

## **Medical baronets, 1645-1911.**

### **Contributors**

Clippingdale, Samuel Dodd, -1925.  
Royal College of Surgeons of England

### **Publication/Creation**

[London] : [publisher not identified], 1912.

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/yjgypevv>

### **Provider**

Royal College of Surgeons

### **License and attribution**

This material has been provided by This material has been provided by The Royal College of Surgeons of England. The original may be consulted at The Royal College of Surgeons of England. where the originals may be consulted. Conditions of use: it is possible this item is protected by copyright and/or related rights. You are free to use this item in any way that is permitted by the copyright and related rights legislation that applies to your use. For other uses you need to obtain permission from the rights-holder(s).



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>





July 15: 1912

36, HOLLAND PARK AVENUE, W.

TELEPHONE 3521, PADDINGTON.

Dear Sir

The Royal College of Surgeons  
are the honour to accept a  
copy of my "Medical Roll of  
Honour" (Physicians and Surgeons  
serving in London during the War)  
also a copy of my "Medical  
Liaisonary Roll" (Phys: - Edward T. J.  
May I offer the enclosed  
of Medical Records 1645-1911  
preservation with the above?

Yours faithfully.

S. D. Leithenrydale

V. Plan, Esq. Librarian.







## MEDICAL BARONETS, 1645-1911.

MAY 22nd, 1912, marks the three hundred and first anniversary of the institution of the Baronetcy. Coincidentally, there has been established a Bureau or Chancery of the Order, for the purpose of registering genuine titles and excluding fictitious ones. It may be interesting, therefore, to inquire what members of the medical profession have received this hereditary dignity.

Dr. Munk was of opinion—and that learned man always had good reason for his opinions—that James I, when he instituted the order, offered the first patent to his physician, Dr. Henry Atkins.\* The offer was declined, probably from financial reasons, as the early baronets, in addition to being gentlemen with £1,000 a year private fortune, were required to maintain thirty soldiers for three years.

To Dr. Munk also is due the credit of pointing out that the first medical baronet was Dr. Edward Greaves, not Sir Hans Sloane, as formerly thought.

The number of baronetcies conferred upon medical men appears so far to have been eighty-seven. Of these twenty-four are now extinct or in abeyance. Five have become merged in peerages—Smithson (Northumberland, D.), Sloane (Cadogan, E.), Pepys (Cottenham, E.) Holland (Knutsford, V.) and Lister (Lister, B.). As to the immediate successors, some have chosen as a profession either the Church, the Bar, or one of the public services; others appear, by the exertions of their illustrious fathers, to have been rendered independent; while in one case the fourth holder of the dignity became an inmate of a metropolitan workhouse. In only six cases—Barry, Broadbent, Christison, Clark, Fayrer, and Laurence—has the son adopted the profession which has been the means of raising his father to hereditary rank, and in no case has this profession been followed in the third generation.

The following list has been compiled from the usual works of reference and verified by reference to the *Complete Baronetage* of Mr. G. E. Cockayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, as far as that work extends. The little list of Jacobite baronetcies has been compiled from the Marquis Ruvigny's work on the subject.

\* See Debrett's *Extinct Baronetage*.



## CHARLES I.

Sir Edward Greaves, premier medical baronet (May 4th, 1645), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. This baronetcy was conferred while the King was at Oxford. The Civil War being in progress at the time, the patent was never registered at Heralds' College. Hence doubt has been cast upon its reality. The title, however, is now generally conceded, and is admitted by Mr. Cockayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, in his *Complete Baronetage*. Sir Edward left a daughter, but no son.

## CHARLES II.

Sir Alexander Fraser (August 2nd, 1673), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. This was the physician Pepys refers to as having been so useful to Court ladies in enabling them to "slip their calves." Sir Alexander's son Charles, also a Court physician, is considered to have been the author of *The Turkish Spy in Paris*. The baronetcy became extinct in 1729.

Sir George Wakeman (February 13th, 1660), Physician to Catharine of Braganza, Consort of Charles II. The patent for this baronetcy was engrossed but never sealed. Sir George died, *sine prole*, at Paris in 1690, when the baronetcy became extinct.

Sir Hugh Smithson (August 2nd, 1660), the impoverished grandson of a Yorkshire baronet, (Sir Hugh Smithson of Stanwick), practised as an apothecary in Hatton Garden. He obtained his baronetcy through fidelity to the Royal cause. He married, not altogether with her father's consent, the heiress and only daughter of the Earl of Northumberland. On the death of his father-in-law our apothecary obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to take the name and arms of Percy.

No drop of princely Percy's blood  
Through these cold veins doth run.  
With Hotspur's castles, blazon, name,  
I still am poor Smithson.

In 1757 he was created Duke of Northumberland, on which occasion it was suggested that he should replace the strawberry leaves in his coronet by senna leaves!

On the death of his grandfather he inherited a second baronetcy, that of Smithson of Stanwick.

Sir Robert Cuninghame (August 3rd, 1673), Physician in Scotland to the King. Extinct by the death of the second holder. This baronetcy was never enrolled, but is admitted by Cockayne.

Sir Andrew Balfour, the eminent botanist. The conference by Charles II of a baronetcy upon this distinguished man depends upon the unsupported statement of Chambers's *Dictionary of Eminent Scotsmen*, no date being assigned for the alleged patent.

## GEORGE I.

Sir Hans Sloane (April 3rd, 1716), Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Anne, George I and George II. With the enormous fortune he made by medical fees Sir Hans purchased



the Manor of Chelsea. This he left to his daughter Elizabeth, who married Lord Cadogan. Hence the wealth of the Cadogans.

#### GEORGE II.

Sir Edward Hulse (February 7th, 1739), Physician-in-Ordinary to Queen Anne, George I and George II. Sir Edward was the first medical baronet to leave an heir to the title. *Present holder*, Sir Edward H. W. Hulse of Breamore, Hants., seventh baronet.

Sir Thomas Molyneux (July 4th, 1730), Physician-General to the Army in Ireland. *Present holder*, Rev. Sir J. C. Molyneux, ninth baronet.

Sir Edward Wilmot (February 15th, 1759), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. *Present holder*, Captain Sir Ralph Wilmot, sixth baronet.

#### GEORGE III.\*

Sir George Baker (August 26th, 1776), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. This baronetcy is now merged in that of Rhodes.

Sir Edward Barry (August 1st, 1775), Physician-General to the Forces in Ireland. Sir Edward's son, Nathaniel, second baronet, was also a distinguished physician. This baronetcy became extinct on the death of the eighth baronet.

Sir William Duncan (August 4th, 1764), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir David Dundas (1815), Serjeant-Surgeon to the King. The King reluctantly conferred this baronetcy upon Dundas, (who had been an apothecary at Richmond) saying "They may make baronets of as many Scotch apothecaries as they please, but I die by the College." This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir George Elliott (July 29th, 1778), Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. The King, for some reason, disliked Elliott, and resisted the conferring a baronetcy upon him, saying "He shall never be my physician." "Then," said the Minister (the Earl of St. Germans) who proposed the honour, "let him be your Majesty's baronet and my physician." Sir George Elliott left no children. His wife had a daughter named Georgina Augusta, after the Prince of Wales, who claimed parentage (an honour disputed with him by other gentlemen about Court). Lady Elliott eventually eloped with Viscount Valentia. As compensation for the loss of a wife so precious Lord Valentia had to pay Elliott a sum of £12,000 (D.N.B.).

Sir Walter Farquhar (March 1st 1796), Physician to the Prince Regent. *Present holder*, Sir Henry Thomas Farquhar, fourth baronet. The King is also said to have resisted the creation of this baronetcy (Jesse's *Life of George III.*)

Sir Henry Halford, *née* Vaughan (September 27th, 1809),

---

\* Dr. Richard Warren, a favourite physician of George III, used to be playfully dubbed by the King "Richardus Warrenensus Baronetensus."



Physician to four successive sovereigns, George III, George IV, William IV, Victoria. Sir Henry Vaughan was created a baronet as above, but on the decease of his relative, Lady Denbigh, widow of Sir Charles Halford, Bart., he inherited the estates of Winstow, and assumed by Act of Parliament the surname and arms of Halford. The baronetcy became extinct on the death of the third baronet.

Sir Caesar Hawkins (July 23rd, 1834), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, the Rev. Sir John Caesar Hawkins, Canon of St. Albans.

Sir John Macnamara Hayes (February 6th, 1797), Physician-Extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, Inspector-General of the Army. This baronetcy became extinct on the death of the third baronet, the Rev. Sir J. W. Hayes, Rector of Arborfield, Berks.

Sir Everard Home (January 2nd, 1813), Serjeant-Surgeon. Sir Everard left no issue.

Sir Richard Jebb (September 4th, 1778), Physician-Extraordinary to the King, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Sir Richard died in 1787, when the baronetcy became extinct. Sir Richard was a great favourite with the King. On one occasion, being sick, His Majesty asked that Jebb should be sent for. On being reminded that it was Court etiquette to send, in the first instance, for the Physician-in-ordinary (Jebb being Physician-Extraordinary), the King replied, "Don't talk to me about your 'Ordinaries' and 'Extraordinaries,' *I want Jebb.*" This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir William Knighton (January 1st, 1813), Physician-in-Ordinary and Privy Purse to the Prince Regent. This baronetcy appears to have become extinct on the death of Sir William's son.

Sir Francis Milman (December 28th, 1800), Physician-in-Ordinary. *Present holder*, Sir F. J. Milman, late Lieutenant, R.A., fourth baronet.

Sir Lucas Pepys (January 22nd, 1784), Physician-in-Ordinary. This baronetcy has now been merged in the Cottenham Peerage, the present holder being Sir Kenden Pepys, fourth Earl of Cottenham. To this family also belonged the celebrated diarist.

Sir John Pringle (June 5th 1766), Physician-in-Ordinary, Physician-General to the Forces. Sir John married a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Oliver of Bath, but left no descendant.

Sir Matthew John Tierney (January 28th, 1810), Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince Regent, to George IV and to William IV. Being childless, Sir Matthew obtained a second baronetcy (June 5th, 1834) transmissible to the issue of his brother, Edward Tierney, Esq., of Dublin. The baronetcy, however, is now extinct.

Sir Clifton Wintringham (November 7th, 1774), Physician-in-Ordinary. Sir Clifton died without issue in 1794 when the baronetcy would have become extinct but for a special clause in the patent which conveyed it to the second son of Sir Jarvis Clifton, Bart., of Clifton, Notts.



## GEORGE IV.

Sir Gilbert Blane (December 26th, 1812), Physician-in-Ordinary to the King and also to King William IV, President of the Navy Medical Board. *Present holder*, General Sir Seymour John Blane, C.B., third baronet.

Sir Astley Paston Cooper (December 26th, 1812), Serjeant-Surgeon. Sir Astley received his baronetcy after removing from the King's head a sebaceous cyst. *Present holder*, Sir Charles Naunton Paston-Paston Cooper, of Gadebridge Park, Herts, fourth baronet.

Sir Joseph de Courcy Laffan (March 15th, 1828), Physician to H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, Physician to the Forces. This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir Patrick Macgregor (1831), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir Patrick Cyril Macgregor, fifth baronet.

Sir William Russell (April 9th, 1832). Received the baronetcy for services rendered during the great cholera epidemic.\* *Present holder*, Sir William Russell, of Charlton Park, co. Gloucester, third baronet.

## WILLIAM IV.

Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie (August 30th, 1834), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir B. V. S. Brodie, Barrister-at-Law, third baronet.

Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke (September 30th, 1831), Physician to Queen Adelaide. *Present holder*, General Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., third baronet.

Sir Stephen Love Hammick (July 25th, 1834), Surgeon-Extraordinary to the King's Household. *Present holder*, Colonel St. Vincent Alexander Hammick, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, third baronet.

Sir Matthew Tierney. See under George III.

Sir James Macgrigor (1831), K.C.B., Physician-Extraordinary to the King, Director-General of the Army Medical Department. This baronetcy is now extinct.

## VICTORIA.

Sir Henry Wentworth Acland (June 16th, 1890), K.C.B., Honorary Physician to King Edward VII. Sir Henry was fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, tenth baronet of a 1644 creation. *Present holder*, Admiral Sir W. A. Dyke Acland, second baronet.

Sir William Henry Broadbent (August 10th, 1893), K.C.V.O., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII). Sir William is succeeded by his son, Sir John Francis Harpin Broadbent, Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, second baronet, who has a son, born 1904.

Sir William Bowman (January 23rd, 1884), a distinguished ophthalmic surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir William Paget Bowman, second baronet.

Sir George Burrows (March 19th, 1874), Physician-in-Ordinary. *Present holder*, Sir Ernest Pennington Burrows, second baronet.

---

\* This was the epidemic that stopped the University Boat Race.



Sir Charles Cameron (August 7th, 1893), M.P.

Sir Andrew Clark (August 9th, 1883). *Present holder*, Colonel Sir James Richardson Andrew Clark, C.B., R.A.M.C., second baronet.

Sir James Clarke (November 11th, 1837), Physician-in-Ordinary. This baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir John Forbes Clarke, Diplomatic Service, second baronet.

Sir Dominic Corrigan (1866), Physician-in-Ordinary in Ireland. This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir Phillip Crampton (March 14th, 1839), Surgeon-in-Ordinary in Ireland, Surgeon-General to the Forces. This baronetcy became extinct on the death of Sir John Francis Crampton, K.C.B., second baronet.

Sir Robert Christison (November 28th, 1871), Physician-in-Ordinary in Scotland. *Present holder*, Surgeon-General Sir Alexander Christison, Bengal Army.

Sir John Eric Erichsen (January 1st, 1895), Surgeon-Extraordinary. Sir John left no heir.

Sir Joseph Fayrer (February 11th, 1896), K.C.S.I., Honorary Physician, Physician-Extraordinary to King Edward VII, Surgeon-General in the Army. *Present holder*, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Joseph Fayrer, R.A.M.C., second baronet.

Sir William Fergusson (January 23rd, 1866), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir James Rankin Fergusson, Barrister-at-Law, second baronet.

Sir William Withey Gull (February 8th, 1872), Physician-Extraordinary. *Present holder*, Sir William Cameron Gull, Barrister-at-Law, second baronet.

Sir Prescott Gardner Hewett (August 6th, 1883), Serjeant-Surgeon, Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII). This baronetcy is now extinct.

Sir Henry Holland (May 10th, 1853), Physician-in-Ordinary. The second baronet, Sir Henry's son, was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Knutsford. His son, the Hon. Sydney Holland, is the well-known Chairman of the London Hospital.

Sir William Jenner (February 24th, 1868), Physician-in-Ordinary. *Present holder*, Sir Walter Kentish William Jenner, late Major, 9th Lancers, second baronet.

Sir William Lawrence (April 30th, 1867) Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir J. J. Trevor Lawrence, Indian Medical Service, second baronet.

Rt. Hon. Lord Lister (December 26th, 1883), P.C., O.M., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen and to the late King Edward. No heir is necessary to perpetuate the name and fame of the noble lord, and none exists.

Sir Charles Locock (May 5th, 1857), Physician-Accoucheur. *Present holder*, Sir Charles Locock, third baronet.

Sir William MacCormac (September 24th, 1897), K.C.V.O., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales (King Edward VII). Sir William left no descendant.

Sir Henry Marsh (1839), Physician-in-Ordinary in Ireland. This baronetcy is extinct.



Sir James Paget (August 19th, 1871), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir John Rahere Paget, Barrister-at-Law, second baronet.

Sir George Hornidge Porter (June 27th, 1889), Surgeon-in-Ordinary in Ireland. *Present holder*, Sir William Henry Porter, Barrister-at-Law, second baronet.

Sir Richard Douglas Powell (March 5th 1897), K.C.V.O., Physician-in-Ordinary to King Edward VII. *Heir*, Captain Douglas Powell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Sir Richard Quain (January 1st, 1891), Physician-Extraordinary. Sir Richard left no descendant.

Sir James Reid (August 28th, 1897), G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen, to King Edward VII, and to King George V. *Heir*, Edward James Reid, born 1901.

Sir James Russell Reynolds (January 1st, 1895), Physician to the Household. Sir James left no issue.

Sir William Scovell Savory (March 24th, 1890), Serjeant-Surgeon. *Present holder*, Sir William Borrodaile Savory, third baronet.

Sir James Young Simpson (February 3rd, 1866), Physician in Scotland to Her Majesty. *Present holder*, Sir James Walter Simpson, third baronet.

Sir Thomas Smith (September 6th, 1897), Surgeon-Extraordinary. *Present holder*, Sir Thomas Rudolph Hampden Smith, second baronet.

Sir Henry Thompson (February 20th, 1899), Surgeon-Extraordinary to Leopold II, King of the Belgians. *Present holder*, Sir Henry Francis Herbert Thompson, second baronet.

Sir Thomas Watson (June 27th, 1866), Physician-Extraordinary. *Present holder*, Sir Charles Rushworth Watson, third baronet.

Sir Thomas Spencer Wells (May 14th, 1883), Surgeon to the Household. This baronetcy is extinct.

Sir John Williams (October 30th, 1894), Physician-Accoucheur to the Princess of Wales (H.M. Queen Mary). Sir John has no heir.

Sir Samuel Wilks (February 5th, 1893), Physician-Extraordinary. Sir Samuel had no heir.\*

#### EDWARD VII.

Sir Thomas Barlow (January 1st, 1901), K.C.V.O., Physician to the late King Edward. *Heir*, James Alan Noel Barlow, B.A.Oxon., born 1881.

Sir Thomas Lauder Brunton (July 17th, 1908). *Heir*, James Stopford Lauder Brunton, born 1884.

Sir William Watson Cheyne (July 20th, 1908), C.B., Honorary Surgeon-in-Ordinary to George V. *Heir*, Lieutenant Joseph Lister Cheyne, 16th Lancers.

---

\*Sir Samuel, on receiving the baronetcy, humorously remarked that only three persons bearing the name "Samuel" had ever obtained eminence. These were the prophet, the writer of the dictionary, and the younger Mr. Weller.



Sir William Selby Church (June 28th, 1901). *Heir*, John William Church, born 1878.

Sir George Anderson Critchett (November 28th, 1908), Surgeon-Oculist to His Majesty. *Heir*, George Montague Critchett, born 1884.

Sir Dyce Duckworth (July 15th, 1909), Honorary Physician. *Heir*, Edward Dyce Duckworth, Indian Civil Service.

Sir Francis Henry Laking (July 28th, 1902), G.C.V.O., Physician-in-Ordinary to the late King Edward and also to King George V. *Heir*, Guy Laking, Keeper of the King's Armoury.

Sir Henry Morris (July 24th, 1909). Sir Henry has no heir.

Sir Christopher Nixon (July 14th, 1906), Physician-in-Ordinary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. *Heir*, Lieutenant C. W. Nixon, Royal Horse Artillery.

Sir John Burdon-Sanderson (June, 1899). This baronetcy became extinct on Sir John's death.

Sir Frederick Treves (July 30th, 1902), G.C.V.O., C.B., Serjeant-Surgeon to King Edward VII and to King George V. Sir Frederick has a daughter but no son.

#### GEORGE V.

Sir Francis Henry Champneys (July 13th, 1910), Chairman of the Central Midwives Board. *Heir*, John Dalrymple Champneys, born 1889.

Rt. Honble. Sir Leander Starr Jameson (January 1st, 1911), C.B., Member of the House of Assembly, Union of South Africa. Sir Leander is unmarried.

Sir Charles Bent Ball (June 22nd, 1911), Regius Professor of Surgery, Trinity College, Dublin. *Heir*, Charles Arthur Ball, Surgeon to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital.

Sir Henry Trentham Butlin (June 22nd, 1911). Sir Henry was descended from an old Northamptonshire family, the Boutvileins, of whom Sir William Boutvilian was founder of Pipwell Abbey in the reign of Henry II. In the reign of Edward I the name was spelt Butevillyn. It did not assume its present spelling until late in the seventeenth century. *Present holder*, Sir Henry Guy Trentham Butlin, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sir James Frederick Goodhart (June 22nd, 1911), Physician to Guy's Hospital and to King Edward's Sanatorium. *Heir*, Ernest Frederick Goodhart, Barrister-at-Law.

Sir William Osler (June 22nd, 1911), Regius Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford. *Heir*, Henry Revers Osler, born 1900.

Sir William Thornley Stoker (June 22nd, 1911), President, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland. There is no heir to this baronetcy.

#### INHERITED BARONETCIES.

The following gentlemen hold, or held, baronetcies of non-medical origin:



Sir Hugh Beevor, Physician to King's College Hospital, descends from Sir Thomas Beevor, created a baronet in 1784.

Sir Thomas Colt, M.D., who died near Torquay in 1893, was seventh in descent from Sir Harry Dutton Colt, created a baronet in 1694. The present holder of the dignity is a clergyman, but the heir-presumptive is Dr. Archer Colt of Southsea.

Sir Richard Croft, who attended the Princess of Wales, wife of the Prince Regent, in her unfortunate confinement, was sixth in descent from Sir Herbert Croft, created a baronet in 1671. The death of the Princess and of her infant so distressed Sir Richard that, notwithstanding every consideration shown him by the Royal Family, he terminated his own existence six weeks later.

Sir Thomas Grey Cullum, a member of the old Corporation of Surgeons (1778) who practised in Bury St. Edmunds, was the seventh holder of a baronetcy of early creation.

Sir Alexander Dick, President in 1756 of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, was third in descent from Sir James Dick, created a Nova Scotia baronet in 1677.

Sir Alexander Douglas, M.D., 1760, who lived in Dundee, inherited the baronetcy conferred upon his father, a noted historian.

The Rev. Sir James Stonhouse, M.D., for more than twenty years Physician to the Northampton Infirmary, and who afterwards, in 1763, took holy orders, was the eleventh holder of a baronetcy created in 1628.

Sir William Hicks Farrington, M.D., who died at Penhurst in 1901, was fifth in descent from General Sir Anthony Farrington, created a baronet in 1818. Dr. Anthony Farrington of Saxmundham is possible, but not presumptive, heir to this dignity.

Sir George Hampson, M.D., who died in 1724, succeeded to the baronetcy conferred upon his grandfather in 1643.

Sir James Hay, M.D., of Peebles, inherited in 1805 the Nova Scotia baronetcy conferred on his great-great-grandfather by James IV.

Sir Henry Northcote, M.D., born in 1665, was the fourth baronet in a line of which Sir Stafford Northcote, the celebrated statesman, was the eighth.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Augustus Alexander Brooke-Pechell, R.A.M.C., is seventh in descent from Colonel Paul Pechell, created a baronet in 1797.

Sir Stuart Threipland, M.D., of Fingask, assumed the baronetcy forfeited by his father for complicity in the rebellion of 1715. Sir Stuart himself was complicated in the rebellion of 1745 and fled the country, but was restored by the Act of Indemnity.

Sir Alexander Douglas, founder of the Edinburgh Dispensary, was seventh in descent from Sir William Douglas, created a baronet in 1625.

#### JACOBITE BARONETS.

The following were conferred by "Charles III" in exile :

Dr. Higgins, First Physician to the King of Spain, was created a "baronet," May 6th, 1726.



John Macleod was created a baronet in 1723. His descendants were (1) "Sir" John, M.D., died 1811; (2) "Sir" John, Physician to the Forces in Spain.

#### BARONETCIES REFUSED.

Excluding recent instances, the following are known to have refused the honour: Abernethy, Atkins, Mathew Baillie, Heberden, Holland, (when first offered in 1841), and Radcliffe.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

*Reprinted from the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, July 6th, 1912.*

#### MEDICAL BARONETS.

*Corrections*

DR. CLIPPINGDALE writes: In the JOURNAL for May 25th you were so good as to publish a list, compiled by myself, of Medical Baronets, 1645-1911. I suppose that in such a list, the first, I think, of its kind, mistakes, either of admission or omission, are inevitable. I regret to find the list I refer to contains several such mistakes—some slight, others serious. I shall be glad, therefore, if you will allow me to publish the following corrections, for which I have to thank Dr. R. H. Popham Baker, Dr. James Cameron, Mr. Alban Doran, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Mr. McAdam Eccles, and Lieutenant-Colonel Younge.

(1) Sir George Baker's baronetcy was incorrectly stated to be merged in that of Rhodes. There is no Rhodes baronetcy. The fourth holder of the title adopted the name of Rhodes; consequently, under that name the dignity now exists.

(2) Sir Ernest Burrows is not the *second*, but the *third* baronet of his line.

(3) Sir James Clark's name was spelt not with *e* but with *k* as the terminal letter.

(4) Sir Richard Croft's distinguished patient was *daughter*, not *wife*, of the Prince Regent.

(5) Sir Henry Halford's inherited estate was *Wistow*, not *Winstow*.

(6) Sir James Hay's baronetcy was conferred by *James VI*, not by *James IV*, of Scotland. The error was not the printer's, as suggested by Dr. Cameron, but my own.

(7) Sir James McGrigor's baronetcy is not extinct, as stated, but is held by the head of the distinguished banking firm of Sir C. R. McGrigor and Co., as pointed out by Colonel Younge, who also points out that the first syllable of the patronymic is not *Mac*, but *Mc*.

(8) Sir William Osler's son and heir was born, not in 1900, but in 1896.

(9) Sir Hugh Smithson, the "Apothecary-Duke," was not himself a grantee, but a descendant of the grantee, of a baronetcy. His name should, therefore, be transferred from the list of those who acquired to the list of those who inherited the distinction. With regard to his peerage, Cockayne, Clarenceux King of Arms, states that Smithson became Earl of Northumberland, February 7th, 1749; acquired by Act of Parliament the right to the name and arms of Percy, April 12th, 1750; and was created Duke of Northumberland, October 22nd, 1766.





