved “that this Library be removed to a room on some part of the premises belonging to the Infirmary, as soon as such a room can be built, provided permission can be obtained from the Trustees of the Infirmary for that purpose.”

In 1807 an important epoch in the history is reached, for in this year the Trustees of the Infirmary resolved to build a room for the Library over the archway which formed the patients' entrance to the Infirmary,<sup>1</sup> then situated on the site of St George's Hall, Shaw's Brow, for which a part—not half—of the cost was subscribed by the subscribers to the Library, and the remainder was found by the Trustees. In

<sup>1</sup> The original—a water-colour drawing, not dated—of this illustration is in the possession of Mr Robert A. Bickersteth, who kindly permitted a reproduction.





Front view of Liverpool Infirmary facing Shaw's Brow, now William Brown Street. The Library Room, built over Archway of Patients' Entrance, is seen on the right.



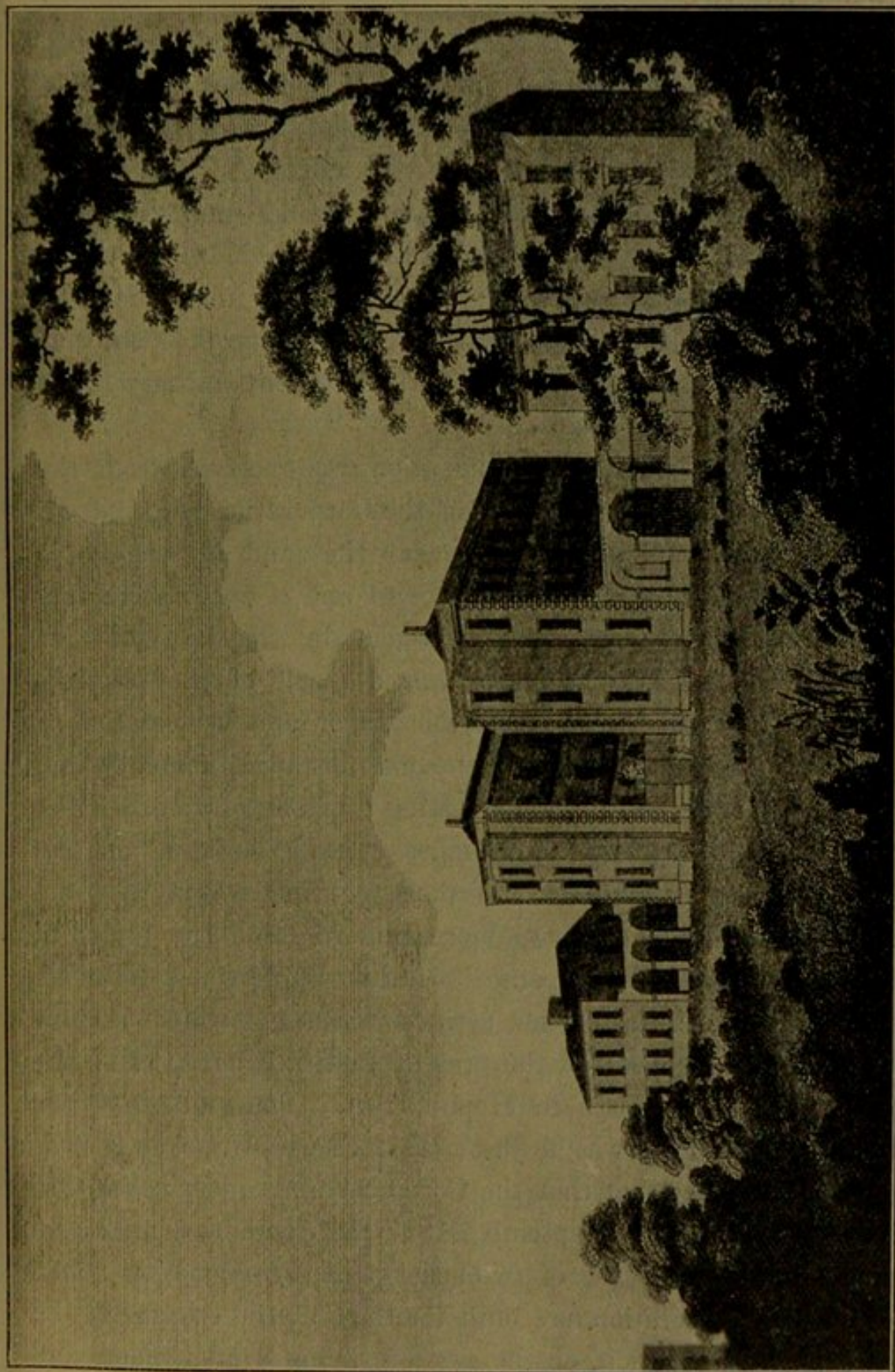
December of the same year the Library Committee met in the "New Room, Shaw's Brow," and resolved "that the books be removed from the Church Street Dispensary any fine day next week, and that they be placed against the north wall of the new premises."

In 1808 Mr Park drew up a short "History of the Origin and Constitution of the Library," which every old and new member was required to sign, but to which document only four signatures are to be found attached.

For the next fourteen years (1808 to 1822) the Medical Library—as a Society—could scarcely be said to flourish. At the Annual Meetings, two, three, four, or five members alone put in an appearance, and adjournments in order to obtain a quorum were not infrequent. In 1812 Mr Dawson was elected President for the first time, and in the same year a Mr McCulloch, who had a sum of money in hand which belonged to a Medical Society referred to as "the late Medical Society," but of which there are no records, was directed to pay it to the Treasurer of the Medical Library, a step which foreshadowed the influence in future to be exercised by the Medical Institution upon the scheme. From July 1819 to January 1822 no minutes were entered, and in the latter year (1822) the following circular was, at the instance of the unusually large number of eight members present at the meeting, sent out to the Faculty:—

"Sir,—The Committee of the Liverpool Medical Library having with considerable regret perceived that this very valuable Institution has of late been gradually losing that support which it deserves, take the liberty of inviting professional men to discuss a measure which has been proposed for rendering the Library more generally useful by the circulation of new books, and by reserving to the subscriber a property in them. For this purpose they have appointed a general meeting of the Faculty, to be held in the Library, over the Infirmary Gateway, Shaw's Brow, on Thursday, 14th February, at 2 o'clock,





Back view of Infirmary and Gardens from St John's Lane, 1790. (From Binn's Collection in Liverpool Public Library.)



where you are earnestly requested to attend.—R. MARWOOD, *Secretary.*"

Twenty-eight gentlemen attended the meeting. They vetoed the proposed Circulating Book System, adhered to the old constitution, and recommended that the Library should be opened for three hours each day—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., except Sunday, and on Saturday also from 7 to 10 p.m.; that the periodicals should remain on the Library table at least one month; and that, in order to give additional interest to the meetings on Saturday evenings, medical and surgical subjects be selected for discussion, and advertised on the Library board during the preceding week.

In December 1826 a communication was received from the Borough Surveyor of "the wish of the Corporation to pull down the Library Room" in order to clear the land for the noble building which now stands on the site, and a special meeting of the Medical Library was convened by the President for December 7th. The Committee, as a result of the meeting, then drew up and forwarded to the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool a memorial relating the circumstances under which the Library was built, and requesting the Corporation to erect "in lieu of the present building, a suitable building on any convenient and nearly central piece of land which may not be wanted for any purpose more important." The action of the Corporation in response to this request has a most important bearing on the serious question which is now agitating the members of the present Institution respecting the lease of their premises in Hope Street. The request of the Library Committee was a just and reasonable one, and it is evidenced by the fact that the Corporation promptly acceded to it, and on the 3rd of September 1827 the Committee met at a new Library, consisting of two spacious and commodious rooms which the Corporation had built for them at the expense of the Liverpool Corporation, on the site of the present London and North-Western Railway Station in Lime Street.

It is necessary to emphasise these original negotiations



between the Corporation and the Library Committee, because it shows that the Medical Library had even then a strong claim on the Corporation, which was duly recognised.

For the next six years the Library carried on its good work without disturbance; but in 1833 a special meeting was called for April 23rd to consider "a notice from the Clerk of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company relative to giving up the building at present occupied by the Library" for the purpose of the erection of a contemplated station; and it was resolved "to obtain an opinion as to the legality or propriety of the Committee of the Medical Library instituting a claim on the Committee of the Railway Company for compensation in respect of the proposed ejectment." What the opinion was is unfortunately not known, nor is there any record of the contents of an important memorial to the Mayor and Corporation which was agreed to at a special meeting of the Medical Library three months later, on July 15th, 1833. But on the 4th of November 1833 a meeting was summoned "for the purpose of conferring as to the best means to be adopted for obtaining from the Corporation a building for the purposes of the Library, in lieu of that at present occupied," and on the 15th of March 1834 a letter was received from the Finance Committee stating "that it was resolved to recommend to the Council to authorise the granting of a lease of a house in Houghton Street, Clayton Square, to the Board (of the Medical Library), so long as it shall be appropriated to the uses of the Medical Library." This lease was to be free of rent and fine—another important fact to be noted as regards the relations in the past with the Corporation of Liverpool. It also appears that this lease was handed to the Treasurer of the Library, though the Town-Clerk states that, after an exhaustive and unsuccessful search, no trace of it can now be found at the Corporation offices, and the only evidence of its existence is in the Estate Committee's minutes, where the following words appear against the property in the Street Register kept by the Corporation—"given to the Medical Board for the use of



their Library," etc. It is only right to add that, according to the Town-Clerk, the words as quoted have been struck out without comment; but it does not detract from the fact that the gift was made, and on December 2nd, 1834, at a meeting of the Medical Library held in their temporary premises at 70 Wood Street, it was resolved "that the Treasurer do call an early meeting of certain Trustees appointed by the Library Committee, in order to deliver into their hands the said lease, and also to appoint a sub-committee to superintend the alteration of the premises in Houghton Street." Owing to difficulties with the tenant in occupation, who declined to leave, the Society never made any use of the Houghton Street premises, and they remained at 70 Wood Street until driven out by damp early in 1835.

On February 9th, 1835, the Medical Library was to be found established at rooms in Suffolk Street—No. 16—off Duke Street, and there it remained until April 11th, 1837, when a final move was made to the quarters now occupied by the Liverpool Medical Institution in Hope Street.

It is most instructive and important to dwell for a moment on the negotiations which led to the occupancy of the present building. In consequence of the difficulty with the tenant of the Houghton Street premises, rendering it impossible to make use of the lease in Houghton Street (No. 31) which had been granted by the Corporation, and when it was obvious that the Wood Street premises were no longer inhabitable, representatives of the Library Committee approached the Corporation with a view to obtaining other premises satisfactory to the Committee for the purposes of the Library. The Corporation offered various sites to the Library free of cost, and in particular tendered to the Committee a piece of land in Duke Street, near Wolstenholme Square, on which they were willing that a building should be erected, not to be used for any other purpose than a Medical Library and Pathological Museum, but which was to be enjoyed free of any rent. The lease was actually granted, but the premises were not erected, for at



this time larger considerations occupied the attention of the Library Committee. The Corporation were being urged by them to grant another and a better site on which a building worthy of the town could be erected. The matter was discussed with the Corporation, who again acted with generosity, and, on the Medical Library agreeing to surrender the Duke Street lease, the Corporation gave to the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Library and of the Pathological Museum a new lease, on the 18th of July 1835, for seventy-five years, of land at the corner of Hope Street and Mount Pleasant, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the Duke Street lease. The consideration was ten shillings, and the only special restriction imposed was that the building should not be used for any other purpose than a Medical Library and Pathological Museum, and, as was the case in the Duke Street lease, no anatomical dissections or demonstrations were to be made on the premises. But the generosity of the Corporation and their friendly connection with the Medical Library did not end there, for in addition to the present of the land for the term of the lease, the Corporation subscribed £1000 towards the erection of the building. The balance of the cost was subscribed by members of the Medical Profession and other inhabitants of Liverpool.<sup>1</sup> At a later date—in December 1839—the Liverpool Council was memorialised by the Medical Profession for an additional piece of land for the purpose of erecting a house for the Librarian; and a new lease of the land on which the Institution was erected, and which included the land for the Librarian's house, was granted by the Corporation, April 24th, 1840, for a term of seventy-five years, on trusts corresponding to those which affected the land previously granted. This extra land was leased without payment of fine, for a nominal consideration of twenty-one shillings, the Corporation being of opinion that they were justified in so applying the property of the town, because the subject of the memorial was within the terms of the Municipal Corporation

<sup>1</sup> Appendix II.



Act, 1835, being for the public benefit of the inhabitants and for the improvement of the borough.

It may here be noted that whereas the lease of 1835 was made out to the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Library and of the Pathological Museum, the lease of 1840 was made out to the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Institution, and a word or two on the construction of the Liverpool Medical Institution, as it is now known, will help to make clear what is sometimes felt to be a difficulty. The Medical Library was founded, as has already been said, about 1770. The Medical Society was an entirely separate body, founded in 1833, at a meeting held January 10th in the Library rooms in Lime Street, at which forty members of the Profession were present. It appears to have been "the outcome of a series of discussion meetings on medical and surgical subjects, held on Saturday evenings in the Library," and held its meetings for convenience in the Liverpool Royal Institution, Colquitt Street. This Society co-operated with the Medical Library in 1833 in obtaining a site from the Corporation, and voted £50 and 30 guineas to the building fund of the present Institution. When the present Hope Street premises were opened on May 31st, 1837, the Medical Society held their meetings at Hope Street, but some trouble arising, they returned to their old rooms in the Royal Institution. There also appears to have been some friction between the Trustees of the Building and the Committee of the Medical Library as to the necessary payments for current expenses, which the Library Committee would not pay; and as the Trustees could not turn the Committee out, they—the Trustees—gave directions for cutting off the supply of gas to the Library, and further intimated that no more coals would be supplied to the Library or Committee rooms. This was in March 1839, when the usual inclement weather made the action of the Trustees more poignant; and the dispute resulted in the appointment of a sub-committee to adjust differences, and, if possible, arrange for "the amalgamation of the laws and regulations of the separate



establishments into one harmonious whole." At a special general meeting held on July 29th, 1839, it was unanimously resolved "that a junction of the Medical Library, the Medical Society, and the Medical Institution is desirable." A little later—on February 27th, 1840—the amalgamated Societies decided that the Association should be called "The Liverpool Medical Institution"—the alternative titles proposed being "The Liverpool Medical Institute," "The Medical and Surgical Society of Liverpool," and "The Liverpool Medical Society."

The Pathological Museum or Pathological Society was instituted about 1835 or earlier. It held its meetings in the Institution. In 1845 it deposited its specimens of morbid anatomy in the Institution Museum. In 1847 it proposed that a weekly meeting of the Medical Institution should be held instead of a fortnightly one, and that the alternate meetings should be devoted to Pathology; and on October 5th, 1848, at a special general meeting, it was proposed that instead of alternate weekly meetings of the Medical Institution and Pathological Society, a conjoint meeting of the two Societies be held every alternate Thursday during the session, the former part of the evening being devoted to pathological purposes, and the latter part to general medical matters and to the reading of papers. It will be seen, therefore, that "the present Institution is an incorporation of Societies—the Medical Library, the Medical Society, and the Pathological Society, together with the Trustees of the Building, who by terms of the lease must be members of the Institution." It is hardly necessary for the purpose of this paper to say more than that the Institution has carried on the work of the Medical Library and allied Societies, and has done so with further and more extended objects. Matters of municipal and national importance have been discussed here, and the opinions expressed have commanded the respect and acknowledgment of the City authorities. Among such subjects have been—

Shipwreck and Humane Society.

Contagious Diseases Act.



Medical Inspection of Schools.

Coroners' Bill.

Howard's Method of Artificial Respiration.

Provident Dispensaries.

Ambulance Corps.

Nash Grove and Open Spaces.

Bidston Hill.

Cremation.

Abattoir.

Again, the close connection between the Medical Institution and the Liverpool School of Medicine must not be forgotten. For many years the Annual Meeting of the School of Medicine was held here; and it should also be remembered that in the small theatre of this building the preliminary arrangements for introducing to the public the project of a College for Liverpool were discussed and resolved upon, and that it was with the Lecturers of the Medical School that the idea of a University College originated. To what extent Liverpool is indebted to the Medical Institution for the present University it is perhaps difficult to estimate.

In the year 1880, when some forty years of the lease had expired, the appointment of new Trustees to the Institution became necessary, and the Council of the Institution, keeping in view the prudence of renewing the lease before it had run too far, approached the Finance and Estate Committee for a renewal of the lease, free of fine. The application was as follows:—

“ TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE FINANCE AND ESTATE COMMITTEE  
OF THE LIVERPOOL CORPORATION.

“ Dec. 10, 1880.

“ Dear Sir, —On behalf of the Honorary Officers of the Liverpool Medical Institution, built at the expense of the Public, the Corporation, and of the Profession,<sup>1</sup> and made over to the Trustees, in return for their surrender of the land on which the building stands, at an annual peppercorn rent for seventy-

<sup>1</sup> Appendix III.



five years, of which forty have now elapsed, I beg to ask the Finance and Estate Committee, through yourself, if they would be disposed to favour a renewal of this lease of seventy-five years on the same advantageous terms, without payment by the Institution, for the following reasons :—

“ 1. A new Trust Deed is on the point of being drawn up, in consequence of the election of additional Trustees to fill death vacancies.

“ 2. The Institution is a Scientific Society, maintained by the subscriptions of its members, but deriving no pecuniary profit from any source.

“ 3. The conditions upon which the land and buildings are held have never been violated, and the objects of the Institution have been fulfilled and maintained with increasing success.—I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully,

“ RUSHTON PARKER, *Hon. Sec.*”

In response to the application, the Corporation continued that public-spirited and liberal policy which had animated their members in the past by resolving that a fresh lease should be granted, free of fine. This was communicated in the following letter from Mr Edward Whitley, the Member of Parliament for Liverpool, and a member of the Finance Committee :—

“ December 17th.

“ My Dear Sir,—I am glad to say that the Committee have agreed to give you a fresh lease at a peppercorn rent. I explained the matter to our Committee last week, and to-day the application was granted.—Yours faithfully,

“ ED. WHITLEY.

“ Rushton Parker, Esq.”

A few weeks later the Institution was informed that the Town-Clerk considered it “ technically necessary to get the consent of the Lords of the Treasury to the new lease, as it was proposed to grant same without a fine.” In consequence, the intention to grant the new lease was advertised by notice at the Town Hall for one month, and on the 13th of June



1881 the Liverpool Corporation forwarded a Memorial to the Authorities which reads as follows:—

“TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF  
HER MAJESTY’S TREASURY.

“THE HUMBLE MEMORIAL of the MAYOR, ALDERMEN, and  
CITIZENS of the CITY of LIVERPOOL by the COUNCIL of the  
said CITY, under their Common Seal, this twelfth day of  
May One thousand eight hundred and eighty-one;—

“Sheweth,—That your Memorialists being the owners in fee-simple of the piece of land and premises situate on the east side of Hope Street and south side of Mount Pleasant, in the City of Liverpool, particularly shewn on the plan drawn on this Memorial, and thereon verged pink, upon which has been erected a building known as the Liverpool Medical Institution, and a dwelling-house used as the residence of the Librarian of the said Institution, did by an Indenture dated the 24th day of April 1840 demise and lease the same unto the Trustees of the said Institution for the term of seventy-five years, upon payment of a nominal fine, and upon certain Trusts having for their object the cultivation of Medicine, Surgery, and collateral branches of Science, together with the maintenance of a Library, but subject to the conditions that no anatomical dissections should be made or theological or political lectures delivered in the premises.

“That the present Trustees of the said Institution have applied to your Memorialists to grant to them a renewed lease for seventy-five years of the said buildings and premises, free of fine, upon the same Trusts and for the same purposes as are mentioned in the existing lease.

“That your Memorialists having regard to the purposes for which the premises are required, and to the objects of the said Institution, are wishful to comply with the application of the Trustees for a renewal lease, but your Memorialists consider that they cannot grant such a lease without the sanction of your Lordships, pursuant to section 94 of 5 & 6 William IV. chapter 76.

“Your Memorialists therefore humbly pray that your  
Lordships will be pleased to sanction a grant by



your Memorialists of a lease of the said piece of land and buildings to the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Institution, for the renewal term of seventy-five years, free of fine, under the circumstances set forth in this Memorial.

"And your Memorialists will ever pray, etc.

"WILLIAM B. FORWOOD, (L.S.)

"*Mayor.*"

This decision of the Town-Clerk that any consent was necessary for the renewal of the lease was a most unfortunate one, as it only drew attention to a matter which might properly have been allowed to go through without comment, and this is obviously the case, as the Lords of the Treasury wrote in reply<sup>1</sup> to ask "that they may be informed what is the precise ground on which the Corporation are of opinion that the consent of this Board is necessary for the proposed lease."

To this the Town-Clerk replied:—

"When I sent the Memorial to the Treasury I considered that section 94 of 5 & 6 William IV. chapter 76 did not apply to a case where a nominal fine only is to be paid, and only a peppercorn rent reserved in the lease. I therefore considered it advisable to apply to their Lordships for their consent to the granting of the lease. You will notice that the section gives power to a Corporation to renew leases, where it has been a custom so to do, 'upon the payment of an arbitrary fine,' and this I thought would hardly apply to a nominal fine. If, however, you are of opinion that their Lordships' consent is not necessary, I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to return me the Memorial."

To the surprise of all interested, the Lords of the Treasury replied that they did not feel justified in giving their consent to this application. This reply was so unexpected that Mr Edward Whitley's kind offices were sought by the Institution, to ascertain, if possible, the ground on which the Lords of the Treasury withheld consent. He was entirely successful, and

<sup>1</sup> Appendix IV.



the autograph letter—deposited in the safe of the Institution—from Lord Frederick Cavendish, one of the Lords of the Treasury, to Mr Edward Whitley, reveals the amazing fact that the sole ground for withholding consent lay in the fact that the lease had not sufficiently run out. The full letter is as follows:—

“Treasury, S.W., August 4th, 1881.

“Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 28th ulto. relating to the application of the Liverpool Corporation to renew a lease to the Medical Institution of that city, I beg to say, that, as the Institution are lessees of the premises till 1915 at a peppercorn rent, it appears to me that no grievance can arise until then. What the views of the responsible authorities in 1915 may be, it is, of course, impossible for me to say. In the meanwhile, no action need be taken.—Your obedient servant,

“F. CAVENDISH.

“E. Whitley, Esq., M.P.”

In forwarding the above letter to Mr Rushton Parker, Mr Whitley's comment bears out this interpretation.

“House of Commons, August 5th, 1881.

“My Dear Sir,—I enclose a letter which I have received from Lord Frederick Cavendish in reply to mine. You will notice the ground of his objection, viz., that you are safe in any event till 1915.—Yours faithfully,

ED. WHITLEY.

“Rushton Parker, Esq.”

It would be an insult to the then Lords of the Treasury to read into their letter any other intimation than that stated, viz., “no action need be taken,” and “that no grievance can arise until then” (*i.e.* 1915). Could any such a statement have been placed on record unless it was felt that the renewal, free of fine, was the natural ending of the negotiations? The Lords of the Treasury knew that it would not be consistent with prudence for the Trustees to wait until the expiry of the lease in 1915 unless there was an expectation—amounting to



a reasonable certainty—that the renewal would be made without fine, and that they would not be deprived of the property. This was the view taken by the Medical Institution, and it was confirmed by Mr Edward Whitley, who, writing on August 9th, 1881, said:—

“The Liverpool Office, 3 Storey’s Gate, St James’s Park,  
Westminster, S.W., 9th August 1881.

“My Dear Sir,—I certainly drew the same conclusion as you do from Lord Frederick Cavendish’s letter, and think you would be justified in acting upon it, as I do not think there is any doubt that the application would be granted, if the time had more nearly expired.—Yours very truly, ED. WHITLEY.

“Rushton Parker, Esq.”

And so for the time being the matter ended. The Trustees had prudently endeavoured to obtain a renewal of the lease at a time when, if the ordinary fine was imposed, it would have been a comparatively light one. The Corporation had un-animously decided to forego the fine on renewal, and it was only a technical difficulty that had arisen. It is not clear that the Treasury were at one with the Corporation on this technical point, but in any event they suggested that “no action need be taken.” Is it surprising, therefore, that the Institution quietly went on its way, believing in the good intentions of the Corporation, and the certainty of fair treatment when the lease had more nearly expired?<sup>1</sup>

The friendly interest of the Corporation has always been recognised by the Institution, and the good-feeling has been reciprocated by the Institution, for in the year 1877 the Trustees presented to the City Council the valuable and standard “Rutter-Phillips” Collection of Minerals, which is now to be seen at the William Brown Museum. In a letter recently received by me, the Director of the Museums writes:—

“The Collection was formed by William Phillips, Fellow Lin-  
næan Society, and is one quite celebrated for the value of its

<sup>1</sup> Appendix V.



specimens, not only intrinsically, but on account of their being the actual specimens described and figured by Phillips in his *Introduction to Mineralogy*, and in the *Geology of England and Wales*, of which he was also author conjointly with the Rev. W. D. Conybeare. The Collection is known to all Mineralogists, and is one of the most prized possessions of the Museum. It contains several thousand specimens, not a few of them believed to be unique, with drawings and measurements of many of the crystals, and forms one of the study series of collections under my charge. I enclose you an extract from the 25th Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library, Museum, and Walker Art Gallery, for 1877-78."

The extract is as follows :—

"A very important accession has been made during the year to the Mineralogical Department by the presentation of the Rutter-Phillips Collection of Minerals, formerly in the Medical Institution of Liverpool. This Collection was made and classified by the late William Phillips, F.L.S., and at his decease was purchased by Dr Rutter, formerly an eminent physician in the town. It was bequeathed by him to the Medical Institution under certain trusts, which have been superseded, and the Collection has been unconditionally handed over to this Institution. Its value is estimated at about £1300."

After waiting twenty years—the policy indicated by the Treasury—the Trustees of the Institution waited upon the Estates Committee on April 10th, 1902, and in reply to an application for a renewal of the lease without fine, received the astounding intimation that a fine of £817, 4s. would be required. Believing that the Estates Committee had scarcely realised the circumstances and the course taken by the Corporation and Treasury in 1881, a second deputation waited upon the Estates Committee in December 1903, and laid the full facts of the case before them, in the assurance that the policy of the Corporation in the past would be honoured by its representatives in the present. So far expectation has not been realised, and the time has now arrived when the members of



the Medical Institution of Liverpool should be made fully aware of the exact position of affairs.

It is extremely difficult to reconcile the present action of the Estates Committee with the attitude of the Corporation in 1881. For years there was more than good feeling between the Corporation and the Institution—there was a tacit acknowledgment that the Institution was not only in a high degree beneficial to the town, but had objects in which the inhabitants of Liverpool were deeply interested. The Corporation have in the past considered the Institution worthy of municipal recognition and support, and have associated their Council with the Institution.<sup>1</sup> Are they now going to turn back and enforce this fine on a mere business view of adding a few pounds to the resources of the city? It is a small amount for the city, it is a large sum for the Institution; and in face of what has transpired, in the face of the consent really given some years ago, and the carrying out of which was only postponed for the reason mentioned—it seems impossible that the Liverpool Council will persist in mulcting the Institution. Surely such a policy is contrary to the spirit of a civic community which spends large sums of public money on parks, gardens, baths, libraries, and technical instruction purposes—which, in short, spares no pains to safeguard and stimulate the physical and mental health of the population it governs. It is hardly consonant with such laudable aims that a heavy and ruinous fine should be exacted for the renewal of the lease—a fine so heavy that it must cripple the admirable work which this Institution performs in the spread of specialised knowledge, calculated to alleviate human suffering and to benefit the community at large. Practically, the conditions at present existent have not materially changed since 1881, when the Corporation were prepared to grant the free renewal of the lease. Certainly nothing has happened, so far as the conduct and utility of the Institution is concerned, which accounts for the present unsympathetic attitude of the Corporation. Yet,

<sup>1</sup> Appendix V.



now, payment is required for what was in the first place a free gift. It is to be hoped, therefore, that it is not too late for the City Council, on a re-consideration of the case, and in the honourable discharge of their promise, to continue their valued association with the objects of the Institution, and, in the exercise of a broad spirit of liberality in the public weal, accede to the request of the Institution by granting either (*a*) a renewal without fine, or (*b*) a renewal on a nominal reserved rent or fine. Whatever doubt there may be as regards the power of the Liverpool Corporation to grant a renewal without fine, there is none in respect to the second point; for the words of the Municipal Corporation Act, 1882 (Part V. clause 108—Corporate Property and Liabilities), are clear and definite:—

“The Council shall not, unless authorised by Act of Parliament, lease or agree to lease any Corporate land without the approval of the Treasury, except as follows:—They may make a lease or agreement for a lease for a term not exceeding seventy-five years from the date of the lease or agreement, and either at a reserved rent or on a fine, or both, as the Council think fit, of tenements or hereditaments the greater part of the yearly value of which at the date of the lease or agreement consists of any building or buildings.”



# HISTORY OF THE LIVERPOOL MEDICAL INSTITUTION

IN SPECIAL RELATION TO  
THE QUESTION OF THE LEASE.

*(Concluding remarks published in Liverpool Medico-Chirurgical Journal,  
January 1907.)*

By THOMAS H. BICKERTON.

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IN order to facilitate future reference into the question of the lease, it may be desirable to put on record the final stages of the negotiations between the Institution and the Corporation.

It will be in the memory of all, that in reply to a deputation of the Trustees of the Medical Institution, who asked <sup>1</sup> for the renewal of the lease free of fine, or for the renewal on a nominal fine, the Estate Committee of the Liverpool Corporation fixed a fine of £817, 4s., and adhered to their decision even after a second deputation from the Council of the Institution had waited upon them,<sup>2</sup> and placed before them an overwhelming case for the most generous treatment.

This second refusal placed the Institution in a very serious position, for, relying upon the promise of 1880, such a reversal of Corporation policy had not been contemplated nor provided for.

<sup>1</sup> April 10th, 1902.

<sup>2</sup> December 1st, 1903.



It also rendered necessary the laying of the entire case for the Institution before the whole body of its members, as hitherto the negotiations had been confined to the Trustees and Council.

A paper, therefore, containing the history of the Institution, and setting forth the negotiations which had taken place between the Institution and the Corporation in the past, was read at a meeting held on March 3rd, 1904.

Present on that occasion—at the special invitation of the President, Dr James Barr—was Mr Lawrence, the solicitor to the Institution, an alderman of the City Council, and at the same time a distinguished and honoured member of the Finance Committee of the Corporation. This gentleman was strongly impressed by the justice of the Institution's claims, and when it had been proposed, seconded, and agreed that the paper should be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Institution, he suggested that a copy should also be sent to each member of the City Council, and this was agreed to.

Circumstances prevented an early fulfilment of this last resolution, and in the interval, to the deep regret of all who knew him, Mr Lawrence died; but on June 25th, 1904, the following letter was addressed to the Chairman and Members of the Estate Committee:—

“The Liverpool Medical Institution,

“Mount Pleasant, June 25th, 1904.

“TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ESTATE COMMITTEE.

“Gentlemen,—It will be in your recollection that on December 1st, 1903, a deputation from the Council of the Medical Institution waited upon your Committee with the object of asking them to endorse the action of the Finance and Estate Committee of the year 1880, when that Committee granted the renewal of the lease of the Institution free of fine.

“In consequence of the decision come to by your Committee in December last, a meeting was held at the Institution, and



a paper giving the full history of the Institution in special relation to the question of the lease, was read and discussed.

"Among those present at this meeting was the late Alderman John Lawrence, and when it was proposed that the paper should be printed and circulated among the members of the Medical Institution, he expressed the opinion that if the facts as he had heard them that evening were placed in the possession of the members of the Estate Committee, he felt sure that the policy which had been adopted by the Corporation towards the Institution in the past, would be continued in the future, and he warmly supported the proposal that a copy of the paper should be sent to each member of the City Council.

"I have been requested by my Council to send you a reprint of this paper, and my Council will be glad if your Committee will consider the statements contained therein, in the hope that with a fuller knowledge of all the facts your Committee will be able to see their way to recommend the Council to grant the renewal of the lease at a nominal fine, and so carry out the intention of the Corporation of 1880.

"I am asked to draw your Committee's special attention to pages 16 to 21 of the pamphlet.

"In conclusion, I am directed to state that the Medical Institution is a public educational Society, carried on entirely for the advancement of medical knowledge, is in no sense a social club, is maintained by the subscriptions of its members, and derives no pecuniary profit from any source—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"F. CHARLES LARKIN,

"Hon. Gen. Secretary."

In forwarding this letter, the Council of the Institution were fully aware of the extreme difficulty which beset an appeal against a decision of the Estate Committee, twice arrived at after due deliberation. They also knew the difficulty of bringing home to the busy gentlemen composing the Estate Committee the facts of the case, and so, simultaneously with the appeal to the Estate Committee, there went out to every member of the Institution a brief statement of the claims and aims of the Institution, so that should



opportunity occur, the true position could be clearly and correctly stated.

For the next four weeks, the welfare, if not the very existence, of the Medical Institution may have been said to have hung in the balance. The success of any undertaking depends ultimately on its financial stability, and as the subscriptions of the Institution members little more than sufficed to fulfil the obligations under which the Trustees held the property, insistence on a fine of £817, 4s. would have crippled the Institution for ever, and in the opinion of many, would have terminated its existence. (Appendix.)

But hope springs eternal in the human breast, and although the difficulty of obtaining a reversal of the twice contemplated policy of the Estate Committee was very great, it was still more difficult to any one who had studied the original documents, to believe that any body of gentlemen could, with the facts clearly before them, alienate—without proper cause—from the Trustees of the Medical Institution, a right (to renewal free of fine or to renewal on a nominal fine) which the Corporate authorities had admitted as far back as 1826,<sup>1</sup> and repeatedly acknowledged in 1834,<sup>2</sup> 1835,<sup>3</sup> 1835,<sup>4</sup> 1840,<sup>5</sup> and 1880.<sup>6</sup>

Mr Larkin's letter came before the Estate Committee on June 28th, but in order that the members might have an opportunity of reading the history, consideration was postponed until the next meeting, July 26th, 1904, at which—after further consideration—it was "Resolved—That the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Institution be offered a renewal of their

<sup>1</sup> The Corporation provided land and a building free of rent in Lime Street for the Medical Library.

<sup>2</sup> The Corporation granted lease of 31 Houghton Street free of rent.

<sup>3</sup> The Corporation granted lease of land in Duke Street at a peppercorn rent.

<sup>4</sup> The Corporation granted lease of land in Hope Street at a peppercorn rent.

<sup>5</sup> The Corporation granted lease of additional land for librarian's house in Hope Street, for a nominal consideration of one pound one shilling.

<sup>6</sup> The Corporation granted a renewal of the lease for seventy-five years, without fine. (The Lords of the Treasury withheld consent as the lease had not sufficiently run out; *vide Med. Chir. Journ.*, No. 46, June 1904, page 18.)



lease of the above Institution for a term of seventy-five years on payment of a nominal fine of ten guineas, subject to the premises being held in accordance with the trusts of the existing lease, and to the premises being put into repair to the satisfaction of the Corporation surveyor."

This resolution of the Estate Committee finally received the confirmation of the Council of the City of Liverpool on the 3rd day of August 1904, and the Council of the Medical Institution tendered their grateful thanks to the Estate Committee in the following letter:—

" Liverpool Medical Institution,  
" August 11th, 1904.

" TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE ESTATE COMMITTEE.

" Gentlemen,—My Council desires me to convey to you their sincerest thanks for having seen your way to continue to us to-day the same generous treatment that the Corporation has always extended to the Medical Institution ever since its foundation.

" We accept your offer with a feeling of deep obligation, and trust that this act of yours will enhance, if that is possible, the good feeling and loyalty that has always existed in the Medical profession towards the governing body of our city.

" We have instructed our solicitors (Messrs Toulmin, Lawrence & Shield) to accept formally your offer, and to act for us in the matter.—I am, gentlemen, on behalf of the Liverpool Medical Institution, your obedient servant,

" F. CHARLES LARKIN,

" Hon. Gen. Secretary."

Thus happily ended an episode perhaps the most critical in our history, and one which raises in us feelings of profound respect to our predecessors, for the foundation of our success is to be found in the fulness, accuracy and detail with which the events of the past were recorded. The minutes of the old " Medical Library " could not have been better



expressed, even had the members of Council known of the difficulty which was to arise, while the articles by Dr John Rutter, Mr Henry Park, and Dr Robert Gee, are beyond all praise. All who have read the history would see also how well our case was put in 1880 by the then secretary, Mr Rushton Parker. I do not know whether it was he who had the forethought to place the 1880, 1881, and 1882 correspondence in the Institution safe, but that correspondence was, in my opinion, the very kernel of our case.

Coming down to recent negotiations, our thanks are due to Dr Logan—the Hon. Gen. Secretary at the time of the deputations to the Estate Committee—and since his retirement, to our present Hon. Gen. Sec., Mr Larkin, for the time and energy which they have placed at the disposal of the Institution.

For an important legal opinion we are indebted to Dr Grünbaum. He had been assured that it was *not* necessary for the city to require the sanction of the Local Government Board before a nominal fine could be appraised. This view subsequently proved correct.

It would not be right to close the chapter without acknowledging the cordial assistance rendered by the profession generally—those without as well as those within the Medical Institution—in securing a reversal of the Estate Committee's contemplated reactionary policy, while the successful termination of these endeavours is a striking testimony to the truth of the old adage, "union is strength," and should be borne in mind on future occasions.

Finally, I should like to record my personal indebtedness to Mr E. R. Pickmere (the Town Clerk of Liverpool), to Dr Utting (the Chairman of the Hospitals' Committee of the City of Liverpool), to Mr John Cameron (our present solicitor), and, lastly, to our Presidents during the two years and three months of controversy,<sup>1</sup> Mr Rushton Parker and Dr—now Sir James—Barr, for their services to the Institution in this matter cannot be overestimated.

<sup>1</sup> April 10th, 1902, to July 26th, 1904.



## APPENDIX I.

The Medical Institution is held by the Trustees on certain conditions, among which are:—

- (1) The preservation of the Medical Library.
- (2) The holding of professional and scientific meetings.
- (3) The residence of a librarian.
- (4) The keeping of the premises in all manner of needful and necessary repair.

The only source of income is in the members' subscriptions, and in the lease of 1840 it is specifically stated that the subscriptions should form one fund, out of which the following payments should be made:—

“Firstly, all rents, taxes, insurance, repairs and other outgoings to which the Institution shall be liable and which the Trustees for the time being may be put to in respect of their trust.

“Secondly, the salary of the librarian and of such other servants as may be from time to time appointed by the Council, and other necessary expenses of the Institution.

“Thirdly, the increase of the library by the purchase of books, for which a sum not less than one-third of the annual subscriptions shall be yearly set apart.

“Fourthly, the formation and support of any laboratory or pathological or other museum that may be hereafter formed under the direction of the Council.”

When the Estate Committee decided (April 21st, 1902) to inflict a fine of £817, 4s., the Medical Institution, opened May 31st, 1837, had been in existence sixty-five years,<sup>1</sup> and the balance to the credit of the Institution, January 1st, 1902, was only £276, 19s. 5d.—an average annual surplus for the whole period of £4, 5s. 2½d.

<sup>1</sup> The “Medical Library” was privately instituted about the year 1770, and publicly instituted on October 7, 1779.



It is quite certain that in the early years there was not even this small annual surplus, but increase in membership led to additional saving, and for the ten years 1885 to 1894 the annual average surplus equalled £12, 13s. 9d.

The situation was a very serious one. An additional £540, 4s. 7d. was required to meet the fine, which again carried interest at 4 per cent. from the time of its assessment. Pending negotiations, and in order to avoid the necessity of making a call on members to pay a tax which one and all considered legally and morally unjust, every conceivable economy was practised, the purchase of books was reduced to a minimum, and only absolutely vital repairs attended to. By these means, during the years 1902, 1903, and 1904, a sum of £484, 19s. 2d. was saved, which, with the original surplus, raised the available funds to £761, 18s. 7d. (January 1st, 1905), or £55, 5s. 5d. less than the amount demanded. As from the time of the assessment of the fine (April 21st, 1902), interest at the rate of 4 per cent. was running, the total deficit would have been over £100.

Payment of the fine, therefore, would have left the Society in debt and the members in possession of a building dilapidated, cheerless and dirty, for the compulsory saving policy necessitated by the Estate Committee's action rendered it impossible to maintain either the buildings or the library in a state of efficiency. The prestige of the Society must have suffered, and diminution in membership—the only source of income—the inevitable result.

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## APPENDIX II.

“ Medical Library, Suffolk Street, Oct. 5th, 1835.

“ At a meeting this day of the Building Committee appointed by the Subscribers to the Liverpool Medical Institution, to take the necessary measures for the erection of the building, of which an elevation and plans are hereunto annexed, it was resolved :—

“ That copies of the Lithographed Plans, together with a List of the Subscribers and the amount of their respective subscriptions, be forwarded to each of the Subscribers; that similar copies be placed in each of the Public News Rooms; that the remainder be extensively distributed through the town; and that the following Address to the wealthy inhabitants of Liverpool be prefixed to the List of Subscribers.

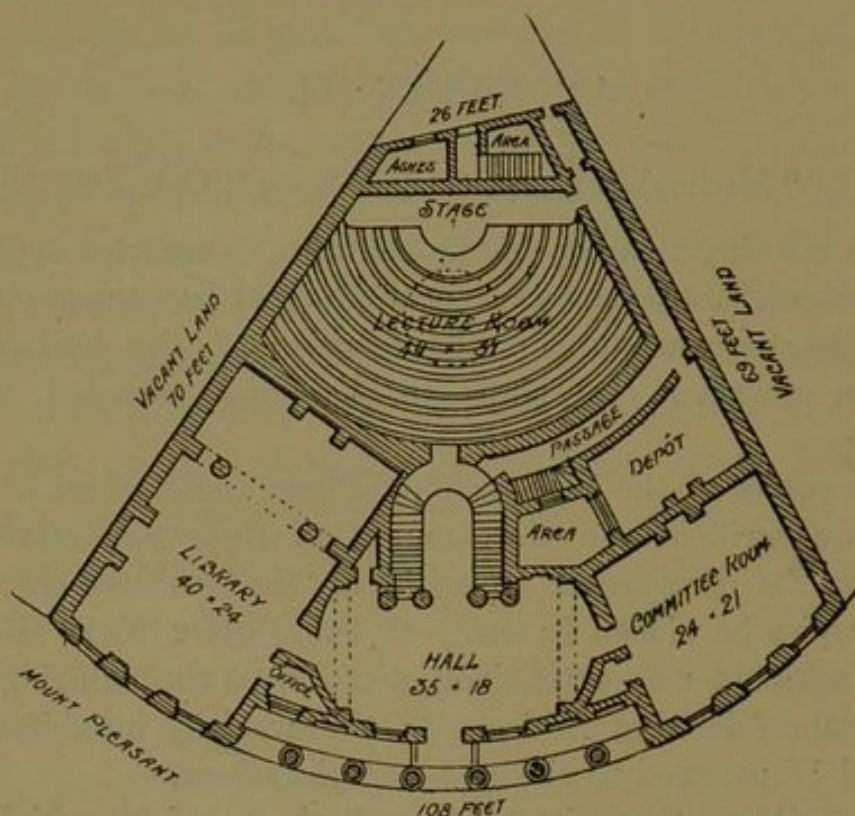
“ The Building Committee, after all the inquiries which they have hitherto been able to make, being convinced that the amount of subscriptions announced will not be sufficient to defray the expense of erecting the said building, and that a considerable sum will further be required to complete its internal arrangements after it is erected, feel themselves obliged to apply to the liberality of the wealthy inhabitants of the town for their assistance on this occasion. And they venture to make this application with some degree of confidence, for the following reasons, viz.—

“ 1. Because the proposed Institution cannot fail to be ultimately in a high degree beneficial to the town, by providing for the resident Practitioners abundant resources for their constant improvement in the knowledge of their profession. This is surely an object in which the inhabitants of Liverpool are deeply interested.

“ 2. Because the medical gentlemen of Liverpool have rendered gratuitous assistance to the poor of the town, to an extent almost if not entirely unparalleled in any other town of equal magnitude in Great Britain. At the beginning of the present year there had been recorded in the books of the Infirmary and Dispensaries alone, in a period of eighty-seven

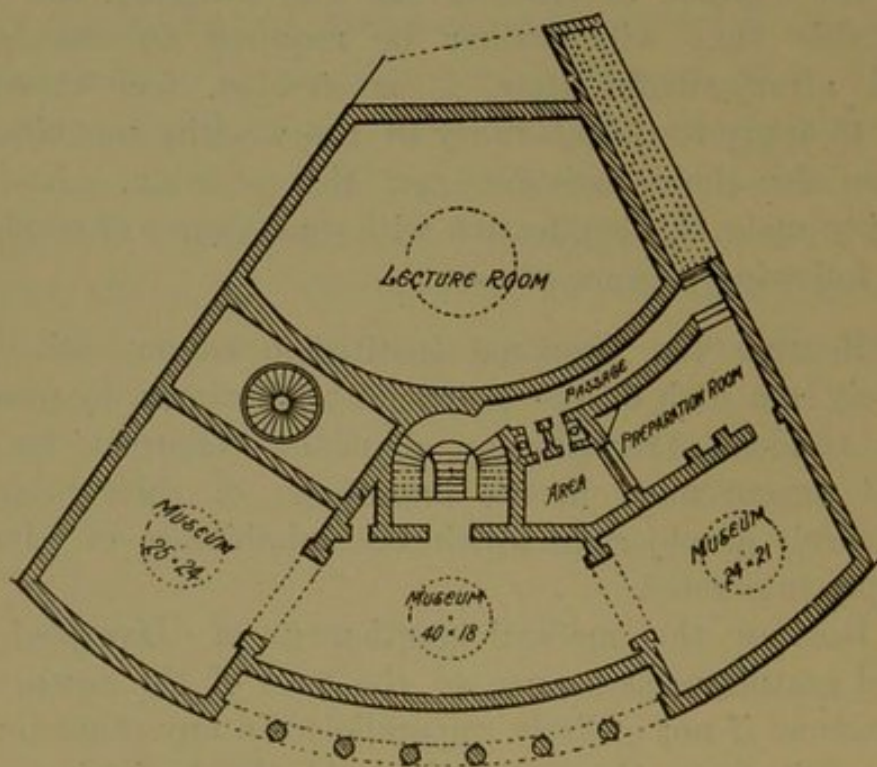


years, the names of not less than 1,260,000 patients, exclusive



GROUND PLAN.

of those attended in other institutions in the town, such as the



UPPER PLAN

Northern Hospital, the Workhouse, the Blue Coat Hospital,



the Blind School, etc., and exclusive also of the number of indigent persons annually attended to by almost every gentleman in private practice. In the beginning of the year 1836 the numbers recorded will amount to more than thirteen hundred thousand, so that there can be no doubt that the number of poor gratuitously attended in the last eighty-seven years cannot amount to less than one million and a half.

"The Committee submit these facts to the calm and serious consideration of the inhabitants of Liverpool.—Signed by order of the Committee,—JOHN RUTTER, *President*.

"Books will be placed in the different News Rooms, in which the names of contributors may be inserted; and contributions may be paid to James Dawson, Esq., the Treasurer, or into Messrs Leyland and Bullen's Bank."

A LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE BUILDING OF THE LIVERPOOL  
MEDICAL INSTITUTION.<sup>1</sup>

Corporation of Liverpool, £1000	0	0	Roger William Scott, M.D., £10	0	0		
Ditto by Lease of Land, <sup>2</sup>	557	10	0	James Windsor, . . .	5	0	0
John Rutter, M.D., . . .	500	0	0	R. S. Mackenzie, LL.D.,	1	1	0
James Dawson, Esq., . . .	100	0	0	P. Murphy, M.D., . . .	5	5	0
Charles Blundell, Esq., Ince,	105	0	0	Hugh Neill, . . .	5	5	0
Robert Bickersteth, Esq.,	50	0	0	George Rogerson, . . .	5	0	0
Liverpool Medical Society,	50	0	0	James Collins, M.D., . .	2	2	0
G. J. Everest, M.D., . . .	21	0	0	Peter Mackintyre, M.D.,	3	3	0
J. Lawrence, Esq., . . .	21	0	0	David Williams, M.D.,	10	0	0
David Baird, M.D., . . .	20	0	0	John O'Donnel, M.D.,	10	0	0
John Cooper, . . .	10	10	0	C. Dobbie, M.D., . . .	5	5	0
Thomas Eden, . . .	5	0	0	J. Ellison, . . .	2	2	0
James Carson, M.D., . . .	10	0	0	J Strachan, Esq., . . .	5	5	0
J. Carson, Jun., M.B., . .	2	0	0	John Edwards, M.D., . .	2	2	0
J. Anderson, M.D., . . .	10	0	0	Joshua Van Oven, . . .	2	2	0
Charles Bryce, . . .	5	0	0	Edward Batty, . . .	5	0	0
Thomas Jeffreys, M.D.,	10	0	0	T. W. Wainwright, . . .	10	0	0
J. S. Thorburn, M.D., . .	2	2	0	W. W. Squires, M.D., . .	5	0	0
John Fitz Gibbon, . . .	2	2	0	Thomas Blackburn, . . .	10	0	0
Andrew Gillon, . . .	5	5	0	John Jones, . . .	5	0	0
Ellis Jones, . . .	5	5	0	John Turmeau, . . .	1	1	0
W. Hall Palmer, . . .	5	0	0	Thomas Thompson, . . .	10	0	0
Charles Bennett, . . .	10	0	0	John Latham, Wavertree,	10	10	0
Edward Ort, . . .	5	0	0	H. Pearson, . . .	1	1	0
David Macrorie, M.D.,	10	0	0	Charles Worthington & Son,	10	0	0
James Ashcroft, . . .	5	0	0	Thomas Christian, . . .	10	0	0

<sup>1</sup> This list is a copy of a list found in the safe of the Institution.

<sup>2</sup> This item ought surely not to be looked upon as a 'subscription,' but rather as an estimate of the value of the land granted by the Corporation.—T. H. B.



Thomas Lewtas, . . .	£2 2 0	Samuel Macculloch, . . .	£10 0 0
R. Hamilton, . . .	5 0 0	James Gerard, M.D., . . .	5 0 0
John Rogerson, M.D., . . .	2 2 0	J. Cheesborough, . . .	2 2 0
Edward Statter, . . .	2 2 0	W. Reynolds, M.D., . . .	10 10 0
Alexander C. Jeffrey, . . .	2 2 0	J. P. Brandreth, M.D., . . .	10 10 0
William Brown, Esq.,		Thomas Banning, M.D., . . .	10 10 0
Richmond Hill, . . .	10 0 0	F. R. Philp, M.D., . . .	10 10 0
King Ellison, . . .	5 0 0	Samuel Malins, M.D., . . .	2 2 0
W. D. Perry, M.D., . . .	5 0 0	John Bolton, Esq., . . .	10 0 0
John Parr, . . .	5 0 0	Samuel Staniforth, Esq., . . .	5 0 0
W. Winstanley, M.D., . . .	10 10 0	William Brown, Esq.,	
P. Anderton, Woolton, . . .	5 0 0	Everton, . . .	10 0 0
W. H. Duncan, M.D., . . .	5 0 0	Christopher Bullen, Esq., . . .	10 0 0
W. Hicks, . . .	5 5 0	George Chater, . . .	3 0 0
— Lea, Esq., Ravenhead, . . .	5 0 0	— Mackenzie, M.D., . . .	2 2 0
J. Bevan, . . .	2 2 0	Thomas Affleck, Esq., . . .	10 0 0
S. Yates, . . .	2 2 0	T. Ramsey, M.D., . . .	5 0 0
Joseph Hanning, Walton, . . .	2 2 0	— Long, . . .	5 5 0
Joseph Shipley, Esq., . . .	2 0 0	F. Kelly, . . .	5 0 0
Robert Benson, Esq., . . .	10 10 0	Edward Powel, M.D., . . .	2 0 0
James Ferguson, . . .	3 3 0	Samuel Bromilow, . . .	2 2 0
Z. Siller, M.D., . . .	5 5 0	Henry Stubbs, . . .	3 0 0
John Minshull, . . .	5 0 0	Thomas Houghton, . . .	10 0 0
Joseph Walker, Esq.,		John Marshall, . . .	5 0 0
Allerton, . . .	10 0 0	Rev. William Blundell, . . .	5 0 0
John Bent, Esq., . . .	5 0 0	W. Reynolds, M.D., 2nd	
E. Brunt, . . .	2 2 0	Subscription, . . .	<sup>1</sup> 10 10 0

<sup>1</sup> The total—less £557, 10s., value of land = £2403, 0s. 6d.

### APPENDIX III.

The building contract for the Institution was £2805. The actual amount paid for the building was £3596, 18s. 10d., but to this must be added the cost, of which no record can be found, of building, some years later, the Librarian's house. The total subscription, so far as can be ascertained, was £2962, 8s. 10d., so that at the time of opening—May 31st, 1837—the deficit was over six hundred pounds. In addition, £96 for carpets and floorcloth and £110 for heating apparatus were owing. These two items, amounting to £206, were paid by the President, Dr Rutter, whose total contribution to the expenses appears to have been £906. To liquidate the debt on the building, Mrs James Dawson proposed a bazaar, which, held on Oct. 10th, 11th, and 12th, 1838, realised—after pay-



ment of expenses, £72, 17s. 7d.—the sum of £1044, 17s. 7d. The surplus no doubt went towards the fund for the building of the Librarian's house some years later.

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#### APPENDIX IV.

10560/81

Treasury Chambers, June 28th, 1881.

Sir,—The Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury have had before them the Memorial of the Corporation of Liverpool, dated the 12th ulto., praying for their sanction to the grant to the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Institution a lease for seventy-five years, free of fine, of the premises on the east side of Hope Street and south side of Mount Pleasant in Liverpool.

I am to request that My Lords may be furnished with a copy of the lease of these premises executed in 1840, which is referred to in the Memorial, and also that they may be informed what is the precise ground on which the Corporation are of opinion that the consent of this Board is required for the proposed lease.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. H. COLE.

The Mayor of Liverpool.

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#### APPENDIX V.

##### SUMMARY OF EVENTS.

1770 (or thereabout). Inception of a private Medical Library by Physicians and Surgeons of the Infirmary, who were shortly afterwards joined by the Physicians and Surgeons of the Dispensary.

Books kept at the Infirmary, Shaw's Brow.

1779. Membership thrown open to Liverpool Practitioners within a two-mile radius.

Books removed to the Dispensary in Church Street, as being more central.



1807. Trustees of the Infirmary built a room over Archway of Patients' Entrance, Shaw's Brow, to accommodate the Library, free of rent.
1826. Corporation desirous of pulling down the Library Room, to make way for St George's Hall.
1827. Corporation erected a building for the Library in Lime Street—present site of the London and North-Western station—in lieu of Library Room pulled down.
1833. Library again disturbed by Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company giving notice that they required the site.
1834. Corporation presented the Lease of 31 Houghton Street, Clayton Square, for the purposes of the Library, in lieu of the Lime Street building pulled down.  
Medical Library removed to temporary premises at 70 Wood Street.
1835. The books being injured by damp in Wood Street, temporary rooms at 16 Suffolk Street, Duke Street, were taken.  
Corporation exchanged Houghton Street Lease for a Lease of Land in Duke Street, near Wolstenholme Square.  
July 18.—Corporation exchanged Duke Street Lease for a Lease for 75 years of Land in Hope Street, site of present Institution, at a peppercorn rent.
1837. May 31.—Medical Institution formally opened.
1840. April 24.—New Lease for 75 years of Hope Street premises, with additional Land for providing a Residence for Librarian, granted for a nominal consideration of £1, 1s.
1877. Medical Institution presented to the Corporation the Rutter-Phillips Collection of Minerals, valued by the Museum authorities of that date at £1300.
1880. Medical Institution Trustees applied for renewal of Lease without fine. The application was granted by the Finance and Estate Committee.
1881. The Town-Clerk, believing that the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury was technically necessary to a renewal without fine, the Liverpool Corporation



memorialised Lords of the Treasury. Sanction was withheld on the ground "that as the Institution are Lessees of the premises till 1915 . . . no grievance can arise until then."

1902. April 10.—Medical Institution Trustees applied for renewal of Lease without fine. The Estate Committee fixed a fine of £817, 4s.
1903. December 1.—Deputation from Medical Institution Council waited on the Estate Committee and presented statement of their case. The Estate Committee adhered to infliction of fine of £817, 4s.
1904. March 3.—History of Liverpool Medical Institution, in special relation to the Question of the Lease, read at the request of the Council at a Meeting of the Medical Institution. The Meeting resolved that the paper be printed, and a copy sent to each member of the Institution and also to each member of the City Council.
1904. June 25.—Reprint of History sent to Chairman and Members of the Estate Committee.
1904. July 26.—Estate Committee "*Resolved*—That the Trustees of the Liverpool Medical Institution be offered a renewal of their Lease of the above Institution for a term of seventy-five years on payment of a nominal fine of ten guineas, subject to the Premises being held in accordance with the Trusts of the existing Lease, and to the Premises being put into repair to the satisfaction of the Corporation Surveyor."
1904. August 3.—The Resolution of the Estate Committee confirmed by the Council of the City of Liverpool.



